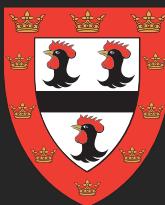




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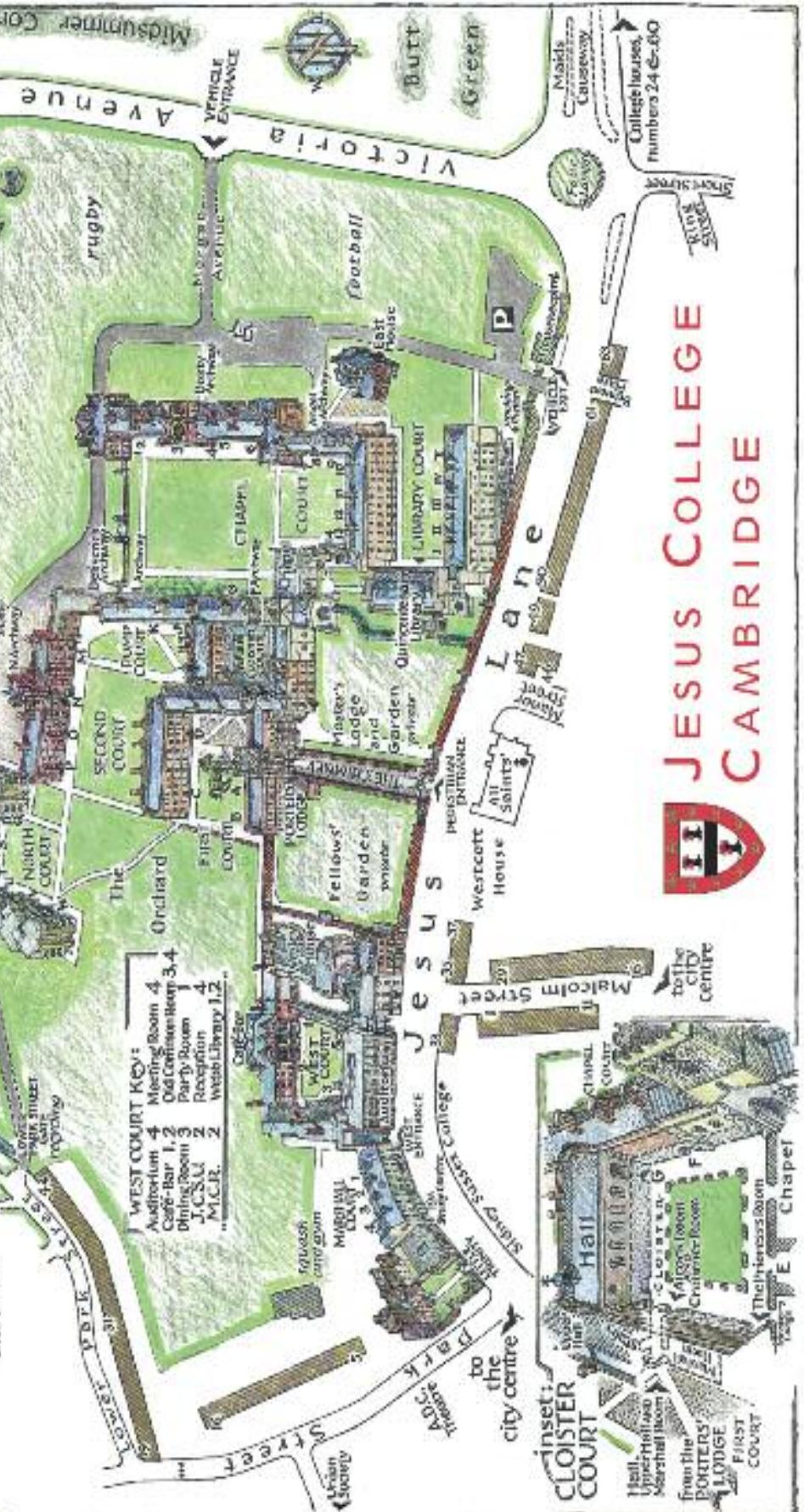
2016



ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

GENERAL KEY:

PORTER'S LODGE: First Aid and Information
SECOND COURT (N) Tutorial Department
PUMP COURT (N) Greening and Conference Office
(K) Development Office
CHAPEL COURT (L) Picture Music Room
EAST HOUSE: Bursary
Choir School



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2016



ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT



*The wood engravings in this edition have been specially created
for the Annual Report by the British artist Ian Stephens*

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Contents

Message from the Master	5	
Fellows and Other Senior Members 2015-2016	7	
Articles		
A Literary Anniversary <i>John Cornwell</i>	13	
In Rememberance <i>Susan Webb & Rachel Aucott</i>	19	
Harnessing Mental Imagery <i>Martina Di Simplicio</i>	23	
The Influence of Richard Hooker <i>Paul Dominiak</i>	26	
Illustrating the End of the World <i>Helen McCombie</i>	29	
Gatekeepers for Global Wealth <i>May Hen</i>	31	
Decline, Fall and Resurrection? <i>Anna Vignoles</i>	34	
The Body in the Mind <i>Simone Schnall</i>	37	
Early Modern Art and Science <i>Sietske Fransen</i>	39	
Excavating Blitz-Time <i>Beryl Pong</i>	41	
Are Race and Gender Categories Unjust? <i>Katharine Jenkins</i>	44	
A Life in the Day of our Head Porter <i>Grahame Appleby</i>	47	
College News		
People	51	
Art at Jesus 2015-2016	57	
The Chapel	60	
Chapel Music	66	
The Libraries and Archives	69	
Publications by or about Members of the College		
donated for the Jesuan Collection 2015-2016	74	
Rustat Conferences 2015-2016	79	
Bursary	83	
Development Office	85	
College Societies	89	
Sports Clubs	101	
Members' News		
People	125	
Births	127	
Marriages and Civil Partnerships	128	
Obituaries	131	
Awards and Results	161	
Events	171	
College History	Creating a Protestant College 1559-1589 <i>Peter Glazebrook</i>	179



Message from the Master

Ian White

Over my working life, the one truism about the University system in the UK has been “it will be different in 5 years’ time”. The past thirty years for example have seen great changes in the nature of the University sector, with its growth in scale, the removal of the binary divide, the growing diversity of educational provision, the shift from student grants to fees, the shift in research funding towards large interdisciplinary consortia and targeting research investment allocated outside Haldane principles, the growth in international engagement and emphasis on international competitiveness, and its activities to commercialise research and more generally engender economic growth.

Cambridge Colleges have seen and responded to this change in different ways, in some cases moderating growth in student numbers to ensure the quality of their collegiality, in other cases being in the vanguard of research commercialisation through the introduction of Science Parks, and of course all being very early proponents of interdisciplinary research. In our College, we are always acutely aware of the heritage and values with which we have been entrusted, and it is therefore important to make sure that small changes now do not turn out to have adverse longer term impact on those principles which we hold dear.

The past year, therefore, has been one in which we have had much cause to rejoice in continuing activities, and also have thought of the future. In matters academic, there was cause to take great comfort from the excellent achievements of both undergraduates and graduate students, with a record number of first-class grades being awarded, for example. In terms of extra-curricular matters, musical performances continued to delight not only at JCMS and choir performances but also at specially arranged piano and harpsichord concerts. It is a matter of much regret that Mark Williams, Director of Music, will soon be leaving us to become Informator Choristarum at Magdalen College, Oxford. He has contributed greatly to the life of the College and we wish him every success in the future. Sport continued to be most successful, with one highlight for me being the Lent headship of the women’s first boat for the first time in 15 years, and indeed their success in reaching the last stages of the British University Championships. Their success in rowing, was only surpassed by their humbling generosity to the undeserved in respect of the naming of their boat.

West Court, representing considerable change to the physical infrastructure of the College, has begun to play an important role in the life of the College, with all sections of the College community already having opportunity to use the range of facilities so far available. The Court has played a major role in enabling the College to establish new initiatives for example with Peking University and the Jao Tsung-I Foundation, which we hope will bring wide benefit in the future. Pledged donations have now exceeded £11M, and we are extremely grateful for the support which has meant so very much.

This support, of course, has been doubly appreciated given the changing environment for the higher education sector. Much emphasis elsewhere has been placed on the impact of the recent referendum on Universities, a matter of particular interest to the University of Cambridge,



given its success in recent years in attracting large research funds from the European Union, and the important roles played within it by students and staff from outside the UK. In respect of the College however, as important if not more so, are the discussions concerning the proposed Higher Education and Research Bill. Although measures within the bill are to be welcomed, for example those concerning transparency in respect of courses offered by Universities, the current proposals could lead potentially to the greatest changes in respect of the status of Universities in my lifetime, certainly in respect of the statutory framework for Universities. When one takes into account the proposed changes to research funding, there is a very great risk that support for research and teaching will be separated, and hence are assessed as unrelated activities. Given that the coexistence, cross-fertilisation and complementarity of research and teaching have been the foundational principle of leading UK Universities, and indeed at the heart of their success internationally, this is a matter requiring careful consideration and debate.

This coexistence has of course been seen in the fellowship this year, with a range of awards again being announced, and I would particularly like to recognise and congratulate Lord Mair on his peerage, a tribute in part to his very great expertise in Civil Engineering. I also pay tribute to Professor Andrea Brand who was one of 6 scientists to be awarded a most prestigious 10-year Royal Society Research Professorship. Within the fellowship however we were also saddened by the passing of Professor Alan Cuthbert, who had been a dynamic and inspirational academic leader, researcher and teacher, and the two Engineering fellows who interviewed me when I applied forty years ago to this College for my undergraduate studies, Professor Ken Johnson and Dr Stan Evans. Both were expert pioneers in their fields of research, and devoted to teaching their students with a commitment that was humbling, this extending well beyond our undergraduate degrees. Their passing has provided me with great cause to remember what it is that makes Jesus College such a very special place. 

Ben White

Fellows and Other Senior Members

2015-2016

Master

Professor I H White FREng

Fellows

Professor J M Soskice (President)	<i>Theology</i>
Dr M R Minden	<i>MML (German)</i>
Professor J B Thompson	<i>Social & Political Sciences</i>
Professor P H Nolan CBE	<i>Chinese Management</i>
Professor I Paterson FRS	<i>Chemistry</i>
Dr M L S Sørensen	<i>Archaeology</i>
Dr G T Parks (Senior Tutor)	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr R Mengham (Curator of Works of Art)	<i>English</i>
Professor M M Arnot FRSA AcSS	<i>Education</i>
The Rev'd Dr T D Jenkins	<i>Theology</i>
Professor R Cipolla FREng	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr S Fennell (Deputy Graduate Tutor)	<i>Land Economy</i>
Dr D J Wilson ScD CEng	<i>Chemical Engineering</i>
Dr J W Ajioka	<i>Medicine</i>
Professor S A T Redfern	<i>Earth Sciences</i>
Dr J P T Clackson	<i>Classics</i>
Dr M R Laven	<i>History</i>
Dr T S Aidt	<i>Economics</i>
Dr S T C Siklos	<i>Mathematics</i>
Professor T D Wilkinson (Graduate Tutor and Acting Keeper of the Plate)	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr V Mottier	<i>Social & Political Sciences</i>
Dr P Krishnan	<i>Economics</i>
Professor R J Mair CBE FRS FREng	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr F M Green	<i>English</i>
Professor J A Dowdeswell (Brian Buckley Fellow in Polar Sciences)	<i>Physical Geography</i>
Professor N G Berloff	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr S Clarke	<i>Chemistry</i>
Dr M F Gill	<i>MML (French)</i>
Dr W Federle	<i>Biology</i>
Dr B Walton	<i>Music</i>
Dr O A Scherman	<i>Chemistry</i>
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Dr C E Chambers	<i>Philosophy</i>
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Professor J J Baumberg FRS	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr G N Wells (Dean of College)	<i>Social & Political Sciences</i>
Dr D J Kelly	

Dr C M Burlinson (Vivian Cox Fellow in English, Secretary to Council, Admissions Tutor)	<i>English</i>
Dr B M B Post (Admissions Tutor)	<i>Linguistics</i>
Professor A H Brand FRS	<i>Biology</i>
Dr M J Edwards (Acting Financial Tutor) (Gurnee F Hart Fellow in History)	<i>History</i>
Professor K S Lilley	<i>Chemistry</i>
Professor C Mascolo	<i>Computer Science</i>
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Dr C-B Schoenlieb	<i>Mathematics</i>
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Mrs A Künzl-Snodgrass (Tutorial Adviser)	<i>MML (German)</i>
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Dr M Waibel	<i>Law</i>
Dr F G Stark	<i>Law</i>
Dr S Schnall (Tutorial Adviser)	<i>Psychology</i>
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Dr A J Harper	<i>Pure Mathematics & Statistics</i>
Dr E J F Allen	<i>English</i>
Dr G Williams	<i>Music</i>
Dr T J Khoo	<i>Physics</i>
Dr M Landgraf	<i>Zoology</i>
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Professor S J Colvin	<i>MML (German)</i>
Ms L Corens	<i>History</i>
Dr T J Hele	<i>Theoretical Chemistry</i>
Dr B K-M Pong	<i>English</i>
Professor A Vignoles	<i>Education</i>
Dr S V Stinchcombe	<i>Medicine</i>
Dr V M P M D Carvalho	<i>Economics</i>
Professor K A Steemers	<i>Architecture</i>
Dr Y Peleg (Tutorial Adviser)	<i>AMES (Modern Hebrew Studies)</i>
Dr R Bashford-Rogers	<i>Chemistry</i>
Ms K Jenkins	<i>Philosophy</i>
Ms D Casadei	<i>Music</i>
Dr M Harper	<i>Pharmacology</i>
The Rev'd P Dominiak (Dean of Chapel, Tutorial Adviser)	<i>Theology</i>
Dr U Schneider	<i>Physics</i>
Dr C Fenton-Glynn	<i>Law</i>
Mr J Eisler (Yates Glazebrook Fellow in Law)	<i>Law</i>

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Dr J A Hudson

Dr J E Roseblade
 Professor M J Waring ScD FRSC
 Dr W C Saslaw
 Mr P R Glazebrook MA
 Professor J T Killen PhD FBA
 Professor S C Heath LittD (Keeper of the Old Library and Fellow Librarian)
 Professor P D A Garnsey PhD FBA
 Dr S B Hladky
 Dr S Evans
 Dr D E Hanke
 Mr N Ray MA ARIBA (Acting Fellows' Steward)
 Dr G C Harcourt AO LittD FASSA AcSS
 Professor D K Fieldhouse LittD FBA
 Dr J R Howlett (Praelector and Tutorial Adviser)
 Professor W J Stronge
 Dr R D Bowers
 Professor Lord Renfrew of Kaimsthorn MA ScD HonDLitt FBA (Honorary Fellow)
 Professor R Freeman ScD FRS
 Dr M C P Oldham
 Professor D A S Compston FRCP
 Professor J R Crawford AC SC FBA
 Professor Sir Bruce Ponder FRCP FRS
 Mr A J Bowen MA
 Professor J C W Mitchell
 Professor J M Bacon
 Mr S J Barton MA
 Professor H le B Skaer

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 Professor P W Anderson MA FRS
 Professor P Mathias CBE MA DLitt FBA
 Sir Samuel Brittan MA HonDLitt
 Miss Jessye Norman MMus HonMusD HonDHL HonRAM
 Professor A W Cuthbert ScD FRS
 The Hon A R Gubbay MA LLM SC HonLLD
 Lord Renwick of Clifton MA HonLLD HonDLitt FRSA
 The Rt Hon Lord Stewardby of Portmoak PC MA LittD FBA FRSE
 Professor Lord Rees of Ludlow Kt OM FRS HonFREng FMedSci
 Sir Alistair Horne CB MA LittD
 Professor R F Tuck MA FBA
 Professor Dame Sandra Dawson DBE MA FIPh FCGI HonDSc CIM
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 Sir Antony Gormley OBE MA HonLittD
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 Professor E S Maskin FBAHon MAHon DHL
 Professor T F Eagleton MA FBA HonDLitt
 The Rt Hon Lord Justice Jackson PC
 Mr J A O'Donnell MA KCSC FRCO FRSCM FGCM FRCM
 Sir David H Wootton
 The Rt Hon Lord Justice Treacy PC
 Mr Richard Long RA
 His Excellency J R Crawford AC SC FBA

St Radegund Fellows

Mr J W Hustleston	Mr P J Yates MA (1978)	Mr B N Buckley MA (1962)
Mr R P Kwok MA (1972)	Mrs S J Yates MA (1980)	Mr J Shi

Fellow Commoners

Mr J Cornwell MA HonDLitt FRSL (Editor of the Annual Report)
 Professor B A K Rider PhD Hon LLD
 Dr S S Saxena
 Professor P J Williamson PhD
 Dr J R Bellingham
 Dr P Taneja
 Rev Dr J Leach

Lecteur

Mlle I A Mokhtar *French*

College Research Associates/College Post Doctoral Associates

Dr P Grant	Dr J Day	Dr S Fransen
Dr E Camm	Dr M M Gersch	Dr K Yamamoto
Dr M Di Simplicio	Dr K Karcher	Dr I Quiros-Gonzalez
Dr A Meneghin	Dr D Kotlyar	Dr M Radivojevic
Dr A Parry	Dr B Dearlove	Dr T Sinnige
Dr A Toropova	Dr J Hirst	

Society of St Radegund

Charles Rawlinson (1952)	David Wootton (1969)	Christopher Kirker (1969)
Geoffrey Granter (1957)	Jessica Sainsbury (1989)	Albert Goh (1990)
Eric Robinson (1942)	Peter Doimi de Frankopan	Robert Marshall
Brian Buckley (1962)	Subic (1990)	David Hibbitt (1962)
David Bennett	Patrick Wilson (1974)	Susan Hibbitt
Firdaus Ruttonshaw (1968)	Peter Day (1968)	Stephen Heath (1964)
Gurnee Hart (1994)	Charles Hoare Nairne (1989)	Bob Rao (1972)
Andrew Sutton (1965)	David Cunningham	Kay Ian Ng (1986)
Christopher Rodrigues (1968)	Martin Clarke (1975)	James de Uphagh (1985)
Christine Jennings	Adrian Frost (1976)	Edward Ma (2000)
Alasdair Morrison (1968)	Ron Davies (1953)	John Sheldrick (1967)
Tomás Carruthers (1986)	Tony Thorne (1958)	Sandy Rattray (1988)
Richard Briance (1971)	Michael Booth (1959)	
Michael Marshall (1952)	Paul Burnham (1967)	

Articles

mitiorum cum 2

hunc medium



mitiorum cum 2

hunc medium



A Literary Anniversary

John Cornwell

*Marking the coming bi-centenary of the publication of Coleridge's *Biographia Literaria*: 1817*

In the late 1920s, the National Portrait Gallery invited leading literary figures to write 70-word biographical notes for postcards depicting subjects whose portraits hung in the gallery. T.S. Eliot was commissioned to do Samuel Taylor Coleridge:

When five years old had read the Arabian Nights. Christ's Hospital and Cambridge. Metaphysician and poet. His life was ill-regulated: weak, slothful, a voracious reader, he contracted an unhappy marriage and much later the habit of taking laudanum. Described his own character in his great "Ode to Dejection" (1802). The greatest English literary critic, he was also the greatest intellectual force of his time. Probably influenced Newman, Maurice and the Young Tories; and died the guest of Mr Gillman of Highgate.

The highest praise for Coleridge as literary critic had been expressed in the previous decade by George Saintsbury in his *A History of Criticism And Literary Taste in Europe from the Earliest Texts to the Present Day* (1900-1904 vol 3). After surveying a long line of candidates for greatness in aesthetics and literary criticism back to Ancient Greece, he had concluded: "So, then, there abide these three, Aristotle, Longinus and Coleridge."

Given a few more words, Eliot might have honoured the *Biographia Literaria*, the book on which Coleridge's reputation as a practical critic and critical theorist is largely based. And yet, as we approach the bi-centenary of the work's first publication, this unique experiment in literary autobiography has ever been controversial, attracting accusations of confusion, dishonesty, and plagiarism; and yet highest praise from other quarters for its profundity, originality, seminal influence, and genius.

At the outset the criticism was savage.



Samuel Taylor Coleridge
Washington Allston, 1814

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine declared in its October 1817 edition that the book was "execrable", that Coleridge "wanders from one subject to another in the most wayward and capricious manner". Hazlitt accused Coleridge of being "long-winded", "unintelligible". Byron, versified teasingly in his Dedication to *Don Juan*, unpublished until 1833, although written a year after the *Biographia*'s publication:

And Coleridge, too, has lately taken wing,
But, like a hawk encumber'd with his hood,
Explaining metaphysics to the nation –
I wish he would explain his Explanation.

Yet by the beginning of a new century, poet and critic Arthur Symons was to declare in his introduction to Ernest Rhys's 1906 edition of the *Biographia* that it was "the greatest book of criticism in English", albeit "one of the most annoying books in any language".

For four decades or so of the twentieth century, students of English at Cambridge were encouraged to revere Coleridge. I.A. Richards and F.R. Leavis cited him as the originator,

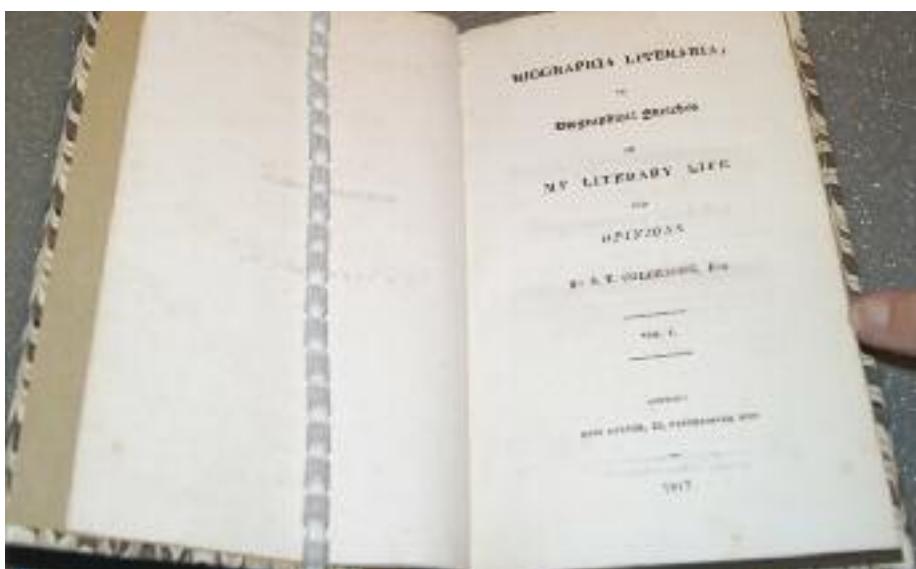
alongside Matthew Arnold, of an approach to English studies that fostered what Leavis termed “minority culture” versus “mass civilisation”. Richards in his *Coleridge and Imagination* (1934) acknowledged the *Biographia* to be the foundation of practical criticism, arguing that it proved Coleridge to be the father of modern semantics: his “step across the threshold of general theoretical study of language”, he wrote, “was of the same type as that which took Galileo into the modern world”.

By the 1970s, however, the influence of Richards and Leavis, was in decline. By the 1980s, the scope of English studies had widened to a range of genres and preoccupations unthinkable in the high days of “Cambridge English”, when Leavis considered cinema the “Esperanto of the masses”.

Graduate Coleridge scholarship nevertheless flourished, aided by the ever expanding of complete Coleridge in the Bollingen series published by the Princeton University Press, comprising 16 editions in 23 volumes, and crucially including the notebooks and marginalia. At the same time E.L. Griggs’s editing of Coleridge’s letters in six volumes had reached completion. The availability of formerly unseen material served to illuminate the *Biographia*.

Meanwhile Jerome Christiansen’s *Coleridge’s Blessed Machine of Language* (1982) explored the *Biographia* in the light of fresh perspectives stimulated by literary theory from across the Channel. Christiansen asserts that Coleridge himself was something of a deconstructionist. Despite an addiction to neologised jargon (“subfictive”, and “trope” as a verb) – he offers lively, close readings of the text, rather than a tendency to quarry the work for nuggets that satisfy the hobby-horses of individual scholars. In the same year, the editors of the Bollingen *Biographia* likened Coleridge as a prose writer to Laurence Sterne (another Jesuan), citing *Tristram Shandy*. Coleridge was beginning to attract a new generation of undergraduates, while he continued to prove an inexhaustible mine for graduate dissertations.

Today, in the second decade of the 21st century we are in the era of critical surveys. Adam Roberts’s bumper new edition from Edinburgh University Press (2015) runs to 435 pages, offering not only an overview of past critical verdicts but a useful explanatory commentary on each chapter. The reservations amidst the compliments persist. “To put it plainly”, writes Roberts, “Coleridge’s account of his life and literary opinions remains one of the single most important and influential works of criticism ever written”. He adds: “Mind you,



S.T. Coleridge, *Biographia Literaria; or, Biographical sketches of my literary life and opinions, two volumes, London, 1817; title page of the Old Library's copy of the first edition. It was in the Biographia that Coleridge remembered his departure 'in an inauspicious hour' from 'the friendly cloisters and the happy grove of quiet, ever honoured Jesus College, Cambridge'*

a reader hoping properly to familiarise herself with Coleridge's critical masterpiece may not find it an entirely straightforward business".

Given that Jesus College was Coleridge's *alma mater*, the *Biographia* is also a local business, and the bi-centenary an apt occasion for recalling published commentaries by former students and Fellows: Arthur Quiller-Couch, David Daiches, Raymond Williams, Terry Eagleton, Roger Scruton, Stefan Collini, Kathleen Wheeler and Tim Fulford (the list is hardly exhaustive, and not current). But for good measure I would add the polymath Jacob Bronowski, who read Mathematics rather than English but was sufficiently provoked by the *Biographia* to offer a corrective or two.

The bi-centenary, moreover, points back, before Coleridge's time, to a remarkable Jesuan in the first half of the 18th century – David Hartley, philosopher and physician.

Hartley, who was admitted as a student in 1722, expounded a mind-brain theory – a materialist, determinist account of the brain and central nervous system that explicated the notion of association of ideas promoted by John Locke and others.

It described vibrations that travel along solid nerve fibres, creating "vibratiuncles" that represent ideas. The key text is Hartley's *Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty and his Expectations* (1749). Coleridge was already in thrall to Hartley's theory while studying at Jesus. He was probably introduced to the work by William Frend, Fellow of Jesus, who was thrown out of the College by the Master and Visitor for his Unitarian convictions, aggravated by the shocking sight of his blue coat and unpowdered hair in the Combination Room.

The materialism and determinism inherent in Hartley's theory encouraged the millennial expectations of English radicals of the period, led by Joseph Priestley: a heightened optimism for widespread amelioration, perfectibility even, of society. Hartley argued that a radical reorganising of social and political structures would create the good society, rather than faith in the sacramental cleansing of individual human hearts tainted from birth by Original Sin.

On 11 December 1794, not long before he decided to leave Jesus for good, Coleridge wrote: "I go further than Hartley and believe



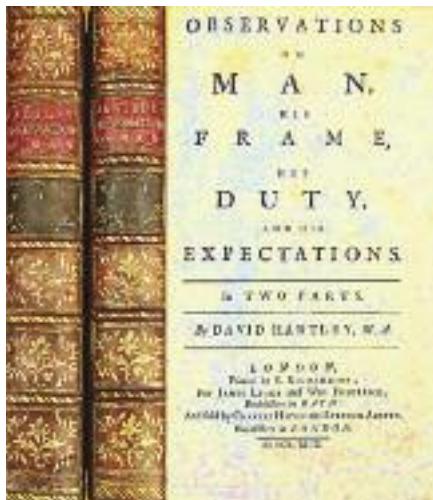
David Hartley, M.A.
William Blake, after John Shackleton
Engraving, 1791. © Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

the corporeality of all thought." He was so besotted with the theory that he named his first child Hartley Coleridge, born in 1796. Coleridge was soon to regret it.

Observing infant Hartley employing analogies and metaphors, Coleridge realised the fallacy of a purely materialist, mechanical theory of mental life. His observations of child development, and his meditations on poetry and creativity, convinced him that the imagination was essentially dynamic and creative rather than passive. He was on the way to describing different aspects of symbolism and metaphor, contrasting creative originality with formulaic imitation. Moreover, his inability to cure his opium addiction or heal his antagonistic marriage, led him back to a belief in Original Sin, "the deep stain in our nature." The radical Unitarian was returning to Trinitarian Christianity. By March 1801 he could write that he had "overthrown the doctrine of Association as taught by Hartley." He was to devote three chapters of the *Biographia* to the demolition of Hartley's theory.

The adulation of Hartley and the long quarrel with him culminating in the *Biographia*, points forward in our own day to the tensions between the holists and reductionists within cognitive neuroscience, and the long-running tensions between Coleridgean idealism and Benthamite utilitarianism, echoed in the "Two Cultures" debate between C.P. Snow and Leavis in the 1960s and beyond.

The College possesses a copy of the 1791



Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty and his Expectations (1749)

three-volume edition of the *Observations* once owned by another Hartley addict, the Jesuan Thomas Malthus. The edition includes additional material – “A sketch of the author’s life” and notes and material translated from the German of H.A. Pistorius. In its ancient bindings the controversial thesis faces out towards a handsome first edition of the *Biographia* on opposing shelves, as if Hartley and Coleridge continue their ghostly squabbles in the crepuscular sanctuary of our Old Library.

It is generally argued by scholars that the *Biographia* was thirteen years in its drafting, although the actual writing began in 1814, dictated to the amanuensis J.J. Morgan. “I cannot write without him”, Coleridge remarked in 1816.

He had originally intended to write no more than a preface to a collection of his poems in which he sought to defend his poetic ideals. The manuscript eventually expanded and sprawled into bitter attacks on his critics, accounts of the influence of his schooling, and extended criticism of Wordsworth’s theories of poetry expressed in the preface to the *Lyrical Ballads* (1798).

Turning to philosophy and psychology, Coleridge demonstrates the essentially active nature of the mind, appealing to the ideas of a range of idealist German philosophers. These sections have raised searching questions about Chapter 12 of Volume 1, where passages have

been lifted straight out of Schelling’s *System des transzendentalen Idealismus*.

Kinder critics, like Thomas McFarland, author of *Coleridge and the Pantheist Tradition* (1969), have preferred the term “mosaic organisation”.

The final sections explore the nature of poetry, poetic language, the difference between poetry and prose – a difference he denies, and an appraisal of Wordsworth’s verse. In describing the contrast between his own contributions to the *Lyrical Ballads*, Coleridge employs the famous phrase “willing suspension of disbelief”, a notion often ascribed to the reader, but in the context of the *Biographia* he intends the writer.

His philosophical citations and commentaries range across Plato, Aristotle, Plotinus, Giordano Bruno, Jacob Boehme, Descartes, Spinoza, the Cambridge Platonists, Leibniz, Swedenborg, Jacobi. Some intellectual historians argue that Coleridge anticipated the ideas of Karl Barth, Constantin Brunner, Martin Buber, Heidegger, Jaspers, and Husserl.

The work is chiefly famous, despite the “mosaic” borrowings involved, for its definitions and distinctions between “imagination” and “fancy”. The Coleridgean distinction has been employed by generations of critics and philosophers of aesthetics, including Roger Scruton who was a student at Jesus in the late 1960s. Commenting on the *Biographia*:

Imagination [he wrote in his *The Aesthetic Understanding* (1983)] is involved in the understanding of art, and the aim of imagination is to grasp, in the circuitous ways exemplified by art, the nature of reality. Fantasy [fancy], on the other hand, constitutes a flight from reality, and art which serves as the object of fantasy is diverted or corrupted from its proper purpose.

The underlying discussion on imagination, moreover, is profoundly theological. For Coleridge, authentic poetic imagination carries an echo of divine consciousness: “the vision and the faculty divine”, as he puts it, quoting Wordsworth’s *Excursion*. Coleridge’s ultimate authorial intention is to persuade us of God’s presence in the act of poetic imagination.

His idea of dynamic metaphor and symbolism, as shadows of God, were to influence explorations of the power of sacramental language, or religious metaphor, from John Henry Newman to Paul Ricoeur.

And so to those other Jesuans, who through the past century have published individual perspectives, starting with Arthur Quiller-Couch ("Q"), King Edward VII Professor of English Literature, and Fellow from 1912 until his death in 1944.

Q wrote the extensive introduction to George Sampson's 1920 edition of the *Biographia*, widely used by students in subsequent years. At pains to offer reasons for Coleridge's decline in lyrical power, he cites a "nagging" wife, opium, and an addiction to metaphysics so amply displayed in the *Biographia*. "The dispute between Philosophy and Poetry", writes Q, "is at once inveterate and ... no quarrel at all, since Poetry pretty steadily declines to take part in it". The Sampson-Quiller-Couch edition deprives its readers of no less than nine of the mainly philosophical chapters of the *Biographia* – including the attacks on Hartley. In contrast, Terry Eagleton, a Fellow and director of studies for English at Jesus in the late 1960s, observed in his *Figures of Dissent* (2003) that Coleridge "wrote at a time when art and philosophy could still fruitfully interbreed before the former soared off into idealism and the latter lapsed into positivism". It is hard to imagine Q and Eagleton sharing direction of English studies at Jesus.

In 1939 Jacob Bronowski entered the fray, writing a combative gloss in his *The Poet's Defense, The Concept of Poetry from Sidney to Yeats*. Bronowski, who won a scholarship to Jesus in 1927, was an algebraist with an encyclopaedic grasp of science, technology, literature and the arts. He also wrote and published poetry. Whereas Coleridge argues for traces or shadows of divinity in human creativity, Bronowski, an atheist, is having none of it. He judged Coleridge's divine inspiration bunkum. The imagination, he, insists, can only work by "means of finite minds." He also corrects Coleridge's English translation of the naming of God from the Hebrew, scorning his claim to be a "tolerable Hebraist". It is not, he asserts, "I am who am", but "I am what I am".

It was John Stuart Mill who first commented in 1840 on Coleridge's seminal, organic influence as an antidote to Bentham's utilitarian mechanistic perspectives. David Daiches, the literary historian, elected to a Fellowship at Jesus in 1957, was to enlarge on Mill's insight more than a century on. In the fourth volume of his *Critical History of English Literature* (1968), commenting on the *Biographia*, writes that Coleridge "was a seminal literary mind whose speculations on the nature of the imagination and its capacity for reconciling opposites in art led to fruitful ideas about the nature of art and artistic form". He goes on to suggest, however, that the book's "exasperating structure" was owed to Coleridge's "continual urge to dash back to first principles before pursuing argument any further".

Raymond Williams, Fellow from 1962, also focused on the contrast between Coleridge and Bentham. In his *Long Revolution* (1961) he argues that Coleridge's theorising established a deeper and lasting emphasis on "creative" theories of art over the "imitative". The view tended to emphasise Coleridge's debt to German sources, rather than his originality, creating the impression that his seminal influence was at best second-hand.

The issue of German sources was taken up again by Kathleen M. Wheeler, elected to a fellowship at Jesus in 1978. Her *Sources, Processes and Methods in Coleridge's 'Biographia Literaria'*, published in 1980, takes us back (or perhaps forwards) to Plato and his emphasis on dialectics, and idealism – which Coleridge described as the "truest form of realism". These two perspectives, Wheeler argues, have crucial import both for a "general theory of literary criticism", and for the *Biographia*. She emphasises Coleridge's Socratic tendency, which underpins methods of "irony and midwifery", which are not "accidental to Platonic commitment, but which are necessary to it".

While Wheeler finds Plato an underrated stimulus in the *Biographia*, Tim Fulford, who was a Fellow and director of studies in English through the 1990s, turned to another neglected influence. In his *Coleridge's Figurative Language* he cites the role of Robert Lowth not only on Coleridge, but on the German idealists, who

came to Lowth's work through Herder and Michaelis.

Lowth had been Professor of Poetry at Oxford in the 1740s. A noted Hebraist, he gave a series of lectures in Latin, later published in English as *Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews* (trans. George Gregory 1753) Coleridge read the Latin version in 1796, and was impressed by Lowth's commentary on the imagery and structure of the Psalms and the Prophets in their power to generate impressions of sublimity. The *Biographia* records the parallelisms in "Song of Songs" as "the apparent tautologies of intense and turbulent feeling, in which the passion is greater and of longer endurance, than to be exhausted or satisfied by a single representation of the image or incident exciting it."

Fulford goes on to quote Lowth's critique of dynamic metaphors that have the power to produce pleasure by their discovery of similarity between apparently unrelated things: "in those objects, which upon the whole have the least agreement, some striking similarity is traced out." Fulford comments: "A new discovery of relatedness, beyond the dissimilarity of appearances, suggests a unity underlying the finite world, stemming from the unity of God".

The interest of Fulford's monograph is that both Coleridge and the German idealists owed perhaps an even greater debt to the forgotten Hebrew scholar Lowth than Coleridge owed to Schelling.

* * *

The hostile reception of the *Biographia* at its first publication ensured poor sales. Hazlitt ended his review with a pompous rebuke: "till he can do something better, we would rather hear no more of him".

Which brings us back to Eliot and his National Portrait Gallery mini-biog. Eliot of course had more to say about Coleridge. He was to describe him as "one of those unhappy persons ... of whom one might say that if they had not been poets, they might have made something of their lives, might even have had

a career." Citing this comment in a review of volume III of Eliot's collected letters in the *London Review of Books* (30 August 2012), Stefan Collini, a student at Jesus in 1960s, writes:

Coleridge had, according to Eliot, been "visited by the Muse" during his early manhood, but, the visitor having departed, he was "thenceforth a haunted man". He had a talent for metaphysics and similar studies, but "he was condemned to know that the little poetry he had written was worth more than all he could do with the rest of his life. The author of *Biographia Literaria* was already a ruined man."

Collini adds a comment on Coleridge's achievement in the light of Eliot's remark: "Sometimes, however, to be a 'ruined man' is itself a vocation".

Despite Hazlitt's wish that Coleridge would not be heard from again, his voice could not be quelled, and his listeners could not choose but hear. Retiring to Highgate, where he was taken in by Dr Gillman (who strived to control the opium addiction), Coleridge's main activity was to talk with, or more accurately at, his many visitors. It is a pity that Coleridge died, in 1834 before the advent of early voice recordings.

His voice was said to be "broad Devonshire" its inflection "particularly plaintive". There was a "superabundance of words" according to Carlyle, and "a forest of thoughts". In the space of a two mile walk he could broach "a thousand things", recorded Keats. Crabb Robinson commented that "he has neither the readiness nor the acuteness required by a colloquial disputant". "Pourtant, pour M. Coleridge, il est tout à fait un monologue", judged Madame de Staël. Or, as Coleridge himself liked to put it, his talk was "one-versazione" rather than "con-versazione".

But his listeners kept coming.

And his readers keep coming. As Carlyle concluded: "Those pilgrimages to Coleridge ... indicate deeper wants beginning to be felt, and important ulterior resolutions becoming inevitable". ¶

In Rememberance

Susan Webb & Rachel Aucott

*Archive staff and volunteers describe a project
to commemorate our First World War Dead*

College archives staff and volunteers have been working to commemorate more than 150 members of Jesus College who fell during the First World War, including two members of staff. We aim to remember the men in real time, so rarely a month goes by without a new profile being posted. Posting has attracted a great deal of favourable attention and we have been fortunate in discovering fascinating sources held elsewhere and shared by the families of those who fell. Clearly the memory of their relatives is honoured so many years later and their generosity in sharing it is much appreciated.

Even more powerful has been the opportunity to read the words of the men themselves, from published diaries, letters and sources and some from private memories cherished by the families and very generously shared with us.

In the first weeks of the project, our highest expectations had already been exceeded when we found ourselves looking at the printed diaries and letters of Hugh "Willoughby" Shields, a Jesuan and RAMC doctor attached to the Irish Guards, who was shot while attending to a wounded man in October 1914. He documents the first shocks of war, the hardships of the retreat from Mons and the shock of witnessing at first hand the suffering of civilians.

"August 25th 1914. We started off at 5.30am and are now passing hundreds of refugees, fleeing with their household belongings. The Germans in the battle I told you of attacking our trenches collected all the women from the town and marched them in front of them till finally we had to fire with the result you may guess. I think they are behaving in a purely barbarous fashion in every way and always fire on the Red Cross. These poor wretched women and families in carts carrying their things is a most pitiable sight. I don't seem to have washed or taken off my clothes for weeks, but it is only



Hugh "Willoughby" Shields

days. We have to be a lot worse before we are better. We shall have a huge battle soon."

The diary is available online via the Wellcome Library.

Geoffrey Barham Johnson, killed in November 1915 has left us his words and his photos. Writing home on 1st August 1915 he describes the "facilities" in his trench: "My little dug out is very cosy. It is 8ft long, 4ft broad and about 4ft 6in high. The furniture consists of a bed and table and various shelves and pegs made out of old boxes. There is a door and a window covered with canvas. I watch the canvas move when the rats run up and down on the top".

Geoffrey's photo album documenting his life in College in the years between his arrival in



Photo from Geoffrey Johnson's album

1912 and the War has proved invaluable to the project.

Reading the words of these intelligent and civilised men gives a clear sense of the potential that we, the following generations, lost. Many were already establishing themselves in life, beginning a career, getting married and starting a family. A few were older and had grown-up children.

There is also humour. Isaac Alexander Mack, one of 17 Jesuans killed in July 1916 in what he terms “The Drivellings of a Young Officer” describes departure to the Front:

*At 3-30 we got up,
4-0 a hasty breakfast,
4-45 I began to go to the lines to fall in,
4-46 I came back for my glasses,
4-48 I return for my identity disc,
4-50 I return again for my day's rations,
5-0 I fall in a quarter of an hour late.
At 5-15 we march off in the dark saying good-bye to those that remain behind, and realising that at last our many months of training are over, and we are soldiers at last, proud of the fact and beginning to be proud of ourselves as we march down to the station.*

Like Johnson he also describes the rodents present in his dugout:

We had one awful attack on my dug-out – by mice – I hated it. I can sleep through machine gun fire (I mean the noise of it) and shells as long as they are not too close, but mice, ugh! ... The rats are more gentlemanly, so far, they keep themselves to themselves, they have their own dug-out and have left mine alone so far.

The war project has also given us an intimate view of student life in the Edwardian College. The debating societies, biannual May Ball, the ubiquitous sporting activities, the rise of the Boat Club. And *Chanticlere*, the student magazine with its unique brand of scurrilous humour. “Heard in the Chimney”, “Gentle Admonitions”, “Cocks of the Roost” and accompanying caricatures and even verse have become very familiar to us over the past year or so. Frustratingly, *Chanticlere* was missing from the College scene for a few years in the 1900s, underlining just how useful a source it has been for other years.

Obituaries for most men appeared in the Annual Report and inevitably those killed earlier in the war received a more detailed tribute than those who died later on. At time of writing we have just completed writing profiles for all 17 men who died in July 1916 and are feeling quite overwhelmed. Imagine



Chanticlere Michaelmas 1910, Stratford's caricature

how it would have been if they were all known to you personally.

The writer does his best, however and small asides often illuminate a man's character. A note that Captain Douglas Carmichael, was a leading lady for Footlights led us to the history of that club and a further discovery that he had been stage and business manager for the group, as well as a picture of him in costume. Unsurprisingly he made a capable and heroic officer, sadly killed in September 1915.

The Annual Report has been in more or less continuous publication since 1904 and has been an invaluable source of reportage about the doings of students of the day, including the men we are remembering. It was first published to keep alumni in touch with the doings of the College, much as it does today and through the project has now linked Jesuans a century ago with the modern age.

We continue to find out more new information the longer the project progresses and to make all kinds of connections. At least two fathers killed in the First War and sons killed in the Second. And Joseph Pyper, who survived his First World War service but died at the fall of Singapore in 1942.

Far more common are men who fought in the South African war, only to die in the Great

War. The case of James Haldane is particularly tragic, as he was gassed because he took off his mask to help a wounded comrade.

Haldane wrote home about his experiences of the South African war and his letter was published in *Chanticlere*. He and his comrades were not required to do much actual fighting and passed the time playing cricket "on a brick-baked ground strewn with jagged stones, under a mid-noon sun – and moreover in our only



Captain Douglas Carmichael

uniform clothes". He recounts hearing news of another Jesuan, Everard Walter Fichardt (1894) who had passed through British hands as a Prisoner of War. His brother M.M. "Marmaduke" Haldane went on to be Assistant Director of the Special Intelligence Service.

There were also numerous other Jesuan brothers, including Geoffrey Bradley who was killed in December 1914 and his brother Edwin who served in the Royal Army Medical Corps and was badly gassed. The latter went on to become a senior surgeon at Margate Hospital. He and his team worked day and night to treat casualties coming in from the evacuation of Dunkirk in 1940.

Perhaps the most horrifying family story so far is of Bernard Pitts Ayre, killed on 1st July 1916 along with his brother and two cousins. A relative has been in touch about their story and tells us that they were all dead by 9.30 that morning.

The hidden story behind this is the effect of war on women in the family, we see this in the response to the War Memorial appeal, where the correspondents were often women. By the Second World War, women were playing

an even more active part in the conflict and members of the WRAF were billeted at the College.

Women had long played a key role in keeping College life running. During the First World War this meant that they suffered significant hardship as income from their roles as Bedmakers and Lodging-house keepers disappeared or was significantly reduced. The Conclusions Book records that in November 1914 it was agreed to fix the wage for Bedmakers at £7 10s a quarter, so that they could at least have some certainty about their income. Wages for "Helps" were set at 7 shillings a week. Later, in 1916 we see the College reducing the rent of the Lodging House at 24 Jesus Lane by 50%, in return for repayment of rent arrears of £100.

The project has been running for two years this summer, so is almost half-way through. Finding out about the lives of men who were mostly killed before their potential had been realised and about the College environment in their day has been moving and fascinating. We are certain that there is much more to be discovered in the months ahead. ¶



Bedmakers c1908

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Harnessing Mental Imagery

Martina Di Simplicio

*A Jesus Fellow and Consultant Psychiatrist
describes research into novel psychological therapies*

Mental images are part of every individual's internal world. We picture the rooms in our house if we are trying to figure out where we might have left our keys. Long gone events can flash back to our mind as powerful images that make us feel like we are exactly back in our past. We play movies in our mind to anticipate complex future scenarios when we try to plan a successful action. Often we experience mental images as a multisensory phenomenon: so although we tend to associate mental imagery mostly with the visual domain, it can actually be a sound, a taste, a smell, a somatic sensation or a mix of all:

I raised to my lips a spoonful of the tea in which I had soaked a morsel of the cake. No sooner had the warm liquid mixed with the crumbs touched my palate than a shudder ran through me and I stopped, intent upon the extraordinary thing that was happening to me. An exquisite pleasure had invaded my senses [...] Whence could it have come to me, this all-powerful joy? I sensed that it was connected with the taste of the tea and the cake, but that it infinitely transcended those savours, [...] I put down the cup and examine my own mind. [...] I place in position before my mind's eye the still recent taste of that first mouthful, and I feel something start within me [...] Undoubtedly what is thus palpitating in the depths of my being must be the image, the visual memory which, being linked to that taste, is trying to follow it into my conscious mind.

*Remembrance of Things Past. Volume 1:
Swann's Way. Marcel Proust*

As Proust's famous writing illustrates with great mastery, mental imagery (like the memory of a taste) is inextricably linked to emotion. In fact, an exquisite characteristic of mental imagery appears to be its ability to evoke not just a detailed perceptual representation, but the



whole associated physical and emotional experience. Recent experimental psychology research has demonstrated that generating mental imagery elicits a greater emotional response than verbalising the same material. For example, in one experiment participants were asked to generate negative scenarios with instructions that promoted either verbal processing or mental imagery. Imagery led to a greater increase in anxiety. When presented with positive scenarios, imagery was again better at amplifying positive emotion.

It's not surprising that emotional mental imagery is then implicated in many forms of extreme and pathological emotion, such as those that occur in depression and anxiety disorders. For example, an individual suffering from social phobia (the disabling fear of interactions with others) may experience concurrent imagery while speaking of how they appear to their conversational partner, envisioning themselves as red and sweating. Individuals with bipolar disorder (so-called 'manic-depression') may have distressing intrusive future-oriented imagery to a suicidal



act when they are depressed, and instead vivid exciting images of driving at full speed in a luxurious car when they are in an elated mood state. Such emotional images can become extremely compelling, preoccupying and distressing and contribute to the overall symptoms of mental disorders.

In my research, I am particularly interested in prospective mental imagery (images of the future) and how this is associated with anxiety and mood swings. It has been suggested that a key psychological function of mental imagery is in fact to allow us to simulate the future, as a way of getting ready, informing decisions and also regulating our emotions. For example, imagining the joy of the moment when we will have passed an exam is what helps keep anxiety, boredom or frustration at bay during long revisions! However, just the factual knowledge that we may pass the exam wouldn't be able to placate the negative feelings of those long library nights, but rather what works is the vivid experience of that precise imagined future moment that we *de facto* enjoy prospectively in our mind. Hence, my research aims to understand what happens when we use prospective mental imagery to 'emulate' reality. Emulation is a function that doesn't only represent the content of a situation, but also the internal processes that construct that situation (such as emotions, physical arousal

etc). When we emulate (using mental imagery), we "move the world into the head, and then to run models to observe possible implications for the actual world" (Moulton & Kosslyn, 2009). But what happens if this process gets perturbed? What if instead of prospective imagery being a tool to navigate the world, one can't stop imagining the future? What if all emulations are always amplified into worst case scenarios or idealistic scenarios? Does that contribute to anxiety, low mood or excessively elated mood? Likewise, is it possible to recalibrate such prospective imagery and harness the emotional power of mental imagery to instead regulate emotions in a therapeutic context?

In a recent clinical case series study conducted at the MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit together with Prof Emily Holmes' team, I delivered a novel imagery-based psychological intervention for individuals with bipolar disorder. The therapy focused on targeting distressing mental images that occur unwanted or unstoppable at times of depression or anxiety and promoting the use of functional imagery to support a more balanced mood. This was achieved via techniques that "rescript" upsetting mental imagery by changing its emotional content and meaning, as well as via techniques that manipulate the perceptual characteristics of

emotional images by making them less vivid, less real-like and ultimately result in reducing the associated negative emotions. Based on the promising outcomes of this initial study (a reduction in mood swings and anxiety in the majority of treated patients), I am working on further imagery-based protocols to be tested as new psychological interventions for conditions where current treatments are insufficient, such as for young people who self-harm.

At the same time, in order to develop new interventions that are grounded in evidence from cognitive sciences and neurobiology, I am investigating the cognitive and neural processes that underpin prospective mental imagery: what happens in the brain when emulation of future scenarios feels ‘so real’ that it drives excessive anxiety and unrealistic behaviour?

Recent neuroscience research has been investigating how mental imagery is generated in the brain (for a review, Pearson, Naselaris, Holmes and Kosslyn, 2015). A striking finding is that our brain makes very little distinction between external perceptual stimuli and internal imagery. Holding a visual image in mind uses neural resources overlapping with those necessary for actual vision, so that mental imagery has been described as a form of “weak perception” from a neural and cognitive perspective. For example, this has been demonstrated in experiments using so-called “binocular rivalry”, the phenomenon by which when two different images are presented to the two eyes simultaneously, we are only conscious of one of the two images at a time. If participants in an experiment are very briefly shown one of two visual patterns, this pattern has a much higher probability of being perceptually dominant in a subsequent brief single binocular rivalry presentation (this is called a ‘priming’ effect). Surprisingly, the same happens if participants are asked to simply visualise in their mind one of the two patterns. In other words, the content of the mental image primes subsequent dominance in binocular rivalry, just as a weak perceptual stimulus does. Moreover, similar conclusions are drawn using advanced neuroimaging analysis techniques (called multivariate pattern



classifiers) that are able to discriminate between two stimuli presented to an individual by analysing (“classifying”) the two patterns of brain activation. Again, the same classifiers that accurately discriminate simple external stimuli by analysing patterns of activity in visual areas of the brain during perception can also discriminate the same stimuli during mental imagery based on activity patterns in the same visual areas of the brain. These findings involving mental images of very simple objects are intriguing. As visual areas of the brain are connected by direct pathways to the emotional centres of the brain, it may actually not be so surprising that under conditions yet to be explained more complex mental images are lived like quasi-real emotional experiences, as reported in clinical populations.

This may be particularly true for those future images that are involved in emulation. Therefore, my research aims to understand which areas of the brain are associated with the abnormally powerful emulation and sense of real-life experiencing of mental images described by some patients. Ultimately, I hope this will allow me to test and refine which cognitive interventions can best modulate emotional imagery and restore a balanced emulation function. This could be an exciting avenue for new psychological therapies helping the many individuals that suffer from emotional disorder and for whom current therapies are ineffective. ♦

The Influence of Richard Hooker

Paul Dominiak

*Our Dean of Chapel on why he is researching
a 16th-century theologian*



Portrait of Richard Hooker, Wenceslaus Hollar (mid to late 17th century)

My doctoral research on the Elizabethan theologian Richard Hooker (1554-1600) represents the confluence of previous academic interests. As an undergraduate, I studied philosophy and early modern studies, specialising in the literary, philosophical, and artistic influence of Greek thought on western culture. As a graduate, I turned to medieval philosophical theology, focusing on the scholastic use of Plato and Aristotle in ethics and politics. In my current research, I continue to trace how philosophical ideas (especially from Plato and Aristotle) were appropriated by early Christian theology, mediated through medieval scholasticism, and finally transformed by sixteenth-century apologies for the Elizabethan Religious Settlement.

Hooker was a relatively insignificant figure in his lifetime, but wrote what was to become

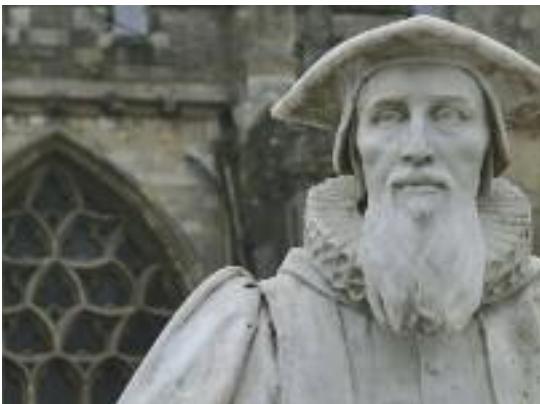
seen as a magnum opus for defining Anglican political and theological identity. Born in Heavitree near Exeter in 1554, little is known about Hooker's earliest years. We know that Hooker must have demonstrated academic promise from a young age because he won the patronage of Bishop John Jewel (1522-71), one of the leading intellectuals of the day and friend to Hooker's uncle. Through that patronage, Hooker secured a place at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, progressing to be a doctoral candidate, although his candidacy remained incomplete due to depleted funds and ecclesiastical preferment after his ordination as a priest in 1579. By 1585, Hooker was appointed as Master of the Temple Church. This was the moment Hooker stepped out of the shadows into the polemical limelight. It was also to prove the crucible out of which Hooker would write his major work. Hooker was appointed as a moderate Master over and against the radical puritan Walter Travers (ca. 1548-1635), who was already Reader at the Temple Church. What followed was an acrimonious exchange in which 'the pulpit spake pure Canterbury in the morning and Geneva in the afternoon,' as the seventeenth-century historian Thomas Fuller was to put it. In a sense, Hooker stepped into a longer fight: a small but increasingly influential group of radical puritans had, over the preceding decades, brought dispute to the Elizabethan Church by insisting on the need for further reform of ecclesiastical orders and worship so that the English Church might more closely conform with Calvin's Genevan polity and theology. Refuting this radical call and offering an apology for the status quo was to produce Hooker's longest and eventually most celebrated work, *Of the Lawes of Ecclesiastical Polity*, whose completion and full publication was frustrated by his untimely death in 1600.

Hooker's *Of the Lawes of Ecclesiastical Polity* (however dry and forbidding the title seems) crafted a sense of how the Church of England could claim to be both reformed and catholic. It was unique in being the first extended vernacular defence of the Elizabethan Church, and also unusual in its style, beginning with a metaphysical treatise on law rather than a point-by-point demolition of his opponents' public works as was more typical of Elizabethan polemics. In eight books (only the first five of which were published before his death), the *Lawes* defended the Elizabethan Church and royal supremacy against attacks on two fronts. On one side, Hooker's *Lawes* responded to radical puritans who sought further protestant reform and rejected lay ecclesiastical supremacy. On the other side, Hooker's *Lawes* countered Roman Catholic apologists who saw the English monarch's claim to be the supreme head or governor over the national church as a usurpation of universal papal authority. Hooker sought to ground the established Church of England and lay ecclesiastical supremacy within a legal metaphysic: he attempted to see God as the author not only of natural and supernatural laws but also (through providence) human laws too, such as those that had founded the Henrician and Elizabethan ecclesiastical supremacies. Unlike the bitterly heated, voluminous, and often ad hominem polemics of the period, Hooker's *Lawes* lifted theological and political debate to a more irenic, cool, and philosophically-rich level, even if at times he could still be waspish towards his opponents.

It remains unclear if the *Lawes* was commissioned or if it was Hooker's own intellectual response to the kinds of arguments he had heard (and endured) in his controversy with Travers in the Temple Church. Whatever the truth, the *Lawes* only made a relatively insignificant splash at first. The radical puritan threat had temporarily receded by the mid-1590s when the books of the *Lawes* began to be published. More pressing was the Roman Catholic threat, fuelled by attempted invasion and recusant plots. Hooker's moderate appraisal of the Roman Catholic Church hardly made him into a spokesperson suited to anti-papal polemic. As a result of this change in the

political scene, there was only one public response to the *Lawes* in Hooker's lifetime, the anonymous *A Christian Letter* of 1599 which alleged that Hooker was heretical and a closet papist. Hooker had begun drafting a response to the *Letter* while finishing the *Lawes* when he unexpectedly died in 1600 while working as parish priest of Bishopsbourne. His thought then largely seemed to disappear from the scene. Not for long, however. Hooker soon became a protean figure for apparently incommensurable groups over the following centuries: for Laudians as well as for Calvinists and Roman Catholics; for the acute defender of absolute monarchy, Sir Robert Filmer (1588-1653), as well as for the father of liberalism, John Locke (1632-1704); and for Tories as much as for Whigs. Although Hooker's idea of the union of church and commonwealth was to be rendered effectively dead as a political reality by the 1830s, his theological identity continued as a contested battleground for different parties within the Church of England and the emerging worldwide Anglican Communion. At one time or another, just about every church party claimed Hooker as their own and, through that imprimatur, that their theology (whether 'catholic' or 'reformed') constituted the essence of what it means to be Anglican. The ability of such a wide range of apparently incommensurable groups to claim Hooker over the centuries following his death testifies to two enduring features of his thought: its rich and learned complexity which can be construed (or misconstrued) by interpreters; and its perennial political and theological themes around law and authority, making it a *locus classicus*.

Although the influence of Hooker's work in modern times has largely waned and become the rare preserve of the academic lecture theatre rather than the parish church, there are signs of deserved recovery. The Folger Library Edition of his collected works offers a rigorously thorough presentation of Hooker's thought for modern academics. Apart from the *Lawes*, Hooker's lesser writings fall into three groups: those related to the Temple Controversy with Travers (including three sermons); those connected with the polemical reception of the *Lawes*; and other extant sermons (four complete plus three fragments).



Statue of Richard Hooker, Exeter Cathedral

Scholars can now look for continuities, changes, and trajectories in Hooker's thought. Such study of Richard Hooker's thought yields three features in particular that may be of interest to philosophers, theologians, historians, lawyers, political theorists, and literary students alike.

The first of these is his account of law and the metaphysics of participation, which forms the heart of my research interest. Broadly speaking, Hooker imagines that all forms of law (natural, rational, supernatural, and civic) participate in the eternal law which is co-identical with God's nature. This freights all of creation (including political life) with a providential character: as C.S. Lewis put it, Hooker's universe is 'drenched with deity'. The metaphysical basis for law assumed by Hooker perhaps offers a salutary corrective to modern legal positivism, which argues that law is merely a social construct and convention. Law may well rightly have a moral character and duty.

The second feature is Hooker's emphasis that public consent is necessary for any form of government or law to hold authority. This commitment says more than the old adage that 'the voice of the people is the voice of God' (*vox populi vox Dei*). It was one of the influences on John Locke's notion of the social contract, and so puts Hooker into the philosophical and historical genealogy that gave birth to the modern constitutionalism we hold so dear in the western world. His account of how law puts limits on the power even of rulers, that laws should be framed according to the common good, and that any law imposed without due reason and popular public political consent is no law at all, is so commonly

accepted that we may easily forget the intellectual debt to Hooker and others for articulating these principles in the first place.

Third, Hooker's commitment to the value of human reason and its centrality in political, theological, and public discourse should not be underestimated. Faced with the Reformed idea of the total corruption of human nature by sin, and the concomitant exaltation of the unmitigated authority of Scripture alone to determine all matters, Hooker transmitted a sanguine and realistic appraisal of human nature and the possibilities for human society and culture. That religious belief and practice should be reasonable was not to be taken for granted. The genius of Anglicanism as it slowly developed out of the English Reformation, with all of its moderation, intellectual engagement, and political commitment owes a debt to Hooker. Indeed, he is no mere historical figure, but Janus-like looked both backwards towards medieval ideas of order, harmony, and the common good, as well as forwards, intimating and influencing modern ideas about the importance of political engagement and public rationality.

Perhaps, then, the most apropos praise comes from one of Hooker's contemporaries, Dr William Covel (d. 1613), a fellow at Queen's College in Cambridge. Covel penned a defence of the *Lawes* in 1603, the only major contemporary (other than the anonymously-penned *Letter* of 1599) that engaged with Hooker's major work. In that defence, Covel argues that Hooker's *Lawes* was 'incomparably the best that ever was written in our church'. In an English context, Covel is surely right in this appraisal. ¹

Illustrating the End of the World

Helen McCombie

An MPhil student on interest of thirteenth-century Anglo-Norman Apocalypse manuscripts

The Book of Revelation is the final book of the Bible, telling St John's prophecy of the end of the world and the Second Coming of Christ. It is infamously one of the most complex and difficult to interpret of Biblical texts, with its bizarre king-headed locusts and seven-headed beasts.

Many elements remain current in our own popular culture, from the 666 'Number of the Beast', to the Four Horsemen. Intriguingly, there seems to have been a particular interest in the Book of Revelation in England in the second half of the thirteenth century. This popularity is demonstrated by the numerous illuminated manuscripts which survive illustrating the text of Revelation.

Though these images have been studied in order to place them in the development of illuminated manuscripts in this period, the question as to why these books became popular in this period has yet to be satisfactorily answered. The purpose which these books played in the lives of their owners has been relatively under-researched, despite the exciting potential it offers us to gain an insight into the thoughts and beliefs of the English people in the thirteenth century. My research over the course of my Masters has focused on three main questions regarding these manuscripts: who was reading them, where were they being read, and most importantly, what motivated them to commission such manuscripts?

A survey of the surviving Apocalypse manuscripts (as they have become known) reveals that they seem to have been created for a surprisingly large and diverse audience. Although one would have to have been fairly wealthy to afford to commission a book at all, the surviving manuscripts, numbering over thirty, attest to an audience spanning the range from upper mercantile classes to the very highest echelons of the aristocracy. This is demonstrated by the quality of the books

themselves, as well as in some cases by documentary information about their ownership. As one would expect when looking at what can be treated as a 'genre' of book, the illuminations in these books vary greatly in quality, from very rough illustrations, to finely detailed and gilded images. The accompanying text too often reveals the involvement of scribes of highly varied levels of skill, from rougher hands to the finest *textualis quadrata precisa* scripts.

In this period it was more common for biblical texts to be released in compilations, such as one finds in Psalters, and later in Books of Hours, so it is unusual to bind an individual text, as in the Apocalypse manuscripts. This hints that there was something specific and particular to the text that aroused the interest of the manuscripts' creators. This specificity in part answers the question as to where the books were being read. It is clear that the majority of these books were made for a lay audience, not for use by a monastic or clerical community. This is in part demonstrated by the presence of commentaries or glosses in the books.

The Berengaodus Commentary, named after its author, a ninth century monk from the Rhineland, is the most common of these, and is notable for the great lengths it goes to in order to simplify and condense the complex theological messages of Revelation into an easily understood, and implemented, message. This is suggestive of a lay readership, as it overlooks the debates that raged in the clerical community about the text's interpretation. It in fact offers a fairly cheerful interpretation, focusing on the Apocalypse as a time when the just will receive their reward, and when evil will be expelled from the world – it is seen as an event to be looked forward to with enthusiasm.

There is also evidence to suggest that the manuscripts were often commissioned by

women. Bodleian Library MS Selden Supra 38, a fascinating manuscript including the Book of Revelation alongside apocryphal stories about the Christ's childhood miracles, seems to have been commissioned by a Joanna, a woman of the upper gentry or lower aristocracy. It seems that her gender played a role in the images she chose to illustrate the text, as they omit the Whore of Babylon, a distinctly misogynistic female figure, and emphasise the role of the Apocalyptic Woman, often interpreted as the Virgin Mary. This pro-female emphasis can also be found in other manuscripts. Female literacy in the aristocracy, even at Joanna's lower level, was higher than we might now assume, as it was an important part of their religious education, allowing them to study prayers and practice personal devotion.

The 'use' to which these aristocratic owners put their books seems to have been a varied one. It is clear that they played a partly religious role, but it seems likely that they also served to entertain their owners. But they also seem to parallel developments in vernacular literature, particularly the romance. The story of the Apocalypse in some ways parallels the plots of romances, with their interest in extreme situations, a noted interest in stories about Heaven, Hell, and visions, and their ghastly monsters. To add to this, many of the Apocalypse manuscripts emphasise the chivalric nature of the protagonists in the Book of Revelation. The figures fighting the Beast are depicted in aristocratic armour, and carrying shields bearing their coats of arms. Heraldry is used to denote 'good' from 'evil' characters, using the language of the aristocracy to emphasise the religious message of the books' images, and the role of the aristocracy in fighting evil.

The image of the Fourth Horseman in Trinity College, Cambridge, MS B.10.6 presents a particularly intriguing example of the crossover between vernacular and religious texts. This highly original image makes use of the imagery of 'madness' to present a terrifying image of the Rider on the Pale Horse, in order to move its viewers to live a more pious life. The expression, clothing, and terrifying pose of the figure ties in with the idea of the 'madman', popular in vernacular literature, who is terrifying through his lack of self-control, and mindless, unprovoked violence. This suggests a Rider ready to terribly and violently reap the souls of the unworthy. But it also plays into the religious associations of the 'madman', particularly those of the *Dixit Inspiens* psalm, in which the unbeliever is said to 'eat up' the souls of the believers. It became common to illustrate the opening of this psalm with an image of a madman eating a white disc, such as we see in the image in B.10.6. This image thus presents a clever inversion of the psalm, and an amalgamation with other popular stories.

The Apocalypse manuscripts thus present an image of a complex readership making use of the books for a variety of reasons. It is important that we embrace this complexity, and come to an understanding of medieval readership which is not monolithic, but rather appreciates the numerous ways in which audiences may have interacted with their books in this period. The challenge Apocalypse manuscripts present to the question of audience and readership is one which is beginning to be unravelled, but which yet presents many interesting questions, and the potential to reveal much about the lives and beliefs of medieval readers. [†]

Gatekeepers for Global Wealth

May Hen

*A PhD student describes her research into
Caribbean offshore financial centres*

If there is a blind spot in our understanding of tax systems and their weakness, it is how tax havens operate from the perspectives of those actually living and working in them. A reason for this gap is that the havens are so very difficult to understand, and so resistant to enquiry. I intend to illuminate this blind spot by advancing the newly emerging fields of fiscal anthropology and sociology of tax systems, and thus contribute to the social sciences and humanities understanding of tax havens. I aim to pioneer thought-provoking ways to study tax avoidance and evasion using my ethnographic analysis of elites and sub-elites, which includes living and learning among expatriates and islanders working in tax havens. This empowers all countries to address the fiscal crises caused by their citizens' evasion of legal tax obligations.

In 2008 I began work at Canada Revenue Agency's (CRA) Pacific Region Call Centre. Being a first-line of contact for thousands of Canadians provided me direct access to frustrated perspectives had by taxpayers of the Agency ranging from areas such as income/corporate tax filing and Canada Child Tax Benefits. I then moved to Revenue Collections where I managed hundreds of non-compliant accounts worth up to \$1,000,000 (Canadian Dollars). At that time our Agency's mandate was to spend 30% of our time writing off uncollectible tax debt adding to millions lost annually per region. Through regular field calls to find tax debtors, it was made clear to me that these efforts were only marginally effective in collecting taxes. A better return on investment in collection efforts would be to concentrate more officers on wealthy elites and



The Cayman Islands

large corporations. Canada and other nations' fiscal positions would be much stronger if they focused on uncovering and collecting the unpaid taxes owed to them especially internationally. Tax havens thus hold key pieces of information for the experts in collections, criminal enforcement and public policy needing to make informed decisions on the economic future of their nations.

National security and international cooperative efforts are also at stake. The recent Panama leaks demonstrate that economic sanctions, such as ones placed on Russia for the annexation of Crimea, can also be circumvented through the use of tax havens as it was revealed that Russian business magnates used them to continue on with 'business as usual'. Most importantly: how are national and international efforts designed to curb economic crimes including tax evasion, perceived and evaluated by the very people living and working in tax havens?

In 2012, I resigned from my position as a tax collector and began my Master's degree in Canada on the study of tax havens. I am now a PhD student in the Department of Sociology and actively involved with the annual

Economic Crime Symposium held at Jesus College, and organized by our very own Jesuan, Professor Barry Rider, who will be leading the symposium for the 34th year. I also lead a university-wide tax weekly discussion group which draws students, fellows and practitioners to discuss tax-related topics. Through both extra-curricular activities, I will develop a more well-rounded and researched approach to the study of tax havens. that would benefit from the approach from other disciplines, such as in the social sciences.

The 2008 global financial crisis forced citizens out of a state of political acquiescence and inspired a flurry of public discourse and action amongst citizens, governments, academics, and international governing bodies, intended to re-evaluate the systems of capital flows which avoided taxation. Canada's Globe and Mail newspaper proclaimed: "We need a global army of tax collectors" (2011) but as a former tax collector, I know this is a bandage to a symptom, not a cure to a widespread disease of global tax leakages. Despite the current army of 11,512 tax collectors' efforts in Canada (Canada Revenue Agency, 2014) adding more officers to tackle tax evasion on the



Whilst attending an anti-corruption conference in 2014, May appeared on radio in the Cayman Islands with members from the local University College of the Cayman Islands, University of the West Indies, Jamaica, and Anti-corruption Comissioner, Joseph Kamara of Sierra Leone

front-lines will not solve the problem of compliance. Canada and other nations need better training, research, and cooperation across academic disciplines, from governments, policy makers, and input from front-line tax officers. Tax compliance has been a long-standing area of study by public policy, economic, accounting and legal scholars. It is not a fixed problem but a series of problematic areas with multiple research, administrative and policy gaps. The roots of tax evasion do not lie solely in tax havens, citizens, government administrations or corporations: tax compliance is a social problem and yet the social sciences have left it largely untouched. My Masters project, “Sub-elites as fiduciary gatekeepers of global elites: A fiscal anthropology of the Cayman Islands and offshore financial industry”, involved 13 months of fieldwork in the Cayman Islands. I found elite-expatriate driven values permeating all aspects of governance, culture, and communication in the Cayman Islands resulting in lost economic diversity, homogenized professions, weakened local governments’ capacity, and an imported labour force on which indigenous Caymanians have become precariously reliant. It has become victim to what the Tax Justice Network’s Nicholas Shaxson and John Christensen call “the finance curse”, when “oversized economies attack democracy and corrupt economies” (2013). My Masters project allowed me to test the efficacy of adopting certain methodological approaches and alerted me to unexplored aspects of the sociology of tax havens, which I have refined for this study during my PhD.

Who are the gatekeepers for global wealth in Caribbean offshore financial centres and how do international systems of financial flows work from their perspective? My objective is to look at how the economic drivers of large

capital flows, the wealthy expatriate elites, and their professional sub-elites (accountants, lawyers, trustees, *et al.*) 1) create innovative financial products and 2) draft and legislate laws at such high speeds in offshore financial centres. Because it renders their sheltering of assets, exchange of goods, and transfers of wealth legal, innovations in financial products legislated offshore are the international language of these elites. I will study the continued development of offshore financial centres (OFCs) as institutional mechanisms for tax avoidance and evasion by high-net-worth individuals and corporations in their home-countries. How do the values of these OFCs and their enabling laws and institutions create, host, and perpetuate elite values? Tax evasion in the case of high-net-worth-individuals is especially detrimental to governments due to their ability to move high volumes of capital around the world efficiently, quickly, and without much disclosure.

I will be conducting 12 months of fieldwork in the Cayman Islands, with smaller trips to the British Virgin Islands and Bermuda, chosen for the size of their financial industry and legal-colonial relationship as British Overseas Territories. Using ethnographic methods, studies of institutional structures, archival work, I will look at the current state of offshore financial centres. I will also employ methods found in legal anthropology: studying the legal texts that define the economic identity of each island. Each of the islands pride itself on its offshore financial centres as studied extensively by anthropologist Bill Maurer (1993; 1997). Through this introduction, I hope to demonstrate that taxation has a wide reaching effect not only on tax policy, academic research, and tax payers, but also the security of nations. ¶

Find out more: <http://Cambridge.tax>

Decline, Fall and Resurrection?

Anna Vignoles

*Following the Green Paper Consultation document,
our Professor of Education and Fellow of Jesus
reports on the role of selective schooling in England*

As both an economist and an educationalist, I have spent most of my career studying inequalities in education, their causes, their solutions and their implications. One particularly interesting aspect of the English education system in this regard is the role of selective schools, also known as grammar schools. These schools have played a crucially important role in the English education system and their decline has proved controversial. It is natural therefore to ask what impact grammar schools had on pupils' academic achievement and hence what the implications of their decline for the English education system might be?

Grammar schools have been a feature of the English system since Henry VIII; indeed there was an endowed grammar school at Jesus College from 1506 to 1568. However, it was not until after the 1944 Education Act that the role of state funded grammars was enshrined formally in the 'tripartite system'. The most academically able students were enrolled in grammar schools at age 11, those focused on a technical profession were enrolled in vocational schools and the rest were admitted to secondary moderns. (Though out of nearly 6000 secondary schools, there were only 319 technical schools in the early 50s and that had fallen to fewer than 100 by 1970, so this was never the strong part of the system it was intended to be.)

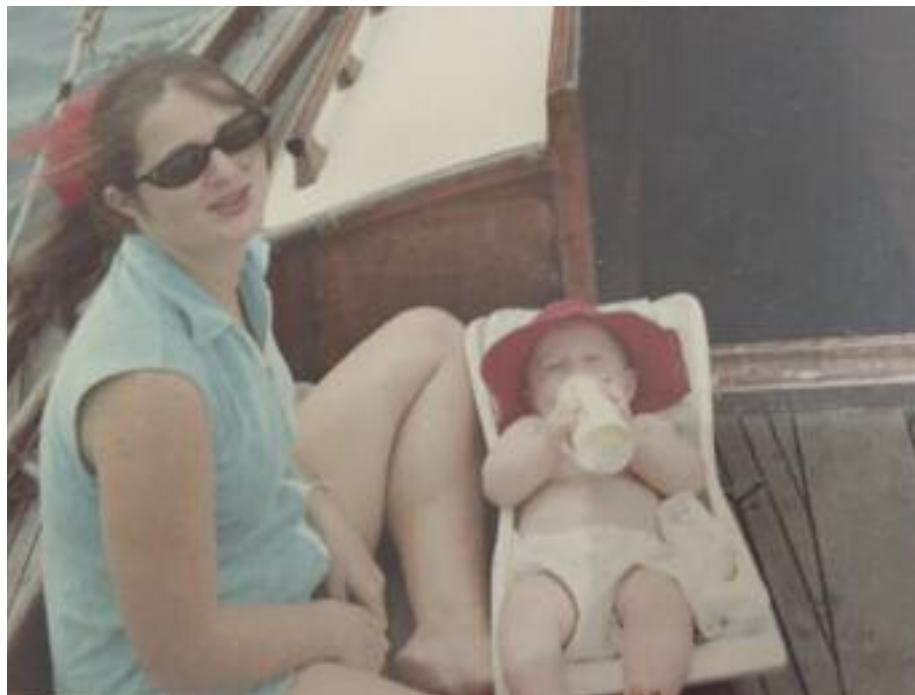
Academic selection was therefore built into the original conception of the English state education system. However, by the 1950s there was criticism of this (Floud, Halsey and Martin, 1953). One key argument was that one could not measure intelligence easily and most measures were culturally biased against students from some backgrounds. Even amongst those likely to benefit from the grammar system, there was a fear that selection

into the system was happening too early with few routes back once a child was not admitted to a grammar. Another issue was that students from more advantaged families were coached to pass the test; indeed, a number of studies have found that in the current education system coaching for admission to the few remaining grammar schools is endemic. More generally there was concern that although grammars were ostensibly a route to success for a poor but able child, in practice very few poor children actually enrolled in grammars. Recent research that we undertook on modern grammars suggests that this remains true today (Cribb, Sibieta and Vignoles, 2013).

During the 1960s we see massive system change. Prior to the 60s about a quarter of each cohort was educated in a grammar school and the number of grammar schools peaked at 1300. We then see a rising wave of anti-grammar school sentiment. By the mid-1960s the pressure had grown to the point that there was an attempt at a national policy direction with the Department for Education infamous circular 10/65 which, whilst not abolishing grammar schools, opened the door for a shift to a comprehensive system in most local authorities.

Yet even as this process was happening, the push back started. Through the late 1970s and early 1980s there were a series of important papers – The Black Papers – that were published arguing vehemently against comprehensivisation on many grounds. Specifically, they argued it was more efficient to teach children of the same ability in the same school, that comprehensives were “dumbing down” the system, and, that we were removing routes to success for poor but able students. Or as Margaret Thatcher put it in 1977:

“People from my sort of background needed grammar schools to compete with children



Anna with her mother, in 1970

from privileged homes like Shirley Williams and Anthony Wedgwood Benn."

Despite the strength of this anti-comprehensive movement, there continued an inexorable decline in the number of grammars so that by 1980 there were fewer than 200 grammar schools and the proportion of pupils in comprehensives increased from 7% in 1964 to 90% in 1982. Today, we have 164 grammar schools, educating just 4% of pupils.

So against the backdrop of this controversy, I have studied the educational lives of children who were born into this rapidly changing system. In particular, a lot of my research has been based on the most wonderful data resource called the National Child Development Study (NCDS). The NCDS was a big survey of 17,000 mothers and their babies. These children, all born in one week in 1958, have been followed up throughout their lives – most recently at the age of 55. This cohort was born into a world that still had grammar schools and entered secondary school just as many grammar schools were being dismantled, enabling us to compare (with some caveats) the educational fortunes of children who were schooled in a selective grammar

system with those educated in comprehensive local authorities.

We can also make some nice contrasts with a second major study called the British Cohort Study (BCS). The BCS was another large survey of mothers and their children, this time children born in one week in 1970. This cohort experienced an almost fully comprehensive system. The NCDS and BCS cohort studies were designed to be comparable and as both cohorts were surveyed periodically during childhood they provide rich information on the children's educational experiences. Further, during primary school both cohorts took a number of cognitive tests and we can ask questions such as: how do children of similar ability (as measured at age 10/11 just before entry into secondary school) fare in systems that are comprehensive, and in systems that are selective?

The first and obvious question is whether or not children benefited from attending a grammar. An obvious question to which many might think there is an obvious answer but this has actually been hotly debated. Grammar schools were beneficial for those who attended. So comparing two children of similar ability,

those who attended a grammar went on to have higher levels of achievement in their examinations at age 16 (O levels and CSEs in those days) and achieved a higher level of final education. For example, they were more likely to get a degree. These data are very rich so we can also allow in our modelling for a range of other factors that might also influence academic achievement, such as parental education, parental social class, family income, early childhood experiences. For high ability children (who scored in the top fifth on test scores at age 7), those who attended a grammar achieved the equivalent of three quarters of a year of extra schooling on average.

However, it is also worth noting we found a relatively high proportion of misclassified individuals i.e. high ability children who were living in areas with grammar systems but who ended up attending a secondary modern. This may have been an issue that encouraged calls for the abolition of the system.

Beyond understanding how well a high ability child does in a grammar versus a comprehensive, there is a more general question to be asked about whether a selective system performs better than a comprehensive one. Clearly it may not come as a surprise to many that high ability children do better in a grammar school, in some sense that is what selective education presupposes. What is less obvious is the impact of having a selective system on all children. The answer yields a conundrum: grammar systems benefit higher ability children but at the cost of some loss of learning for lower ability children. So any decision about a system, as opposed to an individual child, is dependent on the weighting one would give to the education achievement of these two groups of students.

Whilst we cannot provide an answer to that conundrum, we do note that our research also found that in the later cohort a child's early ability became less predictive of how well they would do in the education system as compared to in the earlier 1958 cohort. This might suggest that we are able to educate a wider range of abilities effectively so that how well you do early in primary school does not determine to the same extent how well you do in your educational career. However, a closer

examination of the data suggests that the weakening of the relationship between ability and achievement only applied to students from richer families. In other words, for the well off, a child's ability mattered far less for their educational achievement in the later cohort. For children from poor families, being less able in primary school is still a strong indicator of educational low achievement later on.

There is also a more general problem. With these data it is apparent that over time a child's income and family background has become a stronger indicator of how well they are likely to do in school. We cannot conclude this is attributable to the decline of grammar schools but it is an issue we are continuing to explore for more recent cohorts. It is also worth noting that just because selective schools have declined, selection by ability has not. Grouping pupils by ability in primary schools and at very young ages is increasingly common place and hence understanding the effect of teaching students with different levels of achievement separately continues to be a topic of great interest. All this, of course, gives us many interesting things to research for years to come.

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The Body in the Mind

Simone Schnall

*Fellow and Director of Studies in Psychology
discusses the power of perception*

Why does a hill look less steep after you consumed a sugary drink? Why does another person's transgression seem more wrong when you find yourself surrounded by a foul, disgusting smell, but less wrong after you washed your hands? Why does a large box loaded with books feel lighter after you thought back to a time when you had power over other people? These sets of findings from my experiments can be explained by one simple underlying principle: thoughts have a bodily basis.

The complex machinery inside your head, the brain, serves to store and process information, and to accurately reflect the physical and social world around you. Although this seems like an obvious assumption, it unfortunately turns out to be wrong. Indeed, animals mostly *do* things. They search for food, run away from predators, chase after potential mates, and so on. Humans appear to be a special kind of animal: They spend much of their time thinking. About what is, what was, what might be, and what might have been. Such an obsession with thinking might indicate that conscious thought sets humans apart from non-human animals, and that consciousness represents the pinnacle of evolved life. However, emerging research in the field of *Embodied Cognition* suggests that people were never meant to think as much as they do, or at least, thinking did not arise as a goal in itself. Instead, people, just like other creatures, have evolved to deal with the physical and social realities around them.

One finding that illustrates this notion concerns the basic structure of the frog's visual system. A puzzling discovery in the 1970s showed that frogs have two types of neurons in the brain: One to detect small fast-moving objects, another to detect slow-moving large objects. How could such a visual system possibly allow the frog to see his world?

The answer is that a frog has no need to see everything around him, or create a mirror image of his surroundings. Instead, what he needs to do on a daily basis is, among other things, find food and run away from predators. Food comes in the form of small, fast-moving critters, and predators come in the form of large birds of prey that loom over head. Therefore, the two surprising aspects of the frog's visual system perfectly prepare him to deal with what is required to survive, namely to capture insects and run away from enemies. Blind spots that happen to arise in the process are not really an issue. Similar findings have been obtained for human vision: People only see what is relevant to whatever goal they have in mind at a given moment, and they can literally be blind to blatant aspects of the world simply because they are not currently of concern.

Picture yourself in the situation of one of my research participants. You are standing at the base of a steep grassy hill and I ask you to tell me how steep the hill is in degrees. If I gave you a heavy backpack to wear, you will say the hill is quite steep. On the other hand, if I gave



you a boost of energy in the form of a sugary drink, the hill will look more manageable to you, and therefore less steep. My findings suggest that depending on your physical condition at a given moment, you will perceive the hill, or the environment in general, very differently. In other words, how ready you are to climb a hill determines whether it looks like a mountain, or a molehill.

However, not only physiological resources change how we see the world, but psychosocial factors also matter, as my work has demonstrated: A hill looks less steep when you have a close friend by your side. Thus, the world looks like a scary, challenging place when one lacks resources, but becomes manageable as one's resources increase. Just like the frog does not see the world as a reflection of actual reality, people do not see the hill in accurate terms as having an invariant slant.

Does this mean that visual perception and the resulting thought processes are biased and irrational? Not at all, because your perception of the hill is a perfectly appropriate readout of your body's ability to put up with the challenge of climbing it: It will be difficult when you are encumbered with a heavy backpack, but comparatively easy when you have a spring in your step because your blood glucose levels are elevated.

Or imagine yourself as a participant in another one of my studies. You come to the lab and sit down on an old chair with a torn and dirty cushion, at a desk that has various stains and is sticky. On the desk you notice a transparent plastic cup with the dried up remnants of a smoothie, and next to you is a trash can overflowing with garbage including greasy pizza boxes and used-looking tissues. The pen you get to complete a survey is all chewed up at its end. If you are like most of my participants, you will probably feel disgusted by this lab situation, which is precisely what was intended. As a result, when you fill out the survey and answer how morally wrong you find transgressions such as falsifying one's resume, or not returning a lost wallet, you are likely to find these behaviors more objectionable than a participant who sat on a regular chair at the same desk when it was covered up with a clean white tablecloth, and none of the disgusting objects were present.

These results suggest that participants' current emotional state, such as a feeling of disgust and repulsion, was transferred onto the decisions they were making. Does this mean that people's moral judgments are completely irrational? Again, not necessarily, but they show that there is a potentially adaptive link between one's bodily states and the situations one encounters in the environment. Disgust normally indicates the presence of potentially harmful substances, such as spoilt food, contaminated surfaces, or in general, things you should avoid ingesting or touching. My research suggests that disgust is not only an important indicator to stay away from bad substances, but it also indicates when to stay away from bad people, and their behaviours.

Another interesting line of investigation is related to the physical ability of one's body. In the animal kingdom size indicates power: The alpha male is usually a big and physically strong individual. In humans, too, tall people are more likely than their shorter counterparts to end up in jobs that involve yielding power over others. But power is not only related to objective body size or height; your subjective sense of power can be influenced by how you carry yourself: Taking on an expansive posture, such as leaning back in a chair and putting your feet on the table, increases feelings of power, and leads to higher levels of testosterone, a "power hormone", and lower levels of cortisol, a stress hormone.

Indeed, relative to experimental manipulations of power that change people's thoughts, manipulations that change people's bodily state (e.g. posture) are literally more powerful. My research suggests that having power changes the perception of objects in the world; for example, powerful people estimate the weight of heavy boxes to be lighter than powerless people. Findings such as these imply that thought processes relate to very basic physical experience. Cognitive scientists studying perception, cognition, action, and language, social psychologists studying emotion and social processes, and neuroscientists studying the human brain now all arrive at the converging conclusion that thoughts have a bodily basis: The body is in the mind, and as Merleau-Ponty suggested, provides the window to our social and physical worlds. ¶

Early Modern Art and Science

Sietske Fransen

A Jesus College Post-Doctoral Affiliate on exploring the archives of the Royal Society

On the 5th of December 1660 a group of eminent gentlemen came together for the second week in a row, and signed a document promising that they 'will meeete together weekly (if not hindred by necessary occasions) to consult and debate, concerning the promoting of Experimental Learning'. This agreement formed the beginning of the Royal Society, an institution that still exists and still promotes 'excellence in science', as we can read on their website. The Royal Society has taken good care of its own history, and many of the earliest records of administration and correspondence are still kept in the Royal Society's Library and Archives.

These documents of the first fifty years of the Society (1660-1710) form the basis for a large research project funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC). Since February 2015 an interdisciplinary team of specialists of the early modern period have been working on this project called 'Making Visible: the visual and graphic practices of the early Royal Society'. The project is based at the Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities (CRASSH) at the University of Cambridge and is led by Professor Sachiko Kusukawa (History and Philosophy of Science, Trinity College). Together with co-investigators

Dr Alexander Marr (History of Art, Trinity Hall) and Dr Felicity Henderson (Archival and Material Culture, University of Exeter), and two post-doctoral research associates Dr Katherine Reinhart (History of Art, King's College) and myself, we have been working systematically through the archives. The project's aim is to understand the roles that visual resources and practices played in the development and dissemination of scientific knowledge in the first fifty years of the Royal Society.

Some of the questions we are trying to answer are: How and when did science become visual? How did drawings, diagrams and charts come to be used alongside words and objects by a group of people who hoped to reform and establish a new form of knowledge of nature, based on collaboration, experimentation and observation in the second half of the seventeenth century? Who made those drawings and diagrams, and what made them 'scientific'?

We believe that the collections of the Royal Society are a very helpful source to try and understand, and hopefully answer some of these questions. The administration and record keeping of the institution has made it relatively easy for us as historians to get a sense of the



*Richard Waller
on 5 December 1688,
'Observations on the
dissection of a parakeet',
Royal Society Archives
CL.P/15i/37,
© The Royal Society*



*Antoni van Leeuwenhoek
to the Royal Society
on 24 April 1705,
'Observations on a fern',
Royal Society Archives
EL/L3/79,
© The Royal Society*

daily and weekly practices of the Society, and the correspondence kept in the archives is an extremely rich source for getting a grasp of the topics of interest to the men who were associated with the Society. Using the archives of a collective endeavour such as the Royal Society – in contrast to an archive of an individual – will allow us to get a much better understanding of the uses and developments of visual material in the second half of the seventeenth century.

This research project is based on archival sources, and this means that my colleague Katie and I travel to the archives of the Royal Society in London on a weekly basis. The manuscript material of this period consists of roughly 350 volumes of papers, varying from personal notebooks of former Fellows such as Robert Boyle, to the Society's Letter Books in which they collated the letters they received. When going through this material we focus specifically on visual material, which can be anything from a mathematical diagram to a drawing of a microscopic observation. We record all our findings in a database, including the basic information about size and the archival reference of the source, and, if known, the maker of the image. All of this information will eventually become publically available through the Picture Library of the Royal Society, accompanied by a picture of the source. We hope that many people will benefit from this database, both researchers and anyone who is interested in the history of science and art.

I came to this project with an interest in translation. In 2014 I finished my PhD thesis on the role of translation in the communication between physicians in the seventeenth century. I argued that in a century of multilingualism in Europe, in which Latin had become one of the languages (instead of the only one) in which science was communicated, translations of texts became very important. Many medical authors decided to write in Latin as well as their own mother tongue, and even more texts were translated, sometimes from a vernacular language into Latin to reach a broader audience, or from Latin into a vernacular to reach a more local audience. My thesis shows how these different texts for different audiences also changed the

content and how seventeenth-century physicians were very aware of these differences. Where we expect a translation to be a true copy of a text in different languages, they saw it often as a different work.

From my work on textual translation, I had become interested in the role of visual material as a means to communicate information that cannot be captured in words, or that could be better explained with the (additional) help of images. I therefore started a postdoctoral project in September 2015 on *Visualisation as Translation of Scientific Knowledge in Early Modern Europe*. For this project, I look at physicians as examples of university-educated practitioners of science and I compare them with early modern practitioners of science who learned their crafts in practice such as alchemists and geomancers. Since university students learned how to take notes and learned to memorize information in a specific way, I am expecting to see a difference in the way both groups use drawings, tables, and diagrams to acquire new knowledge.

The research I am carrying out for the Making Visible project feeds into my own research, and gives me a finishing point in time for my investigations. My project starts with the production of printed books at the end of the fifteenth century, and it turns out that the end of the seventeenth century is an appropriate point to stop. It is namely in the seventeenth century that the objects of observations changed drastically and that we can find a change in recording them. The invention of the telescope and the microscope opened up two new worlds of previously unseen objects, in the heavens and in the smallest parts of the world. Suddenly images were not only depicting things that could be explained in words and seen with the naked eye, but rather images were depicting things that could not be explained in words, and that no one had ever seen before. The excitement of the discoverers is tangible in their correspondence and in the way they comment and responds to each other's findings. It makes me want to continue to work on this project here in Cambridge for the next 2.5 years, and further into the future, to try and understand how these men (and the occasional woman) used words and images to communicate their exciting new observations. †

Excavating Blitz-Time

Beryl Pong

A Junior Research Fellow explores the literary and cultural impact of the London Blitz

If you can blow whole places out of existence, you can blow whole places into it.' So says Pepita in Elizabeth Bowen's 'Mysterious Kôr' (1942), an extraordinary short story that takes place in a World War II London likened to the timeless setting of H. Rider Haggard's *She* (1887). Where the earlier book is an exemplary text of the 'lost world' literary genre of the *fin de siècle*, dealing with a period in which imperial adventurers travelled to discover archaeological history, Bowen's story is set against the modern violence of aerial bombardment. In Pepita's version of Haggard's world, Kôr is hermetic, protective, and stable, an 'abiding city' that offers an imaginative shelter against the ravages of air warfare. She is so absorbed by this fictitious setting that she confuses her own reality: 'What, you mean we're there now, that here's there, that now's then?' her boyfriend asks.

The story's haunting deixis does double duty. For while 'here' and 'there' refer to London and Kôr, they also refer to the doubled space-times of Blitzed London. During air raids on the city, the wartime truism of being 'bombed back into the stone ages' found its ironic corollary, as bombardment uncovered older archaeological ruins while creating new ones out of present-day infrastructure. On a particularly destructive night of bombing, 29 December 1940, twenty-eight bombs fell around St Paul's, revealing parts of the millennia-old Roman London Wall for the first time in two hundred years. Kenneth Clark, then director of the National Gallery and the War Artists' Advisory Committee, commissioned Duncan Grant to paint the cathedral which never 'looked more beautiful than it does rising out of this sort of Pompeii in the foreground', he stated in a letter. Other architectural wonders discovered as a result of the bombings included an underground chamber paved with tiles, conjectured to be part of a baptistry,

below the altar of St Mary Le Bow Church on Cheapside; a Gothic blocked-up doorway in the south wall of St Vedast's Church, on Foster Lane; and a seventh-century Romanesque arch behind the organ of All Hallows Barking Church in Byward Street, west of the Tower of London, which was previously concealed by panelling.

Between 1940 and 1945, one-third of the City of London was destroyed, which continually opened up the capital's landscape for archaeologists to investigate. *The Times* wrote in 1944 regarding these archaeological revelations: 'The centuries fall away as the war approaches its climax, or its end, and disclose new views of old London ... [they] yield a rich harvest of interest. The long past as well as the present and future are here, and we may look back and forward as no man has done since



Bomb damage at All Hallows Church, December 1940.

An arch formed of Roman tiles without a keystone, dating from the latter part of the seventh century, was found behind the organ.

© Museum of London/By kind permission of the Commissioner of the City of London Police

1660'. The wealth of 'new' old ruins led to a section dedicated to such findings in the first National Buildings Record exhibition in June 1944, held at the National Gallery. The enthusiasm for London's material past persisted into the early post-war years, leading to several large-scale excavations and, in 1946, to the inauguration of the Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council.

The uncanny way in which past and present co-existed in mutually revelatory ways became the grounds on which writers and artists attempted to narrate continuity out of discontinuity. For example, such sites of conjunction between heritage destroyed and heritage found are documented in William Kent's *The Lost Treasures of London* (1947), which compares London before and after the Blitz. What is remarkable about Kent's book, and many others at the time, is its meticulous descriptions of pre-ruined London: accompanied by maps for walkers to 'tour' the contemporary rubble, it emphasizes the power of memory in suturing the violence of the present, encouraging the reconstruction of what once was. Such acts of temporal elision and mnemonic selectivity would re-appear in various guises. Arthur Mee's London: *Heart of the Empire and Wonder of the World*, an encyclopaedic tome of London's districts and their histories, was originally printed in 1937 but reissued in 1946 with virtually no edits, save for a new preface entitled 'Eternal City'. In the visual arts, too, temporal resilience abounds. As with Grant's painting, Muirhead Bone's massive two-metre-tall *St Bride's and the City after the Fire, 29th December 1940* (1941) focuses on St Paul's Cathedral, which was remarkably unscathed during the war. Bone's picture presents an aerial perspective of the Blitz that guides the viewer's line of sight through the destruction below, leading to the looming cathedral in the distance and the hope it represents. Meanwhile, in cinema, Ealing Studios' first comedies were filmed on bombed ruins before they were cleared away. In plots about criminal gangs and juvenile delinquency, these films probe reconstruction in both material and sociological terms.

Much of my research fellowship has been dedicated to deepening and extending the study of what I have called 'Blitz-Time', not just in



Muirhead Bone, St. Bride's and the City after the Fire, 29th December 1940 (1941)
© Imperial War Museum

terms of sifting through archival material in the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the Museum of London, but in terms of understanding the cultural and political implications of narrative approaches to representing catastrophe. Blitzed London was what some cultural historians and historiographers call a 'narrative community', one in which civilians-artists' and writers' interpretations have significantly impacted how the event is subsequently remembered. Because 'the narrative form allows the nation to be imagined as continuous, and for discrete events to be interlinked into a meaningful history,' Marek Tamm writes, discontinuity itself became an essential and fundamental part of a story about the persistence of national continuity. This was, of course, a method of interpretation favoured by propaganda. From Winston Churchill's claim of Britain's 'finest hour' to J.B. Priestley's broadcasts, which spun the Dunkirk evacuation into a triumph – 'we began this war by snatching glory out of

defeat and then swept on to victory', he said in 1940, when victory could not seem further away – the war was often presented as though it has already passed. It was a memory even while it was taking place.

The role that narrative plays in perceptions of nationhood and historical representation has obvious relevance for the literature of the day. Although much has been said of late twentieth-century and contemporary treatments of World War II, until fairly recently, scholarship viewed the 1930s and 1940s as fallow decades in so far as literary experimentation was concerned. The impression of artistic paucity was itself a carry-over from the wartime and immediate post-war period, when writers repeatedly drew attention to the difficulty of creative and imaginative work. As Pamela Hansford Johnson stated in 1944, 'It is possible that no novel of major importance will be written during the present war. The impact of external events, the constant fluctuations in social and moral temperature, must affect the flow of the artist's creation.' George Orwell has also suggested 'the *impossibility* of any major literature until the world has shaken itself into its new shape.' My work accounts for the writings that did appear during the convulsions, and for their stylistic and thematic diversity. From autobiographies about childhood to spy-thrillers about amnesia and memory loss; from fragmented, myopic short stories written during air raids to early post-war novels that map centuries of history and geography: Blitz writing is rich and variegated, spans the middlebrow to the highbrow, and insists on an aesthetics of pastness to address the present

and the future.

Bowen seemed to have anticipated our task of belated literary criticism. As she wrote in her novel *The Heat of the Day* (1949): 'You'll have to re-read me backwards, figure me out – you will have years to do that in, if you want to.' Ultimately, a literary-cultural analysis of the Second World War within discourses of narrative and temporality testifies to the importance of re-considering how and why the event is figured the way it is within cultural memory today. According to Jan Assmann, cultural memory 'comprises that body of reusable texts, images, and rituals specific to each society in each epoch, whose "cultivation" serves to stabilize and convey that society's self-image'. It relies on references known to a certain group, and the invocation and perpetuation of these references reinforce a sense of collective identity, which is as much a reality as it is an image-perception, thereby 'preserv[ing] the store of knowledge from which a group derives an awareness of its unity and peculiarity'. Thanks to such repositories of cultural memory – drawn from television documentaries and blockbuster feature films, from exhibitions in galleries and museums, from commemorative events or conversely, from the commemoration of events in no way related to war through wartime iconography (air shows and the ceremonial flying of World War II aircraft come to mind) – the war is as present as it has ever been. If, as one historian puts it, "'[r]emembering' World War II requires no immediate experience of those years' today, it is well worth not only remembering, but interrogating, where such 'recollections' came from in the first place.'*

Are Race and Gender Categories Unjust?

Katharine Jenkins

A Research Fellow in Philosophy scrutinizes race and gender injustice for a new approach

A popular stereotype of philosophers has it that we spend much of our time earnestly debating whether or not tables exist. Whilst this is rather uncharitable, it is certainly the case that the study of which things exist and how they exist, termed ‘metaphysics’, or, more precisely, ‘ontology’, is a central part of philosophy. A relatively recent shift in philosophy has brought the tools of ontology to bear on the social world, looking at social objects – which is to say, objects the nature of which cannot be captured by a purely physical description (popular examples include money, husbands and cocktail parties). My own philosophical research [optional: which I have been pursuing as a Junior Research Fellow at Jesus College] has to do with the ontology of social categories: what they are, and how they exist – and the ways in which they can be problematic.

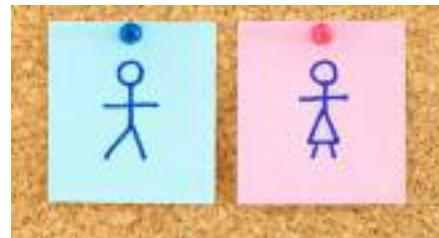
Our lives are organized around categories, prominent among which are the categories of race and gender. From time to time, these categories come to the fore. Perhaps we are asked to tick a box on a form: ‘Male’, ‘Female’, or maybe ‘White British’, ‘Black Caribbean’, ‘British Asian’. Or perhaps we need to choose which door to go through: the one with the skirt-wearing person icon, or the one with the non-skirt-wearing person icon. But more often than not, these categories are in the background, structuring our choices without our even being aware of it. I got up this morning and put on a skirt. I did not think, ‘I am a woman, so I will put this loose tube of cloth around my hips and legs’. A skirt is simply the item of clothing I had in my wardrobe that seemed most pleasant to wear on this warm summer’s day. But if I were a man, then it is



much less likely that I would own a skirt or choose to wear one – and if I did, this choice would have a different social meaning, would be seen as a transgressive act by others at least, if not also by me. My gendered clothing choice both results from my position within a social structure of rules and expectations that demarcate ‘men’ from ‘women’, and at the same time serves to perpetuate that structure by signalling to others that they should think of me as a woman.

Many people think of race and gender as biological categories: someone just is a man, a woman, a white person, a black person, an Asian person, and we can tell this from looking at their body. Others think that categories are the social meaning of biological difference: people are male or female, or of European, African or Asian descent, where these are bodily differences, and then they become men or, women, or white, black or Asian, through being treated socially in a certain way based on these bodily differences. But actually, there is no neat mapping of gender categories onto biological difference, still less so in the case of race. Someone might have a body that most people would think of as ‘female’, and yet identify as a man and be considered a man by others. One and the same person might be considered white in Brazil, black in the United States, and mixed race in the UK. Moreover, both race and gender categories shift over time, with new categories coming into being and old categories falling out of use. The category of ‘gender non-binary’, used to describe someone who identifies neither as a man nor as a woman, is becoming more commonly used, and the category ‘octooroon’, once used to describe a person with one great-grandparent of African origin, is never used now. In my work, therefore, I treat race and gender categories as positions in a social structure, or nodes in a network, that is constituted by our shared activities and attitudes concerning race and gender – activities and attitudes that respond to bodily differences but are not determined by them.

The history of these social categories is unequal, and many of these inequalities have been enshrined in law at various points in history. One place where we find this in relation to gender is in the political realm. For



most of the UK’s history, women were not legally permitted to vote or participate in politics. Now women are formally entitled to participate fully in political life, but still women politicians are held to different standards and subjected to different kinds of scrutiny in virtue of being women. For example, the appearance of women politicians is discussed much more than that of men. Moreover, the practical structure of politics (the need to split time between constituencies and Westminster, all those late-night sittings in the House of Commons) still operates on the assumption that an MP is part of a family unit in which another adult with a less-demanding occupation (if any) shoulders the majority of the caring and domestic responsibilities. Although the conflict between work and family life in our current social arrangements causes difficulties for men as well as for women, women more than men are subject to the assumption that they ought to perform caring labour: when did you last hear a high-flying man, in politics or any other field, being asked how he ‘balances work and family life’? The explicit gender laws of the past have shaped the subtle gender assumptions and patterns that make up the gender structure of the present.

In my research, I argue that if gender categories are created by our social practices, then we can reasonably ask whether or not they are just – and, if they are unjust, what it would take to make them just. Justice and injustices are properties that only social phenomena can have: a hurricane may be devastating, but we would not call the hurricane itself ‘unjust’, although we might start talking about injustice with regard to the social response to the hurricane if that response sees some communities being unfairly prioritised over others. So it is only once we see gender categories as social rather than biological that we can ask whether a certain gender category

itself is just or unjust. To pose this question is, in my view, to ask whether being made into a member of that category is compatible with respectful treatment of that person, or whether, on the contrary, it compromises their dignity. If women are systematically treated with less respect and accorded less dignity – as I believe is the case – then the very fact of being part of a social structure in which one counts as a woman is an injustice. I call this form of injustice ‘ontic injustice’, because it pertains to ontology (“ontic” in the sense of ‘pertaining to ontology’). In assessing social categories directly in terms of injustice, I am bringing together ontology with normative philosophy, another traditional area of philosophy that is usually considered to be distinct.

Ontic injustice is a concept that applies to race as well as to gender. Consider, for example, the fact that black people are much more likely than white people to be stopped and searched by the police, and much more likely to be charged rather than being cautioned for the same offence. In saying that race categories are unjust I am saying that not only is it wrong for someone to be subjected to police harassment, but it is also wrong to be made into the sort of social individual who is disproportionately vulnerable to police harassment. Even if a member of a targeted racial group is never themselves stopped and searched without grounds, they carry with them the social stigma of being the sort of person to whom such things routinely happen. To live in a society in which people like you are systematically subjected to wrongful treatment, and in which this is held to be ‘business as usual’ in the sense that no meaningful action being taken to counter it, is to suffer a withholding of respect and a denial of one’s dignity. I take this to be

one of the powerful insights of the Black Lives Matter movement. In highlighting police brutality and especially police killings of Black people who posed no threat, Black Lives Matter activists are making the compelling point that if the lives of black people really were held to matter by society at large, then such brutality and killing wouldn’t be happening day after day, month after month, with the perpetrators escaping prosecution every time.

Both race and gender categories, then, can be unjust. I also believe that the absence of a category can be a case of ontic injustice, because someone’s dignity can be undermined in a similar way by the absence of a category that they need in order to flourish. The category of ‘gender non-binary’, for example, allows people to express an identity that would be erased or constrained if only the categories of ‘man’ and ‘woman’ were available to them. We shouldn’t be too quick to conclude that because race and gender categories as they currently exist are unjust, they should be abolished altogether. We should, however, recognize that in their present form they pose a problem of justice even more serious than is usually recognised. In my research, I aim to identify and analyse this problem, and develop strategies for addressing it. My work on this last aspect is in its early stages, but I believe what will be needed is to restore rights and dignity to categories that have systematically been deprived of these things, facilitate the creation of new categories that better fit with people’s experiences, and bring about a general relaxing the boundaries of categories and the expectations that go along with them. This is likely to be a difficult, messy, and complicated task, but it is a task that is essential if we want to do justice to the people that are the members of those categories. ¶

A Life in the Day of Our Head Porter

Grahame Appleby

When asked to write this, I thought to myself: 'What is a typical day in the life of the Head Porter?' I concluded that there isn't one, and this is why I enjoy it so much. Over the past 22 years, life in the lodge has changed beyond recognition.

The one consistent thing is how my day begins! Leaving home at 0700 hrs, I make my way to the local Costa coffee shop and after ordering my skinny latte I sit down and start working my way through e-mails. During term there can be a lot of e-mails coming in, and they can range from parking requests to party permit applications and onto the more serious incident reports. Once this has been done, it is into the office.

Over the years my job description has changed dramatically and the responsibilities have increased. The Head Porter's responsibilities include the running of the Lodge, Security, Health and Safety, Fire Safety together with a multitude of other things, and I report directly to the Domestic Bursar. There are many tools we use to help keep the College safe, and one of the main ones is the SALTO access control system.

This an electronic locking system and uses both mains wired and battery handled locks. There are now nearly 1700 electronically controlled locks and only a few places left within College to which access is gained by an actual key. All members of College have a University card and this has all of their permissions on it. The first job of the day is to check the audit trail in order to see that it is working and who has tried to get into somewhere they do not have permission to! If someone has tried to enter a part of college they do not have permission to enter then it is investigated in order to ascertain why. Then I check that all mains wired doors are communicating via the network, and if not, why not. Then it is onto checking of the battery status of each lock. When a card is presented to a lock the status of the battery is given by the lock and when the same card is



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presented to a wired door it gives me the information of where that card has been used and the battery status of each lock. If a battery requires replacing it is done straight away. This is a much more secure way of governing who enters through doors in college and also it is much easier, and cheaper, to delete a card than it is to replace a key. There is also a state of the art digital CCTV system; this has proved to be invaluable and has actually helped to convict two people for theft.

Fire safety is very important and we test fire alarms weekly. This is done on a Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday morning. Whilst doing this we also check that all fire extinguishers are present and have not been removed or interfered with. I also have to organise the quarterly and yearly checks of all fire-related equipment.

Sorting and delivering mail takes up a lot of the day. The amount of mail received has dwindled dramatically over the last few years. In the nineties we could receive nine or ten bags of mail in the first delivery and four or five bags in the second delivery. Now it is more like two bags a day, however with the advent of online shopping we can receive around 60-70

parcels a day, mainly from Amazon! We used to carry out four deliveries of mail a day, but now we only do two to all Departments and Fellows and students pigeon holes. So with Royal Mail, University Mail System (UMS), Inter Collegiate Mail System and internal mail, we can handle between 1500 and 2000 items of mail a week and around 300-350 parcels.

I am a fan of Health and Safety and I hate the way people use it in order not to do something by using a myriad of Health and Safety myths. I am presently in the process of carrying out a risk assessment for the new apprentice gardener. Firstly, I had to meet with him and the Head Gardener to ascertain what tasks he would be performing in order to fulfil the criteria of the apprenticeship. When going through the tasks I was amazed at what is actually covered and had to go away and actually read up on the tasks. I am now into the second week of typing it up (obviously I have been doing other tasks too!) and presently it is 28 pages long with about another 25 to go. I also had to take into account his age (17) and include a young person's assessment in it. Although each Department is responsible for its own risk assessments, I, along with other porters, do carry out specialist risk assessments for things such as pregnancy and work experience.

The Porters' Lodge is the main reception area and enquiry centre of the College not only for visitors and conference guests, but for Fellows and students too. I love the interaction we in the Lodge have with students, and I am sure that they appreciate what we do. It is very important that they know that we are approachable and friendly and that we are here to help them. You have to remember that this is probably the first time that they have been away from home and things can be very intimidating for them. We have moved away from the 'Grumpy Old Men' that used to work in Lodges; now we provide a very warm, inviting and helpful service. I think that is true and is reflected in the amount of students who do just come in for a chat.

The best day of the year is definitely Graduation Day. I love the pomp of it all, and it takes me back to the ceremonial duties I used to carry out. Seeing mums, dads, brothers, sisters, boyfriends, girlfriends and other family

members so happy brings a smile to my face. I love leading the Graduands up to the Senate house in full Tails with my Top Hat together with the Praelector in full regalia, and then waiting outside to congratulate each and every one of them on the Degree. I have to say, it still amazes me that when we are doing the photograph and calling out the names, that there are students who I do not know. How they have remained hidden for three years is beyond me!

We do get to deal with some very strange happenings and I recall one Christmas Day, quite a few years ago, whilst I was out checking the houses on Jesus Lane hearing a lot of noise coming from one of them. On entering the house, I was met by four homeless people who were sat around the kitchen table drinking and eating. I asked them how they got into the house, and they were adamant that the front door was open. They were very friendly and very co-operative when I asked them to leave. On checking the house, it became apparent that they had forced open a ground floor window and climbed in.

Another recent event was one Sunday morning the Master entered the lodge and told us that he could not open his vehicle gate as someone had chained their bicycle to it. The lock was cut off and the bicycle removed and put in the Chimney. A couple of hours later a very, very irate Russian lady entered the lodge, screaming and shouting at the porter, and demanding £90 to fix her bicycle. When it was explained to her that she had chained her bicycle to a working gate and that it was preventing the Master from leaving his house, she said she didn't care. She was escorted from the lodge, and when in the Chimney she threw a bunch of flowers at the duty porter and spat at him. The very next day she returned and threw some eggs and some soiled nappies over the Master's gates into the driveway. I'm not sure the Master knows about the eggs and nappies, but he will now. She was eventually given a cheque for £90 and we have not seen her since.

Busy times in the lodge with West Court nearing completion and lodge refurbishment on the horizon, there is lots of planning to do. Oh well, off to the Operational Team meeting it is. 

College News



People

Awards, honours, projects, significant lectures

Fellows

Dr Edward (Ned) Allen has been appointed to a University Lectureship in the Faculty of English, Cambridge, and to a Fellowship at Christ's College.

Professor Madeleine Arnot was invited by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm to be a speaker at their May conference on Learning for the Newly Arrived [asylum seekers].

Professor Alison Bashford Dr Toke Aidt has been appointed Reader in the Faculty of Economics.

Professor Andrea Brand FRS has been awarded the Royal Society Darwin Professorship. Professor Brand's research focuses on development of the nervous system, identifying the genes that direct the specific behaviours of cells in the brain. Her main interest is on how the environment influences neural stem cell behaviour, and how nutrition regulates neural stem cell dormancy and growth. Discovering treatments that can stimulate the survival and rapid reproduction of internal neural stem cells could have the potential to be used as therapies for disorders such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, epilepsy and strokes.

Dr Emily J. Camm received the President's Award from the Society for Reproductive Investigation/Pfizer President for most meritorious abstract and oral presentation.

Dr Delia Casadei has been appointed to an Assistant Professorship at the University of California, Berkeley.

Professor Robert Cipolla has been granted a Microsoft Research Outstanding Collaborator Award in recognition of his role as "an inspirational leader and collaborator in computer vision".

Dr James Clackson has been elected Professor of Comparative Philology.

Professor Alastair Compston was appointed CBE in the New Year's honours list for services to the treatment of multiple sclerosis, and elected to Fellowship of the Royal Society; he received the Galen Medal of the Society of Apothecaries, the Hughlings Jackson Medal of the Royal Society of Medicine, and the Medal of the Association of British Neurologists.

Dr Donal Cooper has been appointed Senior Lecturer in the Department of History of Art.

Professor Julian Dowdeswell delivered the annual William Smith Lecture at the Geological Society of London. He was also awarded an Honorary Fellowship of Aberystwyth University and elected an Honorary Member of the American Polar Society.

Dr Shailaja Fenell has been awarded a student-led CUSU Teaching Award, which recognises exceptional contributions by individuals who teach and support students.

Dr Claire Fenton-Glynn has been awarded the 2015 Inner Temple Book Prize for Best New Author for her book *Children's Rights in the Intercountry Adoption*. The prize is awarded for a book by a new author (within ten years of graduation) that makes an outstanding contribution to the understanding of the law.

Professor Geoff Harcourt has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of New South Wales, the oldest learned Society in Australia.

Rev Dr Tim Jenkins has been granted a major Research Fellowship at the Centre of Theological Inquiry at Princeton University for the 2016-2017 academical year. Dr Jenkins will be involved in the programme at Princeton concerning 'The Societal Implications of Astrobiology', his work being in part funded by NASA.

Professor Kathryn Lilley has been granted a Wellcome Trust Joint Investigator Award with Professor Anne Willis of the MRC Toxicology Unit in Leicester. This award will enable further research into re-localisation of RNA.

Professor Robert Mair has been appointed an Independent Crossbench Peer in recognition of his world-renowned role as a civil engineer, and his extensive practical and academic expertise on infrastructure and construction. He used his maiden speech on 14 April to champion HS2.

Professor Juliet Mitchell has given a number of major and keynote lectures around the world, including 'Psychoanalysis, Feminism and Gender' at Universidad Diego Portales, Santiago, Chile; 'Bisexuality and the Drive: Sibling Trauma and the Law of the Mother' at the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine, New York; 'Death-Work: the separation-sibling trauma and the Law of the Mother' at Indiana University, Bloomington; the keynote lecture at the memorial conference on the work of Professor Sir Jack Goody, Juliet's late husband, at Lyons University, France.

Dr Renaud Morieux has been appointed Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of History.

Professor Sir Bruce Ponder has been appointed a trustee of Cancer Research UK, the largest cancer charity in the world.

Professor Simon Redfern has been appointed a member of the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management, an independent body providing advice (on the long term management of radioactive waste) to the UK Government and Devolved Administration Ministers.

Professor Lord Colin Renfrew has been awarded the Bandelier Award by the Archaeological Institute of America for his lifetime service to Archaeology.

Dr Noel Rutter has been awarded a 2016 Pilkington Prize in recognition of his outstanding quality and approach to teaching.

Dr Ulrich Schneider has been awarded the Rudolf-Kaiser Prize 2015, for "a young experimental scientist of extraordinary achievement", in recognition of his contributions to the study of non-equilibrium dynamics in many-body quantum systems.

Dr Carola Schönlieb has been awarded a Whitehead Prize by the London Mathematical Society for her contributions to the mathematics of image analysis and inverse imaging problems.

Dr Preti Taneja has been awarded a Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship. Her debut novel, *'We that are young'*, is forthcoming from Galley Beggar Press in 2017.

Professor Anna Vignoles has been appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Nuffield Foundation.

Dr Gavin Williams has been awarded a Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship to begin on 1 September 2016 at the Department of Music at King's College London. The Fellowship will enable him to engage in a monograph project entitled 'Geographies of the Gramophone: Recorded Sound and Urban Space'.

New Fellows

Dr David Nally was appointed as a University Lecturer in Geography in 2006. He was promoted to Senior Lecturer in 2012. He did his first degree in Geography & History at University College Cork and his PhD at the University of British Columbia. From 2006 to 2014 Dr Nally was a Fellow at Fitzwilliam College. Dr Nally was on leave from 2014 to 2016 having won a Philip Leverhulme Prize. Dr Nally is a Historical Geographer. His research revolves around the study of power: who wields it, through what means, and to what ends? He has pursued these questions through a range of both historical and contemporary contexts, including colonial authority and the state's response to large-scale subsistence crises, practices of global land-grabbing and the technification of agrarian systems, and the emergence of American philanthropy as a moral and political force shaping global relations. He also maintains an active interest in social theory and the history of political thought.



Dr Sybil Stacpoole read Pre-Clinical Medicine and Clinical Medicine at Jesus College, winning a Senior Keller prize among many others, and did her PhD (which was co-supervised by Professor Compston) as a student of the College. Dr Stacpoole's PhD research concerned the development of a potential therapy for multiple sclerosis. She sought to advance understanding of the developmental pathways of human oligodendrocyte progenitor cells and investigated ways of promoting their maturing and repair (at the petri dish level). She tested compounds that might promote repair (the production of myelin sheath insulation, impairing the conduction of electricity) in mature oligodendrocytes and her work has led to an ongoing clinical trial. Having completed her training fellowship in Clinical Neuroscience, she has recently been appointed as a Consultant Neurologist at Peterborough and Stamford Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust with an associated appointment as an Honorary Consultant Neurologist at Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust.

Dr Helen Williams has recently been appointed to a University Lectureship in Earth Sciences and comes to Cambridge from the University of Durham. She was awarded a BA degree in Natural Sciences from the University of Cambridge in 1997 and a PhD degree from the Open University in 2000. Helen held post-doctoral positions at ETH-Zürich, Macquarie University and the University of Oxford, before moving to Durham. Dr Williams's research interests relate to the interior of the earth and what spatial and temporal variations in oxidation levels tell us about the geological evolution of the planet. She also has developing interests in plate tectonics and in the use of transition metal isotopes as tracers for weathering and ocean chemistry processes.



Professor Eyal Benvenisti received an LLB degree from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1984, an LLM degree and JSD degree from Yale in 1988 and 1990 respectively. Before coming to Cambridge he was the Anny and Paul Yanowicz Professor of Human Rights at Tel Aviv University. He is currently the Whewell Professor in International Law at the University of Cambridge. Professor Benvenisti's areas of research and teaching are in



International Law, Constitutional Law and Administrative Law. Since 1998 he has been a Visiting Professor of Law at Harvard Law School, Columbia Law School, the University of Michigan School of Law, the Humboldt University, Berlin, the University of Munich, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Toronto, Hamburg University, the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, the Hague Academy of International Law, Yale Law School and the New York University School of Law.

Professor Peter Williamson received a BA degree in Economics from Macquarie University in 1978 and a PhD degree in Business Economics from Harvard University in 1984 where he was a Fulbright Scholar. He is of course well known to the College, and we have been most grateful for his contributions since he became an Honorary Professor of International Management at the Judge Business School and a Fellow Commoner and Director of Studies in Management at Jesus College in 2010.



Dr Siân Dutton read Natural Sciences (Chemistry) at Jesus College and received a Masters degree in 2005. Dr Dutton was awarded a DPhil degree from Somerville College in 2009. Between completing her DPhil degree and returning to Cambridge as a Winton Advanced Research Fellow in the Cavendish Laboratory, she spent time as a postdoctoral research associate at Princeton University. Dr Dutton was appointed a University Lecturer in the Department of Physics in October 2015.

Dr Sebastian Andres has recently been appointed a University Lecturer in Analysis in the Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics, his post being associated with the Centre for Doctoral Training in Analysis. Dr Andres was awarded his first degree in Probability and Mathematical Finance in 2006 and his PhD degree on Stochastic Models of Complex Processes at the Technical University Berlin in 2009. He then held a post-doctoral position at the University of British Columbia, before moving to the Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn in 2011. His research interests lie in the field of probability theory and stochastic analysis, and in particular in the mathematics of random walks in random environments.



Dr Jeremy Green studied at the University of Nottingham and in 2006 received a BA degree in Political Science and an MA degree in International Relations in 2007. In 2013 he was awarded a PhD degree in Political Sciences from York University, Toronto. Having held a post-doctoral post at the University of Sheffield, before moving to a similar post at the University of Bristol, Dr Green has recently been appointed to a University Lecturership in International Political Economy. Dr Green's research interests are broadly concerned with political economy and international historical sociology.

Dr Matt Elliott was appointed a University Lecturer at the Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge in 2015. He studied for BA and MPhil degrees in Economics at Oxford University and his PhD at Stanford University in 2011. After completing his PhD he became a post-doctoral Researcher at Microsoft in New England. From 2012 Dr Elliott was Assistant Professor of Economics at California Institute of Technology and during that time he held visiting appointments at Cambridge INET Institute, Chicago Booth Business School and Duke University. Dr Elliott's research interests lie in the relatively new field of Network Economics. He has recently started a project examining the effect of migration in rural Indian communities.



Research Fellows



Vittoria Silvestri graduated from the University of Rome La Sapienza in July 2012 with an MSc degree in Mathematics cum laude. She then moved to Cambridge to study for a PhD at the Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics. Ms Silvestri's research is in an area of probability theory known as random geometry. Her PhD has focussed on the analysis of random growth models, in particular fluctuations around stationary states of the Hastings-Levitov model.

Hillary Taylor received her BA degree in History in 2009 from Brown University and was awarded the Senior Honours thesis award and the David Herlihy Prize for the best thesis in Medieval or Early Modern History. She received an MA degree in History in 2013 from Yale University. Hillary's PhD degree at Yale was under the supervision of Keith Wrightson (Honorary Fellow, 2008). Her PhD dissertation is on Language and Social Relations in Early Modern England, 1550-1750.



Dr Gregory Conti received his BA degree in English Literature from the University of Chicago in 2009. He completed his PhD in Government at Harvard University in 2016, supervised by Richard Tuck (Honorary Fellow, 1997). The title of his dissertation is The Politics of Diversity in Nineteenth-Century Britain. He was awarded a Graduate Fellowship at Edmund J Safra Center for Ethics (2014-15) and a Mellon Dissertation Completion Fellowship (2015-16), both at Harvard University.

French Lectrice

Chloé Drappier joined the École Normale Supérieure in 2013. After a BA in Classics, she received an MA in Classics in 2015. She obtained the Agrégation de Lettres Classiques in 2016. Her research focuses on mothering and motherhood in Greek literature. Her MA thesis was devoted to the representation of motherhood in English literature, especially in Greek tragedy. She is also very interested in general teaching issues.



Incoming Old Jesus Member College Post Doctoral Associates (OJM CPDAs)

Dr Anke-Elaine Schmidt (2010) has a 3-year Post-doctoral Research Associate position at the Department of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics.

Dr Mary Wood (2011) is a Post-doctoral Research Associate at the Department of Chemistry.

Incoming College Post Doctoral Associates (CPDAs)

Dr Elizabeth Fowden (Classics/Middle Eastern Studies/History) who has a 5-year appointment funded by the ERC on The Impact of the Ancient City.

Dr Matthias Ehrhardt (Applied Mathematics, Imaging, Inverse problems) who has a 2-year post-doctoral research appointment at DAMTP.

Dr Jens Kieckbusch (Immunology) who has a 3-year Next Generation Research Fellowship at the Centre for Trophoblast Research beginning in October 2016.

Dr Giuliana Di Martino (Physics) who is a Post-doctoral Research Associate at the Centre for NanoPhotonics working on laser-induced growth of nanowires and optical investigation of memristive switches.

Dr Sarah Jelbert (Psychology) who has a 3-year ERC grant to study whether intelligence is unique to humans and what cognitive abilities we share with other animals.

Dr Claudia Tobin (English) who has a Leverhulme Early Career Postdoctoral Fellowship until 2019 to examine how visual categories are adapted by writers.

Outgoing Fellows

Dr Pramila Krishnan has taken a position as Associate Professor in Development Economics at the Department of International Development at University of Oxford and will also be a Fellow of Pembroke College.

Outgoing Research Fellows

Dr Adam Harper has taken a position as Assistant Professor in the Mathematics Institute at the University of Warwick.

Dr Ned Allen has taken a University Lectureship at the Faculty of English, University of Cambridge.

Dr Gavin Williams has taken up a Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship at the Department of Music at King's College London.

Dr Katharine Jenkins has taken up a position as Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the University of Nottingham.

Dr Beryl Pong has taken up a position as Vice-Chancellor's Fellow and Lecturer in English at the University of Sheffield.

Outgoing Bye-Fellows

Dr Sanjay Jain
Dr Catherine Sumnall

Outgoing CPDAs

Dr Katharina Karcher has been awarded a Sutasoma Research Fellowship at Lucy Cavendish.

Dr Emily Camm

Dr Martina Di Simplicio

Dr Alessia Meneghin

Dr Ahu Parry

Dr Anna Toropova

Outgoing French Lectrice

Ms Inès Aït Mokhtar

Art at Jesus 2015-2016

Rod Mengham, Curator of Works of Art

In late 2015, The college received the donation of a painting, *Penumbral Lunar Eclipse October 1987* by the distinguished artist Sarah Morris. This work, given by the artist herself, is now hanging in the Chapter House. In early 2016, we also accepted the donation of three artworks by the Chinese artists Shen Qibin, Guan Ce and Jin Feng, and in May, five original prints of photographs by the artist Marc Atkins were given to enliven the new café in West Court.

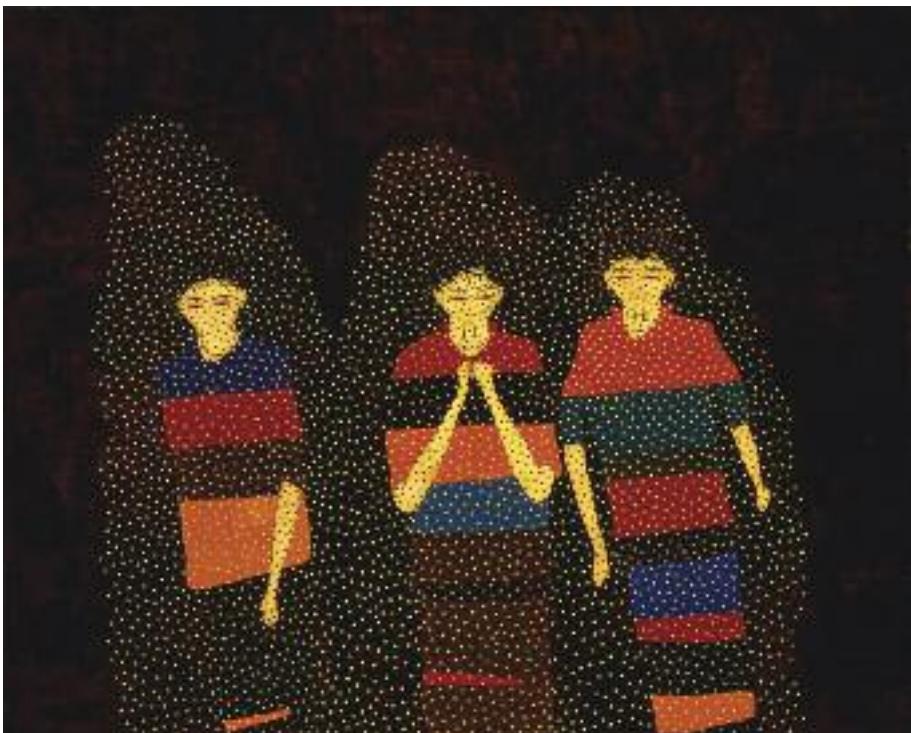
Between 22 June and 27 September 2015, the fourteenth edition of Sculpture in the Close could be seen in the grounds of the college. The show was opened by our advisor, Tim Marlow, and included works by British artists most of whom were under the age of forty: James Capper, Roger Hiorns, Thomas Houseago, Eva Rothschild and Lucy Skaer. Since that date there have been no further exhibitions, either planned or executed, owing to a lack of funds.

Following Sculpture in the Close, Roger Hiorns offered to leave his sculpture *Untitled* (2008) with the College. It is located in the Orchard. In the summer of 2016, the artist Stephen Chambers very generously loaned four of his own paintings, plus a print by Mimo Paladino, to decorate the new dining room in West Court.

A portrait of Professor Lisa Jardine, the College's first woman fellow, was commissioned from the artist Claerwen James. The completed work has been judged a great success and is currently hanging in the Cranmer Room.



Professor Lisa Jardine
by Claerwen James



Three Three, 1997 by Stephen Chambers



The Collector of 1000 Cups, 2000 by Stephen Chambers



Woman with Four Problems, 1996 by Stephen Chambers

During Summer 2015, The Works of Art Committee, together with the Gardens Committee, proposed the use of a dead tree in the unnamed court between Chapel and Library as a suitable basis for a carved sculpture. Council having given permission for this, the work was completed by Richard Bray and given the title *Cherry Tree Spire*.

It was agreed during early 2016 to continue the series of Presidential portraits with two new commissions.

The West Court Exhibition Space is likely to be ready for use during the Lent Term, 2017. Depending on the exact date of the opening, it was agreed that a show featuring the ten works to be included in the new College portfolio of prints would be the most appropriate.

The Committee of Works of Art was unable to meet the cost of the fourteenth Sculpture in the Close from its own exhibitions account and had to borrow funds from the College. The committee has consequently launched a new major fund-raising initiative, including a plan to produce and sell a new portfolio of prints, *Art for Tomorrow*. Work on the portfolio is now well advanced; ten artists have agreed to supply work: Stephen Chambers, Jake and Dinos Chapman, Richard Long, David Mach, John McLean, Humphrey Ocean, Cornelia Parker, Lucy Skaer, Agnes Thurnauer and Alison Wilding. The portfolio is being produced by Kip Gresham at the Print Studio. Sales brochures have been circulated already to members of the college.

Following a petition from the 'Benin Bronze Appreciation Society', the Benin Bronze cockerel was removed from its habitual position in Hall while the college entered into a wider discussion within the university involving other colleges and museums with similar holdings. We await the outcome of this process. [†](#)

The Chapel

Paul Dominiak, Dean of Chapel

This past year has given birth to new life in the College Chapel community: I began my duties as the Dean of Chapel; we welcomed a new Assistant Chaplain, the Reverend Devin McLachlan; the newly created post of Secretary to the Dean of Chapel was filled by Miss Emily Weissang, alumna of Trinity College Cambridge and recent postgraduate of Durham University; and a wave of new recruits from the fellowship, student body, and staff to read and serve in Chapel has seen a marked increase in the range of people participating in the life of the Chapel. As a result of all of these things, as well as the continued commitment and brilliance of the Choirs and the Director of Music, the Chapel community is thriving once again and can now look forward to the coming years with confidence and creativity.

The academic year began, however, with sadness at the death of Professor Kenneth Johnson, retired Fellow in Engineering and a long-time friend of many people in the College. His funeral service in Chapel packed every available space and drew together many of the vast array of former students, academic colleagues, as well as family and friends in order to honour and cherish Ken's memory. Our College Choir, despite a large intake of voices new to the College, reflected Ken's longstanding love of music, along with instrumentalists drawn from the College and his family and friends. As an immediate neighbour to Ken's widow, Dorothy, I was honoured to get to know the family in such difficult circumstances and lead the service as one of my first duties in post. I am very thankful to the Director of Music for his calm expertise and guidance, as well as to the Master and Senior Tutor who, as engineering colleagues of Ken's, helped draw together many of those whose lives were shaped in various ways by Ken and his family.

The remainder of Michaelmas term reflected the kind of vibrant chapel and choral community that Ken had valued in his time at Jesus College. Among the familiar chapel routine of daily said prayer, communion services, compline services, and choral evensongs, Sunday Choral Evensongs in particular saw the introduction of themed addresses. These address series sought to connect a confident and intellectually rigorous commitment to theology with other academic disciplines and with contemporary topics of interest to the entire college community. The theme for Michaelmas term was 'Reimagining Politics' and we heard addresses from impressive speakers on topics such as immigration, healthcare, political identities, conflict, faith in the public square, money, the economy, and the monarchy. Sunday Evensong services were well attended, and the drinks following the service gave an opportunity to show hospitality and build community across the varied groups who make up the common life of the College.

Sunday morning communion services likewise experienced a renaissance in Michaelmas term. As a family man myself, I am keen that the short morning service (with breakfast following in my college rooms) be open, friendly, and accessible to students, staff, and fellows, as well as their families. The morning service is ably supported by a vocal consort drawn from the College Choir, who lend dignity and beauty to the music of the service. The College clergy, supported by a small but dedicated team of our graduates as well as ordinands from Westcott House, give short and simple reflections on the readings. All are welcome to receive communion or a blessing, and can seek baptism as the means of growing in the community of faith. Thanks to the support of a number of fellows, Sunday mornings now typically have a good number of small children as well as students and staff members. I am very keen to grow the Sunday morning service in this direction, aware as I

am that some of our other acts of worship do not lend themselves easily to family life, either because of the late time of the service or its length. It has been a joy to hear the laughter (and even the occasional tantrum) of children in Chapel on a Sunday morning, and people have found it a pleasant reminder of life beyond the College walls. I encourage students, staff, and fellows to come along, bring their children and partners, and enjoy a beautiful, simple, uplifting, friendly, relaxed, and inclusive service. If that is not alluring enough, croissants, fruit, and coffee abound in my college rooms afterwards.

As always, the highlights of the Michaelmas term were the Remembrance Sunday Mattins service and the Advent Lessons and Carols service at the end of term. The former saw a good level of support which I hope can be built upon in the coming years, especially as commemorations around the centenary of the First World War draw near. We are working with the Archives department to build up the human picture and cost of that War. The first fruits of this collaboration was seen in Easter term with a short memorial for those Jesuans who were killed at the Battle of the Somme. As part of that memorial, the staff in Archives produced a short biography along with a photograph of each Jesuan who died in that terrible battle. It was poignant, haunting, and yet beautiful to remember men who looked very much like those current students who now walk in their footsteps. Demand for seats for Advent Lessons and Carols led to Chapel being packed to capacity. The service itself saw an impressive array of choral anthems, rousing hymns, and moving readings from members of the fellows', student, and staff community. In the following fortnight, a run of Christmas carol services saw Chapel repeatedly packed once again by students, donors, choir families, and staff members. Just as the term had started on a sombre note, we finished with the great anticipatory joy of Christmas and the new life wrought by Christ's Incarnation.

The beginning of Lent term unfortunately began, as had Michaelmas term, on a sad note with a memorial service for Johanna Crighton, widow of David Crighton, former Master of the College. It was again an honour and privilege getting to know their family and friends. The College Choir, as always, rose to the event and sang majestically.

The rest of the term saw a full liturgical calendar in addition to our regular services: Reunion Evensongs for Old Members; Admission & Dismissal of Choristers; Lent services

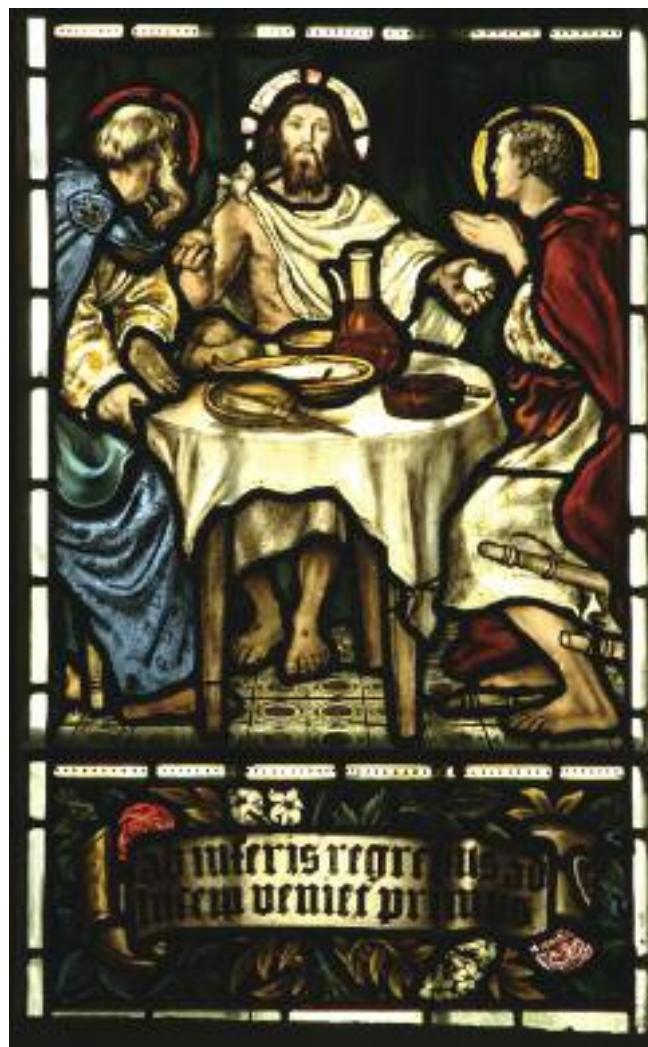


for Shrove Tuesday, Ash Wednesday, and a popular Service of Readings and Music for Lent and Passiontide; and the Commemoration of Benefactors. Sunday Evensongs remained our most popular service, with an address series entitled 'Reimagining the Body'. The series tackled issues around the body of Christ, erotic bodies, imprisoned bodies, disabled bodies, queering bodies, ecological bodies, and digital bodies, and saw an impressive range of academics and theologians coming to College to speak.

Easter term saw many occasions of joy in the worshipping life of the Chapel as Christ's resurrection was celebrated. The Sunday Choral Evensong address series entitled 'Picturing Resurrection' saw a number of respected art historians and theologians give talks on pieces of art depicting experiences of the resurrection. The Director of Music adroitly chose music to accompany and enrich the topics: namely, the empty tomb, Peter, Mary Magdalene, the Ascension, Pentecost, Judas, Thomas, and Paul. Many students came to these services, seeing in them an opportunity for refreshment, peace, and engaging intellectual enquiry amidst the rigour of exams and academic deadlines. Other services also proved popular, in particular the Ascension Day Mattins sung by Choir volunteers from the top of N staircase, with a champagne breakfast following in my rooms. There were a number of big services, such as the Admission and Dismissal of Choristers, Choral Evensong for Mr Rustat's Audit, Graduands' Evensong, and a Choral Evensong for Donors and Old Members. There were also new popular ventures: 'Come and See' guided Evensongs to explain the service to those unfamiliar with Anglican worship; visits from College Livings to the College; and the Service of Night Music designed by the Assistant Chaplain and supported by the Jesus Singers, followed by dinner in Upper Hall. We also celebrated the completion of the recent major works on the Chapel with a special event for the Society of St Radegund at which Dr Ayla Lepine gave a talk on the history of the building, I spoke about the current life of the Chapel, Mr Mark Williams spoke about Chapel music, and at which the College Choir and instrumentalists showcased the musical contribution enabled by the Chapel. The biggest joy personally for me, however, was the Choral Baptism and Confirmation service led by the Bishop of Ely. Six members of the College community (one from the boys' choir, one staff member, two undergraduates, and two graduates) received the sacrament of initiation and dedicated their lives to growing in grace. It was a joyful day with families and friends joining the confirmands in the celebration of their commitment to Christ.

Apart from services, over the course of this academic year, the Chapel team has dedicated themselves to three priorities.

First, we have set pastoral care for the entire community as something to which we can significantly contribute. I took on a role as Tutorial Advisor, and I take great heart in how many students avail themselves of (and are confident in) the pastoral provisions given by the College. The team of Tutorial Advisors is a wonderful one, ably led by the Senior Tutor, to whom I must express my profound thanks for his wisdom and guidance. The Assistant Chaplain brilliantly led a group of students and staff in devising and leading a 'Wellness Week' in Lent term. That immensely creative event saw a number of pastoral workshops over the course of the week open to the whole college community. It will hopefully become an annual fixture of what the College provides for the well-being of all people in its community, and testifies to the energetic creativity that the Chapel team has brought to pastoral care and to the common good of the College. In Easter term, I worked with the welfare officers from the JCSU to arrange and run a lunchtime 'Survive and Succeed in Exam Term' event in Hall over brunch. At that event, we provided self-help leaflets from the University Counselling Service, free treats, flyers about pastoral and social events in College, and a personal point of visible contact. The event was popular and students have fed back that they found it useful. It will be another pastoral event to continue and build upon next year. I have also led 'getaway' events every term, both to encourage students to



1932 – *The Supper at Emmaus*,
Jesus College Chapel,
South Transept west window,
right-hand predella

take a short break and escape the Cambridge bubble, but also to give opportunities to engage with the cultural and religious heritage of this country. We have taken trips to Canterbury, Westminster, and St Paul's Cathedral. I hope to continue and expand these kind of trips as they have proved immensely popular and rewarding, drawing together parts of the student body who at times have not known each other well before.

Second, we see the Chapel and its community as existing not only 'for the glory of God' but also for the common good of the entire College population, regardless of faith or belief. Services are open and inclusive for everyone, and many people have found the beauty of the building, the glory of the music, the intellectual engagement of the sermons, the warmth of the community, and the peace of the place all vital to balancing an otherwise hectic university life. Hospitality is at the heart of our desire to build up a sense of college community: dinners at the beginning of each term, post-service drinks, chapel breakfasts, afternoon teas, and impromptu gatherings in my college rooms show our commitment to being friendly, welcoming, open, loving, and a people for other people. Being part of an academic community also means that we engage with both how people want to know more about faith and religion, and also with the difficulties and reservations people might have

about religious belief. Amongst other things, we have led discussion groups on atheism, provided staff Bible studies, hosted a graduate theology pub in the College bar, held courses exploring Christianity, and supported the John Hughes' Arts Festival. We will look at how to consolidate these kind of events in the next year, keeping a balance between Christian formation and broader engagement with the entire College community.

Third, we want to see students grow into active and responsible citizens who use their talents and gifts for the common good. I want to help the College cultivate opportunities for students to engage creatively with social and economic problems, to be formed by experiences with voluntary and not-for-profit agencies, to develop their professional capacities, and to be enriched by the communities which they can serve. Chapel has partnered with a number of local groups who share these aims, hosting events and connecting students with their opportunities. This past year we worked with Cambridge Hub on their Social Innovation Programme, connecting students with local entrepreneurs to look at and offer sustainable and practical solutions to local social problems, and in their teaching project linking students with local schools for mentoring. We also hosted events by Just Love Cambridge, a group of university students who seek to connect Christian faith with social justice action. In the long summer vacation, I will lead six volunteers from the College to work at the Salmon Youth Centre in Bermondsey, London, currently run by Adrian Greenwood, alumnus of this College. In the coming year, I hope to build upon all of these relationships, as well as to develop a project with Professor Sarah Colvin of this College linking our students with educational partnerships with people held in prisons. I would be very keen to talk with any Fellow, student, staff member, or donor who may have similar creative ideas. We have an inestimable opportunity to shape a generation committed to justice, care, and creative compassion, whatever the variety of academic interests they hold.

We take Chapel collections every term for two charities. This year, thanks to the generosity of the community, we gave large amounts of money to the Salmon Youth Centre, UNHCR, the Charlie Waller Memorial Trust, Cambridge Hub, Cambridge City Foodbank, and Campus Children's Holidays. In addition to the growing profile of social action, I am hopeful that the Chapel can help take a lead within the College community in developing its historic commitment to the common good of all.

Many thanks ought to be given for such a successful year. We are grateful to our splendid Chapel Team. The Chapel Clerks (Jennifer Fields, Timothy Gray and Matthew Wise) have proved invaluable as I transitioned into my own role. Next academic year, we welcome three new clerks from the graduate body: Eeva Johns, Alexandra Forrester and Rozelle Bosch. The number of undergraduate Chapel Secretaries has grown this year and more are recruited for next year; I am very thankful for the hard work and service this year of Lavinia Abell, Izabela Kujawiak, Oliver Mowforth, Kiara Wickremasinghe, Ryan Young, Vicky Gray, and Paul Greenhalgh. We also enjoyed the ministry of four ordinands over the course of the year: Carol Backhouse, Orion Edgar, Edward Pritchett, and Cheryl McFadden. The Reverend Devin McLachlan is an excellent, enthusiastic colleague and a real catch for the College, brimming with creativity. The Choirs and Organ Scholars make a major contribution to the worship and community of the Chapel. The Choir parents are a dedicated group who play a much-appreciated supportive role. We are indebted to Mr Mark Williams, Director of Music, for his musical contribution, and he has been such a wonderful and enthusiastic colleague. I am very sad to see him leave for Magdalen College, Oxford in the New Year, but I know his legacy will continue and flourish here, and that his own career will continue to enrich others and reach even new heights. Indeed, we eagerly anticipate the arrival of our new Director of Music, Mr Richard Pinel. Many students, Choir parents, staff members, and Fellows have read in Chapel and

led prayers, and we thank them all. Alice Kane (the Choir and Chapel Administrator) and Emily Weissang (Secretary to the Dean) have kept us all administratively on track, working efficiently and showing grace and humour at all times, whatever the demanding and obsessive compulsive traits of the Director of Music and Dean of Chapel have thrown at them. The Chapel always depends on the expertise of College Staff from many departments: Catering and Conference have facilitated the Chapel's hospitality to visitors and College members alike; the works in the Chapel made particular demands on Maintenance and Housekeeping and on the Domestic Bursar; and the Human Resources Manager has helped immensely with recruitment and support. The Chapel and Music department enjoy the great support of the Fellowship. I am particularly grateful to those Fellows who attend services, offer support and encouragement, take an interest, and give their own time. I am thankful to see the Master and Mrs Margaret White so regularly in Chapel, given their formidable commitments elsewhere. I would also like to express special thanks to: Dr Timothy Jenkins, former Dean and current Fellow, for his sage advice; Professor Janet Soskice, President, for the same; Mr Peter Glazebrook for his good company and kind legal guidance in matters relating to College Livings; to Professor Sarah Colvin, Dr Rachael Bashford-Rogers, and Dr Mary Laven for their patient support in the appointments process for a new Director of Music and enthusiasm for the life of the Chapel; and to the Bursar and Development Director for their keen interest in and support. I must express thanks to the students who run Just Love Cambridge, to the staff of Cambridge Hub, especially Anna Malan, and to Adrian Greenwood of the Salmon Youth Centre for all their collaborative work and energy. Above all, I am thankful for the wonderful students of the College, who provide a great sense of loving community. As this long list (which is by no means exhaustive) suggests, the Chapel continues at the heart of much of what the College is and does. As such, we are intertwined with, and enriched by, the lives of many people. Thanks be to God for that. 



Photo by Chris Loade

Inner Chapel

Chapel Music

Mark Williams, Director of Music



The beginning of the new academic year saw the arrival of a new organ scholar, twelve new choir members and the return of one choral scholar after a year abroad. Despite such a significant change in membership, the Choir soon found their feet and within a week of meeting for the first time, sang at the funeral of Professor Ken Johnson in the College Chapel. A busy Michaelmas Term, which included joint services with the Choirs of Clare College, Cambridge and Derby High School, closed with two sold-out 'Christmas Celebration' concerts, featuring seasonal favourites and Benjamin Britten's *Ceremony of Carols* with Frances Kelly on harp, given by the Combined Choirs in All Saints Church, Pickwell, Leicestershire, and in the College Chapel. The College Choir also performed to a capacity audience in Toulon in the south of France on 14th December, returning to sing at the Friends of the Fitzwilliam Christmas party in the Fitzwilliam Museum on 15th December.

The Lent Term began with a memorial service for Mrs Johanna Crighton in the College Chapel and a large-scale concert featuring the first act of Verdi's *Otello* with several college choirs and the CUMS and CUCO orchestras in King's College Chapel, under the direction of Richard Farnes. A highlight of the term was the release of the Choirs' fifth CD with Signum Classics, *The Evening Hour*, which entered the Classical Charts in the top ten and received glowing reviews in the press and on BBC Radio 3; and the term closed with a memorable performance of Bach's *St John Passion* in the College Chapel, with the Combined Choirs and the Saraband Consort, generously sponsored by Mr and Mrs David & Katie Harris. It was a particular pleasure to welcome back former choral scholars, Anna Harvey, Michael Mofidian and Jaliya Senanayake to sing as soloists in this concert, and a source of pride to us all that recently-graduated Jesuans are enjoying such successful careers as singers.

In the week preceding the Easter Term, the College Choir travelled to Hong Kong and Beijing, performing at eight events in six days, including concerts in St John's Cathedral, Hong Kong and, with the Choir of Peking University, at PKU, in addition to various events organised by the College and University development offices. The experience of singing with Chinese students was particularly memorable, and the Choir were honoured to be part of the University's flagship 'Yours, Cambridge' event, in the presence of more than 400 guests at Hong Kong's magnificent Four Seasons hotel.

The Easter Term saw a joint service with the Saffron Walden Junior Choir, and special services for Ascension and the Rustat Feast, in addition to the regular round of Evensongs and Eucharists. Following the end of term, the boys and men of the Chapel Choir travelled to the beautiful Vallée de Joux in Switzerland to perform in the *Rencontres Internationales de*





Choeurs d'Hommes, proudly representing the UK alongside choirs from Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy and Switzerland. The College Choir also gave concerts in Cambridge (with the Choir of Merton College, Oxford, in aid of the Muze Trust for Music Education in Zambia) and in All Saints' Church, Hounds (a College living), and the choristers took part in a singing day, held in the College Chapel and attended by nearly 100 local schoolchildren.

The Combined Choirs recorded their sixth disc for Signum Classics in the College Chapel in the last week of June immediately after a highly successful reunion event, which saw a large number of former choral scholars and choristers return to the Chapel for a concert of Fauré's *Requiem*, Parry's *I was glad* and Handel's *Zadok the Priest*. The sound of more than 100 men, women and (former) boys, trained over the course of more than sixty years in Jesus College Chapel, singing their hearts out was both spine-tingling and deeply moving.

At the end of the year, we said goodbye to our Senior Organ Scholar, Bertie Baigent, who, after three very successful years (both academically and musically), is going on to study conducting at the Royal Academy of Music. Senior Choristers Arthur Considine, Edmund Goodman, Kieran Hazell-Luttmann, Gus Richards, William Sartain and Jamie Wilkinson, all sang their last notes as trebles during the course of the year, and Choral Scholars Amatey Doku, Daniel Gethin, Harriet Hunter, Eleanor Hussey, Emma Kavanagh, Anna Nicholl, Syamala Roberts and Julia Sinclair hung up their cassocks for the last time. Their devotion to the Choir and commitment to the Chapel deserve the highest praise, and they will be greatly missed. Having announced in May my own departure from Jesus College in order to take up the post of Informator Choristarum at Magdalen College, Oxford in January 2017, I have a strong sense of the foreboding and sadness many of them will have felt as they approached their final services and concerts. To spend so much time in one of Cambridge's most beautiful buildings is a great privilege and to spend it making music with such lovely people is, as one choral scholar leaver wrote to me, 'a dream come true'. I am sure that they, and generations before them, will have felt that as strongly as I do, and we wish them all every success in the future.

The Chapel is looking more magnificent than ever, following the completion of building works and the restoration of the fine stained-glass windows, and we are fortunate to



possess what is undoubtedly the finest collection of keyboard instruments under one roof in the East of England, thanks to the munificence, over the last decade, of donors Stephen Heath, James Hudleston and Charles Rawlinson. The generosity of an ever-growing family of Choir Patrons and Friends has enabled us to enjoy many opportunities which would not otherwise have been possible, and the whole choir is immensely grateful to all those who contribute to our activities in this way. The support and friendship of our new Dean of Chapel, Paul Dominiak, and Assistant Chaplain, Devin McLachlan, have further enhanced and strengthened our community, and the great dedication and good humour of our highly-accomplished Choir and Chapel Administrator, Alice Kane, also deserve recognition here. That we should operate under the benign authority of a deeply appreciative and enthusiastic Fellowship, Bursar, President and Master, is a cause for eternal gratitude. The appointment of Richard Pinel, currently Assistant Organist at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, as the new Director of Music, is an exciting one for the College. If he can be just half as happy as I have been in the last seven years at Jesus College, he will be truly blessed. 



The Libraries and Archives

Stephen Heath, Keeper of the Old Library,

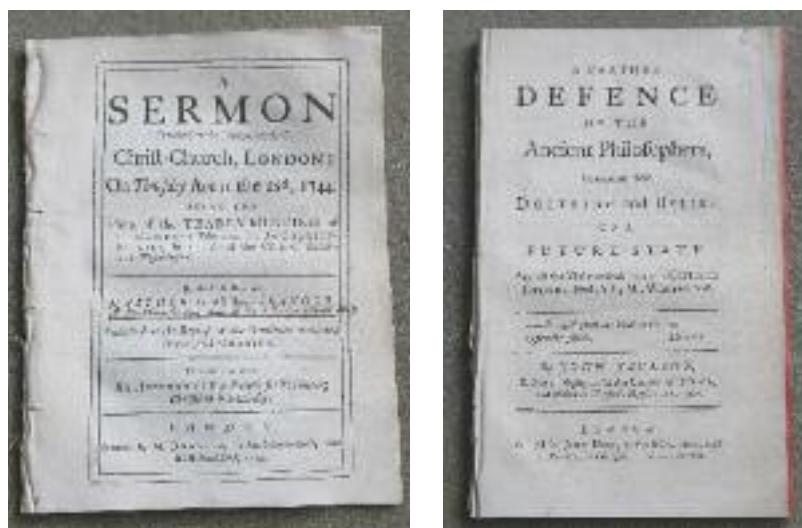
Anna Crutchley, Deputy Archivist

Rhona Watson, Quincentenary Librarian

The Old Library

As usual, we have received and answered queries from scholars around the world, many of whom have visited the Library in order to consult items in our collections. This year, to give just two examples, we welcomed a researcher from the University of Copenhagen come to inspect our fifteenth-century collection of medical manuscripts in connection with work on unpublished commentaries on Aristotle's *De Anima*; and another from the University of Notre Dame come to look at our copy of the 1602 edition of Thomas Speght's *The Workes of our Antient and Learned English Poet, Geffrey Chaucer* in connection with work on early readers of Chaucer.

The limited amount available for purchases to fill historical gaps in the Jesuan Collection allowed the acquisition of several items, among them a number of sermons; sermons of course formed a major part of the published writings of Jesuans in past centuries and played an important role in social understanding and debate. Under-represented in the Collection, John Jackson (1686-1763) came into residence in 1703 and studied with the Hebraist Simon Ockley, who at the time held the College living of Swavesey (he was later to spend time as a prisoner for debt in Cambridge Castle). An indefatigable religious controversialist, Jackson stood out against orthodoxy, notably the orthodox conception of the Trinity; his views prevented him from taking his Cambridge MA in 1718 and involved him in many difficulties and disputes in the course of his life. Three of his sermons have now been added to the Jesuan Collection: *A Plea for Humane Reason, Shewing the Sufficiency of it in Matters of Religion* (1730); *A Defence of a Book, intitled, The Belief of a Future State* (1746); *A Farther Defence of the Ancient Philosophers Concerning their Doctrine and Belief of a*



Sermons by Matthew Hutton and John Jackson recently added to the Jesuan Collection

Future State (1747). The first is an attack on the then Bishop of London for his opposition to freethinkers and forcefully urges the sufficiency of reason, manifesting Jackson's 'Zeal for Reason, that brightest and most glorious Ray of the Divine and the perfection of Humane Nature'. A supporter of the Bishop, attacked Jackson in turn as being 'in league with infidels' and denounced him precisely as a 'Dealer in Demonstration' rather than revealed Christian truth; whereupon Jackson retorted that his opponent was a *Desperado in Controversy*, a not unfitting description of Jackson himself.



A note of 1756 by Matthew Hutton, with his seal, concerning desmesne lands in his diocese

Among other sermons acquired this year was one by Matthew Hutton preached in 1744 on the occasion of 'the Yearly Meeting of the Children Educated in the Charity-Schools, in and about the Cities of London and Westminster'. Hutton, who at the time was Bishop of Bangor, was later to become Archbishop of York (1747-1757) where he had fellow Jesuan Laurence Sterne as one of his diocesan charges, and subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury (1757-1758). Unlike Jackson's, his sermons, this one being a fine example, were untroubled by doctrinal arguments, offered plain practical teaching, and reflected the cheerful disposition for which he was known. A note signed by him and with his seal, concerning land in his York diocese,

was obtained for the College archives, as was an autograph letter of 1782 by Samuel Hallifax (1733-1790), who matriculated at Jesus in 1750 and was at the time of the letter Bishop of Gloucester. The letter contains instruction for the sending of presents to various people, including Joseph Jowett who succeeded Hallifax when the latter gave up the Regius Professorship of Civil Law on his preferment to Gloucester. Such letters are important not least in that they provide the archives with specimens of handwriting that we lack and that are often needed for purposes of identification when dealing with queries. We were also able to obtain a considerable number of significant association-copies of first editions of novels and critical works by Q – Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, who became a Fellow of the College in 1912 on taking up the King Edward VII Professorship of English Literature. The copies are inscribed by him to members of his family: his wife Louisa, his sisters Mabel and Lilian, and his son Bevil 1890-1919, whose death on active service in occupied Germany very deeply affected him.

Our copy of Erasmus's *Novum Testamentum* from the Library of Thomas Cranmer and bearing his scribal ownership signature was taken to the Cambridge Colleges' Conservation Consortium for necessary repair and conservation work to be carried out before going on loan to Queens' College for their exhibition 'In Praise of Erasmus' to mark the 500th anniversary of its first publication in Basel in 1516. It was in Cambridge that Erasmus did the preparatory work for what would be the first complete Greek New Testament to be published, accompanied by the Latin Vulgate text and interpretative annotations by him. A turning point in the critical study of Scripture, it was the epitome of the humanist desire to return to the sources of the Christian faith. Four more editions were produced in Erasmus's lifetime, much revised and expanded, notably with the substitution for the Vulgate text of his own more radical Latin translation. Subsequently, as in our copy of the 1527 edition, the Greek and Vulgate texts together with the new Latin translation were all



A page from Cranmer's Erasmus New Testament (The Gospel according to St. Matthew ch.17); left to right the Greek, Erasmus's Latin, and the Vulgate texts

included, printed side by side in three parallel columns. Cranmer owned copies of two other editions in addition to the Old Library's. On his death, the copy we own passed to John, Lord Lumley, the great collector whose library of some 3,000 volumes was one of the largest in Elizabethan England. Its history before appearing in Jesus is not without interest: subsequent owners included James I's son Henry; it was later given by George II to the British Museum which in 1818 chose to sell it; it was eventually acquired by Arthur Gray, Master of Jesus, who bequeathed it to the College in 1940.

A particularly interesting donation this year, not least because it testifies to the discoveries to be made in the Old Library's holdings, came from Staffan Fogelmark, Emeritus Professor of Greek at the University of Gothenburg. Professor Fogelmark earlier visited the Library to inspect our copy of the edition of Pindar published in Rome in 1515 by the Renaissance scholar and humanist Zacharias Kallierges. Concerned both with the transmission of Pindar's text and the history of printing and the book, Fogelmark examined eighty or more copies of the Kallierges edition in American and European libraries and found our copy to be unique in its inclusion of pages containing an important printed dedication to the contemporary Greek scholar Marcus Musurus. The book donated by Professor Fogelmark is the result of his research and, in addition to its detailed study of Pindar's text and the



Pindar in the Old Library. The vellum-bound volume is a 1616 edition published in Wittenberg; the 1515 Kallierges Pindar is the calf-bound volume immediately on its left

variant readings to be found in Renaissance editions, has a seventy-page chapter devoted to the significance of the Musurus dedication of which it gives facsimile reproductions: *The Kallierges Pindar: a Study in Renaissance Greek Scholarship and Printing* 2 volumes, Cologne, 2015.

Durham University in partnership with Durham Cathedral plans to reconstruct the Durham Priory Library as an online resource, digitising the manuscripts and printed books owned and used by the Benedictine monastery before its dissolution in 1539. Many of the manuscripts have ended up in Cambridge, with the large majority of them in Jesus, given by Thomas Man, an early Rustat Scholar and, from 1676-1690, a Fellow of the College. The Durham team responsible for the project will be collaborating with the University Library here to digitise all Durham manuscripts and books in Cambridge, and we will be a key part of this. Apart from the scholarly and access benefits, we will benefit from accompanying conservation work and reduced handling once the manuscripts are online; we will also receive copies of the images, both for scholars and for display on our website.

Chris Barker has now become Deputy Keeper, her time shared between the Old and the Quincentenary Libraries. Her contribution to the operation of the Library is invaluable.

College Archives

The cataloguing of our collection of rolled maps has been completed by our Archives Assistant Adam Williams and they are now re-packaged in specially made acid-free containers. The College has been a major landowner in Cambridge and our property records make up a large proportion of the archive holdings, providing a unique history of the town. It is now possible to access the descriptions on the catalogue and quickly locate individual items, this proving invaluable. A railway historian, for example, researching Cambridge station, built on Jesus College land and opened in 1845, was able to examine plans from 1861-2 that reveal the original formation of the rail track. His findings were delivered at the 6th International Early Railways Conference.

The Bronowski archive has been accessed by researchers looking into interactions between writers, artists and scientists. This has included Bronowski's collaboration with György Kepes whose work *Vision and Values* in 1965-6 brought together artist, architects, designers, engineers, and scientists, and also his connection with the poet Laura Riding from the 1930s.

We have recently had a collection of gramophone records of Chapel music cleaned and digitized. These include the Music Society's productions of Nativity Plays performed in the Chapel from the 1950s. In addition to the spoken text of the plays, these contain a range of medieval carols, as well as a musical setting of a 1600 BC Sumerian hymn on the creation of man.

Our archives volunteer, Pat Holder, has been re-packaging older College records into new acid-free boxes, unfolding documents where possible, removing pins and paperclips, and recording the condition of parchment and paper with a view to future conservation work. Much work in particular this year has been devoted to cleaning and listing early 20th century student application records originally filed by Arthur Gray; these include files of Jesuans who subsequently fell in World War 1 which have been an important resource for the 'Jesus and the First World War' project described elsewhere. As usual we have answered many enquiries about old Jesuans, benefitting greatly for this from the student biographies gathered assiduously throughout the 20th and into the 21st centuries by previous Keepers of the Records, in particular Arthur Gray, and Freddie and Muriel Brittain.

Frances Willmoth retired as College Archivist at the end of January. She came to Jesus in 1996 as part-time assistant to the Keeper of the Old Library and quickly also took on duties as assistant to the College Archivist; in 2003 she was appointed to the full-time position of College Archivist and Assistant Keeper of the Old Library. Under her, the archives flourished. She excelled in all aspects of the work involved in maintaining and developing the archives of a college with a long and continuing history. Quite exceptional in the knowledge she gained of the holdings, she was equally exceptional to in her efforts to ensure that the conditions for their preservation were brought into line with modern conservation standards. She was too an academic in her own right, a historian of science whose research concerned notably John Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal, admitted to Jesus in 1670. Her knowledge and professional competences will be missed in so very many ways.

In September Robert Athol took up the position of College Archivist in succession to Frances. Well acquainted with the College and its archives – he held a temporary part-time archive position here three years ago; he comes to us having been the Archivist of Lincoln's Inn.

The Quincentenary Library

The Quincentenary Library continues to register high levels of user satisfaction.

In response to demand from students for group study rooms, a second such room has been established. Work done out of term over this summer has seen the repainting of the barrel vaulted ceiling (use of the Library was restricted to allow for the necessary scaffolding to be in place). The motors for the automatic roof vents have been replaced, as has the fire sensor system, both after twenty years.

The Library was opened to users on 13th November 1995 and opened officially by Queen Elizabeth on 8th March 1996. 2017 will thus bring its official 21st birthday, which will merit events, exhibitions and celebrations for which preparations are now being made and which will be announced on the College website. 

Publications by or about Members of the College donated for the Jesuan Collection 2015-2016

The donations acknowledged here are those received before the end of June 2016. Items received after that date will be listed in next year's Report.

ARNOT, M.M. (Fw 1992) donated a substantial number of her single-, co-authored and edited books: i) *School Approaches to the Education of EAL Students: Language Development, Social Integration and Achievement – Executive Summary* (Cambridge, Bell Foundation, 2014); ii) *Educating the Gendered Citizen: Sociological Engagements with National and Global Agendas* (Abingdon, Routledge, 2009); iii) *Reproducing Gender: Essays on educational theory and feminist politics* (London, RoutledgeFalmer, 2002); iv) *Current Innovative Practice in Schools in the United Kingdom* (Cambridge, University of Cambridge, 1998); (v) *Race & Gender: Equal Opportunities Policies in Education* (Oxford, Pergamon Press Ltd, 1985); (vi) *Class, Gender and Education* (Milton Keynes, Open University, 1981); vii) *Culture, Class and the Curriculum: the politics of Curriculum Reform* (Milton Keynes, Open University, 1977); viii) *The Curriculum and Cultural Reproduction: Revision II* (Milton Keynes, Open University, 1977); ix) *The Education of Elites: Revision IV* (Milton Keynes, Open University Press, 1977); x) *Education, Asylum and the Non-Citizen Child: the Politics of Compassion and Belonging*, by Halleli Pinson, Madeleine Arnot and Mano Candappa (Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2010); xi) *Sociology of Basil Bernstein*, by Rob Moore, Madeleine Arnot, John Beck and Harry Daniels (Abingdon, Routledge, 2006); xii) *The RoutledgeFalmer Reader in Gender and Education* edited by Madeleine Arnot and Martin Mac an Ghaill (Abingdon, Routledge, 2006); xiii) *Challenging Democracy: International Perspectives on Gender, Education and Citizenship*, edited by Madeleine Arnot and Jo-Anne Dillabough (London, RoutledgeFalmer, 2000). Details of co-authored and edited titles pre-2000 can be found with the edition of the *Annual Report* published on the College website

BAINES, P.T. (1980) i) *Edmund Curll, Bookseller*, by Paul Baines and Pat Rogers (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2007); ii) *The Complete Critical Guide to Alexander Pope* (London, Routledge, 2000); iii) *Daniel Defoe: Robinson Crusoe/Moll Flanders* (Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2007); iv) *The Long 18th Century* (London, Arnold, 2004); v) *The House of Forgery in Eighteenth-Century Britain* (Aldershot, Ashgate, 1999); vi) *The Collected Writings of Edward Rushton* (Liverpool, Liverpool University Press, 2014); vii) *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Eighteenth-Century Writers and Writing 1660-1789*, edited by P. Baines, J. Ferraro and P. Rogers (Chichester, Wiley-Blackwell, 2011); viii) *Five Romantic Plays, 1768-1821* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2000)

BASHFORD, A. (Fw 2014) *The New Worlds of Thomas Robert Malthus: Rereading the Principle of Population*, by Alison Bashford and Joyce E. Chaplin (Princeton; Oxford, Princeton University Press, 2016)

BATTEY, R.D. (1960) *The Church of St. Martin of Tours, Exminster, Devon: an Inventory of Memorials Within the Church* (Exminster, 2016)

BARBER, L. (1992) *Penguin's Poems for Weddings*, selected with a preface by Laura Barber (London, Penguin Classics, 2014)

BIRKWOOD, K.I. (2002) “Uncovering the lost library of John Dee” in CILIP Update, May 2016, pp. 31-34 (London, CILIP, 2016)

BUCHLI, V. (1990) *Archaeologies of the Contemporary Past* (London, Routledge, 2001)

COATES, J.D. (1962) i) “In Defense of Civilization: Techniques of Burke’s Late Prose” in *Prose Studies, History Theory, Criticism*, Vol. 15, Dec. 1992, No. 3, pp. 295-318 (London, Frank Cass, 1992); ii) “Coleridge’s Debt to Harrington: A Discussion of Zapolya” in *Journal of the History of Ideas*, Vol. XXXVIII, No.3, July-Sept. 1977, pp. 501-508 (Philadelphia, Journal of the History of Ideas, 1977); iii) *The Day’s Work: Kipling and the Idea of Sacrifice* (London, Associated Universities Presses, 1997); iv) “Religious Quest in Darkness Visible” in *Renascene: Essays on Values in Literature*, Vol. XXXIX, No. 1, Fall 1986, pp. 272-291 (Milwaukee, Marquette University Press, 1986); v) “Baring’s Moral Exploration in Cat’s Cradle” in *Renascene: Essays on Values in Literature*, Vol. LIX, No. 1, Fall 2006, pp. 33-51 (Milwaukee, Marquette University Press, 2006); vi) “Deceit and Kindness in ‘A Bank Fraud’” in *The Kipling Journal*, Vol. 90, No. 363, Mar. 2016, pp. 24-35 (Billericay, The Kipling Society, 2016); vii) “The Hidden Laughter of Women: an Aspect of Pater’s Sensibility” in *Nineteenth-Century Prose*, Vol. 33, No. 1, Spring 2006, pp. 166-195 (San Diego, San Diego State University, 2006)

COLLINS, L.P. (2007) “Lorna Collins – Altamira” in *The Best New British and Irish Poets 2016*, judged and edited by Kelly Davio, pp. 86-88 (London, Eyewear Publishing, 2016)

DYBECK, M. (1950) donated a collection of 39 films made by him as writer, director, producer from 1953 to 2009. Mostly made with the independent production company Explorer Films, they represent a very significant body of broadly educational filmmaking mainly in connection with the range of activities of the Brathay Trust, a youth charity based in Cumbria committed to outdoor education and experiential learning, of which he was a trustee, and Sawtry Community College of which he was Warden from 1963, the year of its foundation, to 1984. The context and scope of his work is described in his books *A Broad River, Brathay Hall Trust* (2005) and *College for All, Sawtry Village College* (2010), both of which were donated by him to the Jesuan Collection on their publication.

A full list of the films can be found with the edition of the *Annual Report* published on the College website.



DYSON, M.N. (Fw 2007-2011) *Comparing Tort and Crime: Learning from Across and Within Legal Systems* (Cambridge, CUP, 2015)

EDWARDS, P.E. (1969 i) *The Great London Vortex* (Bath, Sulis Press, 2003); ii) “Wyndham Lewis and Nietzsche ‘How Much Truth does a Man Require?’” pp. 203-217 in *Wyndham Lewis: Letteratura/Pittura* (Palermo, Sellerio, 1982); iii) “Science in Hapgood and Arcadia” in *The Cambridge Companion to Tom Stoppard*, pp. 171-184 (Cambridge, CUP, 2001); iv) Wyndham Lewis, *Rotting Hill*, edited by P.E. Edwards (Santa Barbara, Black Sparrow Press, 1986); v) “British War Memoirs” in *The Cambridge Companion to the Literature of the First World War*, pp. 15-33 (Cambridge, CUP, 2005); vi) Wyndham Lewis: *Creatures of Habit and Creatures of Change: Essays on Art, Literature and Society 1914-1956* (Santa Rosa, Black Sparrow Press, 1989); vii) Wyndham Lewis, *The Revenge for Love*, with an Afterword and Notes by P. Edwards (London, Penguin, 2004); viii) *Wyndham Lewis: The Vulgar Streak* (Santa Barbara, Black Sparrow Press, 1985); ix) *Volcanic Heaven: Essays on Wyndham Lewis’s Painting and Writing* (Santa Rosa, Black Sparrow Press, 1996); x) Wyndham Lewis, *The Apes of God*, with an Afterword by P.E. Edwards (Santa Barbara, Black Sparrow Press, 1981); xi) Wyndham Lewis, *Time and Western Man*, edited by P.E. Edwards (Santa Rosa, Black Sparrow Press, 1993); xii) “‘A Dark Insect Swarming’: Wyndham Lewis and Nature” in *Ritsumeikan Studies in Language and Culture* Vol. 26, No. 3, February 2015 pp. 25-42 (Kyoto, Ritsumeikan University, 2015); xiii) “It’s Time for Another War: the Historical Unconscious and the Failure of Modernism” in *Wyndham Lewis and the Art of Modern War* pp. 124-154 (Cambridge, CUP, 1998); xiv) “Cultural Criticism at the Margins: Wyndham Lewis, ‘The Tyro’ (1920-1), and ‘The Enemy’ (1927-9)” in *The Oxford Critical and Cultural History of Modernist Magazines*, Vol 1, pp. 552-569 (Oxford, OUP, 2013); xv) *Wyndham Lewis: Painter and Writer* (New Haven, London : Published for the Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art by Yale University Press, c2000); xvi) *Wyndham Lewis: Portraits* (London, National Portrait Gallery, 2008); xvii) *Wyndham Lewis: Art and War* (London, Lund Humphries, 1992); xviii) “Wyndham Lewis y el ‘Timón de Atenas’” in *Timon of Athens* pp. 13-21 (Madrid, Fundación Juan March, 2010); xix) “Wyndham Lewis’s Vorticism: a Strange Synthesis”, pp. 35-46 in *The Vorticists* (London, Tate, 2011); xx) *Blast: Vorticism 1914-1918* (Aldershot, Ashgate, 2000); xxi) *Blast 1*, edited by Wyndham Lewis, edited and with a Foreword by P.E. Edwards (London, Thames & Hudson, 2008); xxii) “Creation Myth: the Art and Writing of Wyndham Lewis, pp. 20-33; in *Wyndham Lewis (1882-1957)* (Madrid, Fundación Juan March, 2010)

GIMLETTE, J.E. (1982) *Elephant Complex: Travels in Sri Lanka* (London, Quercus, 2015)

GLAZEBROOK, P.R.G. (Fw 1967, EFw 2003) i) *Jesus College: History and Personalities* (Cambridge, Jesus College, 2015); ii) *Blackstone’s Statutes on Criminal Law 2015-2016: 25th ed.* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2015)

HARCOURT, G. C. (Fw 1982, EFw 1998) *Post-Keynesian essays from Down Under: theory and policy in an historical context* (four vols.), by Joseph Halevi, G.C. Harcourt, Peter Kriesler, J.W. Nevile (Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2016)

HOGWOOD, C.J.H. (Hon Fw 1989) (i) “The Keyboard Sonatas of Leopold Koželuch” in *Early Music*, Vol. XL, No. 4, 2013, (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2013); (ii) “Urtext, que me veux-tu?” in *Early Music*, Vol. XLI, No. 1, February 2013, pp. 123-127 (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2013); (iii) “John Dowland on the Keyboard” in *Early Music*, Vol. XLI/2, May 2013, pp. 255-272 (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2013); (iv) *Germiniani Studies*, edited by Christopher Hogwood (Bologna, Ut Orpheus, 2013); (v) “A Case for the Clavichord” in *De Clavicordio IX: Proceedings of the International Clavichord Symposium Atti del Congresso Internazionale sul Clavicordo, Magnano*, 16-19 September 2009, edited by

B. Brauchli, A. Galazzo & J. Wardman – [Publication Committee B. Brauchli, A. Galazzo, Christopher Hogwood, J. Wardman] (Milan, Musica Antica a Magnano, 2010); (vi) “Musical Identity” in *Identity*, edited by G. Walker & E. Leedham-Green, pp. 157-183 (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2010); (vii) “Handel Improv’d. Keyboard Suites and Fugues Mises dans un Autre Applicature by Gottlieb Muffat” in ‘*True to life*’ – *Händel, der Klassiker*, edited by Ute Jung-Kaiser and Matthias Kruse, pp. 211-227 (Hidesheim, Georg Olms Verlag, 2009); (viii) *Haydn’s Visits to England* (London, Thames and Hudson, 2009); (ix) *Händel*, translated by Barbara Świderska (Kraków, Wydawnictwo Astraia, 2009); (x) ‘Gropers into Antique Musick’ or ‘A Very Ancient and Respectable Society?’ “in Coll” astuzia, *Col Giudizio: Essays in Honor of Neal Zazlaw*, edited by Cliff Eisen pp. 127-182 (Ann Arbor, Steglein Publishing, 2009); (xi) “Handel Reveal’d” in *Handel Reveal’d*: 8 April – 25 October 2009, p. 2 (London, Handel House Museum, 2009); (xii) “Compliments to Dr. Haydn” in *Haydn Society of North America*, No.1, February 2008, pp. 5-6; (xiii) “Gedanken zur Einspielung der Mozart-Sinfonien” in *Acta Mozartiana*, Vol 53, No. 1/2, Juni 2006, pp. 31-35 (Ausberg, Deutshen Mozart-Gesellschaft, 2006); (xiv) *Handel: Water Music and Music for the Royal Fireworks* (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2005); (xv) “Mozart and the ‘Clavichord Environment’” in *Mozart Yearbook* 2005, pp. 115-130 (München, Salzburg, 2005); (xvi) *La Sonata a Tre*, translated by Stefano A.E. Leoni (Milan, Rugginenti editore, 2003); (xvii) *The Keyboard in Baroque Europe*, edited by Christopher Hogwood (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2003); (xviii) “In defence of the Minuet and Trio” in *Early Music*, May 2002, pp. 237-251 (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2002); (xix) “Introduction” in *A Performer’s Guide to Music of the Baroque Period*, edited by Anthony Burton pp. 1-2 (London, Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, 2002); (xx) *The Copenhagen Connection: Resources for Clavichord Players in 18th Century Denmark* in *De Clavicordio V*, Musica Antica, Magnano 2002; (xxi) ‘Our Old Great Favourite’ Burney, Back and the Bachists in *De Clavicordio IV: Proceedings of the International Clavichord Symposium Atti del Congresso Internazionale sul Clavicordo, Magnano*, 8-11 September 1999, edited by B. Brauchli, S. Brauchli & A. Galazzo, pp. 55-85 (Milan, Musica Antica a Magnano, 2000). In addition a substantial number of pre-2000 books and articles were donated, together with many recordings. Details of these can be found with the edition of the *Annual Report* published on the College website

HORSLEY, D. (1943) *Outcrops for Oldies: 83 geological localities for the over eighties and others with mobility problems* (Sevenoaks, 2016)

LEBEAU, I.C. (1975) i) *New Language Leader (Elementary) Coursebook*, by I. Lebeau and G. Rees, (Harlow, Pearson, 2014); ii) *New Language Leader (Pre-Intermediate) Coursebook*, by I. Lebeau and G. Rees, (Harlow, Pearson, 2015); iii) *New Language Leader (Advanced) Coursebook*, by D. Cotton, D. Falvey, S. Kent, I. Lebeau and G. Rees, (Harlow, Pearson, 2015)

MARTIN, A.J. (1966) i) *Skid Risks: Poems 1967-2015* (Lancaster, Bysshe-Mendel Verlag, 2015); ii) *Translating Poetry: What’s the Point?* (Lancaster, Bysshe-Mendel Verlag, 2015); iii) *All This Fuss* (Lancaster, Bysshe-Mendel Verlag, 2016); iv) *Landor Road* (Lancaster, Bysshe-Mendel Verlag, 2016)

MONK, B.E. (1969) *French’s Index of Differential Diagnosis: an A-Z*, 16th ed. (contributor), edited by Mark T Kinirons & Harold Ellis (Boca Raton, CRC Press, 2016)

MOTTIER, V. (Fw 1999) i) “DSM-5: Classifying Sex” in *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, Vol. 44. pp. 1087-1176 (New York, Springer, 2015); ii) *Pflege, Stigmatisierung und Eugenik: Integration und Ausschluss in Medizin, Psychiatrie und Sozialhilfe* (Zurich, Seismo Verlag, 2007)

PERRY, I.F. (1969) *Bringing them home: the story of the lost sons of Wymeswold* (Marlborough, Wolds Historical Organisation, 2014)

RAY, N.J. (Fw 1979) i) *Rafael Moneo: Building, Teaching, Writing*, by Francisco González de Canales & Nicholas Ray (New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 2015)

REID-HENRY, S.M. (1996) *The Political Origins of Inequality: Why a More Equal World is Better for Us All* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 2015)

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Other Donations

ASTBURY, W.T. (1917) Kersten T. Hall donated a copy of her book *The Man in the Monkeynut Coat: William Astbury and the Forgotten Road to the Double-Helix*, (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2014)

NORTH, R. (1667) Michael I. Wilson donated a copy of his *A Family of the Stuart Age* (Harrow, Barbon Books, 2016)

SPENCE, F. (1669) Derek Jerram donated a copy of his book *The Story of Ferrand Spence and the Spence's pension charity for the ancient parish of Market Bosworth* (with David Reid) 

Demis Hassabis of DeepMind on AlphaGo at the Rustat Super-Intelligence Conference

Jonathan S. Cornwell, Director, Rustat Conferences

In the course of the past academic year, the Rustat Conferences project has tackled three topics with significant implications for the long term future. First, the impact of Big Data on a range of activities – governmental, industrial, financial; then a meeting on the Blockchain, the Distributed Ledger Technology which underpins the cryptocurrency Bitcoin, and is set to transform many government and financial services (see www.rustat.org for reports on both meetings). The project also addressed a third futurist topic – a development that threatens, in the view of some commentators, humanity's very existence: the coming era of Superintelligence, or Artificial General Intelligence, when machine intelligence will not only match but far outstrip human intelligence.

In preparation for this meeting, titled “Machine Superintelligence & Humanity” (1-3 June 2016), we consulted an extensive constituency of experts interested in the risk analysis and the future of AI. Among them, Professor Lord Martin Rees and Professor Huw Price, co-founders of the Cambridge Centre for the Study of Existential Risk; then, over in Oxford, Professor Nick Bostrom, best-selling author of *Superintelligence* who heads the Institute for the Future of Humanity.

While the implications of AI for society have been pondered widely by experts within the fields of computer science and technology, we were convinced that the humanities should enter the conversation. This was the purpose of our June Rustat meeting: that AI experts should discuss qualitative conclusions of AI's future with people in English Studies, Psychology, History, Law, Philosophy of Mind, Cultural Studies, Sociology, Education, Anthropology, Ethics, and Philosophy of Religion. Some fifty representatives from these fields met with the AI specialists for a series of panel discussions and presentations.

On the recommendation of our own robotics specialist, Professor Roberto Cipolla, and after months of correspondence, and a prior meeting in London, we attracted Dr Demis Hassabis to the meeting. Dr Hassabis is an unusual leader in the AI field, straddling the worlds of commerce, academia, and practical hands-on engineering innovation. His presentation described how he and colleagues had designed a computer programme that beat the current world Go champion in March of this year, sparking global media interest. Dr Hassabis revealed how the programme, based on neural networks that mimic in some respects the human mind-brain, demonstrated a kind of “intuition”, or “imagination” not only independent of the programmers, but by processes hidden to them. His talk and the story of his career not surprisingly became a catalyst for the rest of the meeting.

Dr Hassabis, now aged 39, was educated at Christ's College comprehensive in Finchley. Aged 13 he was the world's second highest rated chess player, for his age. He gained his place at Queens' College, Cambridge, aged 15, but delayed entry until 17. In the meantime he developed a multi-million selling game called Theme Park. He took a double first in computer science and by the age of 23 he had started his own game composition studio, Elixir, eventually employing sixty people. In the meantime he earned a PhD in cognitive neuroscience at University College, London, followed by post doc research at MIT and Harvard. In 2011 he launched his start up company, DeepMind, which he sold to Google for £400 million in January 2015. He remains as CEO. Today the company operates from a hi-tech new site at King's Cross, London, employing 250 post-docs and rapidly expanding.

The significance of the AlphaGo programme demonstrates an important aspect of the trajectory of AI development. The game Go, which began in China 3,000 years ago is far more difficult to master than chess. It is played with white and black counters (called stones) on a grid board. When a counter is trapped it is taken off the board. The game's impetus is about gaining influence and territory. There are too many combinations of moves for a computer to calculate in order to make a single manoeuvre: "If you were to take all the computer power on the planet and ran it for a million years", said Dr Hassabis, "it wouldn't be enough to search through the different possible outcomes exhaustively". So the scientists behind AlphaGo created what they describe as "a suite of deep neural networks" programmed to mimic the moves of the top human players, employing a probability distribution, limiting the outcomes for any board position to a single decision: win or lose.

Dr Hassabis commented that one of the most significant moves made by AlphaGo during the March contest was when the machine broke 3,000 years of history and tradition by playing a stone on line five, and then went on to control the centre of the board. The move, which involved, he said, sacrificing territory for influence, if only temporarily, has now altered age old strategic assumptions of top players. Since the moves of the machine are controlled by its self-learning neural networks, the human observer cannot check on its choices. Dr Hassabis claims that the machine displays a kind of "imagination" or "intuition". And that is a major reason for current excitement, and concern, in AI development.

Neural nets are already employed to assist financial transactions, but their uses for complex decision making, either as a second or even first opinion, could in future be applied to an incalculable number of problems. As the journal *Nature* commented in January of this year, "The machine becomes an oracle...Intuitive machines will need more than trust: they will demand faith".

Among the voices from the humanities, the philosopher Professor Tim Crane was reluctant to speak of human-machine intelligence until "we figure out how our own human



The Master and Dr Demis Hassabis at the Rustat Conference on Artificial Intelligence

intelligence and consciousness works..." This suggested at least a stimulus for renewed interest in the mind-brain relationship, and the so-called "hard problem" of consciousness. The philosopher of religion, Professor Sarah Coakley, raised the question of ethics and AI, warning against consequentialist ethics as the criterion for judging how we seek to establish an ethical environment for intelligent machines. "If ethics is about the formation of virtue, how can we value-load machines?".

Focusing on elements of risk, Professor Huw Price commented: "In the case of the long-term future of AI...there may be many possible destinations, and as well as thinking about safety, we need to think about where we want to go. It may be a choice we only get to make once". Striking a humorous note at the outset, Dr Jatinder Singh, an expert in law relating to AI, quoted a chance exchange with our Emeritus Fellow of Law, Mr Peter Glazebrook, who had quipped "Who do you sue?".

"Discussing liability with regards to machine learning", said Dr Singh, "is important because things will go wrong; harm will be caused; regulations and contracts will be breached. But an understanding of liability will also encourage a more responsible culture around AI creation."

Professor Murray Shanahan of Imperial College, London, warned of the loss of employment as machine intelligence expands: "As technology becomes more sophisticated, so white-collar jobs will come under threat too. In the future humans will have less work to do, so how should we manage this inevitable process." He gave as an example legal clerks, who search through case law to report to the barrister. AI has developed a system efficient at searching unstructured documents.

Early in the conference, Professor Lord Martin Rees said, "There will come a point in the future where machine learning will allow computers to develop human or superhuman capacities...To prepare ourselves for that eventuality, we have to ask what goals they will have, and who will control them...What will the computers do for us, and what will be our obligations to them."

In the segment of the meeting that explored anthropology and theology, Professor Andrew Briggs, who is both a scientist and theologian contrasted notions of intelligence with "wisdom". He asked: "Can machines ever learn wisdom? If so, could they do it by reading ancient Scripture? Or Shakespeare? Could a machine believe or disbelieve in God?" He went on to say that emotions are integral to the process of making wise decisions. But how can that be applied to AI? We know what it is to judge a kind person or kind action but what would that mean, if anything, of a machine?

Dr Tim Jenkins, taking an anthropological view, said that "regardless of the scale of AI advancement, it will be incorporated or embodied with human concerns". He argued that we must be concerned about its impact on military innovations, the media, the social life of groups – and how they draw on the AI resources.

In the final talk of the day, Dr Andrew Davison, the Starbridge Lecturer in Science and Religion, invoked a medieval perspective, citing St Bonaventure's treatise "On the Reduction of the Arts to Theology".

"Bonaventure writes", he said, "about an artisan making an entity that could know and love its maker. This would be possible, St Bonaventure says, because of the similitude of the maker and the thing made." So if Bonaventure is right, he went on, "then AI will almost inevitably carry the human stamp, however advanced it gets. As a product of human imagination, manifestations of AGI will exhibit human perspectives, assumptions and values". Hence we should be more concerned "about the way AI will be like us, than we should be about how they will be different to us".

Dr Davison concluded by hazarding that we have been here before. The Abrahamic faiths, he said, need not have a problem with there being non-human intelligences, seeing

that the Golem of Jewish folklore and the immaterial superbeings in Scripture are examples of just that.

As often is the case, some of the most interesting discussions took place during the breaks. Talking with Dr Hassabis, we were impressed by the extent of his vision for the ultimate future of machine intelligence. He spoke of the importance of understanding the process of human imagination, which for him is the key both to memory (every act of memory being a new creative or reconstructive act) and the process of making choices: in other words the creation of imaginative scenarios leading to selection or choice of an action. He clearly believes that AlphaGo parallels human memory and imagination in certain respects, and that its intuitive choices reveal a form of agency.

The meeting served as an opportunity to explore how the future of AI might be explored more widely in a series of future conferences under the auspices of the Jesus College Science and Human Dimension Project, spanning AI in Sci-Fi literature and film; consciousness and the mind-brain relationship; the potential benefits of machine intelligence across a range of activities; the extent to which AI will affect human flourishing – including the arts and spiritual dimension.

For *New Scientist* report (2 June 2016) on the Rustat Conference: “Forget killer robots: This is the future of supersmart”. <https://www.newscientist.com/.../mg23030794-500-forget-killer-robots-this-is-the-fut...>

For further reading:

- “DeepMind founder Demis Hassabis on how AI will shape the future” Sam Byford. *The Verge* March 10, 2016
- “The superhero of Artificial Intelligence: can this Genius keep it in check?”. Clemency Burton-Hill, *The Guardian* 16 February 2016
- “DeepMind: inside Google’s super-brain”. *Wired* 22 June 2015
- “DeepMind algorithm beats people at classic video games” Elizabeth Gibney. *Nature* 26 February 2015
- “Google masters Go” *Nature* 28 January 2016
- “Using Imagination to Understand the Neural Basis of Episodic Memory” Demis Hassabis *et al. The Journal of Neuroscience* 28 December 2007
- “Patients with hippocampal amnesia cannot imagine new experiences” Demis Hassabis *et al. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* January 30 2007

Bursary

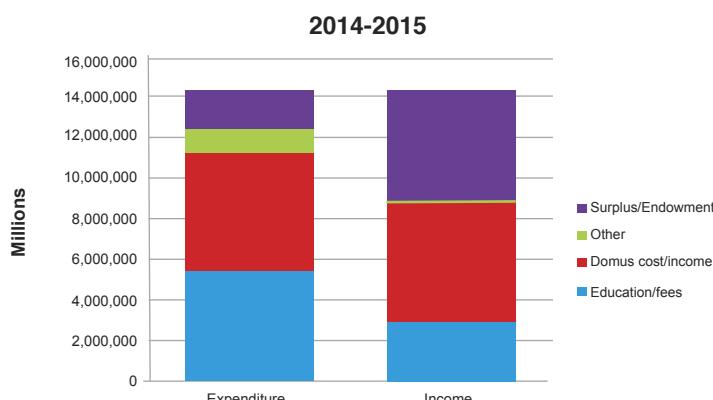
Christopher Pratt, Bursar

West Court has continued to dominate in 2015-16: the new JCR, MCR, the Webb Library, the Bawden Room, the Dining Room and kitchen, the first nine residential rooms and Café have all been highly successful additions to the life of the College, the last to become the Café-Bar with a Party Room beneath in October, to be joined over the next six months by the 180 seat auditorium, 27 residential rooms, a medical teaching suite and the base of an Intellectual Forum, which will engage with Jesuans and, with the already opened China Centre, more widely on internationally topical issues. Both the Jesus Lane and court facades of the former Wesley House already look much improved, with oak frames, to be complemented very shortly on the former by elegant stonework and a dramatic glazed lantern over the street entrance, a smaller version of which will also appear within the court. We will say farewell to the builders next Easter.



The new auditorium

As I write, we are finalising 2015-16 for publication in a new accounting format in November, but we know that we have again beaten Budget, thanks to the generosity of members, yet another strong year from conference activity and endowment returns of 7.4% (5.2% on financial investments and 9.7% on property), close to our benchmark and two points ahead of our target of RPI+4%. This is how our finances looked in the last published Accounts:





West Court entrance from Jesus Lane

Fees continue to pay only just over half our education costs, but there is real progress in making the Domus (shorthand for housing and feeding members, plus conference guests) self-supporting. The College Council continues to dedicate the majority of the surplus to the exciting capital programme we have in hand for the future, including an expansion of the Porters' Lodge, refurbishment of the main kitchens and the Waterhouse Building, with co-location of all the scattered College offices to follow, when that is possible.

51 Hills Road, the offices near the station, which I mentioned last year, has won a string of local and national awards for its architecture and exceptional environmental credentials, and we continue to develop the College estate to maximise its support for our central educational purpose.

Senior and junior members alike know how much the College owes to its loyal staff and those reaching long service milestones in the last year include: IT Administration Support, Ali Spragg (25 years), Housekeeping Supervisor, Maria Jacklin (20 years), 6 members of staff (15 years) and 10 members of staff (10 years). We said farewell to the College Archivist and Fellow, Dr Frances Willmoth, who retired from the College after 19 years, and to Carpenter, Chris Northfield who retired after 11 years of service. ¶



The internal court façade

Development Office

Richard Dennis, Development Director

As ever, this has been a tremendously busy year for the Development Office, and I would like to once more extend my thanks to all those alumni and friends of the College who have supported our efforts as enthusiastically and generously as always. It was wonderful to welcome a record number to our annual Donors' Garden Party this summer.

Much of our fundraising remains focussed on West Court and the total pledged now stands at well over £11 million. On the site, building work continues apace but already students have been able to start using the complex, and it is clear that West Court is going to make a huge impact to life at the College. Both undergraduates and graduates are making good use of their new JCR and MCR, which afford them significantly more space than previous arrangements and will, in time, put them in closer proximity with the cultural and research activities and events that West Court will host.

The Office has seen developments in more than bricks and mortar, however. In the summer of 2016 Development Officers Natasha Brice (2008) and Sarah Woods (2011) moved on to pastures new – beginning the TeachFirst programme and a job in the Development Office of the National Theatre, respectively – and we know they have already been greatly missed by both the College and alumni community alike. The Office has also seen a number of new additions. Kristin Bayne arrived at the College in April to take up the role of Deputy Development Director whilst Anna Malan and Alice Holohan arrived early in the summer to begin work as Development Officers. Emma Kavanagh (2013), who graduated this year returned to the College in the capacity of Development Assistant.



Professor Roberto Cipolla delivering a talk on 'Making Machines See' at the Donors' Garden Party



Guests enjoying the Donors' Garden Party

Recognition of Major Benefactors

The night of 20th June saw another wonderful evening at the Society of St Radegund Annual Dinner. On this occasion, the College was delighted to induct Sandy Rattray (1988) into the Society, in recognition of his major support of the West Court Campaign.

Bequests

The College wishes to record its great gratitude for the following bequests received during the year 2015-16: Richard Palmer (1930) £1,000; Stephen Cooper (1974) £20,000; Mrs Mary Manning (widow of Keith Manning [1967]) £1,000; Roger Anderson (1949) £30,000; Harold Stewart (1925) £100; David Seaman (1971) £58,221; Jeffrey Kahn (1944) £1,000; Terence Gibson (1958) £1,000; Charles Everidge (1936) £500; William Davies (1939) £1,000; Norton Dunthorne (1941) £1,000; Eric Warburg (1940) £1,000; David Pennick (1937) £1,000; Mrs Barbara Bain (widow of Walter Bain [1936]) £1,100,000. †



The Master and Sandy Rattray

Societies



Societies

Student Union

I'm happy to report that the Student Union and undergraduate body in general have had another great year! The Jesus College Student Union happily continues to be a hub in college, and the motivation of students applying to the JCSU means that we can not only fulfil our annual duties but grow and develop! I can't thank the JCSU team enough, without their commitment so much of what makes Jesus such a special college would fall by the wayside.

The task of the JCSU ranges far – from taking part in committees to arranging bouncy castles to improve students' welfare in exam term. Sustaining the vibrant social life at Jesus is a big part of what we do – we've put on a number of "bops", this year with some interesting themes; a highlight was the "High School Musical 10-year Anniversary Bop". We continue to run a popular weekly quiz at the bar along with live-music and karaoke nights. Despite a sprinkling of rain, the annual JCSU Garden Party was also a success. Every year we also hold a "Halfway Hall" for second years. This year, our Vice-President, Ellen Parker, surpassed herself with a photo spread all around the bop room and decorations in the bar showing pictures of us all as babies. It was a night to remember!

Welfare is an important part of what we do, and the college is brought together once every two weeks for "Welfare Cake", an event that boosts the spirit of college. Officers also hold weekly "drop-in" sessions for any student who wants to talk. As mentioned, the bouncy castle in exam term continues to be an annual event, and another feature has been added to the JCSU calendar – "Pet-a-Puppy" was introduced last year, and was popular again this exam term. This year, there has been lots of innovation in the world of welfare. Officers have bought two welfare phones, which can be texted anonymously for advice on who to call. Our Dean of Chapel, Paul Dominiak, has also spear headed a fantastic "Wellness Week", involving relaxing colouring in, mindfulness sessions and so much more. The hard work of everyone involved, including Rebecca Lewis and Joe Hamilton (Welfare Officers, 2016), paid off in a brilliant week that I sincerely hope will be repeated. We have also welcomed in a new addition to Welfare at Jesus – our own College Counsellor, Anna Churcher. Allowing students to access professionals away from the often daunting University Counselling Service is a fantastic asset to Jesus!

This year has been a year of new initiatives. As President, I work closely with college, and this collaboration has allowed provision for Undergraduates to continue to develop. One thing we're proud of is the introduction of the new "Daily Deal" in Caff. This new cheaper option means that Caff can continue to be a social space for everyone at Jesus and it's already proved very popular, thanks to the ingenious menu the catering department came up with! Another new development is the Alternative Prospectus that our Access Officer, Amelia Oakley (2016) has been working on with college. This will help attract and encourage applications to Jesus.

One exciting development for undergrads has been the opening of West Court. So far, we have been able to move into our new JCR and make use of the café. The new space has been christened by a number of events, including frequent welfare cake and a tea party we held to celebrate International Women's Day. With refreshments and a range of performances such as singing and spoken word poetry, the lovely space was brought to life.



Halfway Hall was also leant a hint more glamour by the preceding drinks being held in the beautiful Webb Library.

For our final 8 weeks in college, we have a similarly packed program and at the moment we are engrossed in plans for Freshers' week. We look forward to welcoming the next cohort of new Jesuans and I have no doubt they will love this place as much as we do.

Daisy Eyre

Middle Combination Room (MCR)

I am pleased to report that 2015-16 has been very successful for the Middle Combination Room! Over the years, the Jesus College MCR has gained a reputation for being particularly active, friendly, and welcoming. This year, we certainly lived up to that reputation. In October, we welcomed just over 150 students beginning a range of master's and doctoral programmes, many of whom reported choosing Jesus because of this reputation.

Perhaps the single most significant event of the year was opening the new MCR in West Court. Our beautiful new room is spacious and comfortable, making it a much more ideal space for our events. Complete with a large-screen television, pool table, sofas, and tables, graduates are beginning to make it a favourite place to work and relax. We have also begun to take advantage of other spaces within West Court. Our Wednesday pre-dinner drinks before Graduate Hall are now served in the elegant Webb Library and a special Monday evening Graduate Hall was held in the new dining room. The new café has also proved to be a frequent haunt for caffeine-driven graduate students.

The MCR's social calendar remained busy as always. Freshers' Fortnight again proved to be successful; highlights included a twilight punt to Grantchester Meadows, an outdoors cinema night, historical tours of Jesus and Cambridge, and a barbecue. In Michaelmas Term, we featured a wine tasting, led by two Fellows, Prof Waring and Mr Ray. Lent Term saw many themed Graduate Halls – from Chinese New Year and Antipodean Hall to Green

Week and Valentine's Day. Although Easter Term tends to be quieter as graduate students prepare for first-year reports, dissertations, exams, and the summer conference season, the MCR still remains active. Although a few clouds nearly threatened our garden party, everyone still had a great time. Naturally, our superhalls throughout the year remained incredibly popular. Whether it is singing "The Twelve Days of Christmas" at the Christmas Hall, the "Address to a Haggis" at Burns night, or the fond reflections at the End of Year Dinner, many members consider these to be some of the most memorable times of the year.

The MCR's mission is more than just a social one; we take a keen interest in the welfare of the graduate community. Sunday brunch remains a well-received fortnightly event when people relax and catch up with friends and take some time away from work. Weekly yoga was very popular and had a strong following. This year, we were also pleased to team up with the JCSU and the College staff to put on a college-wide Wellness Week.

As graduate students, academics are central to our lives, and the academic events we put on are a testament to that. Our Graduate Hall Symposia series brought in speakers ranging on diverse topics such as financial control, women in science, and even a incredibly unique and entertaining "Science Variety Show." Both the Fellows' and Students' Three Minute Thesis competitions have become a fun tradition and remain as entertaining as they are informative. And of course, the annual Graduate Conference highlighted some of the outstanding research our members are undertaking.

All told, it has truly been an incredible year for the Middle Combination Room. As president, I am immensely grateful to the entire executive committee for their hard work in making this year so successful. On their behalf, I am also ever grateful to the unwavering support we receive from our Graduate Tutor, Professor Wilkinson, our Deputy Graduate Tutor, Dr Fennell, the Master, and the whole College community.

C.J. Rauch

Graduate Conference

The annual Graduate Conference encourages graduate students from various fields to present their work in front of non-specialist audience within the college. As an important event in the College calendar, it aims at improving intra-college communications from an academic perspective.

Organised by Jesus MCR, this year's Graduate Conference took place on the 12th of March – the first Saturday after Lent Term. It was scheduled with 19 talks throughout the day and 8 posters during the lunch time; all of the daytime presentations were given by current Mphil or PhD students at Jesus College. We have achieved an excellent gender-balance this year, and hopefully will have more social science presenters next year, making a better subject-balance. Professor Sir Harry Bhadeshia from Darwin College was invited to give the keynote speech before dinner. There were more than 60 attendees this year, including the Master, Graduate Tutor and Deputy Graduate Tutor.

Held in Upper Hall, the morning section of the conference consisted of 9 talks, all outstanding. Topics ranged from thirteenth-century Anglo-Norman Apocalypse manuscripts to chaos theory; from the wind turbine blades waste issue to solar fuel generation; from quantum technology to genome studies. An example of one of the brilliant presentations came from Petros Giannoaros, a 3rd year PhD student in Civil Engineering, who introduced cementitious materials with self-healing properties that he has been working on. Petros was finally voted as one of the *Best Talks in Natural Science* for this conference.



For the afternoon session, we shifted to the newly built Webb Library, with the rest of the 10 talks given there; half of them were biology- and medicine-related and cancer was a particular interest. Jane Lichtenstein from Centre of Development Studies gave an extraordinary and enthusiastic talk about Rwanda's striking success in economic development and poverty reduction. Her talk was awarded the *Best Talk in Social Science* for this conference. Another unforgettable enthusiastic and engaged speaker was Jeremy Minton (pictured above), from Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics Department, who was another *Best Talk* winner. He demonstrated how a good mathematical model would work by playing with his computer programme as well as his home-made siege toy.

The conference ended up with the Graduate Conference Dinner in the evening. The keynote talk was delivered before the dinner in Hall, following the *Best Poster* (one award) and *Best Talks* (two awards in nature science and one in social science) announced by the Master and the Deputy Graduate Tutor.

I would like to thank the Master and Graduate Tutorial Office, who provided a lot of help, ensuring the conference ran so smoothly and successfully. Not to mention the Jesus graduate students, who have been so active and involved in college academic events. This makes everything that we have been doing more valuable!

Sunnia (Zhongyang) Xing

Law Society

The Jesus College Law Society has had a very rewarding year indeed.

On March 3rd the JCLS hosted a Barrister Q&A with practising barristers Catherine Dobson, Nathan Rasiah and Rory Brown as panelists. Student's questions were greeted with insightful answers exploring a range of practice areas and routes to the bar. All who attended left feeling that the Bar had been demystified to a certain extent.

This year the Annual Dinner was combined with the final of the Peter Glazebrook mooting competition taking place on April 26th. We were able to secure sponsorship from Slaughter and May, which provided further networking opportunities for the students. Our guest speaker and judge of the moot was Anya Proops QC – an alumnus who is now a practising barrister at 11KBW. It proved an extremely enjoyable and memorable evening.

Finally, on June 16th, the Jesus College Law Society Garden Party took place with generous support from Herbert Smith Freehills. Pouring rain lead to a last minute change

of venue but attendance of students, fellows and sponsors was excellent and the event was a relaxed celebration of the close of exam season.

It has been an excellent year for Jesus College Law Society with strong signs for the future and I am delighted to pass the presidency to the capable hands of Ryan Law.

Ben Phelps

Music Society

2015-16 saw a continuation of the College's high standards of music-making, which this year embraced even more types of music and included some exciting new ventures. The musical year began with performances by the College's newest students at the Freshers' Recital in October, where instrumental Awards were presented to Andrea Peripoli (harpsichord), Andrew Roe (bassoon), Sarah Bate (Bassoon), Naomi Reiss (Flute) and Serena Shah (piano).

At the Michaelmas Concert in November, the JCMS Orchestra tackled some challenging but rewarding twentieth-century ballet music under the batons of Heppy Longworth, Emma Kavanagh, and Gary Rushton, performing Khachaturian's lyrical *Adagio of Spartacus and Phrygia*, Prokofiev's characterful *Cinderella Suite*, and Satie's quirky *Parade*. The latter called for an astonishing array of "percussion" instruments including the so-called *bouteillophone*, made from bottles filled with water. The concert also included a performance of Moszkowski's dazzling *Five Spanish Dances* by Jordan Wong and William Clark-Maxwell, with a brief appearance for the Master who saved the day by catching music as it slipped from the piano.

A new venture for this year, the Jesuans' Recital, opened Lent term. This concert showcased some of College's finest musical talent, featuring a wide variety of music including performances on classical guitar, North Indian tabla, and a student composition. In contrast, at the Crighton Concert the JCMS Orchestra performed some staples of the Romantic repertoire, such as the overture to Mozart's *La Clemenza di Tito*, Schubert's *Rosamunde*, and Mendelssohn's *Octet*, under the direction of Amatey Doku and Louis Wilson. The highlight of the evening was Joseph Swartzentruber's performance of one of the most-loved pieces of all time, Mendelssohn's *Violin Concerto*, conducted by Bertie Baigent. A wonderful evening of music was rounded off by the presentation of the prestigious Crighton Award to second-year music students Sapphire Armitage and Gary Rushton for their contributions to College music-making.

Easter term was slightly quieter for JCMS, but the May Week Concert provided a chance for all the musical ensembles to come together in celebration of all that had been achieved throughout the year. The JCMS Orchestra and Jesus Singers presented a joyful programme of film music from classics such as *The Lord of the Rings*, *Mulan* and *Les Misérables*, conducted by Jack Bazalgette, Emma Kavanagh, George Raikes, Gary Rushton, and Louis Wilson. The Renfrew Prize was awarded to Bertie Baigent for his outstanding commitment to College music through playing the organ, accompanying, conducting, and composing. Following the concert, the Jesus College Big Band provided light accompaniment to the JCMS Garden Party in the Fellows' Garden.

This year also marked the highly anticipated return of the Jesus College Chapel Sessions. These late-night, more casual concerts provided a platform for a wide range of musics, performed by Jesuans to an audience sitting on beanbags in the intimate setting of the Chapel. At Christmas, students were treated to the much-loved annual narration of *The Snowman* by Amatey Doku, and in Lent, the Jesus Singers performed a variety of popular classics. To round off the year, a screening of two Buster Keaton films were



accompanied by a live performance of Gary Rushton's specially-composed chamber orchestra film scores, originally heard in a version for piano at the *John Hughes Arts Festival*.

Similarly, the weekly Saturday Recital Series went from strength to strength. We were delighted to welcome internationally-renowned musicians including Carson Becke and Justin Taylor, the latter as part of the Piccola Accademia di Montisi Jesus College Harpsichord Series. JCMS also worked in collaboration with the Cambridge University Opera Society in a daring project to present three new chamber operas by student composers Owain Park, Stephen Bick, and our very own Bertie Baigent.

Our warmest thanks go to all who have supported JCMS this year. It is wonderful that so many Jesuans have been involved through performing and attending events, and the JCMS Committee has done a fantastic job in making these events possible through their commitment and enthusiasm. We would also like to thank the Master and Fellows for their continued support of all JCMS' activities, and in particular the Director of Music Mark Williams, who deserves special mention at the end of his last full year at College for his dedication to College music-making and his many contributions to JCMS. We wish him all the best in his new job at Magdalen College, Oxford in 2017.

Heppy Longworth

Medical & Veterinary Society

The Jesus College Medical and Veterinary Society has continued to provide support for medical and veterinary students of the college. It has expanded the range of academic and welfare events it provides. The society's mentoring scheme is stronger than ever, and provides all undergraduate medics and vets with sustained academic support and advice throughout the year. Beyond this, there are several social events, including an ice-skating trip, a Christmas party, a Medicine-themed Pictionary evening, and punting races on the Cam. Such events are great for mixing students from all six years, and are part of the reason why Jesus is such a popular college to study Medicine and Veterinary Medicine.

This year, the society has tried to expand in its scope and reach. The academic talks have been opened up to all members of the college, of all subjects, with the idea of making the society accessible for all those with an interest in medical science. One such talk, attended by several others around the college, was by Professor Angela Roberts on Anxiety and Depression. This talk coincided with the college's new 'Welfare Week', and described to

students the neurological and psychological mechanisms implicated in these diseases, as well as current research in the field. The talk was aimed to be balanced: accessible for a wider audience, but also in-depth on certain areas. Professor Roberts stayed behind after the talk and happily answered questions. Other college-wide events, organised by the society, included free training sessions in basic first aid, and a Marrow Donation appeal, organised in collaboration with Anthony Nolan and Cambridge Marrow, which saw a number of college students join the stem cell donation register.

The society expanded its efforts to create a strong alumni network. Within the past couple of years, we have seen the introduction of two new fellows at the college, both of whom are former students. Dr Siân Stinchcombe, new Clinical Director of Studies, spoke of her time at Jesus, before describing her experience of Medicine abroad, and her subsequent career in Respiratory Medicine. Another ex-Jesuan and new fellow, Dr Sybil Stacpoole, also gave a talk on similar themes, and spoke of her clinical and research interest in Neurology. Having former students explain their career paths has been both interesting and useful for current students of the college.

The society has enjoyed a lot of success this year, and there are a lot of people I would like to thank. The fellows have been invaluable in helping us to organise the various events. Additionally, the committee of Isy Williams (Vice-President), Nigethan Sathiyalingam (Treasurer), Rohin Aojula (Social and Welfare Officer), and Oliver Mowforth (Fundraiser) have made the running of the society a really effective and enjoyable process. I'm sure the society will continue to flourish next year, and I wish the newly-elected committee luck for 2016-17.

Manu Shrivastava

May Ball

At this year's May Ball, guests were challenged to survive a night in "The Uninhabitable". The courts were transformed, allowing guests to dive into the Deep Sea, explore the Arctic, and experience the heat of the Desert.

This year, we were able to welcome 2016 Brits Critics Choice award and BBC Music Sound of 2016 winner, Jack Garratt, as our musical headliner. With indie-rock band Coasts, a Clean Bandit DJ Set, and Jesus' very own B & the Jukeboys also performing, our main stage was filled all night.



The entertainment continued throughout the rest of the ball – headline comedienne Katherine Ryan had our guests hysterical with laughter, whilst guests were also able to enjoy fairground rides, virtual reality headsets, and the casino. Food was available all night, with highlights including fish and chips, wood fired pizza, and beef brisket burgers, whilst cocktails, G&Ts, and wine-tastings ensured drinks flowed throughout the evening. Those wanting to take a break were also able to sit down and chill out in our giant igloo.

Our committee put months of hard work into the ball in order to make it a night to remember, and we can't thank them enough for their hard work over the year. A debt of gratitude is also owed to the Master, Fellows, and staff of Jesus College for allowing us to hold this event every year in such a perfect setting.

Anthony Graff and Charlie Benson

Film Society

The Jesus College Film Society, set up in Lent term 2014, has this year continued to champion the very best of independent, foreign and classic cinema, screening eleven films right in the heart of college.

Particular highlights have included a showing of *In the Heat of the Night* (1967) in Michaelmas term. The story follows the conflicts that arise when a black detective attempts to solve a murder in a mostly white town in the southern United States. Featuring a tenacious performance by Sidney Poitier, the film never labours or overstates its racial politics, and was a perfect choice to mark Black History Month. On a different note entirely was *Picnic at Hanging Rock* (1975), an aesthetically intoxicating film with an ending so audacious that it caused relentless debate among the audience long after it had elapsed.

The prize for most obscure film this year goes to *Haxan*, a beguiling and strange 1922 Danish silent. Beginning as a deceptively simple and straight-faced documentary about witchcraft through the ages, the boundaries soon blur between fiction and fact, as we see a variety of scenes involving the occult play out before our eyes. In one of these scenes, Satan (played by the director himself, Benjamin Christensen) appears to start a massive rave inside a nunnery. With innovative form and eerily atmospheric images, the film is a masterpiece, and in general hugely underrated, although it was certainly appreciated by the audience who saw it.

During Lent term we were delighted to move into the new JCR, which offered a far more comfortable and quiet screening environment. I look forward to the many further developments in West Court, which may provide even better places to screen our films!

Jacob Osborne

Effective Altruism Society

Newly founded, Jesus College Effective Altruism Society has had a very successful first year, hosting a variety of accomplished and thought-provoking speakers. We have sought to start a stimulating conversation about the nature of effective charity, and how best we can act to improve the world around us..

Effective altruism is a growing social movement founded on the desire to make the world as good a place as it can be, the use of evidence and reason to find out how to do so, and the audacity to actually try. It encompasses looking at both charity, through donations and direct work, as well as other career paths, for opportunities to improve the world as much as possible.

After an initial meeting in Michaelmas term, we hosted our first talks in Lent. Things kicked off in January with a talk by Roy Head, CEO and founder of Development Media International (DMI), held as a joint event with Giving What We Can: Cambridge. DMI runs radio, television and mobile campaigns to change behaviours and improve lives in developing countries. They had also just finished a four-year randomised controlled trial, and we were lucky enough to be one of the first to hear about it.

The trial used radio broadcasts in Burkina Faso to change behaviours in order to improve child survival, covering a range of health issues, and is the largest, most rigorous evaluation ever conducted of a mass media intervention, which made for a compelling insight into the difficulties of assessing impact in global health.

In February we held two more talks, firstly a joint event with 80,000 Hours: Cambridge, where Professor Paul Hardaker, CEO of the Institute of Physics, give a talk on how to influence policy and improve the scientific system. It was illustrated with examples of his own experience advising the government on climate change, which was especially topical after the Paris climate deal.

Our second event of February was again held jointly with Giving What We Can, this time looking at how photography influences our understanding of poverty. Michael T. Middleton talked us through how as major international organizations struggle with the question of how to keep themselves relevant, and keep donations rolling in, if the era of social networks and mobile technology can allow us to personally help craft a new, subtle and infinitely ‘smarter’ series of visuals around poverty. A critical tool in helping to raise awareness of effective altruism above the noise in modern charitable giving.

Finally in Easter term we hosted a fascinating talk by Professor Robin Hanson, who, applying decades of expertise in physics, computer science, and economics, explained his predictions of a world dominated by “ems”, or emulated minds, simulations of scanned human brains, which he predicts could form the backbone of a strange new economy a century from now. His talk covered a range of topics, from love and politics between ems, the infrastructure that would be needed to sustain them, and what happens to normal humans in a world where the world economy may double in size every few weeks.

It has been a joy to serve as the first president of Jesus College Effective Altruism Society, and I look forward to many more successful years to come!

Alex Barry

Jesus Singers

The Jesus Singers have had a wonderfully productive year. Directed by second-year music student Gary Rushton, the Singers have performed multiple times each term, ranging from an Open Mic night in the bar shortly before Christmas to a Chapel Session and a place in the concert ‘Sing!!’ in Lent term, which included choirs from all around Cambridge.

Highlights included Turner’s *Tequila Samba* and Pentatonix’s *Run To You*. Completely new repertoire was tackled in Easter term in preparation for two performances: the first was an evening of ‘Night Music’ in the Jesus College Chapel, which included favourites such as two movements from Tippett’s *Five Negro Spirituals*; the second was a slot in the JCMS May Week concert, which was arguably the biggest performance of the year. In tune with the ‘Music from the Movies’ theme, the Singers performed an arrangement of *To Life!* from *Fiddler On The Roof*, Enya’s *May It Be* (as featured in *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*), Disney’s *I’ll Make a Man Out of You*, and finally a medley from *Les Misérables* alongside the JCMS Orchestra. As ever, the Singers aim to perform a variety of music genres of a competitive but approachable standard; while we may be losing a few key

members this year, we are confident in the batch of new recruits and so we look forward to another year of enjoyable music-making.

Aiden Chan

Green Impact

As Green Impact has only been around for a few years, you may not have heard of it so please let me explain.

Green impact is a national competition that both recognises a university's sustainability achievements and encourages students and staff work together to keep getting better and better. Jesus has taken part in a specific Cambridge version where each college is given points for every 'action' they complete. These actions can range from running initiatives to working behind the scenes to make our day-to-day life ever more sustainable.

What Jesus already does (such as our donations of old furniture to British Heart Foundation and the high-tech heat pump located under Chapel Court) combined with some new initiatives (like our termly food collection for the homeless community and the introduction of recycling bins to student rooms planned for this coming Michaelmas) meant that we smoothly claimed a Bronze award and are hoping for Silver for next year!

Tim Lennox

Roosters



This has been a successful year for the Roosters, with the society continuing to grow in health. We've held engaging Roosts in our home, the Brittain room. I'm grateful to the fantastic work of my predecessor, Will "and Testament" Dalrymple. I've done my best to build upon this, resurrecting Roosting tradition – locating the Grainsack, sceptre and Alcock Gown, which had been lost from service. In June, we again held an annual lunch, which had not been annual for a number of years.

'Breakfast at Lunchtime' was a great success, and we enjoyed meeting alumni spanning multiple generations. With the society's 110th anniversary approaching, I am confident that the Roosters will continue to be a valuable and thriving part of Jesus life.

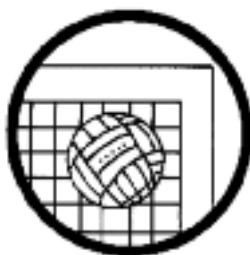
George "de spurs'd" Thompson, 204th O.C. #

Sports Clubs



Photo by Amelia Oakley

2015-2016 Reports



Athletics Club

Jesus Athletics has had a quiet year following the loss of a number of Blues standard athletes at the end of the previous season. Despite this there was a respectable performance at the first Cuppers match in Michaelmas, with second year Rebecca Abbott putting in impressive performances in high jump, 100 hurdles and long jump. There were notable performances from the men's team as well, with Nikil Raju opening the season well with a win in the javelin.

The Freshers' Varsity Match, held at our own Wilberforce Road track in November, provided the first opportunity for the new recruits to face off against counterparts from Oxford. While the men narrowly lost their competition, Rebecca helped the women's team to win by a single point with great jumps in the high jump and triple jump events. We were unfortunate to lose Rebecca to the Boat Club for the remainder of the season but we hope to see her return next year!

Towards the end of Michaelmas the attention switched towards Cross Country Varsity, where a number of Jesuans were involved. Niall Devlin and fresher Paul Pruzina excelled in the men's third team match, while a number of others also competed in the men's and women's mob matches. Solid cross country seasons all around were crucial for a number of athletes who soon began to focus on the middle distance events on the track from 5000m down to 800m.

During Lent Term preparations began for VFEAR, the Indoor Varsity match competed in relay format. James Coxon ran a strong first leg of the Men's 4x800m, leading them to a massive win over Oxford just shy of the event record time. Nikil Raju also put in a strong performance, his javelin throws contributing to another event win and the overall CUAC victories in the men's track and field. The women's team was unfortunate to narrowly lose their competition and perhaps the rare absence of any Jesuan athletes was a factor!

An Easter training camp in Tenerife aided preparations for the summer and two alumni of Jesus athletics – Eleanor Simmons and Barney Walker – joined us for the week of warm weather training. A number of other alumni have also been actively competing, with Ed Smith now racing for Oxford and Jon Cook impressing since his win in the Indoor BUCS 1500m in February to chase Olympic selection. A few untimely injuries left us with only a small contingent of Jesuans selected for the summer Varsity Match. James Coxon stepped up to race in the traditional Mile event at a stormy Iffley Road in Oxford, smashing his 1500m PB on the way to an impressive time, while Nikil Raju competed in his third successive Varsity Match to earn his half-blue. We hope that we will be able to recruit more freshers in the new academic year to replace those recent leavers that had established Jesus as one of the dominant colleges in track and field!

James Coxon

Badminton

This has been a truly exceptional year for the Jesus College Badminton Club, and our results have been unprecedented in recent years. Jesus comfortably topped both the men's and women's leagues and dominated Coppers in all categories (men, women & mixed). The club itself has maintained excellent membership thanks to an influx of keen undergrad & postgrad freshers, and our social events, including formals, the room crawl and annual black tie dinner, have been as enjoyable as ever.

The women's team, captained by Izabela Kujawiak, were unbeaten all year. The first division was comfortably topped in Michaelmas and maintained in Lent. Led by Chris Lewis-Brown, the men share the same story, convincingly beating rivals who had denied Jesus the top spot in previous years. During Coppers finals day, Jesus did not concede a single set, with all matches being won 3-0. The women straightforwardly reached the finals and took the trophy after a tough and well-deserved win against Newnham, whereas the men started off with a nervous win against Christ's in the first round but from there were essentially unchallenged. Despite injury befalling Kim Liu in the early rounds, the mixed team convincingly won all their matches, beating several university pairs in the process. Particularly memorable was Christina Lane & Tom Atherton's time-pressured victory against the Girton/Murray Edwards team. We regrettfully say goodbye to Madhu Chetan, Esther Daniell, Fiona James and Alistair Bolger who graduate having played for Jesus for



Photo by Kim Liu

the better part of 6 years, and also to Chris Lewis-Brown, who chose an excellent time to be captain!

The second men's team solidly maintained their position in the second division with a few decisive victories and narrow losses, and only just missed out on promotion in Michaelmas. The third team confirmed their status as the best badminton III team in Cambridge by smashing Catz III 9-0. They also beat teams relegated from the division above, including a thrilling 5-4 victory over Downing with Marco Saccardi and Ben Fryza winning 22-20 in the last game. Many thanks in particular to Rohin Aojula for coming out of retirement and to the freshers, Digby Chappell (who moved to the seconds after Michaelmas) and Will Duggleby.

It has been such a pleasure to be a part of the club this year, and to watch the teams cement our place as the best College club in Cambridge. Our success would not have been possible without the commitment of our captains; many thanks are owed to Izabela, Chris, Parth and Marco. Thanks also to Fred Alford, our social secretary, for organising a brilliant calendar of events. I will be excited to see how the club grows.

Tansy Branscombe

Boat Club

Men

In Michaelmas M1 saw new additions John Corbridge, Mark van der Wilk, Nick Tubbs and Josh Watts from last year's Men's 2nd VIII, Guy Pearson returning from last year's Lents 1st VIII, and Tim Nugent of Hampton School, a CUBC triallist who joined the boat in the last two weeks of term. The crew was coxed by Gemma-Claire Ali who has joined from Newnham College and Thames Rowing Club. The crew trained six times a week and made consistent progress, finishing regularly in the top five colleges in races on the Cam. The Fairbairn Race was a good row, and the crew finished fourth Cambridge College, 15 seconds behind winners Downing, and 1 second behind LMBC (St John's).

The second crew benefited from some excellent captaincy from Vice-Captain Matt March and has been coached by a new team of last year's Club Secretary Rob Cronshaw, and alumnus Robert Batty. It was a top performing crew for the Club, unbeaten in and ahead of a number of College 1st VIIIs.

This year saw the recruitment of a strong novice men's group leading to four novice men's VIIIs competing in the Fairbairn Races in December. The NM1 were a strong crew in training who placed 1st in the Queens ergo competition in October and made good progress on the water despite being slightly overpowered in their Fairbairn Race finishing 10th. The other novice men's eights also put in good performances.

As ever, the training camp in Mequinenza was a great opportunity for both new and experienced members of the men's side to improve their technique and to spend a large amount of time rowing together; the boat started to move much faster as the week progressed, and both novices invited improved strongly and earned provisional seats in the M1 crew for Lent term.

Lent term was somewhat challenging for all members of M1, as some of the crew had an even fuller schedule than the usual hectic Cambridge timetable. This made getting a full crew out difficult, particularly early in term; however, CUBC later allowed us to train at Ely, allowing us more flexibility.

M1 performed well in the Winter Head to Head, but slight disappointment prompted a push to live up to our early promise. Later races, including Pembroke Regatta, provided valuable race experience, especially to ex-novice additions Seb Grossmann and Ed Slater.

Meanwhile, the other men's crews performed extremely well; M2 regularly topped the 2nd boats and competed with other M1 crews, in no small part due to the dedication and determination of the Vice-Captain and Coach. Likewise, the Lower Boats Captains put in a lot of hours, and M3, M4 and M5 often won their divisions easily.

All of the crews went into the Lent Bumps with a large amount of excitement and confidence. I am very proud to note that no other college was able to field 5 eights in the Lent bumps, which is testament to the depth and strength of the JCBC programme. On day one, M1 rowed over strongly, gaining 1 whistle on Downing off the start and dropping off a little as the crews around us bumped out, but there was still a lot more to be got out of the crew. The next day a very front loaded race plan from Pembroke allowed them to get overlap and glancing contact at Grassy Corner, putting us down 1. On the third day LMBC gained half a length by Ditton and took advantage of the conditions to bump after the railway bridge. However, the crew felt the row was much better and more controlled than previous days. The final day produced our best row of the week, as we settled strongly and held FaT (Trinity) off easily. This gave a final result of down 2, taking us to 5th overall and leaving us in touch of headship for next year.

M2 were unfortunately bumped by a very strong Wolfson M1 on day 1. After that they rowed over well on the other three days but entirely deserved to go up at least 2 or 3, with the final result a thoroughly unrepresentative down 1. M3 had an excellent week, bumping up 2 and into Division 3. M4 and M5 took part in the Getting On Race in order to race in the Lents; M4 qualified, and a late withdrawal by another crew meant that M5, the fastest qualifiers, took a place directly beneath M4. M4 just missed out on blades, going up 3, and M5 rowed over each day.

The organisation of the crew for the Head of the River was taken over by John Corbridge and John Thicknes. I was unable to race due to a back injury, so Tom Edwards subbed into the crew, as well as some members of M2. The crew performed well after training hard for the remainder of the season, finishing 134th from a starting position of 217. The work done during this time and the work to be done during the holidays should build into a successful May term and May bumps.

In Easter term we were lucky enough to gain a highly experienced cox in Freddie Preece, who joined M1 for the May Bumps. This led to a coxing reshuffle, bringing Rachel Pomery into the cox's seat of M2. Hal Bradbury also returned part way through the term to take the Stroke seat. With these changes in place, we set about our training for the Mays, mostly rowing in the evenings during the late rowing hour. M1 raced in various events during the term, notably Bedford Regatta where we faced Windsor Boys' School in the IM3 8s. The other crews also raced in events throughout the term, including the Head of the Cam, the 99's regatta and the Xpress Head. Will Jones joined M1 a few days before the beginning of the bumps to complete the crew.

M1 had a very tightly fought bumps, getting to within 2 whistles of LMBC on the first day before they caught Pembroke, whom we sat behind for the next three days before being finally caught by a very impressive Clare crew on the Saturday. M2 had slightly more success, as despite being bumped by a blade winning Wolfson first eight on the Wednesday, they were able to bump Caius M2 on the final day to overcome a 3 year grudge. M3 performed very strongly, bumping up into the 3rd division and bumping every day to earn themselves blades (Clare Hall I, Girton II, FaT III, Darwin II). M4 were bumped on the first day by Churchill III, but regained their position by bumping Christ's III on the third day to, only to be sent back down on the Saturday. M5 were unable to gain ground either, going down on the Wednesday to FaT V, but fighting valiantly to stay up for 2 days before finally winning a bump on Robinson III on Saturday.

We also took a crew to Henley to gain valuable experience for some of the newer



Photo by Daniel Baillache

rowers in the club. A mixture of the first, second and third Mays crews went to stay in Henley for a week leading up to the qualifiers thanks to the kind hospitality of Lt. Col. Peter Blaker in order to train and learn the course. Unfortunately we didn't qualify, but laid a foundation for campaigns in future years. This was organised by incoming Men's Captain Tim Nugent, whom I wish great success and fortune for the next year, along with the rest of the new committee.

Jonti Vincent

Women

Following a very strong performance from the women's squad last year, we started Michaelmas term with ambitious targets - to have 3 senior boats competing in Fairbairns (one more than usual) and for each of these to win their division. Crucially, we were determined to finish the term in a position to challenge for Lent Headship.

Autumn Head was the first race of term and W1 got off to a solid start, coming 2nd to Emma in the eight and 2nd to Downing in the four. We entered two even boats into Uni Fours. A tough draw against Downing (the eventual winners) and Emma meant both boats were knocked out in the first round. But it was by a narrow margin, particularly against Downing. Back in the eight at Winter Head we came second again to Downing but finished well ahead of the other boats including Emma.

Fairbairns had been the target all term and we went into it with confidence. We had trained incredibly hard. John Thicknes' training plan and land training sessions meant we had the physical strength to row the course well and with Jonathan Conder (CUWBC) coaching 3 of our water sessions we knew we had made huge advances on the water too. The race itself was by far the best 16 minutes of rowing we had done all term. It was an incredible performance from the whole crew, in particular our cox Nicola Smith. We won



Photo by Daniel Baillache

beating Downing (currently just behind us at 4th in Lents) by 16 seconds and Christ's and Emma (1st and 2nd in Lents) by around 40 seconds.

W2 had a strong squad of rowers and again displayed their dominance, winning Autumn Head and reaching the final of the second division of Uni Fours. At Fairbairns they finished top of the second boats and 12th overall – an impressive performance. We had enough keen rowers to enter a W3 into Fairbairns in no small part due to the hard work of Vice Captain Alex Gutai and W2 coach Sam Bray. The crew rowed well and beat a college first boat.

The novice girls put in a strong performance. The highlight of term was NW1 winning Clare Novices. NW1 finished 4th in Fairbairns, NW2 2nd and NW3 3rd in their categories. A huge amount of work went into organising and coaching the novices and this would not have been possible without the enthusiasm and dedication of the LBCs and novice coaches.

We took 7 senior rowers and 5 novices on training camp in Mequinenza before term began. The week was a great opportunity to get lots of rowing in without the problems of lectures or being stuck behind other crews that we normally find in Cambridge. We had two or three outings and in each we really improved. Camp was definitely a key part in the success of the women's squad this term.

Since September, the target for W1 was to gain Lent Headship. Starting from 3rd this required bumping Emma and then Christ's but perhaps most challengingly we had to hold off a fast Downing crew behind. Some of our best rowing on camp was with JC chasing behind us in the launch pretending to be Downing and we returned to Cambridge determined to achieve our goal. We got off to a slightly shaky start suffering from a few injuries and finishing 5th in Winter Head (though we were rate capped). Momentum built through the term as we improved our technique and physical strength and we won Newnham Short course. Pembroke Regatta was the last race before bumps and we were beaten by Downing in the final. But we were not put off! The last 2 weeks of training saw the final crew (Cox: Nicola Smith Str: Jasmyne Bushrod 7: Danni Holmes 6: Thea Schei 5: Rebecca Abbott 4: Ettie Unwin 3: Sarah Kaewert 2: Steph Diepeveen Bow: Bethany Hutchison) make huge advances and as they rowed up to the start on the first day of bumps I knew headship was within our grasp. We bumped Emma just after Grassy on Day 1 and Christ's on the reach on Day 2. Day 3 was a solid row over which left us needing to

hold off Downing on Day 4. We started very well and were 2.5 lengths ahead of Downing by the Plough and ultimately finished over 4 lengths ahead. Our hard work had all paid off! Thank you to John Thicknes and Jonathan Conder for their hard work coaching the crew and all of you who came along and sent messages of support.

The weekend after bumps we raced WeHorr and finished 54th and top of the Cambridge colleges. Two weeks later we were invited to race in the Collegiate Race at Henley against Christ Church – the best Oxford college. The conditions were rough and disappointingly we didn't deal with them as well as we had in our warm up paddles or as well as Christ Church and we finished 4 lengths behind. However it was a great experience to row at Henley and I know our defeat will make us more determined to well next term.

W2 had another very successful term, again showing the strength and commitment of the whole women's squad. They won Winter Head, Newnham Short course and Pembroke Regatta. Bumps saw them go up two – bumping Emma II on Day 2 and Sidney Sussex on Day 3. This meant our W2 finished highest second boat – a fantastic achievement! The crew were unlucky not to bump on the first and last day and definitely have the ability to climb higher in the division. W2 also raced in WeHorr and finished an impressive 135th ahead of more than half of Cambridge first boats. W3 also had a very strong term. They finished 4th in the 2nd/3rd boat category in Winter Head and won Newnham Short course (a clean sweep for Jesus Women). In bumps they went up one and finished highest third boat.

In the lead up to May Bumps, W1 took the opportunity to compete in regattas outside of Cambridge. We raced at the BUCS (a competition against all other universities in the country) and put in an excellent performance to make it to the semi finals. It was a great experience to compete against such strong crews. We also raced at Peterborough Regatta and won both the IM3 and IM2 divisions. We started May bumps in 4th and bumped Emma on the second day to finish in 3rd position. At times we closed to within a length of Caius and I think we should be proud of all we achieved this year. W2 started in the highest position for a second boat ever – then managed to bump up one to finish 13th on the river! W3 rowed well and finished level overall.

It's been a pleasure to be Women's Captain this year and able to report on such good results! I'd like to thank all our coaches, committee members and trustees for all the support they've given the boat club this year – it wouldn't have been possible without all your hard work.

Beth Hundleby

Boat Club Trust

The JCBC women were the outstanding performers of this last year. The men didn't do badly: it was just that the women did better. Fastest women's 1st and 2nd VIIIs in the Fairbairn Cup; Head of the Lents, and highest women's 2nd and 3rd boats too; women's 1st boat up to 3rd in the Mays and women's 2nd boat the highest 2nd boat by ten places. The men: fastest 2nd boat in the Fairbairn Cup; men's 2nd boat the second highest men's 2nd boat in the Mays and the third highest in the Lents; five men's crews in the Lents; men's 3rd boat move from the fourth to the third division in both the Lents and the Mays.

The women had worked very hard throughout the previous year as well as this, often showing the men how it should be done, and were accordingly very well placed to make best use of a new eight, delivered just one month before the Lents, from Filippi, black coat with red trim, in which the women's 1st boat fulfilled its promise. The boat was later named "Ian White" in recognition of, and gratitude for, the support the Master gives to the JCBC, the ceremony being performed at the boathouse by the Master himself.'



The Club continued its policy of competing when it can away from Cambridge, in particular gaining valuable experience in the Women's Head of the River, the Tideway Head and the Henley Boat Races, and a crew drawn from the 1st and 2nd men's VIIIs competed in the qualifying race for the Temple Challenge Cup at Henley. Hannah Roberts was the second Jesus student in successive years to be President of the CUWBC and the second Women's Boat race to be rowed on the Tideway produced television coverage which can only be described as memorable: we were all very proud of the way Hannah and her crew responded to the adversity.

Our much respected head coach and boatman, John Thicknes, has decided to leave the JCBC to pursue a career away from rowing: he goes with our very best wishes and thanks for all he has done. I am delighted that his place as our Head Coach and Boathouse Manager will be taken by Jonathan Conder, already well known to us as women's 1st boat coach and, accordingly, a major contributor to the successes of the women's crews in recent years. Jonathan was a distinguished competitive oarsman himself; he lives in Cambridge, is now a Coach Educator for British Rowing and has been coaching on the Cam for twenty years: Cambridge '99, CUWBC, Clare College and Jesus. He will be a great asset to the Club and the College. We welcome him to the full-time post most warmly and we wish him, and the JCBC under his influence, all success. There will be an orderly transition from John to Jonathan, who will take over full-time in March 2017.

The new women's eight was much the most significant equipment purchase of the year. We continued our long-held policy of investing in the Club, not only by equipment purchases, but by paying part – but only part, the balance being met by the participating students themselves – of the cost of a major training camp in January. This year the camp was again at Mequinenza in Spain and was attended by twelve men's squad members, twelve women's squad members, three coxes, four coaches and two supervisors: three outings a day, uninterrupted paddling in the beautiful cliff-lined gorge adjoining the training area at our hosts, the Capri Club. Money well spent.

Our spending policy is to limit our outgoings to the income of the Trust, and to put aside each year one third of the cost of a new eight, which in policy terms implies one new eight for men and for women every six years.

At 30th June the capital value of our funds had recovered from the Spring 2016 lows, reaching £947,000, a record high. The property fund at CCLA had dropped slightly as the whole portfolio was revalued 4.35% lower by the fund manager following the Brexit referendum result. But the two equity funds (at CCLA and Sarasin) have recovered by more than the property fund fell. Net, therefore, the capital value of the fund had increased by some £30,000 over the second quarter of 2016, despite the falls of the last week of June.

Income is always much smoother than the volatility of capital. At 30th June the forecast income for the next 12 months had risen to £35,390, again a record high. This represents a yield of 3.74%, which the trustees feel is at a sustainable level for us to limit our income and draw down.

There has been no change in our investment policy, which is to follow an Absolute Return policy. Our objective continues to be to outperform UK CPI inflation +4% per annum for both income and capital growth, and we are on track to achieve that. We hold a broad and diverse range of securities, balanced across equities, bonds, property, infrastructure, alternatives, with very little in cash. We have our property exposure under close watch but do not currently intend to reduce our weighting in the sector; there are arguments, rather, for increasing it at today's slightly suppressed levels. We are content with the performance of our two fund managers and three funds, but we will formally review this every three years.

We continue to need more old members to help support the current generation: by cheering the crews along from the towpath, by visiting the club, by helping with coaching, at whatever level and for however long, even on an occasional basis: you would be surprised how much even a day's attendance is appreciated. We are very keen that you come to the social events but we, and the club, would much rather see you, whenever suits, at the boathouse. Please give this some thought, and, if and when you can, please contact John on j.thicknes@jesus.cam.ac.uk, who will provide any briefing and induction, or alternatively trustees Sheena Cassidy on sheena.cassidy@3pb.co.uk or Matt Jones on mattjones@cantab.net

We also need to maintain our inward flow of funds and I would encourage everyone to look at making a, or a greater, contribution. In particular, I would ask those who have contributed, for example by being a member of the Friends, but have allowed their membership to lapse, to resume their membership: it isn't a huge sum for each member but each contribution is very much valued and together they make a huge difference. Only by keeping our funds topped up can we do what the Trust is there to do.

Membership of the Friends brings a termly email newsletter and other updates, details of social events – such as Boatie Hall in November, our supporters dinner in London in March and the annual barbecue at the boathouse on a Sunday in May – and free parking in the Paddock on Mays Saturday.

Further details about the Trust can be found on <http://jcjc.jesus.cam.ac.uk/trust>; about the Friends on <http://jcjc.jesus.cam.ac.uk/sites/default/files/JCBCFriendsSO+GA.pdf>; and, for younger supporters, on our new graduate donor scheme on http://jcjc.jesus.cam.ac.uk/sites/default/files/JCBCTrust_GraduateDonation.pdf. In any event David Reid would be very pleased to hear from you on d.m.reid91@cantab.net

Another tradition is being maintained of alumni and alumnae going rowing the afternoon before the JCCS annual dinner in September. This year we had two eights out, and fantastic weather: most enjoyable. If you would like to take part next year, please contact Adrian Greenwood on amgreenwood@tiscali.co.uk or me on dhwootton@gmail.com

Helen Boldon has become a trustee following the resignation of Lucy Murray for family reasons.

Otherwise, the trustees and their responsibilities remain unchanged.		
Chairman	David Wootton	dhwootton@gmail.com
Treasurer	Chris McDouall	christopher@mcdouall.co.uk
Investments	Ewan Pearson	e.pearson@gpb.eu
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	David Reid	d.m.reid91@cantab.net
	Helen Boldon	helenboldon@gmail.com
Women's Club/		
London Link	Sheena Cassidy	sheena.cassidy@3pb.co.uk
Training/Coaching/		
Quality of Rowing	Matt Jones	mattjones@cantab.net
Boat Club Strategy/		
Boatman/Boathouse	Jon Hutton	jon_hutton@hotmail.co.uk

I am very grateful, as I am sure readers will also be, to all my fellow trustees for all their time and effort: entirely voluntary when they all have jobs and commitments to more than fill their days otherwise.

We also congratulate this year's Captains, Beth Hundleby and Jonti Vincent, on a job well done and wish Abi Smith and Tim Nugent, the new Women's Captain and President and Men's Captain respectively, and the other officers and committee members, all success: they will know that there is a huge well of support for them and lots of advice and guidance available to them in the coming year. We look forward with confidence and wish the JCBC well.

David Wootton, Chairman

Basketball

The basketball club had another successful year following a run to the Cuppers semi-final in the 2014-15 season. The college entered teams in both the men's and women's college leagues, and contributed three players towards the university squads: Eddie Baptista, Samantha Bastian, and Molly Lewis, the CUBbC President. Molly, in particular, has been instrumental to the success of both the college team and the University Women's Blues team, leading the latter to a third successive Varsity Match win against Oxford.

The Men's team had a successful Michaelmas term in the college league, winning three out of their four matches to top Division 4. All of the matches were competitive and the team showed lots of fighting spirit, particularly in the tight opening match against Downing, a scrappy and low-scoring affair which ended 17-14 in our favour. A narrow loss to the Chinese Society followed, then a similarly scrappy win against St Edmund's, with the final league match being a more convincing win against Robinson. Due to an administrative mix-up, the team did not get promoted automatically and instead had a playoff match, but put in an impressive performance against Magdalene to go up regardless.

Now in Division 3, the Lent term college league was tougher. The term opened in a disappointing fashion, with a six-point loss against St John's and a 22-point humbling by St Edmund's. However, the team recovered to win the next two matches. The final league match against Churchill stood out in particular: after playing our best basketball of the season to lead by twenty points, the team's fighting spirit was again apparent as we ground out the win in the face of a strong comeback. The team finished third to remain in Division 3, which also set up a match against Sidney Sussex in the first round of Cuppers.

Unfortunately, the run from the previous year could not be repeated, as we were hit by injury and lost by four points.

The Women's team, in only its second year of existence, had the additional challenge of finding enough players to form a side. With some enthusiastic second-years and a few students from other colleges however, the team improved greatly over both Michaelmas and Lent terms, with many of the girls being transformed from occasional netballers into keen basketball players. Losing to King's in their first match by 30 points, they went on to have an extremely close game with Gonville and Caius – each side possessed two players from the university second team, and despite leading for the majority of the match, Jesus were surpassed in the last few minutes, losing 38-39. The team only got stronger however, resoundingly defeating Peterhouse in their last match in Lent, but unfortunately lost in the quarter-finals of Cuppers by a small margin, losing a few players to injury. Special mention must be made to Beth Jackson who was key to both motivating the team during practices and matches, and showed the greatest improvement as a player.

Robert Crawford

Cricket

Men

All in all, a very satisfactory season. With dear leader Webster departed, Stewart was left in charge with Potten-Ravenshaw his second in command, and that was pretty much it as far as the old hands went. The remaining nine places were usually filled by freshers, whose inexperience at this level was generally far outweighed by their enthusiasm and raw talent, and the fact that first year exams do not count.

We kicked off the season with a T20 friendly against Pembroke to get the cogs moving. With an average age of about seven, the freshers in the team (including a couple who had never swung a bat in anger) acquitted themselves admirably. Runs were scored on debut by Douie (26*) and Blanchard (62*), and Jesus reached a very respectable 126-6 on the idiosyncratic Jesus pitch. Pembroke never had a sniff against the fierce bouncers of Ramsay (3-13), the wily breaks of Elabbadi (3-14) and the cunning leggies of Douie (3-18), making it to 84-9 before running out of batsmen.

Our next match was JCCC's annual fixture against the Woozlers. With 35 overs per innings, we had more time to make our mark with both bat and ball – and make our mark with both bat and ball we did. Douie took an outstanding 4-31, and skiddy Ratnayake a useful 2-25, to reduce the Woozlers to a par 169-8. It was the over-21s' turn to shine in the second innings, and graduate Evans (ably supported by Potten-Ravenshaw (24)) scored a match-winning 86 to, well, win the match.

Our first declaration game was against the Old Boys, who decided to chuck their weight around in the first innings by posting a large 259-7 off 43.5 overs (Sood 2-60, three catches for MacGregor).

Our innings began with keeper-batsman Blanchard excelling (61) and Stewart (33) backing him up, but with wickets falling frequently we were only able to hold out for a nail-biting draw, reaching 176-8 off 42. (A terrific black tie dinner plus bar followed, attended by most of the Old Boys and many current Jesuans.) I believe the Jesters match ended in similar fashion – I would communicate the exact scores but they seem to have disappeared. After our auspicious trouncing of Pembroke, we were in good spirits for the start of our T20 Cuppers campaign. Wolfson fell victims to that administrative nightmare of exam season – the inability to get 11 players together – and forfeited their group stage match to us. Our victory against Selwyn was surely the walkiest walk in the park in recent

Jesus memory: they reached 39 all out off 10.1 overs, Ratnayake taking 4-6 including a hat-trick for which he won the match ball. We knocked the target off in 5.1 overs, Ramsay (23*) hitting the winning runs with the cheekiest of reverse sweeps.

Our last group stage match was against Corpus, and it was by a long shot the most dramatic game of our season thus far. We posted a strong 151-3, Stewart hitting 47 and Blanchard thrashing a crucial 54 off 36 balls. Corpus looked good in response – a spatter of boundaries there would push the game in their favour, a run-out or two from us here would pull it back in ours. Corpus were just ahead at the 15th over, at which stage Stewart went for a controversial tactic: getting 6'3 spinner

Elabbadi to bowl round the wicket, directly out of the setting sun. (The Jesus pitch is laid out bang on east-west, and the sun often renders batsmen quite unable to see around 6.30pm.) The over he lobbed down slowed the run chase, and Clark-Maxwell bowled an ice cold final over to deny them the 11 runs they needed for victory. Our win was tainted by a heated dispute between Stewart and several members of the Corpus team who were unhappy with the tactic employed (parting shot: “I don’t know how you sleep at night”), but no matter – we were through to the quarter-final.

Reduced to 20-3 at the fifth over against Catz, we were in deep trouble that only mini-Sachin Blanchard (45) and run machine Evans (37) could dig us out of. With an inadequate 123 as their total, and their Blues opener swiping the first three deliveries from MacGregor to the boundary, it looked like Catz would wrap it up sharpish. But after MacGregor (2-21) struck one ball later, Potten-Ravenshaw took a superb 6-13 (including a four-wicket maiden) to induce an extraordinary batting collapse that meant we were in the semis. Sadly our season ended there, as Girton (with three Blues-squad players) set us a mammoth 207 to win. Despite the best efforts of Westcott (17 off 9), Stewart (36 off 36) and a few others, we were always going to find the going tough, and we ended up 70 runs short after 20 overs.

No shame in this season at all, though – I have never been more impressed by a team’s nerve, consistently nicking victory or the draw in some very tense finishes. Things bode well for next season as we get a fresh intake to support a strong core of second years, and I wouldn’t bet against us going very far indeed in our 2017 Cuppers campaign.

Alistair Stewart

Graduates

This year has been another successful year for the Jesus College Graduate Cricket Club. After a strong recruitment drive in Michaelmas term, we built a large squad and team cohesion through a number of Social events. Indoor nets began in Lent and following delays in the acquisition of new outdoor nets, we resorted to fielding practice in April with our newly appointed fielding coach, Noel Rutter, something that would prove invaluable in the season to come.

On the first of May, the long wait was finally over and the season started with a match against The Superstars. While we narrowly lost, the game was wonderfully played and the perfect set-up to the season to come. We continued our Sunday friendlies playing against Salmagundi Gardeners, St Radegund, Goodenough College, The Interlopers and Wealdstone Corinthians. Almost all of these were played in the right spirit of the game and incredibly enjoyable. In addition to our Sunday matches we have also played a number of Cup matches in the Graduate Cricket League. After convincing wins against Darwin/Selwyn and Hughes/Caius, we narrowly beat a very strong Wolftits (Wolfson/Trinity/Trinity Hall) side by 18 runs, before losing our latest match against Jorpedos (John’s/Corpus/Christ’s/Homerton) by a mere 8 runs. If we win our last match



Jesus College, Cambridge XI, MCR Cricket League winners 2016.

against Queens' then we should once again face Jorpedos in the final, having faced them (and lost) in the final for the last 3 years, something we hope not to repeat!

Everyone who has played for us this year has put in some fantastic performances and though there are too many individual performances of note to mention them all, some players have been particularly impressive. Alex Evans has had a blinder of a season hitting a number of fifties and most impressively of all 109 (97) not out against Salmagundi, with Noel Rutter 48 (93) aiding him to give us the victory. Meanwhile, George Moore has been outstanding with both bat and ball, hitting 50s in consecutive games against Wolfson and Jorpedos and 78 (77) against Wealdstone Corinthians and taking 3-12 against Wolfson and 2-12 against Hughes/Caius. John Dudley has been very impressive in the field taking some brilliant catches, at the same time he has batted consistently and bowled phenomenally taking wickets in almost every game and going for very few runs; 2-14 against Darwin/Selwyn and 2-23 against St Radegund.

Some other notable performances have come from Milhan Mohamed (aka Millie, aka the world's greatest fielder, aka the world's greatest umpire, aka Postman Pat) whose fan-club has kept us entertained at many a game. Cai Read has also managed to take several wickets achieving 2-13 against Darwin/Selwyn and 2-12 against Hughes/Caius in a manner described by one player as being 'through a sheer lack of pace'. Jim Sipthorp played very well in his one game scoring 50; unfortunately this was for St. Radegund against us, allowing them to clinch a narrow victory. However, perhaps the most impressive performance of the season can be accredited to Sybil Stackpoole who faced an incredible 104 balls against Wealdstone Corinthians; while this was impressive in itself, it was made all the more so by her score of only 9, one of which was a four!

This has been an incredibly enjoyable season so far and will hopefully continue to be so for our final few games. Though we are losing a few key players to retirement, I am confident for next season, having seen the quality we have brought through and how well the team has played together.

Cai Read

CU Dance Team

Continuing its success CUDT regained its title at the Intervarsity National Championships in Blackpool this year, with Jesuan representatives in all levels contributing to the team's success.

Commencing the day in the empress ballroom with individual couple events of varying levels with Chris May-Miller (finalist) and Nikki Cerruti having much success in the beginner's sections. Whilst Arthur Neuberger (quarter finalist) and myself Danielle Forster (semi-finalist) competed in the Advanced. Concluding the day with the most important event, the Team match. Both our 1st team and beginners team steered Cambridge to the title in this event, undefeated since 2012.

In May 2016 CUDT travelled to Oxford to retain their title in the Annual Oxford – Cambridge Varsity competition with Jesuans in both teams. The dances for the day consisted of Waltz, Quickstep, Cha Cha Cha and Jive.

With a score of 2289 Cambridge Challenge Team dominated in comparison to Oxfords score of 1491. A closer battle was fought in the Varsity team match, nonetheless Cambridge came through with a score of 2016, defeating Oxfords score of 1764.

Joining CUDT this year has resulted in me gaining a half blue following my achievement at the Varsity competition and I am looking forward to another successful year for CUDT.

Danielle Forster



Football

Men

With a large cohort of footballers graduating in 2015, the 2015-16 season began as a transition period for all teams. With a good intake of first years and several individuals seeing great form early in the season, the first XI very much hit the ground running. Jesus sat at the top of the table as title favourites for the duration of the season. Despite goals being scored often and from every position, the team's success can be put down to its watertight defence, conceding only six goals in the league – fewer than any other team.



Jesus managed 24 points from a possible 27, and it took goal difference to secure the title for Queens on the final matchday. Narrowly missing out on the league, and a cup quarter final defeat on penalties; the first XI had an unexpectedly competitive year.

Jesus Second XI finished comfortably mid-table in the 3rd tier after a thrilling cup run, which came to an end in the final in a heavy defeat at the hands of Queens II. The Third XI also rolled comfortably into a mid-table finish in Division 4. They too reached the final of their cup competition, also defeated by Queens III.

Ritchie Ashmead

Women

JCWFC had a great season in 2015/16, triumphing in the League, beating Emma 7-0 in the final and making it all the way to the semi-finals of Cuppers. Jesus remained almost unbeaten from the beginning of the year and scored a total of 55 goals to 2. In both League and Cup matches Jesus won with an average score of 8-0. The most substantial win being a 13-0 victory against St Catharine's.

I'd like to take the opportunity to say a huge thank you to my wonderful co-captain Amy Binning as well as to last year's captain Christina Lane who was always on hand to lend some wisdom. From our first match everyone played with incredible team work – supporting and trusting each other, and looking to make goals as much as to score them. It was a pleasure to play with them and I couldn't have asked for a better team!

Jessie Slim

MCR

Committed to keep the tradition of being a protagonist in the MCR football top league, Jesus managed to finish in the third place (equal points with the second team, but second to goal difference) this year. After an impressive start of 5 unbeaten games including an

extraordinary win against Trinity Hall of 7-3, Anglia FC came to ruin the dreams of the team for the championship with a last minute winner. The Jesuan spirit did not let the disappointment in the league to take the team down. Besides, it gave the team the extra motivation to do the extra step and finish the season with some silverware after winning the MCR football UEFA Cup.

The final against St Edmunds was one of the most thrilling games played on Jesus grounds. Being down to score twice, the Jesus lads managed to score the equalizer to make it 4-4 the last minute of regular time sending the two teams in extra time. Everything looked to lead the two teams in penalties to decide the winner. However, Jesus hadn't said the last word yet. With two minutes left to complete the extra time, the referee awarded a foul next to the left side-line (in Jesus attacking direction) half-way between St. Edmunds goal and the half-line. From there, a long ball by Ritchie Ashmead ended up in the right top corner of St. Edmunds giving the victory to Jesus.

Experienced and willing like never before, the Jesus player are determined to keep up the great work and hopefully win more silverware next year.

Demetrios Demetriou

Hockey

Men

After losing several key players, the Men's hockey teams were always expecting things to be a bit tougher than last year. However, a strong fresher intake gave us hope of matching last year's run to the Cuppers final.

Initially, things didn't go to plan – after conceding two late goals against a strong Trinity/Fitzwilliam side to draw 2-2, the Men's first team soon found themselves in an unexpected relegation battle, after heavy losses to Queen's/Homerton and St Catherine's. As term progressed, our form improved - a tight 2-1 loss against Pembroke was followed up by a 2-2 with Downing, before we finally achieved our first victory, with a 5 0 win over Churchill/Trinity Hall. Combined with an 8-0 victory over Caius in Cuppers, this filled us with hope for Lent term.

We started off Lent term in style, avenging our Michaelmas defeat with a 5-2 win over St Catherine's and a 10-0 victory over Trinity/Fitzwilliam. However, after dropped points against Pembroke, Downing and Queen's/Homerton left our chances of a League title in pieces, we turned our attention to our Cuppers quarter final with Pembroke. However, after unfortunate scheduling ruled our three Blues players out of the match, we suffered a third defeat of the year to Pembroke. Whilst a 13-1 final day victory over Emma ended the Men's season on a high, we felt like we still had more to give.

Having beaten Selwyn and Downing in two close matches, Jesus started Easter term in the semi-finals of Mixed Cuppers, two matches away from winning the tournament which, in recent years, had managed to elude us. After a tight match against Fitzwilliam/Trinity ended in 5-4 to Jesus, only Clare were left between us and the title. The final didn't start as we'd wanted, as we conceded an early goal. However, we equalised shortly after, making it 1-1 at half time. The second half continued in a tight manner, until 10 minutes from the end, we were finally able to take a lead. As Clare threw players forward to try and equalise, we were then able to score another in the dying minutes, sealing a 3-1 win, and the Mixed Cuppers trophy.

With several key players still around next year, there's every reason to believe that we'll be able to convert this success into a successful challenge for the league and cups next year.

Anthony Graff



Women

With an already strong team from the 2014-5 season, the Jesus Women's hockey team flourished this year. The team grew enormously, with enthusiastic new members from both the fresher cohort and the medic and vet sixth years. The team came together seamlessly, demonstrating talent and teamwork, tackling each match with optimism in spite of the fact that we often struggled to find a goalkeeper. Michaelmas term ended with twenty goals scored over the six matches, five victories and one draw, and with Jesus Women as the champions of the league.

The Lent term league began and Jesus Women had built up quite a reputation as the team to beat and as a consequence the opposition were drafting their best teams for the matches. The Jesus women played every match with enthusiasm despite facing increasingly tough competition. The term was peppered with draws and losses, as well as a triumphant 9-0 victory over Selwyn, demonstrating determination and great offensive flair. In the meantime, the team flew through the Cuppers matches, until a quarter-final against Homerton, the eventual runners-up of the closely contested Cuppers final. This only fuelled the Jesus Women's determination to not face the same loss in the Mixed Cuppers Final. On Cuppers Final day the Jesus Women's team turned out in force on the pitch and on the side-line as spectators. The Mixed team showed great offensive ability and defensive strength, culminating in a well-earned victory against Clare and the title of 2015-6 Mixed Cuppers Champions.

Jesus Women's hockey team has had a wonderful year, each term flanked with a resounding victory. The team improved dramatically over the year and Sunday morning became a highlight of the week.

Xanthe Fuller

Mixed Lacrosse

The Jesus Mixed Lacrosse Team began this academic year as overwhelming favourites yet again, having been comfortably at the top of college lacrosse for some time: crowned Cuppers champions in at least the last 6 years (no-one can remember beyond that unfortunately), with an unbeaten run of games in all competitions spanning at least 3 years (again, memory is the limiting factor).

However, nothing can last forever, and the 3+ years unbeaten streak was becoming harder to retain as more and more of the opposition continued to improve. Jesus lost one match during Michaelmas, to King's, in unfavourable conditions, but managed to remain winners of the Michaelmas League, saving their blushes. Phew!

Worse was yet to come, however, as widespread Christmas gluttony slowed Jesuan brains and feet enough to be caught out by an extremely energetic and aggressive Corpus side in the first match of the Lent League. This meant that Corpus went on to win the Lent League, announcing their arrival onto the lacrosse scene and proving that Jesuans are mortal after all.

But, just like their namesake, the Jesus team rose again, reaching great heights in the approach to Easter, in the form of the College Cuppers one-day Knockout Tournament. This tournament brings out the best in each college, with the increased profile and glory drawing in top talent from all around Cambridge. Jesus needed to combine the eagerness of their first years with cool and experienced heads; this was achieved via a number of continuing clinical medics, vets, and PhD students, who between them had amassed a huge number of Cuppers winners medals. They continued to highlight the importance of a slick passing game to conserve energy for the later rounds. This ultimately paid dividends. As other teams tired, Jesus remained fresh. The tournament ended with Jesus thrashing Corpus in the final by quite a margin, reclaiming their position as best in Cambridge and increasing the tally to at least seven years of Jesuan dominance in Lacrosse Cuppers!

Francis Wragg

Netball

Jesus College Netball has most definitely flourished this year. We have grown both in numbers and in strength. There was a large intake of promising new players this year, most notable of which is Chloe Merrell (University 2nds Team) who has provided us training sessions to make Jesus that much more competitive when facing other college teams. This certainly paid off in Cuppers 2016 where Jesus Mixed 1st team improved on last year to reach the semi finals. This has been building to a crescendo throughout Lent term where the Mixed team shrugged off most opposing teams in their stride to be promoted back to



the 1st division. We have also been able to field two Mixed teams in Cuppers this year, demonstrating the growth of the club. We are moving onwards and upwards and with the dedication of our team are coming closer and closer to becoming the best Mixed college team. The Ladies' team did not enjoy too great a start, dropping from the 2nd division to the 3rd division in Michaelmas but managed to bounce back and got promoted back to the 2nd division in Lent.

With much more trainings, casuals, and socials held this year, we have definitely bonded much more as a team and accommodated to all levels of ability.

The new incoming captains will be Laurence O'Brien and Claire Glanville. Laurence has picked up the sport very quickly. He has demonstrated great dedication to the team consistently throughout the year and will surely bring the same level of enthusiasm to being captain. Claire has been a very steady player and brings with her a wealth of experience. We are confident that they will lead Jesus Netball to success next year!

Keerthi Senthil and Jazlene Ong

Rugby

Men

2015/16 was in many ways a classic Jesus Men's Rugby season. The team produced some brilliant rugby, scoring some excellent tries and giving the Jesus faithful a lot to cheer but missed out on silverware yet again.

Jesus' league performance was strong, beating Downing home and away, securing bonus points comfortably as well as securing other wins against Selwyn and Caius. The league was unfortunately decided by 2 narrow losses to Johns, including a gutting 8-5 loss at home.

Unlike recent years, Jesus was able to put together an exciting cup run in Cuppers. Easy victories over Robison and Selwyn saw Jesus meet Emma in the semi final at Grange Road. Unfortunately, the absolutely dire conditions suited Emma's large pack perfectly, and offered few opportunities for Jesus to unleash some of their slick back moves that had devastated teams all season. Emma ran out 16-5 winners.

Although Jesus missed out on silverware there was much to be proud of. With 7 or 8 fresher's regularly making the starting line up the team looks in good shape for next season. Special mention should also go to Burnett, Davies, Erogbogbo, Kelly, Lee, Luscombe, Spelman and Wade who all represented the university in a varsity match.

Ryan Law

Women

This year was a successful one for womens' rugby, with the Jesus team dominating in Cuppers and winning every match of the tournament, conceding no points in the final against Catz. This was our second consecutive Cuppers victory. We were pleased to welcome a number of freshers into the team, including Katherine Boucher, Izzy Vahdati and Alice McDowell as well as players from St Johns and Magdalene colleges who wanted to play rugby but did not have a college team of their own to play for. The university team has been hugely helpful in putting us in contact with girls keen to play from nearby colleges and also assisting in coaching new players, which we are very thankful for.

There were 5 teams in the league this year – Sidney Sussex and the 'Hill Colleges', Caius and Queens, Emma, Jesus and Catz. Jesus gave an impressive performance, notably winning our first match against Catz 78-0 and the following Queens – Caius match 61-5. We only just missed out on the league title after losing to Sidney Hills, but it was a well fought match



with a final score of 17-51, demonstrating a strong performance from Jesus against a team made up of a large number of university level players.

I hope that Ellie Crone and Josie Rendle will lead the team to even greater successes next year!

Heather Britton

Squash

Jesus College has had a fantastic year for squash. Competition in the internal ladder from both new and returning players has driven the standard up in the college and lead to a hugely successful campaign in both the league and Cuppers.

Michaelmas term saw the first team competing down in the second division, having been relegated last year due to not completing our fixture list (in fact, we had won all our games that we did play in the first division). This provided little challenge for a team with over half of its members being involved with the Cambridge University squash set up and in particular for our first seed player Joel Gould, who would later go on to captain the university second team to victory at varsity. Several of our players remained undefeated in Michaelmas and as a team we eased to promotion, winning the league in style.

It was Lent term that provided the real challenge. King's College School were reigning champions and the team to beat, boasting a professional squash coach within their ranks. Happily, our strength in depth saw us to victory over our biggest rivals 3-2 and from then on we knew that taking the league title was well within our reach. The winning streak continued as, on our way to eventually winning the first division, we defeated a strong Queens' side 4-1 and notably almost denied Pembroke a single game in any of the 5 matches winning 5-0. The title was ours and in no small part thanks to second team captain Chris Lewis-Brown who ably stepped in to replace an injured Ben Appleton and maintained the strength of our lower order. This was an excellent achievement from the team and one that will be remembered.

Our Cuppers campaign was off to a similarly bright start with wins over Trinity and

Christ's however we would lose in the quarter finals to the eventual winners, Downing. The benefit of university first team players participating in Cuppers meant that Downing competed with both the first and third seeds from the university first team within their Cuppers squad and this proved too much for us, leading to a very narrow 3-2 loss. While it was disappointing not to add to the silverware collected in the league there could be no shame in losing to that Downing side and so the season finished in extremely high spirits. Next year Matthew Daggitt will captain the team and there seems to be every chance of another highly successful season.

Callum Rodgers

Table Tennis

The Jesus table tennis team has enjoyed another successful season, finishing fourth in the top division of the College League and reaching the quarter finals in Cuppers. Placed in a division with teams comprising of multiple players on the university squad, the team knew it had an uphill battle to fight in the College League. Nevertheless, we walked away with plenty to be proud of. We started off the term with a 9-1 victory against Peterhouse. James Fuller's stunning victory then helped us draw against a very strong Fitzwilliam team which would eventually go on to reach the finals in Cuppers. Fresher Leo Rudolph also helped us avenge our defeat last year at the hands of Downing, resulting in a 6-4 victory against the winners of last years' Cuppers. However, teams from Queens' and Pembroke proved too strong for us.

In Lent term, Tom Atherton stepped up from the second team to join the firsts in Cuppers, contributing to an easy 9-0 victory against St Johns' in our opening round. We were unfortunate to lose to Queens' in the next round, despite some closely fought matches and valiant effort all-round.

At University level, Jessica Kung was captain of the Women's team, leading the team to another 10-0 win in Varsity.

Next year, we hope to continue our successes of recent years under the captaincy of Leo Rudolph.

Jessica Kung



Tennis

It's been a vintage year for Jesus tennis. The thriving Facebook page boasts a new cover photo (see above), a net cord was replaced, and a radically progressive online court booking scheme was established. At the time of writing, 4 members of college are in the final stages of preparation for their respective Varsity matches, shunning the vices of May Week in

favour of the more contemplative path of meditation and corporeal purification. Accordingly, Jesus tennis is well represented at university level.

J1 survived another year in the hotly contested Division 1 of the intercollegiate winter league, rinsing last year's Cuppers champions Downing but offering little resistance to crusading Homerton and failing to clinch a closely fought tussle with local rivals John's. Despite the conscription of our blues gladiators, our Cuppers campaign was derailed by John's in the semi-finals, decided tragically by the toss of a coin. J3 avoided relegation by already being in the bottom division, however J2 have no such luxury, and having lost all their matches, their fate hangs in the balance.

Thus it is no bed of roses that awaits future captain Aleks Mardinian, though his impressive tennis credentials indicate that a laurel wreath should be well within Jesus' grasp under his leadership. And what's more, you can trust him – he's an engineer.

Jeremy Soper

Ultimate Frisbee

Jesus Ultimate had another great year. As always, we had a large team to begin with, as freshers were keen to try out Ultimate, a rather new sport to the majority. As the year went on, we retained a handful of promising freshers and I am hopeful this will continue on next year.

Michaelmas was a great term for freshers. We had clutch games but sadly, placed in the 2nd division. The indoor Cuppers tournament, however, was a different story. Jesus had a formidable line up and placed 2nd for the third time in a row after an intense final against the Penguins (an amalgamation team from a number of colleges). Jesus also won the spirit prize for the Michaelmas League.

Sadly, we did not manage to climb back up to the top division in Lent and Easter leagues. All in all, it was a fantastic year and I look forward to an even better one with Matthew Sharp as the new Jesus Ultimate Captain. ☺

Bryan Yong



Members' News



Members' News for 2016

People

M S T ANDENAS (1990) has just completed his term as UN Special Rapporteur on Arbitrary Detention, and was the Chair of the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention which reports to the UN Human Rights Council and the UN General Assembly. He was appointed a UN Human Rights Mandate Holder serving and a member of the Working Group in 2009, and was elected chair and Special Rapporteur in 2013. He is a member of the Executive Council of the International Law Association.

D J ARNOLD (1974) published *In the Context of Eternity, a short history of the Christian Church*. He is currently working on a book entitled Education and Politics, a history of unintended consequences and the case for change.

D J BAKER (2003) has been appointed Professor of English Law and Head of the School of Law at the University of Surrey.

M D BARTLETT (1985) has been appointed Headmaster of St Aloysius' College, Glasgow. He was designated a National Leader of Education by the Secretary of State for Education in February 2016.

I BOYD WHYTE (1971) has now retired from full-time teaching in the School of Architecture at the University of Edinburgh. He was appointed Samuel H. Kress Professor at the National Gallery of Art, Washington DC, for the academic year 2015-2016.

R J CHRISTIAN (1962) has published an e-album of his poems which can be found at www.robertchristian.net

T J CLARKE (1988) has been appointed Deputy Chancellor of the Diocese of Derby. He is currently a practising barrister at Fountain Court Chambers, Birmingham.

M L D DRINKWATER (2009) was ordained as Deacon on 26 June in St Edmundsbury Cathedral by the Bishop of St Edmundsbury & Ipswich, **M A SEELEY** (1972), to serve his title post in Newmarket St Mary with Exning St Agnes.

R C DUNN (1950) is pleased to announce his engagement to Ms Rosemary Simson. He has moved to Edinburgh, where he was born in 1930.

M DYSON (2008), who was a Law Fellow of the College from 2008-2011 and has since been a Fellow and Director of Studies in Law at Trinity College, has been elected a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and appointed a University Lecturer in Law there.

J E GIMLETT (1982) brought out a new book, *Elephant Complex; Travels in Sri Lanka*, which was named amongst *The Times* 'Books of the Year' for 2015. His last book, *Wild Coast*, was nominated by The Daily Telegraph as one of the 'Twenty Best Travel Books of all Time'.

N GREEVES (1979) was awarded the Nyholm Prize for Education by the Royal Society of Chemistry for the creation and development of ChemTube3D, an internationally renowned, open education resource widely used in teaching chemistry at school and university. He was also awarded a Personal Chair at the University of Liverpool.

N J GRUNDY (1985) has been appointed a Queen's Counsel (see also **A L V PROOPS** [1989]). There are now more than thirty members of the College who have taken Silk.

Armorial panels marking the tenures in 2015 of **S A HOCKMAN** (1966) and **R M JACKSON** (1967) of the offices of, respectively, Treasurer (or Head) and Lent Reader (or Professor) of the Middle Temple have recently been placed in that inn-of-court's sixteenth century hall. Two members of the same Oxbridge college holding the two most senior offices in the same inn, in the same year, is unusual, perhaps unprecedented. Stephen Hockman is the fourth Jesuan to be Treasurer, his predecessors being Roger North (1667), John Proby (1659) and John Greenwood (1818, Fellow 1826-35), while Rupert Jackson is the sixth Jesuan to be Lent Reader. Sir John Bramston (1593) was Reader in 1622/3, and Charles Austin (1819) in 1847, but unlike North, Proby and Greenwood, they did not become Treasurer. Bramston's appointment in 1623 as a Serjeant-at-Law required him to move to Serjeant's Inn; he was subsequently (1635-42) Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench (*Annual Report 2003*, pp. 76-79). Austin, reputedly the highest earning barrister of his generation, retired from the bar in 1848 (Gray and Brittain, *History of Jesus College*, pp. 152-153).

D M JARRETT (2005) has relocated to the Tokyo Office of Ashurst LLP and would welcome the opportunity to meet with other Jesuans in Japan. Please contact the Development Office to be put in touch with him.

C P McMAHON (1983) started a new job teaching Economics and Business Studies at the Global Jaya School in Jakarta in August 2016.

A KJ MOODIE (1974) was appointed Co-ordinator for the South of England at the Royal School of Church Music. He was also awarded Hon. RSCM.

G MORRISON (1969) was awarded the OBE for services to Architecture in the Queen's New Year's Honours List.

B A NOBEL (1958) was awarded an MBE in the Queen's Birthday Honour's list for services to Young, Vulnerable and Disadvantaged People in England and Wales.

C W OXLEY (1957) and his wife Jean celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary in July with a complete family gathering, including three from Hong Kong – the first complete family reunion for over ten years.

J E PARKIN (2011) has been awarded one of this year's Graduate prizes from The Salters' Institute of Industrial Chemistry. This prestigious annual event celebrates high levels of excellence within the science education sector.

A L V PROOPS (1989) has been appointed a Queen's Counsel (see also **N J GRUNDY** [1985]). There are now more than thirty members of the College who have taken Silk.

R H RICHARDS (1966) was the recipient of this year's Queen's Medal, the highest honour that the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons can bestow upon a veterinary surgeon, in recognition of his contributions to veterinary excellence.

C J RODRIGUES (1968) was appointed as chairman of the Board of the Port of London Authority (PLA) with effect from 1 January 2016. He was also appointed Chair of the British Council from May 2016.

H ROGERS (1943) and his wife Lovis celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary.

B K SCHOFIELD (1998) was appointed Head of the Department of German at King's College, London.

R V SCRUTON (1962) was knighted in the Queen's Birthday Honour's list for services to Philosophy, Teaching and Public Education. Earlier in the year he gave the 2016 Eric Abbott Memorial Lecture at Westminster Abbey with Abbot (1925; Honorary Fellow 1966) himself as its subject.

M A SEELEY (1972) was appointed Visiting Research Fellow at the Centre for Church History and Methodism at Oxford Brookes University and started his term as Visiting Professor at the Pontifical University of St Thomas (the Angelicum).

A C SPEARING (1954) retired from the University of Virginia, transferring to Emeritus status, and has returned to live permanently in the UK.

T H VICKERS (2000) was ordained a Deacon at The Abbey and Cathedral Church of St Alban on 3 July 2016.

J P ZAJICEK (1978) has taken up the post of Professor of Medicine at the University of St Andrews Medical School.

M ZANDER (1953) has received the 2015 'Lifetime Contribution' Halsbury Legal Award in recognition of his long career as a legal scholar and pioneer of empirical research into the legal system, his fearless criticism of the legal profession's monopolies and restrictive practices, and his effective contributions to the reform of both. Instituted in 2013, the two previous recipients have been Sir Sidney Kentridge, the human rights advocate, and Lord Judge, the former Lord Chief Justice.

* * *

Births

Felicity BARRATT (1999) and her husband Chris are pleased to announce the birth of Thomas William Henry Barratt on 9 October 2015, a brother to Edmund and Emma.

Sytske BESEMER (2008) and her husband Wouter van der Linden have a daughter, Serra Janne, born 18 November 2015.

Nia Lynne DAVIES WILLEY (nee Davies) and her husband Alistair Willey, have a daughter, Seren May, born 19 March 2014.

Nathan DIMMOCK (1998) and **Rosie DIMMOCK** (2002) have a daughter, Hattie Phyllis Dimmock, born on 4 October 2015.

Donal LAFFERTY (2007) and **Irenee DALY** (2005) have another son, Oran Michael Henry Lafferty, born on 6 November 2015, a brother to Quinn Donal Michael, born September 2013.

Tom READY (2003) and **Helen MACINTYRE** (2004) have a son, Hamish, born 4 December 2014.

Graham SMYE (1992) and his wife Elizabeth have a daughter, Lydia Grace, born on 15 June 2016.

Louise STEELE (2003) and her husband Francis Saukila have a son, Lucan James, born on 1 July 2016.

Tim VICKERS (2000) and his wife Sophy have a son, Jem George Vickers, born 8 July 2016.

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Marriages and Civil Partnerships

Liam ATWAL married **Georgia McCOLLUM** (both 2004) at The Square and Compass in Ilminster, Somerset, on 29 August 2015.

Toby AUSTIN (2002) married **Susanne ROTHE** (2001) at Park House Hotel and Spa, West Sussex on 16 February 2016.

Sytske BESEMER (2008) married Wouter van der Linden in the San Francisco City Hall on 3 September 2014.

Leila BRADLEY (2003) married Thomas Lodwick at Withyham, East Sussex, on 16 May 2015.

Ken EAMES (1996) married Ellen Liesel Wakeham (Corpus Christi, 2006) at the Church of St John the Divine, Kennington, London on 17 October 2015.

Tara FINEGAN (2009) married Daniel Bergstrahl at Shire Hall Registry Office, Cambridge, on 30 April 2016.

Monika HARTMANN (2007) married Michael Saunders in Melbourne, Australia, on 2 April 2016.

Will KNOCK (2006) married **Mark FLETCHER** (2004) at The OXO Tower, London on 24 March 2016.

Michael MILLER (2014) married Anna Sergeevna Galtsova in St Petersburg on 7 August 2016.

Laura PARKMAN (2006) married Tim Gorman at St Alkmund's Church, Duffield on 16 April 2016.

Tom READY (2003) married **Helen MACINTYRE** (2004) in West Kilbride on 5 October 2013.

Louise STEELE (2003) married Francis Saukila on 7 November 2015 at St Michael and All Angels Church, Blantyre, Malawi.

Gordon WILSON (1986) married Jennifer Vaughan-Griffith at The Church of the Immaculate Conception, Liphook, Hampshire, on 19 July 2015. 

Obituaries



Obituaries

Fellows

Professor Lisa Jardine, former Fellow of the College and subsequently Honorary Fellow, died in London aged 71 on 25 October 2015. Diagnosed with breast cancer in 2004, she had nevertheless continued with characteristic determination not to let this get in the way of her many roles and activities, indeed she took on even more.

Lisa was born in Oxford on 12 April 1944, the daughter of the mathematician and scientist Jacob Bronowski, and the sculptor and artist Rita Coblenz, whose own parents were central European Jews who had fled the pogroms earlier in the century and settled in London. She won a scholarship to Cheltenham



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Ladies' College and from there went on to Newnham to read Mathematics. After Part I of the Mathematical Tripos, she changed to English, and graduated BA in 1966 after taking Part II of the English Tripos. Jean Gooder, a Newnham Fellow who taught her in her last year, remembers her as 'a powerhouse of energy', 'an extraordinary intellect', 'amazingly warm'; descriptions that hold throughout her life. The year after graduation, she gained an MA from the University of Essex and began to work for a Cambridge PhD.

This was awarded in 1973 for her thesis 'Frances Bacon: Discovery and the Art of Discourse', published a year later by Cambridge University Press, the first of her many books. She was then a Research Fellow at the Warburg Institute (1971-74), Lecturer in Renaissance Literature at Essex (1974), and a Research Fellow at Cornell (1974-75). Elected to a Research Fellowship at Girton in 1974, she moved to a Fellowship at King's in 1975, was appointed to a University Assistant Lectureship in English in 1976 and elected to a Fellowship at Jesus that same year – the College's first woman Fellow, indeed its first woman member. Jesus had been her father's college as an undergraduate and graduate student and later as an Honorary Fellow. One attraction of Jesus for her, though, lay rather in the presence as a Fellow here of Raymond Williams whom Lisa had come to know and appreciate through their membership of various Labour Party groups.

She came at the time when Jesus and other colleges were revising their statutes and women – teachers and students – were finally taking their rightful place in the University. Lisa did a great deal to make this a success at Jesus, a success for the students who found themselves in this traditional male enclosure and for the College by ensuring that it recognised and responded to the difficulties and problems that arose in these early years.

During her time at Jesus she proved herself a powerful and challenging teacher, an *educator* whose ability to transmit, stimulate, inspire was ever to the fore. During this time too she worked to ensure that issues of gender found their necessary place on the agenda of the English Faculty and of the University overall. Taking the lead with two colleagues, she was instrumental in establishing a Tripos paper on gender and writings, innocuous enough now perhaps but a disputed innovation at the time. In this context, 1983 saw the publication of her *Still Harping on Daughters: Women and Drama in the Age of Shakespeare*. Feminist issues concerning the position and treatment of women were for Lisa an essential and continuing concern in her life.

She took a very active part in College affairs, providing the independent and critical voice so much needed for an institution like ours truly to flourish. She spoke out whenever she felt the College should justify its actions and allow for a genuine openness of debate and decision, as notably when the controversial development by Grovesnor Estates of the area in Cambridge known as 'the Kite' – where Jesus was a major landowner – was being considered. The biannual 'Sculpture in the Close' exhibitions too could often prompt outspoken response; an exhibition that involved an installation of mattresses blocking out and leaving 'eyeless' the windows in First Court was declared by Lisa in a national newspaper to be a telling representation of Cambridge's – and particularly Jesus's – male blindness towards women.

In 1989 she was appointed by the University to a Readership but left Cambridge that same year to become Centenary Professor of Renaissance Studies at Queen Mary and Westfield College (now Queen Mary, University of London); where she remained until 2012 when she moved to UCL to be Professor of Renaissance Studies and Director of the Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in the Humanities. The move to London and the Queen Mary Professorship gave her the position, the context, the range of opportunities to come fully into her own and establish herself as a remarkable scholar, a dedicated initiator of academic research, and an indefatigable creator of the institutional spaces in which that could be pursued. At the same time, she gained prominence as a successful radio and television broadcaster, as a public figure called upon to speak and act in and across a wide range of cultural and social contexts.

To list all her positions, achievements and distinctions would fill the pages of this *Annual Report*. To mention just some of these, however, will serve to give some indication of the breadth of her interests and commitments. She was awarded Honorary Doctorates by the Open University, St Andrews, Sheffield Hallam, York, Keele and Aberdeen. She was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society and, supreme accolade, an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society. She served as a trustee of the V&A, as President of the British Science Association, as Chair of the AHRC Museums and Collections Committee, as Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood, as a non-executive Director at the National Archives and as Patron of the Archives and Records Association. She was Chair of the judges for the Orange (1997) and Booker (2002) Prizes. A regular presenter of Radio 3's *Night Waves*, she gave wide-ranging talks on Radio 4's *Point of View* selections from which were published as *A Point of View* (2008) and *Another Point of View* (2009); she wrote and presented Radio 4's *Seven Ages of Science* series which traced the history of modern science in Britain from seventeenth-century beginnings to the present day. In 2005 she was made CBE for her services to education; state education was for her a fundamental concern and she was a governor of two inner-city London schools.

Of particular significance was her appointment in 2006 as Chair of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority, a regulating body set up in the wake of the new Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act of 2008 and dedicated to licensing UK fertility clinics and research involving human embryos. The issues with which the Authority dealt were the focus of impassioned, often conflictual debates involving science, religion, and the very bases of society's moral understanding. Lisa was the perfect choice to head the Authority: not simply for her many abilities, for the breadth of her work on the social-cultural contexts of scientific developments, but also, as important, for her deep human concern with the issues involved. This was an area of – in her words – 'ethical intensity' in which her engagement would be total.

In all this, Lisa's academic work as teacher and scholar stayed nevertheless central. The Renaissance, the long seventeenth century, the history of science and scientific instruments, material culture, these were the major interlocking areas of her work,

developed in a number of substantial books: *Worldly Goods: a New History of the Renaissance* (1996), argued for a new entrepreneurial spirit and the appetite for material possessions as a determining force in that history; *Ingenious Pursuits: Building the Scientific Revolution* (1999), explored the context of the scientific revolution of the 17th and 18th centuries; Robert Hooke and Christopher Wren were the object of new considerations of their life and work – *The Curious Life of Robert Hooke: the man who measured London* (2003), *On a Grander Scale: the outstanding career of Sir Christopher Wren* (2002); the interactions and exchanges between England and Holland in the seventeenth century received particular attention, notably in *Going Dutch: How England Plundered Holland's Glory* (2009).

Convinced of the importance of biography for historical understanding, Lisa created the Centre for Editing Lives and Letters (CELL) at Queen Mary in 2002 becoming its Director and inspiration; eventually moving it to UCL where she felt it would have more institutional support. Naturally this was an interdisciplinary project, drawing together academics and graduate students in English, History, History of Science, and other areas with the ambition to produce through archive-based research new knowledge and understanding of the early modern period. Archives, indeed, found Lisa in her element, always tempting her with more discoveries to be made – fittingly her last book was entitled *Temptation in the Archives: Essays in Golden Age Dutch Culture* (2015) – and CELL achieved an international reputation as a centre for research.

Recent years found Lisa often back in College, not simply as the Honorary Fellow she became in 2006 but also as the prime mover of the creation here of an archival repository for her father's papers and other materials. These had been stored since his death in an archive in Canada and Lisa was keen that they find their appropriate home in Jesus, where they could be readily available for consultation and use by researchers. A generous donation from close friends of her father allowed the archive to be fitted out and its holdings catalogued. Its completion in November 2014 was marked by an official opening, attended by Lisa, her husband John Hare, Judith Bronowski, one of her three sisters, and her eldest son Daniel Jardine. Lisa gave a talk on her father's life and work as she could now see it, and she and her family dined that evening in Hall. Lisa had often said it had not been easy at the beginning to be known as 'the daughter of Jacob Bronowski'; hence the decision to continue to use her married name after she and her first husband, the Cambridge historian of science Nick Jardine, were divorced. Later Lisa herself now a public figure, as her father had been, and, like him, moving across the humanities and the sciences (boundaries for Lisa were to be questioned, crossed, broken) was no longer 'the daughter'. On that memorable opening day in November, her pleasure was palpable, her delight evident that his college and then hers now housed the Jacob Bronowski Archive. When she died she was working on a memoir/biography of him, intending to spend research time here.

Invited as a guest on the BBC's *Desert Island Discs*, she chose as her one book for the island (quite against the rules, her choice in fact was many more than one – 'but they're in Latin', was her defense) the twelve volumes of the letters of Erasmus, *Opus epistolarum Des. Erasmi Roterodami* (though she had published two books on Erasmus: *Erasmus, Man of Letters* (1993) and *Erasmus, the Education of a Christian Prince* (1997), her ambition was to write the definitive work on the letters, which being stranded on a desert island might give her the space and time to do). Her choice of luxury item was a Le Creuset cooking pot, 'preferably in the original lovat green' – 'cooking is my love'; and as her one castaway piece of music, Annie Lennox's song 'Why' – 'my theme tune' – with the line: 'I tell myself so many times why don't you ever learn to keep your big mouth shut', 'that's me', said Lisa happily. If anything could possibly sum up Lisa, those three choices might at least come close.

In a tribute, Martin Rees, Astronomer Royal and a former Fellow of Jesus, described

Lisa as a ‘supreme life-enhancer’ whose ‘effervescent enthusiasm we had hoped would inspire us for at least another decade’. The College can only echo those words.

Stephen Heath



Professor Kenneth (Ken) Langstreh Johnson

was born on 19 March 1925 and died on the 21 September 2015.

Ken was a distinguished academic engineer, inspirational lecturer, and author of a major study in his specialist area Contact Mechanics, published in 1985. He was a staff member of the Department of Engineering in the University from 1954, and was elected Professor of Engineering in 1977. For six decades he was a Fellow of Jesus where he taught many generations of students and served the College variously as Director of Studies for Engineering, Tutor for Graduates, and President.

Born and raised in Barrow-in-Furness, famous for its iron, steel and shipbuilding, Ken attended Barrow Grammar School, where his father was a teacher. He was a keen athlete and rugby player, and an enthusiastic fell-walker and climber. Later in his life he bought a cottage in Ravenglass which became a base for explorations of the Lake District.

In 1941 Britain was at war and, while still at school, Ken was interviewed by CP Snow, then director of technical personnel at the Ministry of Labour. As a result he was awarded a state scholarship to study mechanical engineering at the University of Manchester where, following an accelerated course, he graduated in 1943 and was immediately sent to work on aircraft propellers at the Rotol engineering plant in Gloucestershire. This company designed and manufactured most of the aeroplane propellers in active service. Thus, as the power of the Spitfire engine was increased from year to year, the propeller had to be adapted with an increasing number of blades; every change introducing new problems. The experience with Rotol was clearly a formative time for Ken, instilling in him his love of skilled experimental work and detailed analysis. (Some of our readers may need to be reminded that Britain was at war in 1941.)

In 1949 he returned to Manchester as assistant lecturer in engineering at the Manchester College of Technology, and started work on a PhD involving vibration problems in propeller assemblies. He became convinced that in most practical cases of structural vibration the damping arose principally by slip at clamped joints; this led directly to his lifelong interest in contact mechanics.

In parallel with his outdoor pursuits he was a keen choral singer. In 1951, Festival of Britain Year, he joined the Hallé Choir and toured the country under Sir John Barbirolli. On 11 September 1954, Ken married Dorothy Watkins at St Barnabas Church, Gloucester. That year they came to live in Cambridge where he had been appointed Demonstrator in Engineering. Alan Percival, head of the Department of Engineering Mechanics Group and a Fellow of Jesus, arranged for Ken to teach six hours per week for the College, and he was elected a Fellow in 1957.

A specific focus of his research, practical and theoretical, was “rolling contact”, which can cause surface cracking. In the 1970s and 80s Ken collaborated extensively with British Rail to work on the growth of fatigue cracks caused by the extreme stresses where wheels contact the rails, eventually leading to rail breakage. The remedy was shown to be a regular routine of surface grinding.

About the time Ken retired, in 1992, a new instrument known (then) as the 'atomic force microscope' was being developed, requiring a new level of cooperation between Physicists and Engineers in trying to understand the relation between molecular adhesion and tangential forces of friction. Ken notes, with some satisfaction, in his Timoshenko speech, that they picked up a paper of his on this relation, written twenty one years previously with two graduate students: Kendall and Roberts, which paper suddenly became famous (and remains so) as the 'JKR theory'.

In conversation with Peter Glazebrook, his friend and neighbour, he spoke of what Jesus College meant for him:

Being in Jesus and being involved in the teaching and being on the College Council for a long time, on and off, was part of being a member of this great institution and therefore a matter for satisfaction. A friend who had been a research student in applied maths eventually went as professor in New Zealand and he invited Dorothy and me for a sabbatical there and to teach a course for a term. They were very hospitable and he correctly assumed we would enjoy the mountains, the sea, and the space . . . It was really idyllic. Ian said 'If you had a completely free choice of where you would like to live and work, where would it have been?' Dorothy waited although she knew the answer. Cambridge University Engineering Department, Jesus College, Park Terrace, and New Square, and that's it. I went on to say something about stimulating colleagues and bright, if sometimes difficult students. Being in Jesus and being involved in the teaching and being on the College Council for a long time, on and off, was part of being a member of this great institution and therefore a matter for satisfaction.

A friend writes: *In parallel with his academic distinction, KLJ was a dedicated husband, devoted father, and proud grandfather. His book-lined home was open access to scores of students, colleagues, and academic visitors. For years, in Park Terrace overlooking Parker's Piece and latterly in New Square, the sherry has been poured, lunches and dinners offered and hospitality has flowed. His research students in particular have developed a strong bond, over and above academic supervision and without exception hold him in the highest regard.*

He took undergraduate teaching very seriously and not once did I hear him refer to his teaching as '*a load*'. He was a model for us all to try to emulate; few if any could, but trying made us better. Typically on hearing of some prestigious award that was offered to him, he would say, with his characteristic modesty 'I wonder if they have the right Johnson' or 'There are many much better than me'.

Ken was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1982 and of the Royal Academy of Engineering in 1987. He received the Tribology Gold Medal in 1985 (tribology is the study of friction, lubrication and wear), and the 2006 Timoshenko Medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. But of the many accolades received, the award of the Queen's Medal of the Royal Society in 2003 gave him the most pleasure: '*In recognition of his outstanding work in the field of Contact Mechanics, his work is characterised by elegant experiments, skilful analysis, and insightful explanation of observed phenomena.*'

He is survived by his wife Dorothy, daughters Marian and Hilary, and son Andrew.

John Cornwell

Sir Denys Haigh Wilkinson FRS (1941) was born 5 September 1922 and died 22 April 2016.

Sir Denys was an eminent physicist who made contributions to the early development of radar and nuclear reactors. He held senior academic posts in both in Cambridge and Oxford, and ended his career as Vice Chancellor of the University of Sussex.

Born in Leeds, Denys's father was a factory worker and his mother taught English at evening class.



The family eventually came south to the Midlands and he was educated at Loughborough grammar school. He entered Jesus in 1941, graduating in 1943 when he joined the war effort working at first on radar. He went on to work with the British nuclear reactor team in Canada, facilitating collaboration with the US in the development of nuclear weapons. He fell ill with radiation sickness in Canada and was given only six months to live. He spent his convalescence drawing parallels between bird migration and the random diffusion of neutrons.

Later, in 1949, he developed a method to measure physical quantities such as voltages by converting electrical pulses into digital information. The method became a technical standard in the field, and known as “the Wilkinson”. In order to develop this technique he turned to the “simplest” experiment he could devise in nuclear physics: photodisintegration of the deuteron.

Returning to Cambridge by 1952 he researched and taught nuclear physics for ten years before moving over to Oxford as chair of nuclear physics and head of the department. Although was destined to be a superb leader and administrator, his heart was always close to research, and every summer for two months he went to laboratories in the US or Canada, where he could not be reached so readily.

He had a highly analytical mind geared to finding solutions to recalcitrant problems. For example, in 1983 he discovered that we are subjected to natural radiation from rocks, cosmic rays and even ourselves all the time, in amounts much larger than that from radioactive waste. He consequently declared that it was “intellectually dishonest” to be unduly concerned about waste.

At Sussex he was frequently involved in the university’s physics department, and retired as emeritus professor of physics there. His final paper on physics was written when he was aged 82. He returned to Jesus College in 1994 to give a presentation on the “many universes theory” at the Coleridge Society.

He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society at the age of 34, won its Hughes medal (1965) and Royal medal (1980), and in 1974 was knighted. Awards abroad included the Bonner prize for nuclear physics of the American Physical Society, also in 1974. He served as president of the Institute of Physics (1980-82), and as a vice-president of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (1985-93). The high-rise science block built in 1967 at the junction of Keble Road and Banbury Road in Oxford was named the Denys Wilkinson Building in 2002. His final paper on physics was written when he was 82 years old.

In 1947, he married Christiane Clavier, with whom he had three daughters. After their divorce, in 1967 he married Helen Sellschop, as a result of which he acquired two stepdaughters. Helen and his children survive him.

Professor Peter Mathias CBE (1946) was born 10 January 1928 and died on 1 March 2016.

Peter Mathias was an eminent economic historian who spent much of his academic career in Oxford at All Souls, but returned to Cambridge as Master of Downing College. He was brought up in Freshford, Somerset, and Bristol where he won a scholarship in 1938 to Colston’s Hospital a direct grant grammar school. In 1946 he gained an exhibition at Jesus, delayed by National Service until 1948. At Jesus he was mentored by Charles Wilson,

the economic historian. He was elected to a Research Fellowship at Jesus in 1952 and in 1955 he was appointed to an Assistant Lectureship in the History Faculty and moved to a Fellowship at Queens' College.

His first book *The Brewing Industry in England 1700-1830* was published in 1959. His research into business organization and evolution was revealed in a second significant work, *Retailing Revolution* published in 1967. Another central interest was the history of industrialisation in Britain. Also in 1967 he published *The First Industrial Nation* (with a new edition in 1983). At Queens' Peter developed a working relationship with Michael Postan, then Professor of Economic History assisting him in the editing of *The Economic History Review*.



In 1968 Peter was elected to the Chichele Chair of Economic History and its associated Fellowship at All Soul's College, Oxford. He held the position until 1987. At Oxford he took on the editorship of the *Cambridge Economic History of Europe* while expanding his interests in the history of taxation and medical and scientific history.

He was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1977 and was its Treasurer from 1980-89. He was President of the International Economic History Association from 1974-1978 and helped to found the *European Journal of Economic History*. In 1984 he was awarded the CBE.

In 1987 he was elected Master of Downing College, a post he held until 1995. He inherited the first stages of a project that had been initiated by John Butterfield resulting in the Howard Building, the completion of Howard Court and the Maitland Robinson Library.

His wife Ann predeceased him.

Old Members

ANDERSON, Roger Geoffrey (1949) died on 2 September 2015 aged 87.

Roger Anderson was born on 6 December 1927 in Liverpool. Educated first at Oakham School where his father was Deputy Head; following his father's appointment as Head of Melton Mowbray Grammar School he continued his education there. He then undertook his first undergraduate degree at the University of Leicester, graduating BSc 1947. After National Service, he came up to Jesus in 1949 to read Mathematics, graduating BA 1952; MA 1963. He joined the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority rising to be the Principal Scientific Officer and was awarded a doctorate in 1974 under the special regulations.

He married Jean Ruth Butterworth in 1964. Sadly Jean died in 1999. His partner for the last thirteen years of his life was Shirley MacWhirter.

AMIS, Roger Denis (1966) died on 16 May 2016 aged 68.

Roger Amis was born on 28 October 1947 in London. Educated at Latymer Upper School he came up in 1966 to read Mathematics and Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1969; MA 1973. At Cambridge, he combined his love of language (and a dry wit and gentle sense of fun) with his passion for jazz, and contributed features, interviews, and reviews to Varsity. His tastes covered a broad range, from swing to free jazz; he had a wide knowledge of the genre, knew many musicians personally, and regularly went to gigs at London venues, from Ronnie Scott's to the upstairs back rooms of pubs. In Cambridge, he joined the university

jazz club. In his second and third years, he lived in College lodgings in Malcolm Street; Mrs Alice Humm was the lodging-house keeper. Because Roger's room was larger than most, he became the generous and welcoming host for many impromptu gatherings, including breakfast on Sundays, and a "Shrove-Up" at the start of Lent, with pancakes cooked on a tiny gas ring in the hearth. Out of these get-togethers, a spoof dining club was born, with seven founding members. Roger was the inaugural secretary of the Humm Club, and established a rambling style of pastiche minutes which purported to record all manner of constitutional niceties debated at meetings that were in fact just convivial meals in Cambridge pubs or the Corner House, a Greek Cypriot restaurant which provided an alternative to college catering on the few nights each term on which undergraduates were permitted to "sign out" of Hall. The Humm Club members stayed in contact over the years, and managed to get together from time to time, including two full reunions of all seven members in Cambridge in 1988 and 2001. The obituary notice for another member, Philip Hollins (1966), is included below. Roger went on to work for IBM for 25 years, initially as a trainee programmer in Croydon, and moving on to senior roles in several locations. During his career, he moved from his parents' home in Hanwell, west London, to a flat in south London, then a house in Chesham, then to a stone and thatch house in a Cotswold village. After leaving IBM, and becoming freelance, he moved to Headley Down in Surrey.

He married Anona Wyatt in 1973. He subsequently married Hazel Dunne in 2007 and became a step-father and grandfather.

BECKINGSALE, Bernard Winslow (1936) died on 22nd January 2014 aged 97.

Bernard Beckingsale was born on 13 January 1917. In Cheltenham. He was educated at Pate's Grammar School, Cheltenham, from where he won both an open scholarship and a Kitchener scholarship to Jesus College and came up in 1936. He read History graduating in 1939 and studied English for a further year at Jesus; he did this whilst serving in the Home Guard before taking up a commission in the Royal Artillery. He was deployed in the Middle East and Turkey before returning to serve in Europe until the end of the war. On his discharge in 1946 he was invited back to Jesus as College Lecturer teaching English and History to the huge influx of undergraduates whose studies had been postponed or interrupted by the hostilities.

In 1948, he was appointed Lecturer in History at King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne, which was then part of Durham University. Despite a year out with tuberculosis he continued teaching Tudor history until his retirement as Senior Lecturer at the now Newcastle University in 1982. He wrote three books: *Elizabeth I* (1963); *Burghley: Tudor Statesman* (1967); *Thomas Cromwell: Tudor Minister* (1978); as well as numerous papers and was historical advisor for the making of a film based on the Sir Henry Unton biographical portrait. On his retirement he returned with his wife Anne to the Cotswolds where they were to enjoy another 30 happy years travelling and exploring the local villages and countryside. Infirmity saw them both move to a nursing home in Colchester to be near their son, Adrian (1969).

He married Anne Porten in 1945. They had two children, six grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

BELL, Robert Peter Mangin (1937) died on 20 May 2016 aged 97.

Peter Bell was born on 11 September 1918 in Darlington the son of Robert Bell (1896). Educated at Durham School he came up in 1937. He read Modern Languages and Law and in 1938 won the Fairbairn Cup with the first boat. He graduated BA 1946; MA 1948.

After graduation he joined Collissons where he qualified as a solicitor. Following retirement in 1982, he served as a trustee for the Hospital of St Cross and Almshouse of Noble Poverty, Winchester, and council member of Solent Protection Society.

He married Heather Doreen Parnell in 1960; they had two sons, a daughter and nine grandchildren.

BEST, Peter Barrington (1959) died on 22 April 2015 aged 76.

Peter Best was born on 10 April 1939. Educated at Bradfield College, he spent two summers before coming up to Jesus on the Antarctic whale factory Balaena and one winter at the Donkergat land station in Saldanha Bay, north of Cape Town. He came up in 1959 to read Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1962 PhD 1971. Away from his studies, he enjoyed frequenting Miller's music shop to indulge what was to be a lifelong love of jazz. He spent most of his career in South Africa where he became an internationally recognised leader in cetacean biology. His published work included *Whales and Dolphins of the Southern African Subregion* (2007) and over 160 peer reviewed papers. His passion for jazz and whales was marked by the playing of both Duke Ellington and blue whale songs at his funeral.

He married Margaret; they had a son and a daughter.

BETT, John Towgood (1950) died on the 19 May 2015 aged 84.

Johnny Bett was born on 3rd November 1930 in Cairo, the younger brother of Malcolm (1948). Educated at Shrewsbury School he came up in 1950 following National Service in the West African Frontier Force. He studied Agriculture, graduating BA in 1953. Following graduation he joined the Bowater Group, working for various group companies in the UK, Australia and S. Africa. In 1973 he began a paper trading and agency business named John Bett Associates, which joined forces with a German trading Company, Conrad Jacobson, to form Parkraft Ltd in 1979. From 2000 until 2015 he acted as Non-Executive Chairman of Parkraft Ltd.

He married Sheila Henriette Thompson and they had three sons and a daughter.

BEVERIDGE, John (1957) died on 12 April 2016 aged 79.

John Beveridge was born on 22 September 1936 in Crosby, Lancashire. He attended St Paul's School, London, and it was there his lifelong passion for rowing began. During his National Service he rowed for the RAF in the Thames Cup. He came up in 1957 to read Mechanical Sciences graduating BA 1961; MA 1964. At Cambridge he rowed for the college coming Head of the River in the May Races, and then at Henley Royal Regatta in the Ladies' Plate and the Thames Cup. He gained three rowing blues and in his final year led the blue boat to win the boat race; Cambridge winning despite most of the Oxford crew having rowed for the UK at the Rome Olympics and the dark blue boat leading for the first two miles. After graduation he continued rowing for another year; his achievements included winning gold and bronze in the 1962 Commonwealth Games. He joined Wiggins Teape Ltd in 1961 remaining there for the next 13 years. In 1974, he moved to Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co Ltd before joining Richard Irvin Fabrications in 1978. His final employed post was with Digital Equipment Corporation. From 1992 to 2006 he ran his own software business. It was during this time he spent seven years as Honorary Secretary of the Leander Club. One of his many successes in this role was setting up and running the first Henley regattas for people with disabilities.

He married Margaret Everitt Shelton in 1961; they had two sons and two daughters. He married Diana Margaret Millett in 1986.

BROADBENT, Eric (1939) died on 10 March 2010 aged 93.

Eric Broadbent was born on 3 November 1916 in Stockport, Cheshire. He attended Stockport Grammar School and Manchester University and came up to Jesus in 1939 for his Colonial Service Training, beginning his career in Nigeria in 1940. In the same year he was commissioned in the Royal West Africa Frontier Force and served in Africa, India and Burma. He was discharged in 1945 with the rank of Major. He resumed his colonial service in Nigeria, becoming Administrative Officer in 1949, Divisional Secretary in 1951 and Deputy Establishment Secretary in 1955. He retired in 1957 and returned to England, as Assistant Registrar at Wigan Mining and Technical College, becoming Registrar in 1958. In 1961, he returned to the Colonial Service as Establishment Officer in Mbabane, Swaziland, becoming Chief Establishment Officer in 1967. He was appointed OBE the same year. When Swaziland became independent in 1968, he came back to England, working at the North-Western Regional Advisory Council and Salford University but still returning to his colonial roots to carry out reviews of pay-scales on St Helena and Anguilla in 1975 and 1976. He retired in 1981 and indulged his love of gardening, walking and baking cakes full time. In 1994 he moved, with his wife Hetty, to Moraira in Spain. When he could no longer drive, his red electric buggy became a familiar sight to the other residents.

In 1955 he married Hetty de Vries Robb  ; they had three sons, Edmund, Hugo and Hamish.

BULL, Brian John Stephen (1958) died on 24 April 2015 one day after his 81st birthday. Brian Bull was born on 23 April 1934 in Catford S.E. London. Educated at Beckenham & Penge County School, he came up in 1955 to read Modern Languages, graduating BA 1958; MA 1962. Following graduation he worked as a teacher, originally in Bromley, before moving to Iran with the Church Missionary Society to teach in the diocese of Isfahan. In 1972, he joined the BBC World Service (Persian & Pashto) as a Language Adviser & Radio Producer. Whilst at the BBC he had a year's secondment working with Religious Broadcasting. He remained with the service until retirement. On returning to the UK he was very involved in the life of his Church in Beckenham serving as Church warden and later as Treasurer and on the rota for playing the organ.

He married Dorothy Juliet Chappel in 1959; they had two daughters and a son.

BURKETT, John (1944) died on 12 November 2015 aged 89.

John Burkett was born on 17 February 1926 in Surrey. After leaving Eltham College he joined the RAF and came up in 1944 on the RAF Short Course. Following demobilisation he trained as an architect and went on to set up his own architectural practice. His work was recognised when he won various prizes including the Financial Times Industrial Buildings Award and the British Tourist Industry Landscape Award. He also edited *Dispute Resolution Report* (1994); and *Adjudication Report* (1996); as well as contributing to *Construction Disputes* (1997) and *Disputes Without Tears* (2000).

He married Patricia Ann Mack in 1948 with whom he had two daughters. He married Noel Jocelyn Wurr in 1990.

BURROWS, Simon Hedley died on 5 August 2015 aged 86.

Simon was born in a Portsmouth vicarage. He went to Eton as a scholar and then to King's College, Cambridge, where he studied Classics and Theology. Following his training at Westcott House he was ordained deacon in 1954 and priest in 1955. He came to Jesus in 1957 as college chaplain after a curacy at St John's Wood and, for his last six months, was

acting dean. Here he formed many lifelong friendships and when, on leaving Jesus, he got his first parish in Coventry a former member of the first boat became one of his curates. Another, later on, was to join him in Bucks as archdeacon. A parish in Fareham followed and he was consecrated bishop of Buckingham in 1974. The new city of Milton Keynes was then in its early years so he was closely involved in helping to nurture the ecumenical parishes which are such a distinctive feature of MK church life. He retired to Winchester in 1994 but went back to Buckinghamshire later that year to ordain its first women priests.

He married Janet Woodd in 1960; they had five children, Philippa (1980), Frances, Giles, Rebecca and Jeremy.

CARTER, Roger Michael George (1956) died on 20 April 2016 aged 81.

Michael Carter was born on 27 March 1935 in Cheshire. He came up in 1956 after doing National Service for the Royal Navy where he trained to be an interpreter in Russian. He was part of the new Joint School of Slavonic Studies at the University and studied Russian for 18 months. His final 18 months were spent studying Economics. He was a member of the College chapel choir. In 1959, the year he graduated BA, he coxed the first boat which came head of the river in the Lent Races. He went on to pursue a career in accountancy but continued to spend time working for the Navy as an interpreter and to sing in a number of local choirs in the North-west.

He married Hazel Mary Offer in 1963; they had three daughters. His nephew is Simon Snoxell (1996).

COLINVAUX, Paul Alfred (1953) died on 28 February 2016 aged 85.

Paul Colinvaux was born on 22 September 1930 in St Albans. Educated at UCS, Hampstead, following National Service he worked for his uncle before coming up to Jesus. He read Agriculture; graduating BA 1956; MA 1960. He went on to undertake a doctorate at Duke University. He remained in the US and in academia serving variously as Professor of Zoology & Anthropology at Ohio State University; Senior Scientist at the Smithsonian Institute; and Distinguished Visiting Professor at the University of Washington. Whilst at Ohio he passed on his passion for rowing, a sport virtually unknown when he arrived, and by the year he left the university sent a crew to the Thames Cup at Henley. An eminent paleoecologist he wrote six books including: *Why Big Fierce Animals Are Rare: An Ecologist's Perspective* (1978); *The Fates of Nations* (1980); the textbook, *Ecology* (1993); and a scientific memoir, *Amazon Expeditions: My Quest for the Ice Age Equator* (2008). He also wrote a television series, *What Ecology Really Says*, for PBS and over 150 papers.

He married Llewellya Hillis; they had one daughter and one son.

COLMAN, Reginald Charles (1944) died on 11 September 2013 aged 87.

Reg Colman was born on 5 April 1926. Educated at Exmouth Grammar School he came up to Jesus to undertake the RAF short course. He served with the RAF from 1945 to 1946 before moving to the Instrumental Branch of the Royal Navy. He returned to Jesus to study History; graduating BA 1950; MA 1953. After graduating he trained to be a teacher. He was Head of Department at King Edward VI School, Louth, for four years before moving to Dulwich College in 1956. After 13 years at Dulwich he took an appointment as Headteacher of Dover Grammar School. He served in that role for 31 years before retiring in 1990. His services were recognised when he was appointed OBE in 2001. He was also awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Kent.

He married Marjorie in 1948; they had two sons and a daughter.

COOPER, Stephen (1974) died on 14 June 2015 aged 60.

Stephen Cooper was born on 14 October 1954 in Newcastle under Lyme. Educated at Wolstanton County Grammar School. Before coming up in 1974, he worked for ICL, Kidsgrove, learning computer programming. He read Mathematics, graduating BA 1977; MA 1981. After graduation he began work for the Central Electricity Generating Board. Following privatisation he remained in the industry serving with various successor companies before finally working for EDF Energy. His research included work on the fluid dynamics of pulverised coal beds in furnaces for the CEGB and writing computer programmes for safety systems in nuclear reactors with British Energy and EDF Energy. In 2010 he took semi-retirement and worked for four years as a consultant. He was passionately interested in photography and hill-climb racing and managed to combine the two at hill-climb events such as Prescott, where he was one of the resident photographers.

He married Gale Llewellyn; they had two boys from her previous marriage.

CRAWSHAW, Richard Hugh (1954) died on 6 September 2015 aged 81.

Richard Crawshaw was born on 6 May 1934 in Leeds. Educated at The Leys School, Cambridge, following National Service he came up in 1954. He read Economics, graduating BA 1957; MA 1962. After graduation he pursued a career as a chartered accountant.

He married Frances Elizabeth Clare Hartley in 1961; they had a daughter and a son.

He married Patricia Mary Milner in 1989.

DAVIES, Thomas William Ralph (1948) died on 13 December 2015 aged 87.

Bill Davies was born on 17 May 1928 in Radyr, South Wales. Educated at Marlborough College, following National Service, he came up in 1948. He read Mechanical Sciences, graduating BA 1951. Whilst at college he rowed in the boat which won the Fairbairn Cup in 1950 and came Head of the River in the Reading University and Thames Tideway 1951 races; the oars are still proudly displayed at his home and have inspired his fourteen year old grandson to take up the sport. After graduating he joined ICI to work as a Plant Engineer. In 1959, he moved to be Technical Director at the National Glass Work before finally taking up the role of Managing Director for a manufacturing company.

He married Daphne Priscilla Debenham in 1956; they had two sons.

DICKER, Brian John (1955) died on 11 June 2016 aged 81.

Brian Dicker was born on 26 September 1934 in Ealing. Educated at Clifton College he came up in 1955 following National Service. He read Classics and Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1960; MA 1962. After graduation he worked as a Systems Analyst for ICT Ltd and Ferranti Ltd and a Management Consultant for Cooper Bros. He then embarked on a new direction and trained to be a doctor at St Mary's Hospital, London. His medical career took him to South Africa and Canada before he returned to the UK to be a general practitioner in Birmingham.

He married Sylvia Joyce Hallam in 1976; they had two daughters, Alexandra Komar (2001) and Elizabeth, and three grandsons, Andrew, Nikolai and Maxim.

DRYDEN, John-Paul (1981) died on 13 October 2015 aged 54.

John-Paul Dryden was born on 22 September 1961 in Richmond, Surrey. Educated at Latymer Upper School he started to teach himself Swedish whilst at school. He came up in 1981 and read Modern and Medieval Languages, in particular German and Swedish. As an

undergraduate he was awarded two prizes; one from the Anglo-Swedish Literary Foundation for the best progress in Scandinavian Studies and the other was the Wallenberg Prize awarded by the University. He was President of the JCR and was appointed to the Court of Discipline to serve for one year from January 1983. His third year was spent studying at Uppsala University where he strengthened his passion for all things Swedish and made many friendships which lasted throughout his life. He graduated BA 1985; MA 1988. He enjoyed a successful career in international banking and financial services regulation before moving to Brussels to work for the European Parliament, serving as First Secretary in Financial Services. At the time of his death he was a director of the Brunswick Group, based in Brussels, where he had lived for many years.

DUNTHORNE, Norton Stanley (1947) died on 17 November 2015 aged 92.

Norton Dunthorne was born on 20 May 1923 in Hapton, near Norwich. Educated at the City of Norwich School he came up in 1941 to read History. His studies were interrupted by the war; he served with the Eighth Army as a Gunner in West Africa amongst other places. Following his return he graduated BA 1947; MA 1949. A former supervisor wrote of him “he is a rare and cheering example of an entirely self-made man whose essential personal quality of goodness has not been at all damaged by the long upward grind”. After graduation he pursued a career in education. As Head teacher of Dryden Senior High School, Gateshead, he managed the merger of the Junior and Senior high school to form Lyndhurst Comprehensive School. He retired from Lyndhurst in 1983.

He married Dorothy Jacob in 1952; they had one daughter, Alison, and one grandson, Michael.

FAWKES, Philip Ivor (1944) died on 28 June 2015 aged 89.

Philip Fawkes was born on 13 June 1926 in Tottenham. Educated at Dame Alice Owen's School he came up in 1944 on a war time short course and went on to serve in the Fleet Air Arm as a co-pilot. After demobilization he pursued a career in accountancy.

He married Dorothy in 1971.

FINDLAY, Derek Charles (1943) died on 8 March 2016 aged 90.

Derek Findlay was born on 5 July 1925 in Prestwich. Educated at Stand Grammar School, he came up in 1943 to read Natural Sciences. His studies were interrupted by war service. He graduated BA 1949; MA 1951. Soon after graduation he joined Rothamsted Experimental Station. He was seconded to the governments of Sudan (1962), Ethiopia (1963) and Nigeria (1970) for research and mapping of soils. He rose to be a Principal Scientific Officer. His published work included *Soils of the Mendip District of Somerset* (1965); and *Soils of the Southern Cotswolds* (1976). He had a life-long interest in gliding.

He married Jean Pendlebury in 1953; they had three sons.

FITCH, Albert (1938) died on 23 July 2015 aged 94.

Albert Fitch was born on 18 August 1920 in Wath-upon-Dearne, South Yorkshire. Educated at Wintringham School Grimsby he came up in 1938 to read History. He graduated BA 1941; MA 1946. He pursued a career in teaching; he taught history and local studies at the City of Norwich School and then became the school's Careers Master until 1972. He went on to take up a post as Head of Student Services at Norwich City College until retirement in 1985.

He married Barbara Isgate in 1943; they had two sons and a daughter.

FLEMING, John Frank (1949) died on 22 May 2016 aged 87.

John Fleming was born on 5 March 1929 in Sutton Coldfield. Educated at Bishop Vesey's Grammar School he came up to Jesus following National Service. He read Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1952; MA 1956.

He was survived by his wife Janet and three children.

FLETCHER, Donald Vernon (1942) died on 24 January 2014 aged 89.

Donald Fletcher was born on 3 April 1924 in Nottingham. Educated at Nottingham High School he came up to Jesus in 1942 to read Classics. After a year he was recommended by the college to undertake one of the secret courses at the Bedford Japanese School. From there he went to the Central Bureau, Australia, to work as an interceptor against Japanese signals. He returned to the college to complete his studies, graduating BA 1947; MA 1950. The college has little information about his later life but does know he married Dulcie and they had one son and two daughters.

FOSS, Michael (1944) died on 14 May 2016 aged 89.

Michael Foss was born on 14 December 1926 in London. Educated at Dartington Hall School, Devon, he came up to Jesus in 1944 on the RAF short course. He returned to college to study Economics, graduating BA 1951, MA 1958. He went on to study for a further BA this time in French and an MSc in Economics both with the University of London. After going down from Cambridge he joined Rowntree and Co Ltd before commencing a career in education initially as a teacher and then from 1968 as a lecturer at Kingston Polytechnic and examiner at the Institute of Linguistics.

He married twice and had three daughters and two sons.

FRANKENBURG, Andrew Stephen (1977) died on 3 October 2015 aged 57.

Andrew Frankenburg, the son of Roger Frankenburg (1938) was born on 27 August 1958 in Richmond, Surrey. Educated at St Paul's School, London, he came up in 1977.

He read Mathematics, graduating BA 1980; MA 1984. He subsequently undertook an MBA at London Business School and then worked as a Management Consultant for Mars & Co. He moved from Mars to the Forward Trust and then on to become Mergers & Acquisitions Manager at Boots plc. He then changed careers and became a teacher. He taught Mathematics at Landau Forte College, Derby, for 12 years. The school paid tribute to him saying: "Andrew had a brilliant mind, a true educator who wanted others to learn and understand. He questioned, challenged, stretched and deepened the thinking of staff and students alike. Andrew wanted the very best for the young people he worked with; his high expectations enabled our students to rise to the challenge and thrive in his subject and beyond."

He married Martine Jeanne Josee Cotard in 1982; they had two children Lucy and Thomas.

FREEMAN, Philip Michael (1947) died on 17 November 2014 aged 89.

Mike Freeman was born on 11 August 1925 in Lincoln and was educated at Lincoln School. During the war he served with the Royal Signals as a Wireless Operator – mainly in Burma and the Far East. He came up in 1947 and read History and Theology, graduating BA 1950; MA 1954. After graduation he trained for the ministry at Queen's College, Birmingham. He was ordained in 1952, serving in the Lincoln Diocese. In his pastoral role he sought to build relationships between the Church and the Community. He worked as a part-time Chaplain with the Industrial Mission in Scunthorpe. He was a member of the Lincoln

Diocese Adoption Board and was a Chaplain in the Territorial Army. In 1975, he moved to Warwick and helped to form the Warwick Team Ministry. He continued to foster links between the Church and the Community working as Chaplain to Myton Hospice, the British Legion and many Civic events. He made radio broadcasts for Radio 4's *Thought for the Day*. His interest in sport continued all his life, as did his love of music and poetry.

He married Sheila Bellamy in 1953; they had two sons and a daughter.

FREEMAN, Roger Michael (1959) died on 29 August 2014 aged 75.

Roger Freeman was born on 4 February 1939 in London. Educated at Enfield Grammar School, he came up in 1959 to read Law. He graduated BA 1962; MA 1966. After graduation he was articled to the Town Clerk at Epsom and Ewell and qualified as a solicitor in 1965. He then joined the civil engineering company Costains and was head of the legal department. In 1989 he became the lawyer for the channel tunnel consortium, Transmanche-Link, where he stayed until he retired in 1994.

He married Gillian Matthew in 1964 and they had a daughter, Elizabeth, and two sons, Andrew and David, and five grandchildren.

FRISE, Derek Raymond King (1950) died in September 2014 aged 85.

Derek Frise was born on 4 March 1929 in Westbury-on-Trym. Educated at Bristol Grammar School he came up 1950 following two years in the Army where he reached the rank of Captain. He read English, graduating BA 1953; MA 1978. His friend Derek Taylor (1951) recalls: "We became friends and he introduced me to the pleasures of Harveys Bristol Cream sherry, always obtainable from the Buttery. He was a good bridge player and, in his spare time, he read English. Derek had great charm, but his major skill was as a wordsmith. He once reported a job interview he had attended for when he graduated. He told us 'I wouldn't say the carpet was thick, but if three bald-headed Africans had gone through it, preceded by an albino child, it would have looked like a County Bowls Final'. He was married in a beautiful village church outside Bristol and I was very flattered to be his best man. Before the bride arrived, the Vicar told us that, by our presence, we had reiterated our faith in Jesus. As a dyed-in-the-wool Jew, I remember I didn't like to contradict him. Derek went into a London advertising agency, for which he was excellently qualified. He had only one shortcoming as an advertising executive. He would carefully write down all the outstanding jobs that had to be done, and then considered that by the act of creating the list, the tasks had been completed. He was happier when he left London and started his own agency in Bristol, which was a great success for many years."

GIBSON, Terence Allen (1958) died on 26 September 2015 aged 77.

Terry Gibson was born on 23 October 1937. Educated at Boston Grammar School he came up in 1958. He read Natural Sciences and Theology, graduating BA 1961; MA 1965. After graduating he trained for the priesthood. He started his ministry as a curate at St Chad's church in Kirkby, Liverpool; a post he held from 1963 to 1966. He was a youth chaplain from 1966 to 1972, team vicar at Kirkby from 1972 to 1975, team rector of Kirkby from 1975 to 1984 and Rural Dean of Walton in the Liverpool Diocese from 1979 to 1984. He became Archdeacon of Suffolk in 1984 until 1987 and then Archdeacon of Ipswich from 1987. The Rt Rev Martin Seeley, Bishop of the Diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, said of him "Terry was a great servant of the Church who combined wisdom, compassion and humour in equal measure".

GOLD, John Patrick (1960) died on 6 February 2014 aged 74.

John Gold was born on 2 February 1940 the son of Patrick Gold (1932). Educated at Sherborne School he came up in 1960 following National Service. He read Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1963; MA 1967. He went on to pursue a career in the energy industry working for a range of energy companies across the world.

He married Nicola Newton; they had a daughter and a son.

GOODWIN, John Fletcher Beckles (1939) died on 15 February 2016 aged 95.

John Goodwin was born on 25 July 1920 in Croydon, Surrey, the brother of David Goodwin (1940). Educated at Cheadle Hulme School he came up in 1939. He read Classics and Theology, graduating BA 1943; MA 1946. Following graduation he trained for the ministry. He went on to serve as a missionary with the Church Mission Society in Nigeria; Vice-Principal of Ripon Hall, Oxford; Vicar at Merton, Oxford; Vicar of Heanor, Derbyshire; and Vicar of Hazelwood & Turnditch, Derbyshire. He was also the editor of World Christian Books and Honorary Canon of Derby Cathedral. His published work included *Divine Wisdom* (1963); (ed jtly) *Concise Dictionary of the Bible* (1966); (ed jtly) *Concise Dictionary of the Christian World Mission* (1970).

He married Millicent Benford in 1947; they had a son and two daughters.

GORDON, Arvan Eldridge (1939) died on 31 October 2015 aged 95.

Arvan Gordon was born on 11 April 1920 in Liverpool. Educated at Marlborough College he came up in 1939. After a year he was conscripted. His conscience would not let him fight but he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps. Once his knowledge of German was discovered he was transferred to Army Intelligence. After being released he spent time in Germany helping process prisoners of war. He also translated documents which the retreating Nazis had buried in a mine at Goslar. In 1945 he returned to Jesus to complete his degree but transferred from Classics to German and Dutch graduating BA 1947; MA 1949. He went on to pursue a teaching career serving as Head of Divinity at City Boys' School, Leicester, and Chatham House Grammar School, Kent. In 1980 he took up a post as research assistant at Keston College where his focus was to expose the repression of religious thought in East Germany and China; he remained there until retiring in 1991.

He married Faith Elizabeth Hamilton in 1944; they had a son and three daughters.

GOWAN, Timothy James (1956) died on 23 October 2015 aged 78.

Tim Gowan was born on 26 September 1937 in Wolverhampton. Educated at the Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe, he joined the Royal Navy in 1955. He came up in 1956 to read Mechanical Sciences, graduating BA 1959; MA 1971. He left the Navy in 1967 and spent the rest of his career in information technology and telecommunications.

He married Anna Brita Roston in 1965; they had two daughters and five grandchildren.

HAMILTON, Albert Charles (1949) died on 14 June 2016 aged 94.

Bert Hamilton was born on 20 July 1921 in Winnipeg. Educated at the Universities of Manitoba and Toronto he came up in 1949 to study for a doctorate on the work of Edmund Spencer. He graduated PhD 1953. He went on to publish many books on Spenser, Renaissance literature and one on his mentor, Northrop Frye. He held academic posts at the University of Washington in Seattle and then at Queen's University in Kingston where he was the Cappon Professor of English Literature. He returned, with his family, to Cambridge for two of his sabbaticals.

He married Mary McFarlane in 1950 in Cambridge; they had four sons. He loved the outdoors and sharing it with his sons. The family enjoyed many hiking trips along Pacific coast trails, around Mount Rainier, and across alpine meadows in the Rockies. Canoe trips took them north to Reindeer Lake in Saskatchewan, and then farther north down the Coppermine River to the Arctic Ocean, and along other rivers in the Northwest Territories. In later years there were many gatherings at the family cottage on Buck Lake. Latterly he devoted himself to the care of his wife who suffered a long decline from Alzheimer's disease.

HAYWARD, Stephen George Hamilton (1972) died on 22 October 2015 aged 61.

Stephen Hayward was born on 27 May 1954 in Aldershot, Hampshire. Educated at St Edward's School, Oxford, he came up in 1972 and read Law and Social and Political Sciences. He graduated BA 1975. Soon after graduation he undertook a diploma in international relations in Bologna and there began a lifelong interest in the PCI (the Italian Communist party). On his return from Bologna he worked: as a porter at King's College, London; as a teacher of English as a second language within the state system; and as a part-time journalist. He moved into publishing with the Publications & Distributions Co-operative, he also carried out a variety of roles for Central Books and worked part-time as publicity and promotions manager for the publisher, Lawrence & Wishart. From 1983 to 1991 he was an editor at Lawrence & Wishart. In 1992 he founded the independent publisher Serif running it from his east London home and carrying out – at one time or another – virtually every task in publishing himself. He also wrote. In the 1990s he co-edited three anthologies with Sarah LeFanu: *Colours of a New Day: Writing for South Africa* (1990), inspired by the 1988 Free Nelson Mandela concert, which included a foreword by Mandela; *God: An Anthology of Fiction* (1992) and *Obsession* (1995). Later in life he walked the pilgrims' way to Santiago, wrote an account of its history and returned to his earlier political activism. In 2015 he organised the vigil in memory of Charlie Hebdo victims outside the French embassy.

HOLLINS, Philip Martin (1966) died on 23 November 2015 aged 68.

Philip Hollins was born on 12 August 1947 in Boston, Lincolnshire. Educated at Boston Grammar School he came up in 1966 to read Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1969; MA 1973. After graduating he joined Coopers (now part of PWC) and trained to become a chartered accountant. He later joined the firm of Hacker Young (now UHY) where he became a partner. He specialised in the finances of charities and served on the trustee board of the Shaw Trust. He was active in the London region of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and was elected to the Institute's full Council in 1995, serving until 2013. He was Chair of the Council from 2008 until 2011. He also served as the Institute's Treasurer.

He retired in 2012 and moved to West Sussex. He recently became a member of the governing board of Chichester University, chairing the audit committee.

Philip died in an accident while on holiday in California. His memorial service was held in the Priory Church of St Bartholomew the Great in Smithfield, London, where he had been Church Warden. A large Jesuan contingent attended the service.

He married Gillian Barker in 1976; they had two children, Henrietta and Charles. A grandson Jack was born in June 2015. His younger brother Andrew came up in 1978.

JOHNSON, Barrington Keith (1957) died on 6 June 2015 aged 79.

Barry Johnson was born on 19 April 1936 in Southend. Educated at Swaffham Grammar School and Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe, he was considered a good all-rounder coming third in the All England Boys Sports Triple Jump and helping to discover a Roman

Road in a sixth form expedition to North Wales. Following National Service, as an Air Radar Fitter, he came up to Jesus in 1957 to read Natural Sciences. At college he was captain of the tennis team, played for the rugby first XV, was awarded a half-blue for badminton and was a member of the Radegund Society. Following graduation he joined Alcan Industries Limited in South Wales, where he undertook a course in Personnel Management at the University of Wales. He remained in human resources and personnel throughout his career working in Essex, Northumberland and Surrey before returning to Cambridge in 1977 becoming Personnel Director for International Flavours and Fragrances (GB) Limited and President of the local Chamber of Commerce. Later as a Consultant in Huntingdon, he advised small companies and represented clients at Employment Tribunals. In retirement his interests included photography and art.

He married Janet James in 1962, with Tony Gordon (1957) serving as best man. The couple celebrated their silver and golden wedding anniversaries in the college. Barry and Janet had three children, a son Iain and twin daughters, Lisa and Kirstin.

KAHN, Jeffery Francis (1944) died on 6 January 2016 aged 89.

Jeffery Kahn was born on 26 July 1926 in New York, USA, the family returning to England shortly after. Educated at Oundle School, he came up in 1944 to read Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1947; MA 1952. A keen coxswain and sailor, he loved his time at Jesus, and continued sailing long after his retirement from industrial chemistry.

He married Jacqueline in 1961; they had two sons.

KENYON, Christopher Michael (1958) died on 22 April 2015 aged 77.

Christopher Kenyon, the nephew of Stuart Kenyon (1933) and cousin of Philip Beck (1954), was born on 27 March 1938 in Diss, Norfolk. Educated at Uppingham School he came up in 1958. He read Geography and Theology, graduating BA 1961; MA 1965. He went on to spend the next thirty five years as a schoolmaster at Dean Close School, Cheltenham, where he was a housemaster for 21 years and Master in Charge of Cricket for 33 years. In retirement he served as a Lay Reader at Ashchurch Church, Tewkesbury, and Chairman of the Cotswold Art Club.

He married Sarah Ann Elizabeth Murcott; they had three sons including Peter Kenyon (1986) and one daughter.

LEWIN, Paul Philip (1937) died on 27 July 2015 aged 97.

Paul Lewin was born on 17 July in 1918 in Leicester. Educated at Leicester City Boy's School, he came up in 1937 to read History. His studies were interrupted by war; he served as a radio officer on convoy duties in the Royal Navy. He graduated BA 1942; MA 1945. He went on to pursue a career in education and was headmaster of the Manor School, Cambridge, from 1959 until retirement in 1978. He wrote *Outrageous Sailor* an autobiography focused largely on his time in the Navy.

He married Margaret Hunter in 1944; they had two children. He married Mary Leaney in 1989.

LEWIS, Reginald Norman (1946) died on 5 February 2016 aged 89.

Reg Lewis was born on 21 June 1926. Educated at King Edward VI Grammar School, Aston, he came up in 1943. He read Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1946; MA 1950. He went on to pursue a career in industry and was a technical manager at Bakelite Ltd from 1971 to 1985.

He married Margaret Phyllis Brooker in 1949; they had a son and a daughter.

LUMB, David Leslie (1949) died on 23 May 2016, the day after his 88th birthday.

David Lumb was born on 22 May 1928. Educated at Liverpool College he came up in 1949 following two years in the Army. He read Classics and then Theology, graduating BA 1952; MA 1956. He went on to Oak Hill Theological College to train for the ministry and subsequently served at Walcot, Bath; Lenton Priory, Nottingham; St Chad, Handforth; St Jude's, Plymouth; and St Leonard's, Southminster. He also ministered at a hostel for former offenders and was a hospital chaplain.

He married Mary Delight in 1957; they had two sons and a daughter.

MANNING, Keith Quentin Frederick (1967) died on 29 May 2015 aged 67.

Keith Manning was born on 29 March 1948 in Royston. Educated at Kingston Grammar School (KGS) he came up in 1967 to read English. His choice of college was determined by the influence of his inspiring English teacher Roy Disley (1956). Coming from KGS, one of the best hockey schools in the country, it was inevitable that he would spend much time and energy on the Jesus hockey pitch, playing for the college team in each year.

He described himself as a 'useful' wing-half and occasionally played for the University Wanderers Team. He also played some squash and a little cricket, his best contribution being to pick up six catches in three matches while fielding at backward short leg to the left-arm medium pace of Mike Kendall (1969). He graduated BA 1970; MA 1974.

Following graduation he joined HM Diplomatic Service, with postings to Singapore and Bulgaria, rising to be a First Secretary prior to his decision to leave the service in 1981. He then began a career in banking working for Morgan Grenfell & Co Ltd for fourteen years followed by three years at Deutsche Bank AG during which time he continued to make use of his international expertise in managing a series of overseas subsidiaries in the Far East and Eastern Europe. He then went on to spend a year as Research Manager at Age Concern, England, before undertaking a brief voluntary role as acting director of the National Neuroscience Centre, Kolkata, India. Outside work he was a Councillor for Reigate and Banstead Borough Council and latterly, having moved to live in North Yorkshire, was a leading force in a local men's PROBUS group in Wensleydale.

He married Mary Elizabeth Kent in 1972; they had two daughters Sarah Rumsby (1992) and Florence.

MOGGACH, Anthony Austin (1965) died on 23 November 2015 aged 69.

Tony Moggach was born on 22 February 1946 in Norbiton. Educated at King's School, Canterbury, he came up in 1965 to read Modern and Medieval Languages. He graduated BA 1968; MA 1972. Following graduation he joined Oxford University Press in 1968 as European sales representative. It was quickly apparent that he had found his *métier*. Recognising his cosmopolitan talents, OUP appointed him, at the early age of 28, as manager of its Karachi branch. On his return to London he was taken on by Penguin Books as European sales director with the brief to develop its international sales. Under his leadership Penguin was the first general publisher to develop an export sales strategy in Europe and the Near East, based on locally run offices as successful subsidiary companies. This expansion made Penguin the largest-selling British trade publisher in Europe. He was also the architect of the influential and profitable Penguin English-Language Training readers' programme, which would later adorn Longman's language-teaching publishing. After his departure from Penguin in the mid-1990s he set up Dinternal Moscow, which became the first foreign-owned and managed distributor and retailer (through its associated bookshop) of English-language books in Russia. Not content with expanding into Ukraine, he also went on to set up a high-profile sales representation agency covering sub-Saharan

Africa, an area much neglected by publishers. He combined this with tireless travel throughout Eastern Europe, where he created a bridgehead for his publishers into some of the most challenging export markets.

He married Deborah Hough in 1971; they had three children Tom, Lottie and Cordelia. In 2012 he married Paulina Brahm.

MORRISON, Walter John Raymond (1951) died on 19 October 1930 aged 85. Ray Morrison was born on 13 March 1930 in Putney. Educated at Christ's Hospital, near Horsham, Sussex, where he excelled at rugby and cricket, he became Senior Grecian in his final year, and won an Open Exhibition to study Classics at Jesus. Called up for National Service in the infantry in 1949 he was made Senior Under-Officer and won the cup for Best Cadet at Eaton Hall Officer Training School. He was then posted to The Royal Ulster Rifles in Northern Ireland. In 1951 at Cambridge he re-connected with old school friends and made many new ones both in the College and in the University Rugby team. On his first day at Jesus he had bumped into Dr Freddie Brittain, who asked him what he was there to read. On being told "Classics" Freddie replied, "You don't look classical: you look agricultural!" He had actually thought to specialise in Mathematics at school, but, after being confirmed by the Bishop of Chichester in the School Chapel, he told the Headmaster that he felt called to train for the Ministry; so he was advised to study Greek and Latin. After four years reading first Classics and then Theology he crossed the road from Jesus to Westcott House Theological College. In 1955 he was ordained in St. Paul's Cathedral to serve as an assistant curate in Dalston, where he met and eventually married Pam, a lay parish worker. They went on to serve together in churches at Totteridge, Letchworth and then Ludlow. Wanting a change from parish ministry Ray next became chaplain at St Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, and finally at the Eastbourne Hospitals in Sussex. They retired happily to Pershore for 15 years and finally to Stroud.

He married Pamela Cook in 1960; they had three children Dan, Kate and Sarah.

MULLOCK, Philip James (1952) died on 6 July 2015 aged 82. Philip Mullock was born on 27 February 1933 in Shifnal, Shropshire. Educated at The King's School, Chester, he came up in 1952. He read Mathematics, graduating BA 1955; MA 1959. After graduation he joined the Gough Island Scientific Survey as the radio communication expert. When that private expedition ended in summer 1956, he joined UKAEA as a Scientific Officer. Four years later he moved to Philadelphia to join the UNIVAC division of Sperry Rand for a couple of years, returning to the UK to become a lecturer at the University of Surrey. In 1968 he became a Statistician in the Civil Service and for the next 25 years worked mostly in the various branches of the Department for Transport. Outside work he was a Councillor for both the Fowlmere Parish Council and the Council for Protection of Rural England.

He married Barbara Mary Stevens in 1958; they had a son, Steve, who came up in 1977, and a daughter, Eleanor.

NEVILLE, Ronald Bertram (1944) died on 22 January 2016 aged 89. Ron Neville was born on 12 May 1926 in Tooting, South London. Educated at Battersea Grammar School, he came up in 1944 on the RAF short course. After the war the college would have liked to see him return but due to the significant demand from the many returning servicemen that was not possible. He went on to study English at King's College, London, and from there to become a primary teacher. He rose to become Deputy Head teacher at Fircroft Primary School. He ran the school football team for many years, being a

keen veteran player himself with his old Grammar School, until hip problems prevailed. He was granted a sabbatical from teaching and during that time he studied for a Masters in Philosophy at King's. In retirement, he and his wife undertook extensive holidays, including a three month backpacking world tour in their sixties. They also pursued new hobbies (golf and bridge) and had the opportunity to indulge in existing interests such as jazz, local history, tennis and gardening.

He married Jennifer Mary Ellen Wraight in 1956; they had two daughters and a son.

PADLEY, Simon David (1966) died on 27 April 2016 aged 69.

Simon Padley was born on 28 November 1946 in Birmingham. Educated at Uppingham School he came up in 1966 to read Architecture; he graduated BA 1969; MA 1973.

He married Melinda in 1974; they had two daughters Zoë and Phoebe. Phoebe is also an architect.

PECHEY, Graham Keith (1962) died on 25 February 2016 aged 75.

Graham Pechey was born on 18 April 1940 in Durban, South Africa. Educated at Durban High School and the University of Natal he had been lecturing in South Africa for three years before he came up to Jesus in 1967 to study for a doctorate on William Blake. He returned to South Africa en route to take up a post in Zambia but – due to his support for organisations not approved by the apartheid government – had his passport taken from him and so he was unable to take up the post. By 1973 he was allowed to travel again and returned to the UK to work as a lecturer for what was to become the University of Hertfordshire; he remained there for twenty-seven years. As well as publishing numerous papers and being a highly regarded teacher, he won an award from the English Academy of Southern Africa in 1983 for an article on the South African writer and radical Olive Schreiner. Following retirement from full-time work he returned to Cambridge, where he continued to teach and publish, notably *Mikhail Bakhtin: The Word in the World* (2007), his volume on the Russian philosopher and literary theorist.

He married Nola Clendinning in 1980; they had one daughter, Laura. He married Rosemary Sykes in 2005.

PENNICK, David William (1937) died on New Year's Eve 2015 aged 97.

David Pennick was born on Boxing Day 1918 in Reigate, Surrey. Educated at Rydal School he came up in 1937 to read English. In 1939 he volunteered for the Royal Navy and was granted an allowance of terms which allowed him to graduate in 1941. He went on to pursue a career in the navy rising to be a Lieutenant Commander. After leaving the Navy he enjoyed a successful career as a Public Relations Officer for the MoD working in London, Singapore, Bahrain, Plymouth and Malta. He retired to Minehead in 1982.

He had one daughter and three sons.

RIDGER, John Loton (1946) died on 9 February 2016 aged 95.

John Ridger was born on 25 November 1920 in Reigate. Educated at Weymouth College he served in the Armed Forces from 1939 to 1946. Following demobilisation he came up in 1946 to read Modern & Medieval Languages. He graduated BA 1948; MA 1953. He went on to pursue a career in education and was Headmaster at Breckenborough School from 1961 to 1971 and Founder and Headmaster of Whitstone Head School from 1971 to 1983.

He married Winifred Wills Parr in 1953; they had three daughters. He married Cynthia Margaret May in 1992.

SANKEY, Paul Evan Joseph (1952) died on 2 March 2016 aged 84.

Paul Sankey was born on 26 February 1932 in London. Educated at Downside School he came up, following National Service, in 1952. He read Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1955; MA 1964. He was ordained as a Roman Catholic priest in 1962. Shortly afterwards he was “head hunted” to teach Sciences at Cotton college in Birmingham as well as being the school Chaplain, moving from there to The Oratory School near Reading (his old Prep School), also to be school Chaplain and Science teacher. At both schools he put his creative skills to good use, becoming very involved in extracurricular activities, especially stage productions and the Combined Cadet Corps. Having rowed at Jesus he also found himself organising The Oratory rowing team, and teaching cadets to canoe. In 1984 he was appointed Parish Priest of St Mary’s Roman Catholic Church in Glastonbury, remaining there until the end of 1988 when he suffered a severe stroke. Although he never lost his sense of humour, life subsequently became very frustrating for him; whilst his mind continued to function well he was unable to express himself coherently, and he was trapped in a body which became increasingly disabled over the years. He spent his last years at The Royal Star and Garter Home in Richmond upon Thames (now moved to Surbiton) where he received very excellent care.

SHAW, Richard Walter Michael (1957) died on 30 July 2015 aged 79.

Dick Shaw was born on 7 February 1936 in Marylebone, London. He was educated at Epsom College and undertook his National Service in 33rd Para Field Regiment Royal Artillery. He came up to Jesus in 1957 to read Modern & Medieval Language under the directorship of Dr Freddie Brittain with whom he formed a strong bond. He was a member of the Roosters and the Red Herrings, sang in the Chapel Choir and enjoyed playing rugby and rowing for the college; his family still have the oar he earned in the 1958 Lent Races. He graduated BA 1960. After graduation he joined British Army Intelligence Corps serving across the world until 1986. He then became Secretary of the Intelligence Corps Association with responsibility for the Intelligence Corps Museum, the Corps Journal and the benevolent work of the Association; he retired in 1999. He had a lifelong love of choral music and this was reflected at his funeral when three choirs with which he had been associated contributed to the music in the service.

He married Irene Clarke in 1960; they had four daughters.

SHEPHERD, Ivor Neal (1950) died on 20 April 2014, Easter Sunday, aged 83.

Ivor Shepherd was born on 26 October 1930 in Wallington, Surrey. Educated at Mill Hill School, he came up in 1950, following National Service, after his brother Ronald (1944). He read History and English, graduating BA 1953; MA 1958. Following a brief spell as an accountant in London, he went on to serve 37 years as a missionary with the Council for World Mission at Tunghai University in Taiwan. There he taught English Language and Literature. He rose to become the Head of the Foreign Languages Department, a post he held for 19 years. His pastoral role was also of huge importance, and he created with his wife, Joan, a “home from home” for generations of young teachers from around the world. As one said at his funeral, “he was a great teacher, and a great, yet humble man, who is mourned across three continents”. In 1995, they retired to Bridlington, Yorkshire, where Ivor continued to help others – reading aloud for the local Talking Newspaper, teaching primary school children to read, and taking part in the Rotary Club’s fund-raising activities. Throughout his life, he enjoyed writing poetry, and singing in choirs and amateur operatic societies.

He married Joan Elizabeth White in 1955, whom he had met in Cambridge. They had four daughters and seven grandchildren.

STEPHENS, Richard Henry Knighton (1951) died on 8 December 2015 aged 84.

Richard Stephens was born on 16 March 1931 in New Zealand. Educated at Marlborough College he came up in 1951. He read Geography and History, graduating BA 1954. Following graduation he spent a year in New Zealand before embarking on a career in business. He spent most of his career with B.P. Shield International. He served the company in various posts across the world including a long posting to West Africa where three of his four daughters were born. When it was time to move on from BP he joined the Princes Trust as a volunteer adviser, chaired the Gloucestershire Standards Committee for 10 years, ran the local NSPCC and in between taught Scottish Country dancing. His most exciting adventure, however, was when he and a friend bought a collection of 67,000 David Evans silk printing blocks. They went on to travel America and Europe selling the blocks to museums and art colleges before the Italian company Zucchi bought the remaining collection.

He married Ann Sherburn in 1960; they had four daughters, Philippa, Lucille, Nicola and Ilona.

SOWRAY, John Herbert (1945) died on 10 December 10 2015 aged 88.

John Sowray was born on 24 March 1927 in Gillingham, Kent. Educated at Medway Technical College he volunteered for the Royal Air Force Voluntary Reserve in 1944 and was sent to Jesus in 1945 on the RAF Short Course. He went on to train at a dental and medical school and was appointed Professor of Oral Surgery at King's College Hospital Dental School in 1972. Highlights of his career included performing the first mandibular symphyseal osteotomy in the UK and chairing the University Teachers of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. He co-authored two of the standard texts on anaesthesia in dentistry and contributed chapters to many other text books.

He married Gwen Riley in 1954; they had two sons and a daughter.

STAFFERTON, Donald Walter Ernest (1948) died on 11 January 2015 aged 86.

Donald Stafferton was born on 20 April 1928. Educated at Bedford Modern School he came up in 1948 to read Modern & Medieval Languages, graduating BA 1950. He spent his career working for the BOC Group plc; his final role before retirement was as Managing Director of the Malaysian Oxygen Bhd.

He married Jocelyn Mary MacCulloch in 1955; they had Michael (1977) and Joanne.

STAFFORD GOOD, Michael (1955) died in 2012.

Mike Stafford Good was born on 26 May 1937. Educated at Lincoln School he came up in 1955 to read Natural Sciences, graduating BA 1958; MA 1962. He went on to pursue a career in education and was also a local councillor and Chairman of a voluntary sector community safety committee.

He married Gwendoline Mary Sweetman.

STAFFURTH, Christopher (1943) died on 19 March 2016 aged 91.

Chris Staffurth was born on 13 October 1924 in Whitchurch. Educated at Wellingborough School he came up on the RAF short course. The RAF then sent him to Florida for a year to be trained to fly aeroplanes, first a BT-17 Stearman and then an AT-6 Harvard. He returned to England and converted to flying Wellingtons. After completing his military service he returned to read Mathematics and Engineering Studies, graduating BA 1947; MA 1950. Following graduation he joined Bristol Aeroplane Company where he worked on guided missiles. He continued this field of work when moving to de Havillands. In 1964 he

joined Hunting Engineering where he developed into a project manager and seven years later set up Compunet Limited. He then moved to Peal Engineering Associates Ltd before finally returning to Compunet.

He married Heather Yetton in 1952; they had Mark, Joe and Simon.

STROUD, Anthony Edward Thomas (1955) died on 21 June 2015 aged 80.

Tony Stroud was born on 13 July 1934 in Halstead, Essex. Educated at St John's School, Leatherhead, he came up in 1955 following service in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. He read History, graduating BA 1958; MA 1970. Following graduation, he was soon undertaking management and leadership roles serving variously at Lead Export Co Ltd; Metallgesellschaft Trading Branch; Cookson Group plc; and Strident Enterprises Ltd. Outside of work he served a term as Master of Cripplegate Ward Club.

He married Ann Thomas in 1994; he had three sons and two daughters.

TAYAR, Graham Joseph (1951) died on 22 April 2016 aged 83.

Graham Tayar was born on 5 March 1933 in Birmingham. Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, he came up in 1951 to read Law and devoted himself instead to politics, partying and punting on the river. He graduated BA 1954; MA 1958. After graduating, he started an artists' colony in the south of France. In the end, the group ran out of money and had to be repatriated by the British Embassy. He went out to Ethiopia in the early 1960s, where he taught English, met Emperor Haile Selassie and took up playing jazz piano. He also worked freelance for the BBC World Service, reporting earthquakes and revolutions across East and Central Africa. On his return to Britain, he spent many years producing and presenting programmes for BBC Radio 3, the most successful of which was *Personality in Power*, in which he gathered high profile figures to discuss the processes by which politicians achieve power. His infectious love of jazz and his unflagging energy meant that he was a force behind a significant amount of London jazz in the 1970s and 1980s. One of his main contributions as an impresario was to run for many years a well-known jazz session at the New Merlin's Cave pub in Islington. It has been widely described as one of the scruffiest pubs in London but the resident jazz band led by well-known musicians such as Bruce Turner, Wally Fawkes and John Barnes drew significant crowds. His own band, the Crouch End All Stars, was a much loved North London institution. He wrote poetry all his life and in 2000 published a volume of his collected verse called *Not Too Late for Loving*.

He married Meriel Monsell in 1956; they had two daughters. He married Lynn Kramer, 1969; they had a son, Daryl Tayar (1985). He married Christina Rawlins in 1981. He married Catherine Raeburn in 2011.

TAYLOR, John Bernard (1950) died on 1 June 2016 aged 87.

John Taylor was born on 6 May 1929 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Educated at Watford Grammar School and Christ's College, Cambridge, he came to Jesus to study for Part III Theology with the Lady Kay Scholarship. He remained closely connected with the college for many years serving as acting dean and was appointed honorary chaplain. After going down he undertook his National Service in the RAF and won the Sword of Honour as the top officer cadet. He was then awarded a research fellowship at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He went on to train for the ministry at Ridley Hall. After a few years serving as a curate and a vicar he joined Oak Hill later becoming senior tutor. After returning to parish life in Essex and London he was appointed Bishop of St Albans in 1980 and Lord High

Almoner to HM The Queen in 1988. Following his retirement he was appointed Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

He married Linda Courtenay Barnes in 1956; they had a son and twin daughters.

THORP, Charles Walter (1950) died on 26 March 2016 aged 85.

Walter Thorp was born on 15 May 1930. Educated at Rishworth School, Halifax, he came up in 1950 following National Service to read Natural Sciences. He graduated BA 1953; MA 1957. He went on to qualify as a teacher and taught for 33 years at Crossley & Porter School latterly as Head of Chemistry.

He married Barbara Armitage in 1962; they had a son and a daughter.

TIER, Akolda Man (1969) died on 30 November 2015 aged 72.

Akolda Tier was born on New Year's Day 1943 in Lakes State, South Sudan. He undertook his undergraduate degree at the University of Khartoum before coming up to Jesus in 1969 to read Law, graduating LLB 1971; PhD 1975. After graduation he returned to the University of Khartoum where he spent the rest of his academic career aside from three years when he was Deputy Vice-Chancellor at Juba University and Visiting Professor at the University of Windsor in Canada. He was a highly regarded and widely published academic; his work includes *Private International Law in the Sudan: Cases and Materials*. He also served as Chairman of South Sudan's Constitutional Review Commission having previously been the Chairman of the team that drafted the Transitional Constitution following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005.

TOOK, John Michael Exton (1947) died on 29 December 2015 aged 89.

James Took was born on 15 September 1926. Educated at Dover College he came up in 1947 to read Modern & Medieval Languages and made many lifelong friends who met as a dining club regularly over the years. He graduated BA 1950; MA 1966. Following graduation he spent the next 14 years with the Colonial Administrative Service. On leaving the service he was appointed MBE. Following his return to the UK he joined the British Council where he remained for 21 years. After retiring from full-time work in 1986 he served as director of the UK Committee of the European Cultural Foundation and Vice-chairman then Chairman of Romney Marsh Historic Churches Trust. He also wrote two books *Common Birds of Cyprus* (1973) and *Birds of Cyprus* (1992).

He married Judith Margaret Birkle in 1964; they had two daughters.

TREMBERTH, Michael Francis (1957) died on 24 February 2016 aged 78.

Michael Tremberth was born on 4 May 1937 in Bilston the older brother of John Tremberth (1962). Educated at King Edward VI Grammar School, Lichfield, he came up in 1957 to read Natural Sciences after completing his National Service in the Navy as a member of the Coder (Special) Course. This involved intensive tuition in Russian. Following graduation in 1960, he trained to be a teacher but after a year teaching science, he decided to take up a post as an Information Officer at the Chalk, Lime and Allied Industries Research Association. He then moved to the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association. From 1966 to 1970 he worked as a freelance translator and translations editor of technical texts in Russian and French. For the next 13 years he edited various technical, trade and research journals. He then reincarnated himself as wine merchant which occupied him until 1987 when he joined the Ministry of Agriculture as a Press Officer. At the same time he stepped down from his post as a local councilor;

a post he had held for eight years. Following the loss of close family members, he became interested in bereavement counselling and completed a year's training at Kingston College and a postgraduate diploma in humanistic psychology and facilitation. He used his training to work as a voluntary bereavement counsellor, as a facilitator at a Mental Health Day Centre and also as a counsellor in a Drug Centre.

He was an active member of various choral societies in the London area, in particular the Esterhazy Singers. After retiring to Cornwall he obtained a diploma in creative writing and was a member of the Penzance Arts Club and the Café Frug. He was also a regular classical music concert-goer, occasionally writing programme notes.

He married Ljiljana Ristic in 1964; they had three sons.

TURNER, Colin Malcolm (1954) died on 9 June 2015 aged 80.

Colin Turner was born on 23 July 1934 in Aston, Birmingham. Educated at King Edward VI Grammar School, Aston, he came up in 1954 following National Service. He read History, graduating BA 1957; MA 1961. He pursued a career in education serving as a teacher at Commonweal Grammar School, Swindon, from 1958 to 1960 and Head of the History Department at Oken High School, Warwick, from 1961 to 1967. Whilst at Oken he undertook a Masters in Education. He went on to become a Senior Lecturer at St Paul's College of Education (1967-1971); Staff Tutor at the Further Education College, Coombe Lodge (1971-1979); and Principal Lecturer, at the South West Regional Management Centre (1979-1981). He also studied for a doctorate; graduating PhD, 1981. In 1981, he returned to Coombe Lodge. He remained there until moving into management training in 1991. His published work includes *Transactional Analysis in Management* (1992); and *One to One: Interpersonal Skills For Managers* (1994). At the time of his death he was working on a project on Somerset Place Names on behalf of the English Place Names society and it was at the editing stage prior to publication.

He married Jeanne Southall in 1956; they had two daughters.

WARD, Kenneth Glenn (1986) died on 22 April 2015 aged 52.

Kenneth Ward was born on 30 September 1962. He came up to Jesus in 1986 to undertake a doctorate in Botany. He graduated PhD 1991. The college does not have any further information about his later life.

WARD, John Colin Randles (1955) died on 8 February 2016 aged 81.

John Ward was born on 16 May 1934 in Newcastle-under-Lyme, the cousin of John Randles (1931) and Ralph Randles (1935). Educated at King Edward VII School, Lytham, he came up in 1955 following National Service. He read History, graduating BA 1958; MA 1962. He spent most of his career with Boots Ltd before moving to be a Training Manager for the Citizens Advice Bureau.

He married Pamela Paterson in 1958; they had a son and a daughter.

WILSON, Alfred Michael Sykes (1952) died on 18 December 2015 aged 83.

Michael Wilson was born on 29 September 1932 in Castleford, Yorkshire, and educated at Felsted School. He came up in 1952 following service in the Royal Artillery. He read History and Theology, graduating BA 1956; MA 1961. He subsequently trained for the ministry at Ridley Hall and was ordained in 1958. His ministry took him to a number of parishes including Fulwood, Sheffield; Great Horton, Bradford; Rushden with Newton Bromswold, Northamptonshire; and Preston and Ridlington with Wing and Pilton, Rutland.

In addition, he served as a Canon at Peterborough Cathedral and Rural Dean of Higham Northamptonshire and Rural Dean of Rutland. He was also Governor at St Mary's School, Wantage, and The King's School, Peterborough.

He married Vivienne Caroline Folwell in 1957; they had five daughters.

WOODS, Alan John (1967) died on 24 October 2015 aged 67.

Alan Woods was born on 17 May 1948 in Redhill, Surrey. Educated at Reigate Grammar School he came up in 1967. He read Modern & Medieval Languages, graduating BA 1970; MA 1974. From 1987 until 2005 he served as Legal Director at the Department of Trade and Industry.

He married Penelope Lyn Kimpton in 1972.

Staff

Peter FOWLER, our former Porter, died in Cambridge aged 70 years on 2 June 2016; sadly, not long after his retirement from the College at the end of May 2011. Peter was born on 16 March 1946 and came to Jesus as a Porter in 1979, becoming a much loved presence here for over thirty years, appreciated by generations of Jesuans for his contribution to the life of the College to which he gave so much in so many different – sometimes original, sometimes slightly eccentric – ways. A person of great kindness, he possessed an innate delicacy and courtesy that informed all his dealings with people, whether inside or outside the Lodge. After retirement, he declared that his interest would be in 'the enjoyment of living'; alas too few years were given him to pursue this interest.

A full appreciation of Peter as Porter and friend was published when he retired and may be found in the 107th *Annual Report* (2011) pp. 79-80.

His funeral was held on 23 June 2016, in nearby Christ Church, the church Peter attended in Newmarket Road; a tribute to him on behalf of the College was given by Stephen Heath.

He is survived by his wife Maggie and his sons Jonathan, Thomas and Julian.

Stephen Heath

Denis GRIFFITHS, former Gate Porter, deputy Head Porter and Head Porter of the College, born in London on 25 May 1920, died in Cambridge on 9 March 2016 aged 95 years; he is survived by his wife Stella and his son Paul. At a dinner to mark his retirement in 1985, the Master, Sir Alan Cottrell, described him as having been 'the ideal Head Porter: firm yet gentle, decisive yet considerate, wise yet receptive, and dignified yet friendly'. Words which will ring true today for the many Jesuans who came to know him during his twenty years with the College.

Denis joined the College in October 1965, became Deputy Head Porter in February 1979 and Head Porter in October 1984. His time as Head Porter was short as he reached the retiring age the following year but over the time he was with us his contribution to the College proved invaluable in many different ways. He will be remembered for his firm but friendly presence in the Lodge and for his devotion to the College and its present and past members. He was a keen cricketer and regularly captained the staff team in the annual staff versus Fellows match. After retirement, he continued his association with us, serving for a time as Chapel Clerk. A keen student of the early history of the College, he had a particular interest in that of the Chapel and in the lives of Saint Radegund and Thomas Cranmer to whom he devoted substantial research.

The *Annual Report* noted in his retirement year that Denis must surely have been ‘the first Head Porter to be a poet whose work has been widely published’ (he was the author too of published short stories). His love of the College comes through vividly in many of his poems that capture aspects and moments of College life – whether the experience of Chapel evensong or the arrival of students coming into residence. On his retirement indeed the College published a collection of Denis’s poems under the title *Gate Hours*, with a foreword by Alan Cottrell; a collection that included a number of those poems expressive of his life in and feelings for the College.

Captured by the Japanese at the Fall of Singapore in February 1942, Denis was held as a prisoner of war until the end of World War 2, working on the Thailand-Burma ‘railway of death’. That experience too finds expression in his poetry and he was chosen to read his poem ‘No, Not the Poppy at the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the end of the Far East Campaign in St James’s Park, London on 5 July 2005. ¶

Stephen Heath

The Gateporter: Cambridge

The day is fine and blue:
Sun slanting on red brick
And medieval lintels,
Cloisterwalks and green lawns.

Tucked away in a lodge
The grey-haired porter sits
With bowler hat nearby
And letter-racks and keyboards
And freshmen photographs.

His wars are over now:
Deserts and jungles are
Peculiar memories:
The medals won, forgotten.
The dead are dead indeed:
The young he knew are old.

His past experiences
And cunning to survive
The petty skirmishes
Of uneventful days
Is all that he has left.

The day is fine and blue:
Sun slanting on red brick
And medieval lintels,
Cloisterwalks and green lawns.



Awards & Results



Awards

University Prizes, Grants and Scholarships, and External Awards

The John Winbolt Prize 2015
 David Richards Travel Scholarships 2015
 The T.B. Wood Prize 2015

Xuzhen He
 Bethany S Ironside
 Charlie Whittaker

University Instrumental Awards

William R C Clark-Maxwell (cello)
 Dorothy K Hoskins (violin)

University Tripos Prizes

The North Carolina State University Prize (Chemical Engineering)	Jake Cramp
The H A Turner Prize (Economics)	Bradley Smith
The Jack Dangermond Young Scholar Award from Environmental Systems Research Institute (Education)	Kathryn E Hall
The Charles Fox Prize for outstanding academic writing (Education – one each)	Rachelle C Falloon
The Sara Norton Prize for American History (for dissertation)	Kathryn E Hall
The Geoffrey Hawthorn Prize for Politics	Benjamin Appleton
The Morcom Lunt Prize (Manufacturing Engineering)	Alexandre Y J Paturel
The Institution of Engineering and Technology Manufacturing Engineering Student Prize for the most outstanding student in Part IIB	Rabbiya Naveed
The Philip Lake Prize (Geography)	Rabbiya Naveed
The William Vaughan Lewis Prize (joint award) (Geography)	Anna A Nicholl
The Preparing for Patients A Distinction Prize 2016 (Medical and Veterinary Sciences)	Anna A Nicholl
The Marsh Prize (Modern & Medieval Languages)	Olivia M Shears
The Kurt Hahn Prize (Modern & Medieval Languages)	Surina Fordington Fowkes
A BP Prize for outstanding performance (NST Chemistry)	Syamala A Roberts
Armourers and Braziers' Prize (one each) (NST Materials Science Part II)	Syamala A Roberts
Armourers and Braziers' Prize (NST Materials Science Part III)	Nicholas Pearson
The Perham Prize 2nd Prize (NST Biochemistry)	Tian Rong Zhu
The Theological Studies Prize	Christopher J May-Miller
	Joseph Grimwood
	Timothy J Crowter
	Robert A Cronshaw
	Edward Jeans
	Michael H L Miller

College Awards, Elections and Prizes

The Gurnee Hart Scholarship 2015-2016:

Caitlin Ellis Naylor studying for the MPhil degree in Medieval History (October 2015)

The Albert Goh & Elizabeth Coupe Scholarship 2015-2016:

Daniel Lee Petrides studying for the MPhil degree in Political Thought and Intellectual History (October 2015)

The Embiricos Trust Scholarship 2015-2018:

Kim Chang Liu studying for the PhD degree in Chemistry (from October 2015)

Maitland Memorial Prize (Mesolithic Studies) 2015-2016:

George T Brill

Ng Fund 2015-2016:

Fiona S Petersen and Rachel Preston

Jesuan Welfare Awards 2016:

Joseph Hamilton, Rebecca E Lewis, Joseph N Scott

Organ Scholarships:

Robert E S Baigent (2013-2015; 2015-2016)

Yuet Ming J Wong (2015-2017)

Lady Kay Scholarship:

Timothy Hupfield (2015-2017)

Choral Scholarships:

Sapphire F Armitage, Charlotte Barrett-Hague, John Bazalgette, Amatey V Doku,

Edward D Eburne, Anna E Harrison, Dorothy K Hoskins, Harriet O Hunter,

Emma Kavanagh, Hamish A J MacGregor, Anna A Nicholl, George W Raikes,

Rebecca N Reiss, Syamala A Roberts, Gary C Rushton, Serena Shah, Victoria Taylor,

Louis F L Wilson

Rawlinson-Hadfield Graduate Choral Scholarship:

Toby C Miller

Instrumental Exhibitions:

Sarah H Bate (bassoon), Nikolas Cerutti (piano), Aiden C-L Chan (French horn),

Julien E Cohen (piano), Edward D Eburne (clarinet), Sashini M Mariathasan (guitar),

Andrea Peripoli (harpsichord), R Naomi Reiss (flute), Andrew C Roe (bassoon),

Serena Shah (piano), Joseph Swartzentruber (violin), Kiara A Wickremasinghe (violin),

Louis F L Wilson (French horn)

Edward Daniel Clarke Travel Bursary:

Emily Collinson

James Baddeley Poole Bursaries:

Sarah H Bate, Francesca M Houghton, Bethany Jackson, Shaista Madad

Hugh Owen Memorial Award (biennial):

Daisy E Eyre

Sir Moses and Lady Finley Travel Bursaries:

Jan D Beitner, Paul S Brooks, John A Lees, Jamues N Ng Kah Lock

Jesus College Cambridge Society Travel Bursaries:

Sapphire F Armitage, Lili S Bidwell, Saskia R Borchardt-Hume, Jasmyne D Bushrod,

Amy F Butterworth, Clement Chan, Lois Cline, Sophie Collins, Demetris Demetriou,

Jamie Dougherty, William J Duggleby, Marcell R Fekete, Holly Hamilton, Elka Humphrys,

Jeremy J Minton, Camilla Moodie, Ellen Parker, Ravi Patel, Caroline C Sharp,

Benjamin T C Simpson, Patrick Sylla, Weiyu Ye, Ryan Young

Sir James Knott Bursaries:

Thomas R Hogg and Lauren McGinney

Rustat Bursaries:

David J C Bookless, Timothy D F Gray, Eleanor G Kashouris, Luke S R Kirby, Michael H L Miller, Anna K Robson, Daniel G W Smith, Benedict J L Welch

Sir Robbie Jennings Fund:

Joanie E D Meharry, Hooi May Hen, Qiyuan Huang, Matthew Jones, Matthew Kamisher-Koch, Eli Machover, Arthur Neuberger, Andrew C Roe, Reginald L R Seawright, Jennifer Woods, Zhongyang Xing

Alan Pars Theatre Fund:

Sebastian Constantine, Amelia V Oakley, Abigail E Smith

Alan Burrough Grants for University Rowing:

Jasmynne D Bushrod, William Jones Hannah Roberts

Douglas Timmins Grants for Sports:

Peter Akyol (hockey), Peter J Baddoo (lacrosse), Eduardo P M Baptista (basketball), Harold J Bradbury (cycling), Madhurima R Chetan (badminton), Emily K S Edwards (football), Thomas E J Edwards (windsurfing), Connor Emerton (cricket), Jessica S N M Kung (table tennis), Molly J Lewis (basketball), Laura Mullarkey (squash), Samuel J Plummer (kayaking), Paul Pruzina (orienteering), Nipuna Senaratne (cricket), John J A Staunton Sykes (hockey), Maya A Wright (volleyball)

Scholarships for Graduate Students (awarded in Michaelmas 2015 for 2013-2014 results):

Anna Hakes, Rebekah E Maguire, Julian J Sommerschuh

Scholarships for Graduate Students (awarded in Michaelmas 2015 for 2014-2015 results):

Vilius Bartninkas, David R Bowly, Anna Exenberger, Fiona Fraser, Oliver Hirst, Grant Lewis, Jeffrey W Lockhart, Samuel I Miller, Ditlev Rindom, Bernardo D Sarmiento Hinojosa, William N H White

Scholarships:

Olusogo Akintaro, Frederick T Alford, Joseph B Allen, Rohin S Aojula, Benjamin Appleton, Edward Ashcroft, Sophie E M Ashford, Robert E S Baigent, Joshua P Bambrick, Eduardo P M Baptista, George E M Baron, Gabriele Benomio, Charlie G Benson, Max S Bowling, Tansy L Branscombe, George T Brill, Hannah S Cairns, Edward R Carroll, Nikolas Cerutti, Aiden C-L Chan, Anthony A Clark, Mitchell J Cleaver, Julien E Cohen, Lydia Collas, Emily Collinson, Thomas A F Comerford, Jake Cramp, Robert A Cronshaw, Timothy J Crowter, Kim Tuan Do, Aryeh L R Dworkin, Asher Ellerman, John J W Fenton, Matthew Feuer, James Fuller, Benjamin M Fryza, Zi Kang Gan, Jerry P Ganendra, Steven Gardiner, Joel D Gould, Michael Grace, Anthony Graff, Paul M Greenhalgh, Joseph Grimwood, Alexandra F Gutai, Rebecca C Harwin, James Hilton, Danielle Holmes, Francesca M Houghton, Jack A Hoyle, Harriet O Hunter, Bethany D J Hutchison, Charlotte Jackson, Arabella Jacobson, Alexander D James-Martin, Edward Jeans, Michael Jenkyn Bedford, James Kendall, Mohammed Kouta, Timothy D Lennox, Christopher H Lewis-Brown, Sophie V Lloyd, Helen C Longworth, Hamish A J MacGregor, Eleanor C Mack, Sashini M Mariathasan, Christopher J May-Miller, Dominik Miketa, Michael H L Miller, Oliver D Mowforth, Ron Mulvey, Rabbiba Naveed, Anna A Nicholl, Laurence N O'Brien, Jazlene J Ong, Jordan Osborn, Alexander J Paige, Alexandre Y J Paturel, Nicholas Pearson, Fiona S Petersen, Ben Phelps, George Pitt, James Pollard, Rachel Pomery, Rachel Preston,

Eleanor R Prince, Sigrid Rausing Koerner, Syamala A Roberts, Anna K Robson, Elizabeth M Robson, Andrew C Roe, Jamie R Sandall, Joseph N Scott, Jonathan Shamir, Caroline C Sharp, Rhannon E Shaw, Manu K Shrivastava, Edward J Sherlock, Christopher J Slim, Abigail E Smith, Anthony Spice, Patrick A Stevens, Ruby G Stewart-Liberty, Oliver Stubbs, Alan Tang, William Thurlwell, James A A Trussler, Adam Venner, Ryan Walker, Joshua Watts, Isabelle E Williams, Rhian Williams, Louis F L Wilson, Chun Yui Wong, James M Wood, Daniel H H Zheng, Tian Rong Zhu

Exhibitions:

Olivia A Argent, Kostiantyn Bichai, Joao P Borges Santos, Isabelle Brawn, Oliver Brown, Jennifer E Chambers, Digby E Chappell, Madhurima R Chetan, Charlie Constable, Esther M W Daniell, Lucie L de Cock, Cara H Dobinson, James K Douie, Emily K S Edwards, Tudor Evans, Angharad J T Everden, Chantelle L Foster, Lucy Johnson, Dominic M Jones, Mary Kiernan, Jake Levi, Trina-Jo Mah, Sophie G More, Isabelle L Piper, Rosa Price, Caspar G S Ramsay, Manahara Ratnayake, R Naomi Reiss, Matthew K Sample, Mihir Sood, Victoria Taylor, Heval M Turel, Anna R L Wilson, Wenyng Wu, Weiyu Ye, Tianlin Zhang

Prizes:

Senior Keller	Tansy L Branscombe
Keller	Syamala A Roberts
Benefactor's (2004)	Benjamin M Fryza
	Zi Kang Gan
	Michael Grace
Farrell (Greek Studies)	Max S Bowling
Brereton (Classics Part IA)	Matthew Feuer
Carruthers (Computer Science Part IA)	Alexandra F Gutai
Carruthers (Computer Science Part IB)	Oliver D Mowforth
Carruthers (Computer Studies Part II)	Laurence N O'Brien
Malthus (Economics)	Joshua Watts
Malthus (Human, Social & Political Sciences)	Chun Yui Wong
Evans (Engineering Part IA)	Mary Kiernan
Engineers' (Part IB)	Mary Kiernan
Samuel Taylor Coleridge (English)	Wenyng Wu
Newling (History Part I)	James M Wood
Schiff (History Part II)	Joshua P Bambrick
Glanville Williams (Law Part II)	Laurence N O'Brien
Glanville Williams (LL.M.)	Tansy L Branscombe
Ware (Mathematics Part IB)	Charlie Constable
Sir Harold Spencer Jones (Mathematics Part II)	Chun Yui Wong
R A Watchman (Mathematics Part III)	Abigail E Smith
Eliot (MML Part II)	Edward Ashcroft
James Perrett (Medical Sciences Part IA)	Ruby G Stewart-Liberty
Hadfield Anatomy (Medical Sciences Part IA)	Fiona S Petersen
	Mitchell J Cleaver
	Timothy D Lennox
	Frederick T Alford
	Christopher H Lewis-Brown
	Syamala A Roberts
	Lucy Johnson
	Lucy Johnson

Duckworth (Parts IA and IB Medical Sciences)	Elizabeth M Robson
Hadfield Medical Sciences (MVST Part II)	Oliver Mowforth
Waring (Final MB Part III)	Angharad J T Everden
Roberts (Pathology)	Harriet O Hunter
Wellings (Natural Sciences Part IA)	Matthew Feuer
Longden (Natural Sciences Part IB)	Nicholas Pearson
John Gulland (Natural Sciences Parts IA and IB)	Edward D Eburne
John Gulland (Natural Sciences Part II)	Oliver Mowforth
Sir Alan Cottrell (Natural Sciences (Physical) Part II or Part III)	Physics: Alexander J Paige
Duncan McKie (Natural Sciences Part II or III)	Materials: Tian Rong Zhu
Sheldrick (Natural Sciences Part II or III)	Astrophysics: Thomas A F Comerford
Corrie and Otter (Theology and Religious Studies)	Materials: T J Crowter
Valérie Tyssens (MML Part I: French Language)	Physics: Anthony Spice
Educational Board Prize	Chemistry: Joel D Gould
G F Hart (History Prelims to Part I)	Edward Jeans
Gilbertson Prize	Isabelle Brawn and
Hamilton Prize (Social and Economic History)	Catherine Jenkinson
Russell Vick (Law)	Jonathan D French
Reid-Henry (Geography)	Victoria L Gray and
Sir Peter Gadsden	Alexandra Rowe
Crighton (Music)	Samuel Fairbrother
Gray Reading Prizes	Anthony C Witkowski
James Hadfield (for contributing most to medical and veterinary studies in the College)	Ben Phelps
Margaret Mair Choral	Anna Nicholl
Wohl Prize (books, travel or study for History)	David R Bowly
Morgan (English essay)	Sapphire F Armitage and
Edwin Stanley Roe (dissertation on a literary subject)	Gary C Rushton
Sir Denys Page Award (for Classics students to travel to Greece)	Chapel: Michael H L Miller
Renfrew (for the most significant contribution to the musical life of the College)	Hall: Eleanor Hussey
Waring Award (for sporting achievement)	(pre-clinical Medicine): Manu K Shrivastava
Thian (essay promoting Veterinary Medicine)	(clinical Medicine): Aws Sadik
	Julia Sinclair (Murray Edwards)
	Benjamin Appleton
	John J W Fenton
	Rachel Pomery
	Sigrid Rausing Koerner
	Samuel Fairbrother
	Mary Kiernan
	Yuet Ming J Wong
	Robert E S Baigent
	John Corbridge (pre-clinical): Charlotte Barrett-Hague
	(clinical): Henry Miller

College Prizes:

Chemical Engineering Part IIA	Christopher J Slim
Chemical Engineering Part IIB	Jake Cramp
Economics Part I	Max S Bowling
Economics Part IIA	Jack A Hoyle
Economics Part IIB	Olusogo Akintaro
Education Part II	Bethany D J Hutchison
Engineering Part IIA	Joseph B Allen
Engineering Part IIB	Zi Kang Gan
English Prelims to Part I	Rosa Price
English Part II	John J W Fenton
Geography Part IA	Paul M Greenhalgh
Geography Part IB	George E M Baron
Human, Social & Political Sciences Part I	Alexandre Y J Paturel
Human, Social & Political Sciences Part IIA (Biological Anthropology)	George T Brill
Human, Social & Political Sciences Part IIB (Politics & International Relations)	Joshua Watts
Land Economy Part II	Benjamin M Fryza
Law Part IB	Rachel Preston
Master of Law (LLM)	Andrew C Roe
Master of Corporate Law	Anthony A Clark
Linguistics Part II	Charlie G Benson
Manufacturing Engineering Part IIB	Rabbiya Naveed
Master of Advanced Study in Mathematics	Dominik Miketa
Modern & Medieval Languages Part IB	William Thurlwell
Modern & Medieval Languages Part II	Michael Grace
Music Part II	Robert E S Baigent
Natural Sciences Part IA (Biological)	Lucie L de Cock
Natural Sciences Part IA (Physical)	Hamish A J MacGregor
Natural Sciences Part IB (Biological)	Anna K Robson
Natural Sciences Part IB (Chemistry)	Nikolas Cerutti
Natural Sciences Part IB (Physics)	James Kendall
Master of Advanced Study in Physics	James A A Trussler
Philosophy Part IA	Joao P Borges Santos
Politics, Psychology & Sociology Part IIA	Eleanor R Prince
Politics, Psychology & Sociology Part IB	Arabella Jacobson
Theological & Religious Studies Part I	Casper G S Ramsay
Final Veterinary Examination Part III	Anna R L Wilson

	2016	2015	2014
Number of Examinations taken	531	523	511
Number obtaining First Class (or stars)	138	122	135
Number obtaining Second Class (Upper)	245	254	227
Number obtaining Second Class (Lower)	37	31	53
Number obtaining Second Class (Undivided)	26	26	26
Number obtaining Third Class	7	11	7

Tripos Results

This year the College had over 850 students (no two ways of counting them gives the same number). There were approximately 490 undergraduates in residence, 23 of whom came from other countries in the European Union and 39 from other overseas countries. There were around 150 in each of the first three years and 50 in the fourth. 12 undergraduates were abroad for the year. There were 383 students in the graduate community at 1 October 2015 of whom 60 PhD students were in their 4th and 5th or more years who were writing up, preparing for vivas or waiting for degree approval ('under examination').

PhDs

S J G Aarts, Performance of Real Estate Private Equity Funds

R Angelici, *Digitus dei: sacramentality and theory of signification in the theology of Hugh of Saint Victor*

C S Ashcroft, *The grammar of politics: power and violence in the thought of Hannah Arendt*

J A Black, *Optimising cardiovascular risk management early in the diabetes disease trajectory*

S P Black, *Synthesis and analysis of polycatenated tetrahedra libraries*

D Carretero, *Submillimetre observations of high mass star formation in Cygnus X*

B H J Cartwright, *Making the cloth that binds us: The role of spinning and weaving in crafting the communities of Viking Age Atlantic Scotland (AD c600-1400)*

G Chami, *Evaluating treatment coverage and analysing complex networks for improving mass drug administration*

E Chodorowska, 'Acts that we have idealised or obscured': patterns of Indian thought in E. M. Forster, T. S. Eliot and Aldous Huxley

J H Cook, *Senator Henry M. Jackson and the Cold War, c1953-1983*

L Corens, *Confessional mobility, English Catholics, and the southern Netherlands, c1660-1720*

R P-J M Decorte, *Latin legal language: a linguistic and epigraphic investigation of Roman statutes*

R Dehmel, *Gyroid structured polymer templates for optical applications*

W Dickens, *Reconstructing glacial and environmental change on the South Orkney Plateau, sub-Antarctica*

J P Fonseca da Silva, *New hybrid offering development in new technology-based firms*

T S Greenfield, *The velocity structure and micro-seismicity of the Askja central volcano, Iceland*

K E Hall, *All the live-long day: Developing time-space maps to structure archaeological and palaeo-environmental data relating to the mesolithic-neolithic transition in southern England*

F-Y Hsieh, Relative clause acquisition in second language Chinese and second language English

J A Lawrence, The evolution of the hominin mouth variation and covariation in the oral morphology South African australopiths

R A R Lawrence, Cultural climates: the municipal art school and the reformulation of civic identity in Victorian Britain

R F Lemos, Examining the drivers of managerial practices: evidence from schools and manufacturing firms around the world

Z Li, Long-term behaviour of cast-iron tunnel cross passage in London Clay

K N Lim, Understanding the roles of CIDEC/FSP27 and CCT α in energy storage within adipocyte lipid droplets

M Lu, Expression-level dependent effects of aggregation-prone polyglutamine proteins

M Lytje, Unheard voices: parentally bereaved Danish students' experiences and perceptions of the support received following the return to school

C I MacGregor, Studies towards the structural elucidation and total synthesis of hemicalide

M Mitrović, Morphosyntactic atoms of propositional logic (a philo-logical programme)

G B Owers, The political thought of Major John Cartwright, 1774-1824

E Papoutsellis, First-order gradient regularisation methods for image restoration – Reconstruction of tomographic images with thin structures and denoising piecewise affine images

T F J-M Pasquier, Towards practical information flow control and audit

P M Prentice, The evaluation of blood and breast milk biomarkers relating to patterns of infancy growth and nutrition

S Saxe, The net greenhouse gas impact of metro urban rail: the Jubilee line extension in London, UK and the Sheppard subway line in Toronto, Canada

A J Singleton, The geometry and representation theory of superconformal quantum mechanics

A B Stone, Neither Quotidian Nor Peripheral - Transactions with the Borders of the Ur-III State

G S J Tudor, Ensuring dosimetric coverage of radiotherapy treatment volumes

A Vukovic, The Ritualisation of political power in early Rus' (10th-12th centuries)

K B Wakely-Mulroney, "Where you cannot see to read": memorisation and mental space in the work of Isaac Watts and Lewis Carroll

H Wesseling, Evaluation of the molecular validity of translational models for neuropsychiatric disorders: an integrated omics-approach

M Wood, Adsorption at the metal/liquid interface

Y-T Wu, Living environment and mental health in later life

M Yin, Physical and numerical modelling of submarine landslides

M Young, Fragmentation of self-gravitating accretion discs

T Zhang, Structural and biochemical studies of F1-ATPase from *Mycobacterium smegmatis*

L Zhou, The structural basis for type II and III collagen recognition by human osteoclast-associated receptor (OSCAR)

S Zhu, Short pulse generation with cascaded fiber compressors laser system, graphene based mode locked fiber laser and monolithically integrated semiconductor lasers

Events



Jesus College Cambridge Society

Committee

as of 1 October 2016

1977 Professor I H WHITE (Ian)
(President and Chairman)

<i>Officers</i>		<i>First Elected</i>
1960	M R HADFIELD (Trustee)	(Max) 2006
1969	D H WOOTTON (Trustee)	(David) 2008
1969	C I KIRKER (Trustee)	(Christopher) 2012
1970	A D C GREENWOOD <i>(Hon. Secretary)</i>	(Adrian) 1998
1971	T SLATOR <i>(Hon. Treasurer)</i>	(Tom) 2002
1976	M P HAYES <i>(Hon. Dinner Secretary)</i>	(Mark) 2014
2000	R J P DENNIS <i>(College Council Rep.)</i>	(Richard) 2013
1998	S R L STACPOOLE <i>(College Council Rep.)</i>	(Sybil) 2016

Year Representatives

1977	S N HILLSON	(Simon)	2013-2017
1992	K L SLOWGROVE	(Katie)	2013-2017
2000	N P H KING	(Nick)	2013-2017
2001	A M FOSTER	(Alice)	2013-2017
1986	J M FAIREY	(Jon)	2014-2018
1980	J A HAYES	(Janet)	2014-2018
1982	E S MORRISS	(Susanna)	2014-2018
1999	F A R REES	(Felicity)	2014-2018
1980	G R W SEARS	(Guy)	2015-2019
1988	P E S BARBER	(Paul)	2015-2019
1990	J J COX	(Jo)	2015-2019
1997	J McGINTY	(John)	2015-2019
1982	K E ASHTON	(Kay)	2016-2020
1987	H J CORDELL	(Heather)	2016-2020
1987	O HIWAIZI	(Omaid)	2016-2020
2006	C G BOTHAM	(Craig)	2016-2020

Annual General Meeting 24 September 2016

The Annual General Meeting of the Jesus College Cambridge Society took place on Saturday 24 September 2016 in the Bawden Room, West Court at 6.30pm. The Master, Professor Ian White, was in the chair. Some twenty-seven members of the Society were present. Nine existing and proposed members of the Executive Committee had sent their apologies for absence. The Master welcomed everyone to the newly refurbished parts of West Court.

Minutes

The minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 26 September 2015 were **approved** and signed as a correct record.

Matters Arising

None.

Secretary's Report

The Honorary Secretary reported that (a) there were 122 Jesuans and guests attending the annual dinner; this meant that neither the gallery nor Upper Hall would be used and Hall would be comfortably full; (b) in 2016 the College had allocated JCCS Travel Bursaries totalling £4,500 to 21 students, and (c) the 2016 Annual Report was in the course of preparation and should be distributed in November. It would contain the minutes of this meeting and a report of the dinner.

Annual Audited Accounts to 31/12/2015 and Treasurer's Report

The audited accounts to 31/12/2015 showed a surplus of £93. Income from subscriptions was £4,336 (£4,185 in 2014) and dividend income was £3,731 (£3,923). The accumulated fund stood at £81,346 at 31/12/2015. Investments were shown at cost (£67,021) although their market value at 31/12/2015 was £74,843. This had risen to approx. £93k in September 2016. The Executive Committee had approved an increase in both the amount for Travel Bursaries and the donation to the J.C.S.U by £500 each to £4,500 and £4,000 respectively. The Master thanked the Committee for these increases; in particular, the Travel Bursaries had been much appreciated and well used. The meeting agreed to receive the accounts.

Appointment of Auditor

The meeting **agreed** to appoint N J Mitchell F.C.A. for 2016.

Annual Dinner Arrangements for 2017

The Honorary Secretary announced that plans were under active consideration for the 2017 Annual Dinner to take place at The Mansion House on 30 September 2017, thanks to the invitation of the incoming Lord Mayor, Dr Andrew Parmley (1983). If, for any reason these plans did not come to fruition, the Annual Dinner would revert to College on Saturday 23 September 2017 (the University Alumni weekend). The final details would be circulated in Jesuan News in April 2017 and tickets would go on sale in May 2017. The Secretary said that the Committee had established a small planning group to build on the very successful Mansion House dinner in 2012. Several members commented that, while they would appreciate the opportunity to bring more than one guest (up to an agreed limit) this should not be at the expense of Jesuans who wanted to attend – in 2012, tickets sold out very quickly and some Jesuans had missed out on what proved to be a very memorable occasion (and a record attendance for a Mansion House dinner). The Secretary said that there might also be an opportunity for some sponsorship to help keep down the costs – those interested should contact the Development Office in the first instance. The Guest of Honour for the next Dinner in College (either 2017 or 2018) would probably be Peter Frankopan (1990).

Election of Officers

The meeting **agreed** to elect for one year Adrian Greenwood as Honorary Secretary, Tom Slator as Honorary Treasurer and Mark Hayes as Dinner Secretary.

Executive Committee

The meeting **agreed** to elect the following as Members of the Executive Committee to serve for 4 years in succession to those retiring by rotation: Kay Ashton (1982), Heather Cordell (1987), Omaid Hiwaizi (1987) and Craig Botham (2006). They would serve until the AGM in 2020. The Master thanked those who were standing down after their 4 year term of office.

Any Other Business

The Honorary Secretary encouraged those present to attend (a) the Drinks Reception to be held at The Oyster Shed, on the riverside near to Cannon Street station on 1 November 2016, for which tickets were already on sale (b) the Spring Dinner at the Oxford and Cambridge Club on 22 April 2017 and (c) the Buffet Lunch to be held in the Fellows' Garden on 17 June 2017. It was well suited to family parties as there was no limit on the number of guests. The event also coincides with the last day of the May Races.

Date of next year's AGM

Either Saturday 30 September at The Mansion House or 23 September in College – either way, before the Annual Dinner – see above. The University Alumni weekend would take place on September 22-24.

Reports of JCCS Events 2015-2016

JCCS London Dinner 9 April 2016

The JCCS London Dinner took place in the Princess Marie Louise Room at The Oxford & Cambridge Club and was attended by 47 Jesuans and guests.

JCCS Buffet Lunch 11 June 2016

The 2016 Buffet Lunch was attended by over 60 Jesuans and their families. Many headed to the Paddock afterwards to watch the last day of the Races.

JCCS Annual Dinner 24 September 2016

Following the Society's AGM, the Annual Dinner took place in Hall where 122 members and their guests were present. The Master presided and the Guest of Honour was Liz McMeikan (1981).

JCCS Travel Bursaries

In 2016, JCCS Travel Bursaries totalling £4,500 were awarded to 21 undergraduates and graduates, out of 69 applications.

Forthcoming JCCS Events

22 April 2017

JCCS Spring Dinner in the Princess Marie Louise Room at The Oxford & Cambridge Club

17 June 2017

JCCS Buffet Lunch on Bumps Saturday

30 September 2017

JCCS Annual Dinner and AGM at Mansion House

Guest of Honour Dr Andrew Parmley (1983)

Final details will be published in the April 2017 edition of Jesuan News and tickets will go on sale in May 2017

College Events

‘50 Years On’ Anniversary Lunch 11 November 2015

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 1965 and their spouses to lunch in college on 11 November 2015. The following attended this lunch:

J D Antrich, K Balkow, S J Barton, J V Betts, A Bond, J L Burston, B K Coleman, R E H Cotterill, J S Curtis, A J Dracopoli, J F Drinkwater, T J Ellis, M G Emmison, A H Farley, I Finch, Rev D W Flynn, P K Ford, M Harford-Cross, T C Harris, M D Hendry, M P W Lance, P J Mason, J L Miller, P S Morrell, T R T Morris, E F V Perrott, A Phelan, R B Posey, P A Ray, P W J Rigby, M J Rudkin, J N Rudolph, S M H Shubber, S J Skeates, K M Southern, A Sutton, P L Thompson, R Thornton, R Tillotson, J A Toplis, T D Van Zwanenberg, P Virley, R E Walker, G J White, C C Wilson, C B Woodd, A Youle

‘60 Years On’ Anniversary Lunch 16 November 2015

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 1955 and their spouses to lunch in college on 16 November 2015. The following attended this lunch:

B D Bartlett, J D F Bellamy, D W Cairns, G O J Cooke, F Dickenson, W H Durran, P B M Early, A E Furness, A W Gethin, M F Harcourt Williams, J A Hudson, J A Jefferis, H L K Jones, G N Leah, D Nudds, P J Padley, D M Parr, R F Sainsbury, P J G Stow, R N Straker, W H C Streatfeild, K M Treves-Brown

Reunion Dinner 8 January 2016

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 1990, 1991 and 1992 to dine in college on 8 January 2016. The following attended this dinner::

J N Abley, N M F Archer, J N Baggaley, E M Bailey, J L Ball, C F Barrowcliff, A M Barton, A R Bignell, A Boyd, E A B Cameron, M B Cantor, E E Carling, A N Chandler, P A Chirico, A M Clason, A L Cregeen, C J Cullen, J J Depledge, A M Dewynter, J L Fistein, J P Frith, C L Garner, J C Gibb, A G H Gibson, A J Given, R M K Greenway, S A Greenway, D J Harden, N Hardy, A R Hodgson, L E Jackson, S A Kohalny, A J Lamb, S R MacLennan, Z Mellen, J H Milne, O C F Morley, R Paveley, S K Pettifer, J R Pieters, L Powell, E L Powell, K H Prior, T J Pugh, T Rees, L A Sheerman, R M Smith, J A Walton, J J Watson, T J Webber, A L Wilkinson (1990); S Ahmad, E L Baker, J E Belton, M J Bennett, A J H Berry, C Dodd, P Durrant, C H Fenwick, R J Hanson, N C Hodgson, S M Ingram, L C Jones, A Kay, A P Keane, T B Keith-Roach, E Kolodny, J C Levesque, T H Lewis-Reynier, L M Lieberman, D L Lister, S N Madge, G M McCafferty, K J McLaughlin, K A Mills, K M Morrell, J M H Murphy, C D Naylor, C E Parker, T J Patterson, G J Quail, D M Reid, M D Roberts, M A L Robson, K M Sands, P A H Scholten, R V Seear, S B Shelton, E J Soilleux, S R Stevens, A S M Tromans, A Varma, A C Varney, E K Vest, M G Waghorn, D Warwick, D R Weatherall, S G Wells, A R Whyman, J Wigley, K J Williams, J R Younger, E R Younger (1991); L Barber, E M Bartnovskaya, S Bashford, E J Broad, S F Brown, R J L Cooper, M J M Curry, A K S A Dalmahoy, I A J Edwards, G M Flood, C C Fowkes, S J Fuller, S J Fuller, H V Gibson, S C Hampton, M A Holman, J C Honeybone, N J Hornung, C W K Hudson, R F Hudson, P R Jenoff, J A Jones, O A Lee, M P Lewis, D G Mallison, K P Marsh,

C J McLaughlin, H L Miles, V K Moore, M O'Neil, S D E Park, M R Parker, D R Pederzolli, J N Penman, J A F Purchas, R D Rawlings, C L Rees, S L Rumsby, T E Samuel, E C Seaward, L Sieh, K L Slowgrove, M R Smith, G E Smye, R N Soldan, L Spanswick, R L Strachan, G P L Thomas, W J Thomas, F Tinnion, J G M Traynor, S P Walcot, M J Williamson, K A Wood, D M Yates (1992); J Cruz (1994)

Glanville Williams Society Reception 9 March 2016

The fifteenth Glanville Williams Society Reception was held in Clifford Chance London on 9 March 2016. The following Jesuans connected with Law attended the event:

A J H Weber (1953); J G Ross Martyn (1962); R G Toulson (1964); S A Hockman (1966); R M Jackson, D Turner (1967); E J W Houghton (1970); A R C Kershaw (1971); S Irwin (1972); A R Kennon, C K Roberts (1974); D J Moss (1975); D N Taylor (1977); A J Forryan (1978); P J Barratt (1981); D V Gibbs (1984); I J McDonald (1985); R B Ulph (1986); P E S Barber (1988); A Kay (1991); M R Parker, W J Thomas (1992); S M Brain, R J M d'Arjuzon, A J Evans (1995); M E Bays, K M S Burns, H L d'Arjuzon, I M Maxwell, J J McNae, R S Moretto (1996); J C Lloyd (1997); C M Byers, A E Semprini, E C Woollcott (1998); O P Markham (1999); M J Collis, S T Jackson, A M V Jeffrey (2000); O J Elgie, S L Williams (2001); I S Blaney, J G Macpherson (2002); M D Grégoire, N E Hall, J P S Newman (2005); L A McAlister, M A Thorne (2006); E E Cridland, E J Denny (2010); M Wong (2011); H Jackson, F S Petersen (2012); E Battison, S Elhabbal, H J Packer (2013); E S Axelrod, Y C Chia, B Joseph, J S N Kung, S A Laing, R E J Law, E McDonald, R Preston, E C Walker (2014); A Burnett, C Chan, M J Cleaver, C P Devlin, N Dwivedi, D Engelschman, A D James-Martin, S V Lloyd, C A McDonald, A C Roe, D S Smith, I Teodosio Palma Felizardo, H J Whitehouse (2015)

Reunion Dinner 18 March 2016

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 2000, 2001 and 2002 to dine in college on 18 March 2016. The following attended this dinner:

N G Aspinall, S S Baker, R D Brass, D E Cannie, A R Cary, M J Collis, T H J Craven, F A I Craven, L I Davies, K L de Wit, M A Fewster, S J Fine, E E Foote, J C Gillick, T S Graham, M K Hawcroft, S J Hollander, L J Hulbert, A R Hurrell, A M V Jeffrey, B J O Jones, N P H King, J R Lynas, M A Mailer, L K Mitchell, R A Norris, R L O'Malley, A E Rogers, K A Schönau, H L Service, A B Stone, M Weber, A J Wills, H V Woodcock (2000); F C S Barrigan, B Benfold, K E Benfold, V E Bennett, E R Berger, D P Burgess, S J Day, V A Driver, S E Dutton, N Faccini, H C Fenton, F B R Fitzherbert, R P Foulkes, J M Franklin, J Fukuta, S L Gick, H Gorst-Williams, J M Gyles, V E Gyles, R C Hegarty, E F Hitchcock, S J Hitchcock, F Hobson, H J Hope, A M Horsewood, R N O Hulbert, D L Ingall, M I Jones, T B Kelly, S R King, A J M Lee, L M A Linden, L S C Lok, K Maddison, N C L Marven, M Mileeva, A L Mullen, N R Shelmerdine, J Sosabowski, T Surendranathan, W R Tennant, V K Threlfell, H Thronicker, M F J Tolhurst-Cleaver, R W Turney, M S Varughese, A Velamati, S L Williams, B K Yeap, J A Young (2001); V A Armstrong, O Bampfylde, D W A Barrett, I S Blaney, E S Buckley, R J Buxton, R W S Curling, J G H Davies, R H Davis, R J Dimmock, C A Dobson, M J Dolman, J E Falvey, L N Foulkes, K L Freeman-Smith, A J Gabriel, C A Greenwood, O T Henricson-Bell, P Herron, J B Hopkins, T C Hopkins, R N Jermy, E J Lane, B D Maddox, D S Mardell, E J Masheder, L A McAdam, H F Murison, E Neeson,

C K O'Neill, C P O'Rourke, N Rasiah, S J Richardson, S R Richardson, C C Sawyer, N L Seeber, C T Singleton, G Stanning, T A Swain, S R Thorp, E C Y U M Westlake, D G Williams (2002)

MA Dinner 1 April 2016

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 2009 to dine in College on Friday 1 April prior to their MA ceremony the next day. The following attended this dinner:

A P S Lawrence, C F J S Macgilchrist (2008); K Agbontean, J R Ansell, I Apampa, S Ashcroft, R Ashworth, L T Axinte, A A Azizi, Ms R A Bailey, M Barr, A Beetschen, P Blenkharn, S P Bray, N N Bryan-Quamina, R Burns, C Chambon, R Chapman, A Coburn, G Cook, R Coverdale, P Cowan, P Crook, C Daruwalla, F Davies, S C Eddison, K A Elliott, A A Fairhurst, T M Finegan, J A Forbes, D Futers, A F N Gilchrist, A Gordon, O D Graham, S Graham, S V Grant, C Hannaby, O F Harris, L E K Higgle, T R Hill, T C Hodgson, D Hoehn, P A Hoyes, M E Jackson, R M Johnson, B Jones, O S Jones, S Joseph, P Juggins, E Kendrick, H J King, S Koya, G Krell, M Lampitt, M Laurenson, J A Lofthouse, G E Longson, Ms L L MacLean, M Marcuson, D P Marron, A McCracken, K L McMenamin, C E J McMurran, D H Meads, M O'Connor, C Orphanides, L A Parkman, C I Pavlou, M R Penny, A Perros, B Peters, E Pope, A Quinn, R E Ramagge, O Rees, A T P Rider, L S Robinson, D M Rose, K A Rouse, S Sakhrani, K L Sandford, J R Sawyer, M C Simpson, H V M Smith, M A Smith, M T Smith, M Southall, E Spelman, J Stacey, K Steval, L Stevens, C L Stokowska, B W H Strak, T Tomouk, G J A Troup, S Vose, M D Wagner, R Wang, L R A Watson, D Wilkinson, A Wood

Anniversary Dinner 25 June 2016

The Master and Fellows invited those who matriculated in 1976, 1986, 1996 and 2006 to dine in college on 27 June 2015 to mark their 10th, 20th, 30th and 40th anniversary. The following attended this dinner:

P A Bense, R J Butter, J K G Coad, W O A Coales, R A Collins, A R D'Arcy, R E Davies, C A Farrell, C M Fennell, N A Fleck, J C Foy, S M Gordon, N J W Hartley, M P Hayes, N Hopkinson, M Joannes, S G Leegood, B A K Rider, S P Tibble, S P Trussler (1976); S R Anderson, D R Bancroft, M A Barker, J P Barton, T A Darnton, M Z de Csilléry, M R Hallmark, A N Hughes, S Lamont, S C Lovell-Jones, C C Lundie, J D J McCabe, L A McCabe, K A Mosedale, M E Oxland, M J Page, A G A Ranawake, J A Sasse, S E J Sasse, J C Sige, M K Smith, W P Twidale, R B Ulph, T R N Walker, S J Wimhurst (1986); P K de Csilléry (1987); R J M d'Arjuzon, N P Fetto (1995); L E Berry, K M Birks, M G Boyes, J W Briggs, B Burston, R E Chihambakwe, Ms S L Clarke, H E Coates, D K M Conely, L G Daniels, H L d'Arjuzon, J M L Davidson, C C Duff, H K V Fetto, L S Gillies, S J Gray, M H E Grayson, L C Grimshaw, J Hilton, A Hollingsworth, D L Horner, A R Horner, C E Hughes Béguet, T A Jammers, R J Kastein, G H Kirk, S J Lewin, R S Moretto, R L Olney, E C W Pain, J Patel, J E Rees, N R Sayle Smith, K E Self, N Sinha, M H Swanborough, A L Taylor, L A Taylor, L J Treneer, J L Whittaker, T F B Wilson (1996); S Abhyankar, C G Botham, L J Britton, G L Colman, N J Darling, H C R Donati, E S Druckman, J R Feldman, Y Gao, E K Knott, V K Lai, C Langley, T H S Laskey, A J Leach, L J Lindley, R J Martin, Ms L A McAlister, H M T McGrath, T F H McIlveen, D C Millican, T D T Möst, S Murugesu, K J Needham, M P Norris, N E P Petty, R M R Scott, K A Smith, S J Tanner, M A Thorne, D J Wakerley, J M Whybrew, C E Wilkerson (2006) ¶

College History



Richard Bancroft, Tutor 1569-85; Bishop of London 1595; Archbishop of Canterbury 1604

Creating a Protestant College 1559-1589

Peter Glazebrook

On the day in November 1558 when both the Queen of England, Mary I, and the archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Reginald Pole, died in an influenza epidemic, and the terminal decline of medieval, catholic, England – and medieval catholic Cambridge – finally set in, Jesus College was without a Master. Dr John Fuller, who was also the Chancellor – the principal judge of the diocese – after being ill for eight months,¹ had died on 30 July, probably a victim of the same epidemic. He left the College in his will the Cambridgeshire manor of Graveley to endow four fellowships. It was the largest benefaction it had yet received, or would for more than a hundred years receive. Two of the Fellows had also been ill, each for ten or eleven weeks,² and a senior Perendarint (Fellow-Commoner) was to die five months later. The bishop of Ely, Thomas Thirlby, in whose hands lay the appointment of a new Master did, however, survive. One of the government's most senior diplomats, he had been in France negotiating the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, its signature celebrated by a bonfire in the College.³ In January 1559 – before work on shaping a protestant church and a protestant Cambridge that had been begun while the young Edward VI reigned was resumed – he filled the two offices Fuller had held, appointing Thomas Redman to be Master and Edward Gascoyne to be Chancellor. In April he voted against the new Act of Uniformity (as he had against its predecessor in 1549 when he was the first, and only bishop of Westminster), and he subsequently refused to subscribe to the Act of Supremacy. He was, as consequence, deprived of his see in July, and spent the rest of his life (he died in 1570) either in the Tower or under house arrest at Lambeth Palace.

The new Master had since 1546, the year he took his MA, been one of the founding Fellows of Trinity, the new college formed by amalgamating King's Hall and Michaelhouse. In 1554 Redman had obtained his BD and since then became one of the Bishop's chaplains, also obtaining three livings including one (Teversham) just outside Cambridge which was in the Bishop's gift. Thirlby must have known him well, as he probably did Gascoyne, who had acted as Fuller's deputy Chancellor during his illness.

Redman's tenure as Master was brief. Like his bishop he refused to conform to the new ecclesiastical regime and was accordingly deprived of the mastership in February 1560 and sent into internal exile in the North, returning to his native village, Thornton-in-Wansdale in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where he lived to a ripe of old age (he was still alive in 1598). He may have continued, as many a Marian priest did, to minister quietly and unobtrusively to those – and there were many in the West Riding⁴ – who preferred the old religious ways to the new. He left behind him in Cambridge nine or ten Fellows, all but one of whom had been elected while Mary had reigned.

The new bishop, Richard Coxe, who had come from Oxford, where he had been both Christ Church's first Dean and Vice-Chancellor, via protestant exile in Frankfurt, replaced Redman with Gascoyne. The Chancellor may have been intended to be only a temporary stop-gap, for Coxe was heavily involved in London in the new government's reorganization of the Church. But whether or not, he soon came to see that Gascoyne was not the person to take a lead in implementing the protestant programme for the University and its colleges that the Queen's Visitors had recently proclaimed. A sound enough church lawyer, as his LL.D. attested, and an efficient and energetic diocesan administrator, Gascoyne had worked under Norwich's two Marian bishops to induce Norfolk's many protestants to return to the practices and beliefs of their forefathers, and to make martyrs of some of those who stubbornly refused to do so. He was not, therefore, an obvious person to preside over a college whose function was now to be the education and training of the much needed 'godly ministers' of the Word.⁵ The disbanding of the preaching orders of friars had left many empty pulpits.

The Master of Trinity was soon suggesting one of his own Fellows (Francis Newton) as a more suitable Master of Jesus,⁶ while the Bishop himself was in 1562 telling the Privy Council that "Master Edward Gascoyne . . . is a Deacon, does not reside (at Ely, where he is a prebendary) but in Cambridge where he lives; is LL.D., not qualified for preaching nor has any special licence for it, nor

does he keep hospitality there [*semble* Ely]”. Gascoyne resigned the mastership, becoming the bishop’s Vicar-General instead and retaining his other diocesan offices for which legal and administrative, but not preaching skills (or priest’s orders), were needed and, as a side line, negotiating exchanges and leases of former monastic property now owned by colleges.⁷ His replacement as Master was, however, not from Trinity but from St John’s. John Lakin, a theologian, had, since the expiry of his fellowship there in 1560, been living in Jesus while serving two local parishes (Duxford and Impington). But his appointment did not end the bishop’s problems, for he died within thirteen months, in July 1563. Coxe was more fortunate in his next choice – the College’s fourth Master in five years.

Thomas Ithell, who had been a Fellow of Magdalene, was, like so many of his predecessors, a church lawyer. This should not surprise us. There was no separate office of Bursar, responsibility for the College’s property and finances lay on the Master. Ithell remained Master until his death sixteen years later in 1579, succeeding after two decades of change and uncertainty in setting the College on a firm basis. He became an influential figure in the University and the diocese trusted (notwithstanding having a brother a seminary priest),⁸ by his bishop and the government, and was appropriately rewarded with benefices and other offices. He had been a Proctor in Convocation in 1562 and took his LL.D. in 1563. He was already Gascoyne’s deputy (commissary) as diocesan chancellor and was to succeed him in that office, in which he showed himself “an exceptionally efficient administrator”,⁹ in 1565. He sometimes held his consistory court in Jesus Chapel, which he also often used for the examination of ordinands, a responsibility shared with the archdeacon and, not infrequently, other lawyer Fellows of Jesus.¹⁰ He was one of the Royal Visitors of the University in 1570 and the draftsmen of the statutes they imposed (which remained in force until the middle of the nineteenth century). These effected a constitutional revolution in both the University and the colleges. The Regent House (composed of recent MAs) was replaced as the University’s governing body by the much smaller Caput of the Senate dominated by heads of colleges – a change that provoked widespread opposition in which at least six of the Jesus Fellows and Perendarinants joined. In the colleges Masters were given a veto on all elections to fellowships and scholarships, and on grants and leases of college estates.¹¹ Ithell

was later, as one of its Royal Visitors, to redraft the statutes of a troubled St John’s and, having for long handled much of the University’s legal business, he became its Commissary, its senior active judge.

* * *

That the new church settlement would be protestant in character was not in doubt for the Queen was protestant by both birth and education, but its precise form – somewhere between Henrician and Calvinist – was not immediately apparent. In his will written while the parliamentary debate on the Act of Uniformity was in progress the College’s oldest resident, who had been a Fellow of Pembroke during Edward VI’s reign and Rysley Reader in Divinity during Mary’s, had asked to be buried in Chapel “with masse or other prayers as the Church shall appointe to be songe or saide”.¹² And it was in the Chapel that change was soon to be seen.

Ever since the College’s foundation – save for four years (1549-53) during Edward’s short reign – Masses had been celebrated daily and with additional solemnity on all Sundays, the many saints’ days, and on the anniversaries and month-days of those for whom its chantries had been established. By contrast, though Mattins and Evensong (in Cranmer’s abridged, English form) continued to be said daily, Holy Communion was now to take place only two or three times a year – initially at Christmas and Easter and, after 1568, at Whitsun too – at a wooden table bought for seven shillings. So whereas in 1557-58 the bills for communion wine came to five shillings and for wax and candles to £1. 4s. 7d., in 1559-60 only 10d and six shillings, respectively, was spent, although wine was now required for all communicants. In 1561 the cost of bread and wine used in Chapel fell to 4d.¹³ In 1557 30 shillings (as much as a Fellow’s stipend for nine months) had been spent on two copes and, in 1558, £4. 19s. 11½d paid for various Chapel items, and a statue (or picture) of St Christopher carrying the boy Jesus had been installed.¹⁴ Now a board with a printed text of the Ten Commandments was set up,¹⁵ and new psalters were got from London, as was “a bible in ye great volume”.¹⁶ A termly sermon commending the College’s benefactors and urging everyone to make good use of the opportunities given them replaced the (in protestant eyes) ‘superstitious’ requiem Masses which their benefactors had been promised.¹⁷ The organ lay unused – a sign of advancing Calvinism – and eventually, in 1582,

was sold: its three pipes, weighing 5 lbs, fetched 2s. 6d. as scrap metal, and its case was bought for 6s. 8d. by a Fellow who could remember the organ being played;¹⁸ it must have been a handsome piece of furniture. Meanwhile a damaged chalice had been exchanged for two silver-gilt salts for use in Hall.¹⁹ In 1570 the Royal Visitors were to increase the number of services of Holy Communion that colleges should celebrate from three to four a year. They were, however, to be on the first day of each term, thus cutting another link with the festivals of the medieval (and earlier) church.²⁰

But there were other traces of the Catholic past still remaining. In 1575 the Heralds came to Cambridge and at Jesus, as at Corpus and at Trinity, they replaced arms bearing traditional religious symbols by new, essentially secular, ones. The Five Wounds of Jesus no longer seemed appropriate: they had been displayed on the banners of the rebels in the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536, in the Western Rising in 1549, and in that of the Northern Earls in 1569. A new design combining John Alcock's cockerel heads with Ely diocese's – Queen (Saint) Ethelreda's – crowns took their place. The Heralds charged £3. 6s. 8d. for their services,²¹ so it is not, perhaps, surprising that the College did not go to the expense of



The College seal

having a new seal made but went on using its old one, as it still does.

* * *

In September 1559 when the Queen's Visitors came to Cambridge charged with adapting the statutes of the University and its colleges to the new church settlement, the changes they imposed at Jesus differed only a little from those made by their predecessors in 1549 which there had been



Grant of Arms 1575

scant opportunity to put into effect. For soon after Mary succeeded her half-brother in 1553 she had revoked all the university and college statutes made in 1549 and had directed the two universities and their colleges to comply with those that had been in force at her father's death in 1547. The 1559 Visitors did, however, increase the numbers of Fellows (graduate students) that the College had in 1549 been required to maintain from its endowments – including those that had previously supported chantry priests, chorister and choristers – from twelve to sixteen, and the number of undergraduate Scholars from eight to fifteen.²²

Furthermore, since “study of the civil laws is necessary in the State” four of the sixteen Fellows (rather than one of the twelve) should, the Visitors decreed, devote themselves to it.²³ In 1549 the Lord Protector (the Duke of Somerset) had, for the same reason, proposed that Trinity Hall, Clare Hall and St Nicholas's Hostel should be merged into a single college for students of the civil law, but nothing had been done before he fell from power later that year. Somerset's failed plan may, therefore, have been in the Visitors' minds when, ten years later, and as a second best, they imposed this change at Jesus.²⁴ It was a distinct reversal of the priorities of its founders. Bishops Alcock and West had both thought that the Church had too many lawyers and too few theologians. The change did, however, allow three of the Marian Fellows²⁵ to reinvent themselves as lawyers and so avoid some of the difficulties they might have had in expounding new theological doctrines. There would, for at least the next twenty-five years, be plenty of work for them in the University and diocesan courts in Cambridge.²⁶

The other Fellows, once they had completed the MA course were, like their predecessors, to study theology, though only six of the twelve at any one time had to be in priest's orders, for there were no longer chantries to be served. The courses for the BD and DD were, however, lengthy (five years for the BD, another seven for the DD) and Fellows had often secured a parish or cathedral appointment, vacating their fellowships, before they had completed them and obtained these degrees. So, conscious, as the Visitors were, of an acute shortage of learned and godly clergy – too many parsons were not up to preaching and had to be confined to reading the printed *Homilies* to their congregations²⁷ – they balanced their provision for four lawyer Fellows with one that allowed four of the theologians to combine their

fellowships with parochial benefices lying within twenty miles – riding distance – of Cambridge and having an annual income of less than £20. Believing, moreover, that the University had too many divinity professorships and that two – the Regius and the Lady Margaret – would be quite enough (the more there were the greater the risk of differing theological opinions giving rise to contending religious parties, which was the last thing they and the government wanted²⁸) they suppressed the Rysley readership (once held by Cranmer) which was vacant after the death of its holder.²⁹ Its endowment, vested in the College, was now to be shared among those four Fellows, thereby encouraging them to remain in Cambridge pursuing their theological studies and, in order to disseminate the Gospel more widely, honing their preaching skills not only in their parishes but also in the University Church and the College Chapel.³⁰

The Visitors' scheme may not have worked quite as they had hoped, but it certainly had enduring consequences, not wholly beneficial, for both the College and the nine local parishes where, thanks largely to Queen Mary and Bishop Thirlby, it had the right to appoint the parson. These parishes were left for long periods without resident incumbents, their Sunday services, baptisms, weddings and funerals frequently taken on their behalf by non-resident curates – typically recently ordained, and so inexperienced, younger Fellows. They “gallop from place to place and trot from parish to parish”, as one early seventeenth-century critic complained.³¹ Yet there was no inducement, as there was at Trinity, St John's, Corpus and Queens', and as the puritan founders of Emmanuel and Sidney were later to supply, for them to work for and obtain the higher degrees, and thus help meet the huge national need for learned clergy.³²

These two changes thus provided half of the Fellows (the four theologians and the four lawyers) with an alternative to leaving Cambridge for a benefice or some other employment. They now had the chance – and all the Fellows the prospect – so long as they remained unmarried of earning an adequate income while retaining their Fellowships. Three of the first four lawyer-Fellows took it, remaining Fellows until their deaths in 1585, 1599 and 1609, after tenures of, respectively, 29, 44 and 53 years.³³ Of the theologians elected during the 1560s and 1570s one was a Fellow for 15 years, and two for 10 years, while among the twelve elected in the 1580s, one held his fellowship for 18 years, others for 14 (two) and 12 years, the average tenure rising from 7 years in the 1570s to

10 in the 1580s. As a consequence, not only were there to be fewer vacancies for promising young graduates, but fellowships ceased to be graduate studentships and became, in effect, benefits for bachelors.

Two further developments were to reinforce this change in the character of fellowships. The first (of which more in a moment) was the greatly increased opportunities that were emerging for Fellows to earn fees for acting as tutors to students from better-off families.³⁴ The second was the adoption by most, if not all, Oxbridge colleges before the century was out of the practice, copied from that of cathedral chapters, of each year dividing a college's surplus income, after its statutory outgoings had been met, between its Master and Fellows. At Jesus the division eventually came to be into twenty parts: two for the Master, one for each Fellow, and the remaining two for a reserve fund, later known as 'dead college'. Though the size of these payments ('dividends') inevitably varied from year to year, they were large enough sufficiently often to make a fellowship something worth holding on to for as long as possible.³⁵

* * *

Requiring this poorly endowed College to maintain sixteen Fellows and fifteen Scholars was more easily said than done. Suitable candidates had to be found, as had the money to pay for them. Not all the bequests on which the Visitors had based their plans – notably those of Dr Reston (Master 1546-1551) for one fellowship and seven scholarships, and Dr Fuller for four fellowships (though not of the sort the Visitors envisaged) – had yet been received,³⁶ and not all the accounting problems left behind by Edmund Peyrpointe (Master 1551-1556) had been resolved.³⁷ When Ithell became Master in 1563 there were still only eleven Fellows, all of whom (along with four students) contributed verses to the volume the University presented the Queen when she visited Cambridge in August 1564.³⁸ The full complement of sixteen was not achieved until 1567. Seven of these eleven had been elected in Mary's reign. Of the four lawyers one had been elected as such,³⁹ the others having, as has been seen,⁴⁰ taken advantage of the Visitors' increased provision for lawyer Fellows. One of the Marian theologians remained,⁴¹ and six new graduates, also putative theologians,⁴² had taken the places of those who had, for reasons no longer discoverable, left the College in 1560-61: perhaps they did not see themselves as preachers of the

Word in the new church settlement.

Of the eleven new Fellows elected in the first decade of the new reign only five were to become parochial clergy, two of them (with BDs) rising to be archdeacons,⁴³ another (with a DD) to be a bishop.⁴⁴ Three left to practise medicine, and three pursued legal careers, one of them (lucratively) as a judge in Ireland.⁴⁵ But these were, to repeat, still early days: not only was the future shrouded in more than its usual uncertainty, but thoughtful men needed time to make up their own minds as to exactly what it was that they believed.

In the last decade (1570-9) of Ithell's mastership five among the sixteen new Fellows had brief tenures (not more than four years), one ended by death. Nothing else is known about them. It seems, however, to have been understood that a Fellow elected before he was qualified for the MA, or before he had reached the canonical age for ordination (23 for a deacon, 24 for a priest) was allowed two or three years' grace in which to decide whether he wished to follow a clerical career.⁴⁶ If he decided not to, he would resign – unless, of course, he wanted to be a church lawyer and a law fellowship was, or was expected shortly to become, available. And two of the sixteen did in fact fill such vacancies.⁴⁷

All the others were ordained and six earned BDs and two DDs. Seven had careers as parish clergymen. One of them, the future puritan patriarch John Dod, initially at least, a controversial and contentious figure, became one of a handful of seventeenth-century puritan leaders with national standing.⁴⁸ Of the remaining two, one became Archbishop Whitgift's secretary, assisting him and Richard Bancroft (for long a



John Dod (1572, F. 1578-85)

tutor at Jesus with many pupils and soon to be bishop of London), in their campaign to eradicate puritanism in the church.⁴⁹ The other, John Duport, was after holding several parochial and cathedral appointments to return to Jesus in 1590 as Master, and be one of three Jesuans involved in producing the King James version of the Bible.

Ithell's immediate successor as Master in 1579 was John Bell, a Fellow of Peterhouse during Mary's reign, and subsequently, like Lakyn, the incumbent of two local parishes (Fulbourn and Fen Ditton). Since 1566 he had been a canon of Ely, but he remained active in the University, obtaining his DD in 1575. He may have lived at Jesus as a Perendarian: he was, with Bancroft, a witness of Ithell's will. During his mastership twelve Fellows were elected. Only seven were Jesuans (in the 1570s there had been fourteen Jesuans out of sixteen) and just one had come to Cambridge as a Sizar (in the 1560s there had been five out of eleven), an indication, perhaps, of that increasing gentrification of the universities detected by some historians. (One of this group inherited the family estate at Barrington near Cambridge on his elder brother's death and left to join the ranks of the country gentry).⁵⁰ Eight of the twelve Fellows were ordained, and five obtained the BD, a higher proportion than in previous decades.⁵¹ One became an archdeacon, while Archbishop Whitgift found another secretary among them.⁵² The other six had to be content with parochial appointments, one, or perhaps two, combining their incumbencies of local parishes with being tutors to undergraduates⁵³ (of whom more shortly). They had held their fellowships for rather longer than their immediate predecessors (for an average of ten years rather than the seven of the 1570s group), so there were fewer fellowships for promising new graduates, a sign, too, that there were fewer vacant parishes needing parsons.⁵⁴

* * *

Radical change was not confined to the Chapel and to the nature of fellowships. The College had always had some members who had not, and might never, obtain a degree. There had been the six choristers and choirmen – replaced with eight Scholars by the 1549 Visitors – and there were still Sizars. Every Fellow was entitled to have a young lad living in his chamber to do chores and run errands, including collecting their daily sizings (bread and beer) from the buttery, hence their name. Jesus, like most Cambridge and Oxford colleges, had been, essentially, a small community

of graduates. It was now to become – 1564 seems to be the critical year – and ever after to continue as one in which undergraduates were the numerically dominant group.

Until the late 1540s most Cambridge undergraduates had lived, studied and received some teaching not in a college (or, prior to their dissolution, one of the town's five religious houses whose sites now lay waiting recolonisation) but in a hall or hostel, unendowed establishments run as businesses by MAs licensed by the University. Garret Hostel Lane still commemorates one of them. The sharp decline in the number of students in Cambridge in the unsettled years between the late 1530s and the early 1550s had, however, led to many of the hostels ceasing to be financially viable and closing. The University's 1544 matriculation statute having required all undergraduates to live in either a hostel or a College under the care of an MA who would be responsible for their behaviour and their studies, parents, guardians and patrons increasingly looked therefore to the colleges to accommodate them and to provide the requisite oversight.⁵⁵ And colleges came to see in undergraduates a way of boosting their straitened finances and of providing a larger pool, not confined to Sizars, from which Scholars – potential Fellows could be recruited.⁵⁶

Only 61 undergraduates – twelve of them Sizars – are recorded as having been admitted to the College during the first five years (1559-63) of the new regime, out of these sixty-one only ten (two of them Sizars) got so far as the BA and were ordained. But with Ithell's arrival numbers quickly rose. In 1564, as a result of what must have been a vigorous recruiting drive, 44 new students are recorded, a huge numerical increase, even if they included some whose matriculation had been delayed. In the remaining fifteen years of his mastership, there was an annual average of 24, producing a resident student body of about sixty, though in some years it may have been larger.⁵⁷ More forms were needed in Chapel for them to sit on.⁵⁸ Of a total of 400 students admitted during Ithell's mastership just over 160 (two in every five) obtained the BA and 125 are known to have been ordained. Staying as they did for four or more years the number of these, the graduating students, may give a better indication of the College community than the more commonly cited totals of those admitted.

There were several reasons for what to us seems a high rate of attrition. Some students will have come for a year or two, even just for a term

or two, without any intention of staying long enough to obtain a degree, a qualification of value only for those intending a career in the church or as a church lawyer. Their parents would have hoped that a spell in Cambridge would put a finish on their schooling and enlarge their social skills and contacts. A small but steady stream were on their way to the inns-of-court in London, some to train as lawyers, others in the hope of securing one of the increasing number of jobs in government service. There will, too, have been those who intended to, or whose parents wished them to, seek ordination, who had decided that life as a clergyman was, after all, not for them. And yet others may have left for financial reasons having failed to obtain a scholarship, or because the course proved too difficult, their places taken by students who had moved from other colleges. Richard Robinson, the first person to be recorded as a Scholar had gone to Trinity in 1565; by 1568 he was a Scholar at Jesus, and in 1575 became a Fellow.⁵⁹ Someone who had attended, but not graduated from, a university was, however, deemed *literatus* and, as such, qualified to be a schoolmaster.

During Bell's mastership (1579-89) student admissions fell by nearly a third, as they did in most colleges: a reflection both of the depressed state of the national economy and of how, after twenty years of the new church settlement, there were fewer parishes – at least in the south of England – waiting for a graduate parson. Almost half of those admitted stayed long enough to graduate, a third proceeded to ordination. These were somewhat higher proportions than under Ithell, with little difference between those entering as Sizars and as Pensioners. The graduates included Robert Cotton (1581), the most remarkable scholar to emerge from the College in these years, all the more notable for having come from a local family of landed gentry, gone on to an inn-of-court, and been heavily involved in Jacobean politics. At his death he was to be eulogized as “this worthy repairer of eating-times ruins, this PHILADELPHUS, in preserving old monuments and ancient records, this treasury, this store-house of antiquities”.⁶⁰ He left a library of more than 800 medieval manuscripts that was later to be bought for the nation, having in his lifetime made it freely available to scholars, both English and continental.

* * *

With so many students, formal arrangements for overseeing their finances, their behaviour, and



Sir Robert Cotton (1581)

their studies, were needed. The College's first statutes had, naturally enough, been silent on the point. But by 1549 a provision reflecting the University's 1544 matriculation statute had been added, requiring

“that if a Commoner admitted to Commons have not attained his twentieth year he is to have to look after him a discreet man to be appointed at the Master's discretion (or in his absence the President's) to be responsible for his behaviour and to be answerable in all respects for him in accordance with our statutes”.⁶¹

This remained, until the nineteenth-century's reform, the only basis for what was to become the all-important role of tutor. Sizars and Scholars did not need tutors, for receiving as they did free board and lodging they would not run up large college bills. And a tutor did not need to be a Fellow. Holding no college office, the Fellows had no say in his appointment as they did for the Dean and the Steward. Until well into the eighteenth century there were many instances of a Fellow being tutor to no more than one or two undergraduates, often younger relatives or the sons of neighbours or friends at home. Sometimes the Master himself had pupils.

Responsibility for most of the commoners (pensioners), however, lay with just three or, occasionally, four tutors nominated by the Master. During Ithell's time four men – all of them lawyers, but only two of them Fellows – had substantial numbers of pupils. Robert Landesdale had been elected a Fellow in 1556 and lived until 1609 when he was buried in Chapel, leaving a

bequest to his “pupil and dear friend” John Law (1569), books to the Library, 53s 4d for a silver pot for the Fellows’ table, and 26s 8d for a dinner at his funeral; his “worne apparel” was to go to “poor students”.⁶² He had been both an opponent of the constitutional changes in the University made by the 1570 statutes, and a tenacious defender of its rights at Stourbridge Fair. He was “of high repute” among his pupils, several of whom were to be benefactors of the College. Of the other tutors with more than a handful of pupils, Thomas Legge, who came in 1567 when his fellowship at Trinity expired, was to be Dr Caius’ designated successor as Master of his re-founded college and, on Ithell’s death, the University’s Commissary. When, in 1573, he left Jesus for Caius he took seven of his pupils with him. Richard Swale, a lawyer Fellow, trod in his footsteps. Entering Jesus as a Sizar in 1566, by 1571, he was a Fellow and at the beginning of a distinguished career which took him to Caius in 1577, becoming its President. He served as an ecclesiastical judge before going on to be a Chancery Master (the highest judicial appointment open to a civil lawyer), an MP and be knighted.

The best known and most influential of the Jesus tutors in these years was, however, Richard Bancroft, the future archbishop of Canterbury. Incumbent of a local parish (Teversham), but never a Fellow, he was related to (“a cousin of”) Ithell and, from 1569, his trusted assistant and deputy in both the judicial work of diocese and University, and in examining ordinands. A notable number of Bancroft’s pupils were in due course, and unsurprisingly, to play their parts on the national stage – to their own, and their tutor’s, advantage.

That this first generation of tutors should all have been lawyers working in diocesan and University courts is readily explicable. They were rather older than most Fellows and remained longer in Cambridge – Landesdale for all his long life – earning reputations among, and recommendations as trustworthy guides of their charges from, parents and guardians, for whom the choice of tutor was more important than the choice of college.⁶³ Many of the theologian Fellows, by contrast, would have been younger and seen as likely to leave Cambridge as soon as a suitable benefice came their way. Later, as the number of lawyer-Fellows declined, it would be the parson-Fellows who most often became tutors.

* * *

What, undergraduate teaching was provided by the College in these years is unclear. With the exception of one ill-considered interpolation (also dating from 1549), its statutes catered only for the academic activities of Fellows who were BAs preparing for the MA. University lectures, which undergraduates seeking a degree were required to attend, were still being given, some by Regent Masters (those who had recently taken their MA) and some by salaried readers (professors). Such undergraduates were also required in their third and fourth years to take part in formal public disputations in which a proposition (in which its proponent did not necessarily believe) was maintained so that arguments to disprove it might be advanced by his opponent. And colleges held regular trial-runs or practices, Fridays in term being reserved for them.⁶⁴ All colleges had also been instructed by the 1570 Visitors to put on regular (daily) Greek and Latin lectures. Its Master having been one of them, it may be assumed that Jesus did so. At Corpus undergraduates had, in the 1570s, a full lecture programme (four hours a day) and those at Jesus may – but we do not know – have been similarly well provided for.⁶⁵

The 1570 Visitors, like their predecessors in 1549 and 1559, had also required that the day should begin in Chapel with Morning Prayer at 5a.m., which was to be attended by all in residence who were under 40, the Master and Doctors excepted.⁶⁶ It was to end at 8pm. (winter) or 9p.m. (summer), when the gates were to be locked and the keys taken to the bedchamber of the Master or President.⁶⁷ But although the University’s principal purpose remained the education of future clergy, and although most of them now left Cambridge within a year or two of taking their BA, the University itself offered undergraduates no formal teaching in theology. They were left to pick up sufficient divinity to satisfy their ordaining bishop’s examiners from the weekly University sermons which they were expected to attend, from popular preachers in the town’s churches, and from “common places” – short sermons expounding a scriptural text – that were to be given in Chapel twice a week after Morning Prayer by Fellows and other recent graduates in turn (Doctors again excepted), and from any more formal catechetical lectures that may have been given.⁶⁸ Later, as the parson-Fellows increasingly came to act as tutors, they doubtless took a greater part in the religious formation, and in guiding the reading, of their pupils. But for the most part clergy continued, as they always had, to learn on

the job, though a few went first to live with and learn from such well known parish ministers as John Dod, the former Fellow.

With those of their pupils who had no intention of staying long enough to take a degree, tutors were unconstrained by the demands of the University's curriculum, and had a free hand in guiding their studies in whatever direction might seem likely to be helpful to their future careers.⁶⁹ But all students were expected to attend the College's lectures and practice disputations.⁷⁰ A few lists of recommended reading made by tutors of other colleges survive,⁷¹ though none compiled by tutors at Jesus have yet come to light. But living cheek by jowl with their pupils, as they did, tutors clearly had a strong interest in keeping them fully occupied.

* * *

Fitting anything up to 60 students, plus a dozen or more Fellows and other resident graduates, into the twenty or so rooms on the six Cloister Court and Hall staircases was well-nigh impossible – even in the sixteenth century when (and until late in the seventeenth) multiple, not single, occupancy was the rule. The emergence of a new academic species – the undergraduate Fellow-Commoner – only aggravated matters, for though they rarely stayed longer than a year they expected more space. While most students who paid for their own board and lodging – the Pensioners – ate with the Scholars at their tables in Hall and shared rooms with them, those who came from grander families looked for less crowded living conditions – in rooms with glass casements rather than shutters⁷² – and better food. The College was ready to oblige in return for much higher fees and charges: 20 or 40 shillings, rather than one, on admission, for instance. In return these students were allowed to rent either a room of their own – the third Lord Wharton, who succeeded to his father's title in the year (1573) he spent at Jesus, occupied the chamber that is now the Combination Room – or a cubicle in a Fellow's or graduate's set and to eat at the Fellows' table (hence the designation Fellow-Commoner). There were four among the 44 undergraduates admitted in 1564, another four in 1567 and again in 1568 (including in this latter year, Fulke Greville, courtier, poet, dramatist, benefactor of the University and the College and, most famously, "Friend of Sir Philip Sidney" as the epitaph he composed for himself proudly proclaimed). A further fifty or so (among 470 students) came in the next twenty-five years.⁷³



Sir Fulke Greville (1568)

Something had to give, and it was the free (but under-endowed) grammar school, which the 1559 Visitors had allowed, but not required, the College to continue to maintain, that lost out.⁷⁴ It was closed in 1567-8 to the dismay of the townspeople who had to wait until 1620 before Cambridge again had, thanks to Dr Stephen Perse's bequest, an adequate grammar school. By 1569⁷⁵ the College's schoolroom and dormitory had been converted into six rooms on what are now A and B staircases with, in the roof-space above them, cocklofts (small student rooms), utilizing stone and other materials from the demolished chancel and side-chapel of the nearby St Clement's church which the College had inherited from the nuns.⁷⁶ They were now of no more use than the altars they had been built to house: the nave met all the needs of the congregation which came to hear the sermons of the great Dr Chaderton, a moderate puritan who for fifty years was the parish lecturer and would be Emmanuel's first Master.

It was not only more rooms that were needed. The "common latrine" (so called to distinguish it from the *en suite* arrangements in a few rooms including those of the Master and Schoolmaster in the Gate-Tower) which had served first the nuns and then the small college community was no longer adequate. This latrine – now the supplementary wine-cellars between J and K staircases in Pump Court – had been approached along a covered passage way from the north-east corner of the Dark Entry under the east end of



The 'old latrine' (supplementary wine cellar)

the Hall. The rest of the area now occupied by J staircase was a wood-yard, with a coal-house for the sea-coal which the College had begun to burn.⁷⁷ In 1567-8 a new latrine was built (reusing more of the stone from St Clement's) where, in 1820, K staircase was to be erected. The "old latrine" was not demolished, and in the early 1580s, when J staircase was built (with yet more materials from St Clement's) it was incorporated into it so as to provide the northern rooms on the first and second floors with *en suite* facilities.⁷⁸ And throughout these years, as at many Oxbridge colleges, older rooms were being improved: glass casements were replacing wooden shutters (some of the glass also came from St Clement's), ceilings were being introduced to conceal the joists and floor-boards of the rooms above and provide some insulation, and in the ground-floor rooms compacted earth was giving way to timber flooring.⁷⁹ Graduate Perendinants and Fellows occupied (often with a couple of pupils) the larger first and second-floor rooms in Cloister Court, the former schoolhouse and the new J staircase, with other students sharing the ground-floor rooms and those in the cocklofts.⁸⁰ But the buildings at Cloister Court's south-west corner – from the Outer Chapel to the (Old) Library – appear still to have been only two stories high. There was a ladder (a new one was bought in 1585) from the Cloister's west walk giving access to its roof, to a door to the Master's chamber (above the present Prioress's Room) to the fish-

house used for salt fish), and to another ladder which reached both the roof of the first-floor rooms (also accessed from E staircase) and the Library's southern doorway.⁸¹

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The College's physical setting was still, and until the nineteenth century was to remain, decidedly more rural than urban. Apart from the small settlement half-a-mile away around the ruined priory of the Austin Canons at Barnwell, there was little to be seen but common land, open fields and fen. Like Magdalene it was considered to be too far out of town for the Queen to favour it with a visit when she came to Cambridge in August 1564. Those who did venture so far entered through a wooden gate from a lane rather narrower than the present wide street opposite a newly rebuilt manor house, the home of the College's bailiff who managed its property. The Gate-Tower, and the old school-house adjoining it, were approached along a path called the angiorte with, as now, a garden for the Fellows on the west between lane and school-house. In the 1580s, when, as has been seen, the average tenure of a fellowship was lengthening, that garden gained a bench and a summer-house.⁸² The Gate-Tower gave on to an area (now First Court) known as the "utter court" or "College yard", the latter name giving a clearer indication of its character, which was not far from that of a farmyard. There was a dung hill and many weeds that needed to be removed when distinguished visitors came.⁸³ The kitchen was (as it still is), at its north-east corner, and on the far side (where C and D staircases now are) there were thatched sheds with a pigeon-cote and a hen-house nearby.⁸⁴ There must also have been a fish-pond, though its precise location is uncertain. It may have lain immediately to the north of West Court where new buildings have recently called for unexpected and unusually deep foundations. From this pond, or elsewhere in the Close (the present hockey pitch), which was subject to seasonal flooding, an open drainage ditch (diverted in the 1650s) ran along the line of Second Court's southern path. It was joined by the kitchen drain before passing, worryingly closely, the college well in Pump Court to reach the common latrine. From there it made its way, via another pond in "the great close" (now the cricket pitch) to the wider water-course separating the Close from the town's common (Jesus Green). To the north of that drainage ditch in what is now Second Court, lay the cook's kitchen garden, and

beyond that (where the Waterhouse building now stands), was a paddock.⁸⁵ Buzzards and kites were a serious threat to the smaller livestock that were kept, and jackdaws and moles wreaked havoc in the kitchen garden: the old men who succeeded in killing them were well-rewarded.⁸⁶

And there were worse hazards; it was not all rural idyll. In the autumn of 1573 both fire and plague struck. The fire was in a Fellow's room in the Cloisters, and the College's gates had to be kept closed for nine weeks so as to exclude strangers who might carry infection. Four years later the gates had again to be kept shut for five weeks, while in 1579 there was a large fire on the staircase to the west of the Chapel.

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The social life of this small community continued through most of the year: visits home, if made at all, usually happened in the summer when travelling was easier. It centered on the Hall which was used not only for dining but also for lectures and practice disputations and as a common-room with, in winter, a fire burning sea-coal around which all might gather.⁸⁷ The Christmas holiday season – during which cards (but not dice) might be played there – appears to have stretched beyond Twelfth Night to Candelmas (2 February) when there was a feast. Long winter evenings were relieved by regular concerts given by the Town Waits, a small orchestra of five or so players under the Mayor's patronage. Each year the College paid 6s 8d (equal to a craftsman's weekly wage) for its services.⁸⁸ And in some, possibly many, years there were (improving) Latin plays, directed (and, in at least one case, written) by a Fellow, in which students acted: they were seen as an important academic adjunct, “for the emboldening of their Iunior schollers, to arme them with audacity”.⁸⁹ A stage was erected, usually in Hall though sometimes in Chapel (but not without damage to its windows⁹⁰), a use not prohibited until the promulgation of new Canons Ecclesiastical in 1604.

The Hall had little, if any, wooden paneling but there were cloth hangings which were taken down each spring for cleaning.⁹¹ Only the Master had a chair;⁹² the Fellows and Fellow-Commoners sat on benches like everyone else, though a new table, costing 53s 4d, was bought for them in 1583. There was also a “Parlour” where, as in monasteries and convents, and for similar reasons, important guests might be entertained by the Master and selected Fellows, but there is no clear evidence that there was yet a ‘senior combination



(Centre) *The external door to the Conference Room reached by a stair from the Cloisters*

room’, admission to which would be confined to, or controlled by, the Fellows.⁹³

It is not easy to know what was eaten in Hall or Parlour: salted or dried fish from the two “fish houses”, the one on the Cloister roof, the other in the kitchen itself, seem to have been served frequently as, no doubt, were fresh-water fish too, and pigeons from the college's cote.⁹⁴ Chickens and capons were bought (and fattened) as, with the Fens so near, presumably were geese, ducks and other water-fowl.⁹⁵ A Newmarket warrener contracted for the delivery of a regular supply of rabbits from Michaelmas to Shrovetide.⁹⁶ Pork, too, appeared on the menu: local villagers were paid for bringing – walking – boars to Cambridge.⁹⁷ Beef, it seems, was a luxury, served when there were special guests.⁹⁸

* * *

The overall impression we are left with is that of a college with a distinctive character, no longer a purely ecclesiastical institution, though one still almost as deeply embedded in the local diocese as in the University. In the choice of its Master, the appointment of its Fellows and the review of its annual accounts, it was dependent on the bishop of Ely. With Barnwell Priory no longer available, the diocesan synod met in its Chapel,⁹⁹ and it was closely connected to several local parishes, whose parsons it appointed. Most of its income came from property in the town and surrounding countryside. It had more lawyer Fellows, and those usually the most senior, than most colleges,

and had had a long serving lawyer Master. Its Fellows and other residents may have been interested spectators of the theological controversies that absorbed so much energy and engendered such passions elsewhere in the University, but very few, if any, of them took part in these battles. The College, like most others, had also acquired a substantial body of undergraduate students who were not planning a career in the church, but had come to Cambridge to put a finish on their schooling. All in all, thirty years after the Queen's Visitors had come to Cambridge in 1559 seeking to put the University and its colleges to the service of a protestant church, Jesus could plausibly claim to be doing what they had expected of it.

Only one thing needed for the creation of a fully protestant college was still lacking: a Lodge for the Master. By 1589 it had come to be accepted that, unlike the Fellows and the Perendarins, but like the rest of the clergy, Masters might marry and that, if they did so, they would need houses for their wives, children and servants. The two or three of a college's best rooms – at Jesus, in the gate-tower and the building adjoining it to the east – hitherto allotted to them would no longer suffice. And with married Masters established in their own home and withdrawn from their college's daily domestic, social life the Fellows would come to feel a need for their own Parlour. These changes were, however, an almost inevitable consequence of the nation's new ecclesiastical regime, and they came at Jesus when Dr Bell retired from Cambridge to be Dean of Ely.¹⁰⁰ He was succeeded as Master by Bishop Coxe's son-in-law, John Duport. But that is a story for another occasion.

- 1 During which he was allowed 16d a week for his commons (44s): JCA Audit Book 1558 (henceforth *AB* with the year of the entry). Arthur Gray's notes (JCA, ANT, 3.20) are an invaluable guide to the Audit Books' contents.
- 2 They received 12d a week: *ibid.*
- 3 *ibid.*
- 4 Hugh Aveling, 'The Catholic Recusants of the West Riding of Yorkshire' (1963) *Proc. Leeds Philosophical and Literary Soc.*, vol. x, 191-306, 284.
- 5 Visitors' Injunctions 1559 in Heywood, James (trans.) *Collection of Statutes for the University and Colleges of Cambridge* (London 1840) 324.
- 6 Cal. S.P. Dom. 1547-1580 (London 1856) 186. Newton became Dean of Winchester in 1565.
- 7 J. Strype, *Annals of the Reformation* (London 1824) vol. ii, 125; H.M.C., *Salisbury MSS* vol. ii, 122; CSPD vi, *Addenda* 1547-65, 552.
- 8 UCA, Letters Eliz. Nos 280, 289; *Annual Report* 2011, 162, 165-7.
- 9 Felicity Heal, *The bishops of Ely and the diocese c.1515-*

- 1600 (Cambridge Ph.D. dissertation 1972), 116, 144.
- 10 Rosemary O'Day, *The English Clergy... 1558-1642* (Leicester 1979) 49, 54, 58-9.
- 11 Heywood, 41 (no. 29).
- 12 Richard Edyll. UCA, 29 April 1559.
- 13 *AB* 1561/2.
- 14 *AB* 1558.
- 15 *AB* 1561/2.
- 16 *AB* 1569, 1571/2, 1572/3, 1575, 1579/80.
- 17 Cf. Chap. xviii of 1549/1559 *Statutes* (trans. A.J. Bowen, ed. P.R. Glazebrook [Jesus College 2010] with that in *Earliest Statutes* (1514-15) (ed. A. Gray [Jesus College 1935]).
- 18 *AB* 1582/3.
- 19 *AB* 1561/2.
- 20 Heywood 38 (no. 1).
- 21 *AB* 1574/5.
- 22 *Jesus College 1549/1559 Statutes* cap. xxxviii (i) and (iv).
- 23 *Ibid.* cap. xxxviii (iii).
- 24 Traces of the proposal may be detected in the reference to "divinity" (in contrast to "law") colleges in the Visitors' Injunctions of 1549 (Heywood, p.32) and 1559 (p.319). So Trinity Hall was not, as is often supposed (e.g. by Mark Curtis, *Oxford and Cambridge in Transition 1558-1640* (Oxford 1959) 152), the only Cambridge College to have lawyer Fellows.
- 25 John Johnson (F. 1555-85); Robert Landesdale (F. 1556-1609) and John Randall (F. 1554/5-? 1599).
- 26 Ralph Houlbrooke, *Church Courts and the People during the English Reformation 1520-1570* (Oxford 1979) 16.
- 27 Rosemary O'Day in Wilfred Prest (ed.) *The Professions in Early Modern England* (London 1987), 42; Diarmaid MacCulloch, *The Later Reformation in England and Wales 1547-1603* (2nd ed.) (Basingstoke 2001) 96-98.
- 28 The subject of a theological disputation had to have the prior approval of the Vice-Chancellor and one resident DD or BD: 1559 Injunctions (Heywood 323).
- 29 Note 12 above.
- 30 *1549/1559 Statutes*, cap. xxxviii (v). This was a much more substantial dispensation than that granted to the ordained Fellows of all colleges by both the 1549 and the 1559 Visitors to hold a local living worth not more than 40 marks (£13.6s.8d) along with their fellowships for up to three years: Heywood, 320.
- 31 W. Staughton, *An Assertion for True and Christian Church Policie* (London 1604) 245-6, quoted C. Hill, *Economic Problems of the Church* (Oxford 1956) 227-8.
- 32 F. Stubbs (ed.) *Sir Walter Mildmay's Statutes for Emmanuel College* (Cambridge 1983) 95; Felicity Heal, *Reformation in Britain and Ireland* (Oxford 2003) 430-33.
- 33 Note 26.
- 34 Curtis, 125, 151.
- 35 As early as 1576 the Master of Trinity was complaining to the Chancellor (Burleigh) that it was becoming an "ordinarie practice" for those contemplating resigning their fellowships to seek payment for doing so: James Heywood and Thomas Wright (eds) *Cambridge University Transactions during the Puritan Controversies* (London 1854), vol. I, 96.
- 36 Negotiations about Reston's bequest were still proceeding in 1573/4 (*AB*, 1569, 1571, 1574) and about Fuller's in 1569 (*AB* 1569), the College having paid for a copy of his will in 1561/2.
- 37 *AB* 1557/8, 1564.

38 C.U.L. MS. Add. 8915.

39 Henry Worsley (F. 1554-71).

40 Note 26 above.

41 Leonard Rainow (F. 1558-65).

42 Lewis Gwynne (F. 1559-67); Philip Coppeley (F. 1560-61); John (?) Collen (F. 1561-3); William Lunt (F. 1562-3); Peter Stockdale (F. 1561-71); Giles Patrick (F. 1562-71).

43 Lewis Gwynne (F. 1559-67); Ralph Coulton (F. 1563-9).

44 Hugh Bellot (F. 1567-71).

45 Ambrose Foorth (F. 1567-73).

46 At Trinity, St John's and Queens' statutes required Fellows to take orders within so many years of becoming an MA, and, at Christ's, of reaching the canonical age.

47 Richard Swale (F. 1571-7); Henry Mostyn (F. 1573-83).

48 F. 1578-85; ODNB.

49 Michael Murgatroyde (F. 1577-1600); Patrick Collinson, *The Elizabethan Puritan Movement* (Oxford 1966) 313-4.

50 Andrew Bendish (F. 1584-90). Seven members of the family were admitted to Jesus between 1578 and 1594.

51 George Elland (F. 1590-95).

52 George Best (F. 1567-97).

53 Lionel Duckett (F. 1585-1603) and, perhaps, Jerome Roberts (F. 1583-97).

54 A matter of concern in the University: Heywood and Wright, vol. I, 459.

55 For Cardinal Pole this would have been an unwelcome development calling for careful control: 1557 Injunctions, No. 33. The 1549 Visitors' Injunctions (Heywood, 34) had regulated the fees that tutors might charge. This provision was not repeated in 1559 or 1570, but the Vice-Chancellor and Caput were later to assume the power to do so.

56 *1549/1559 Statutes*, chap. viii *ad fin.*

57 John Caius, *Historia Cantabrigiensis Academiae*, first published in 1574 (ed. E.S. Roberts, Cambridge 1912) said (58-9) that at Jesus "Pensionarii sunt praeterea 90", but it is not clear to which year his figures relate. For 1566/7 they would not have been too wide of the mark if he assumed that rather more of the students who matriculated in the bumper years 1564-7 would stay the (four year) course than actually did so. His figures of 10 Fellows and 17 Scholars and "other ministers" (*semble* the Schoolmaster and the Usher) were probably right for that year.

58 AB 1567/8.

59 There was traffic in all directions. Bartimeaus Andrewes (1570), later Yarmouth's notable puritan preacher, began as a Sizar at Jesus and went on to be a Scholar at St John's.

60 John Weaver, *Ancient Funeral Monuments* (London 1632) "To the Reader".

61 *1549/1559 Statutes*, cap. xxxii.

62 CUA, V-C's Court, 1609.

63 J. A. Venn, *A Statistical Chart of Entries to the Colleges of Cambridge 1544-1907* (Cambridge 1908).

64 *1549/1559 Statutes*, cap. XV; 1570 Injunctions (in Heywood) No. 8.

65 H. C. Porter, *Reformation and Reaction in Tudor Cambridge* (Cambridge 1968) 50-51.

66 Injunctions, No. 6.

67 Injunctions, No. 34.

68 Injunctions, 1549 and 1559 (Heywood, 332); 1570, No. 5 and cf. No. 10.

69 A.B. Cobban, *English University Life in the Middle Ages* (London 1999) 111; cf. W. T. Costello, *The Scholastic Curriculum in Early Seventeenth-Century Cambridge* (Cambridge, Mass. 1958).

70 Cf. 1570 Injunctions, No. 10.

71 Curtis, chap. 4.

72 E.g., AB 1571.

73 For further details of the College's more than 300 Fellow-Commoners, Annual Report 2015, 177-87

74 *Annual Report 2009*, 7-29.

75 The cost of "ye gate of schoolhouse chambers" appears in AB 1579.

76 93 cart-loads of building materials were brought from St Clement's in 1567-8: AB. Much of Trinity's Great Court was being built with masonry from the ruined Greyfriars (where Sidney now stands) and the courts at Caius with that from Ramsey Abbey.

77 Undergraduates were paid for looking after them: 30 shillings for both in the year 1567/8, 10 shillings for the wood-yard only in 1577: AB.

78 There are entries relating to the "new chambers" and their fitting out in AB 1580-2 and 1585-6.

79 AB 1580s *passim*; cf. John Jones, *Balliol College: A History 1263-1939* (Oxford 1988), 59-63.

80 *Ibid.*

81 AB 1579, 1581, 1585.

82 AB 1589/90.

83 AB 1570/1, 1573/4, 1577/8, 1581/2.

84 AB 1562, 1580.

85 AB 1572/3.

86 AB 1560, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1588, 1589.

87 AB 1571, 1574.

88 AB 1561/2, 1573/4, 1576/7, 1579/80, 1587/8, 1588/9, 1589/90. It is frequently noted that this sum was due at Candlemas.

89 *Puer Vapulans* by Michael Murgatroyde (note 51). AB 1561/2, 1573/4, 1575/6, 1576; Collinson in S. Bendall *et al.*, *A History of Emmanuel College, Cambridge* (Woodbridge 1999) 77-9. Full details in H. A. Nelson (ed) *Records of Early English Drama: Cambridge*, 2 vols (Toronto 1989).

90 AB 1584/5, 1585/6.

91 AB *passim*.

92 AB 1584/5.

93 AB 1579, probably the present Master's Lodge dining room.

94 AB 1579, 1581, 1585, 1587.

95 AB 1564.

96 AB 1583.

97 AB 1558/9, 1564/5, 1578/9, 1582.

98 AB 1575, 1578/9.

99 C. H. Cooper, *Annals of Cambridge* (London 1842), ii, 419 (where 1586 is a misprint for 1566 or 1568).

100 His monument in the Cathedral does not mention a wife, but he may have been a widower by the time (1566) he first went to Ely as a canon. A John Bell is recorded as marrying an Alice at Little Massingham, Norfolk, in 1559. ¶

Calendar of College Events 2016-2017

15 March 2017	Glanville Williams Society Reception
24 March 2017	Reunion Dinner (1961, 1962, 1963)
31 March 2017	MA Dinner (2010)
17 June 2017	Marquee at the Paddock, Fen Ditton
26 June 2017	Society of St Radegund Dinner
1 July 2017	Annual Donors' Garden Party
1 July 2017	Anniversary Dinner (1977, 1987, 1997, 2007)

Invitations to all the above events will be emailed or posted to those concerned.

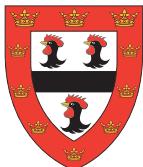
If, however, you wish to attend any of these events but do not receive an email or postal notification, please contact the Development Office (tel: 01223 339301) or visit the alumni events section of the college's website (www.jesus.cam.ac.uk) where details are also posted.

MA Dining

Members of MA or similar status (graduate students who have finished their graduate course and are no longer in *statu pupillari*) are invited to dine at high table free of charge twice a year.

Because of staffing arrangements there is no dining on Saturdays but it is usually possible to accommodate visitors on Sundays during term. The other available days are Tuesday, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. It is always advisable to book in good time by phoning the Manciple's Office on 01223 339485.





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Jocelyn Galsworthy



The painting was commissioned in 2010 by the then Jesus Cricket Captain who has decided to have some prints made and signed by the artist.

All proceeds from this project have been used to set up a fund which has purchased full wicket covers.

Further funds raised will be used to acquire additional club equipment and machinery.

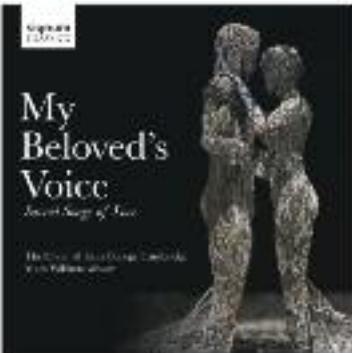
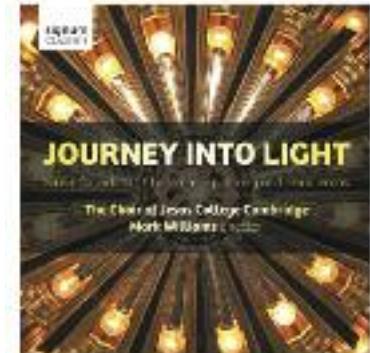
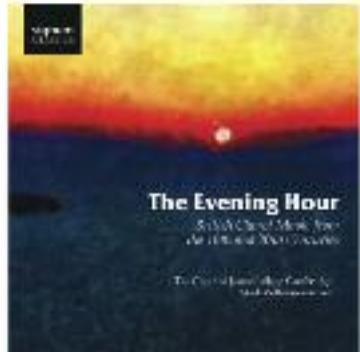
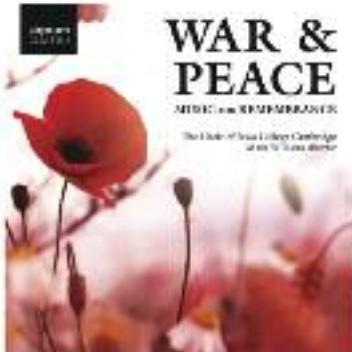
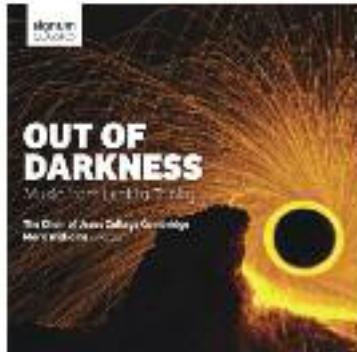
If you wish to purchase one of these signed prints, limited to 200, please send a cheque for £137 (£125 per unframed print + £12 p&p) made payable to 'D. Allan re Jesus Cricket' along with your postage address to Duncan Allan, Buggsall Park, Buggsall Lane, Robertsbridge, East Sussex TN32 5FN.

About Jocelyn Galsworthy

Jocelyn Galsworthy has been painting professionally for fifty years and is particularly well known for her portraiture and her highly acclaimed paintings of English and International cricket scenes. She has gained an enviable reputation as an outstanding cricketing artist and has travelled the world painting Test Matches as well as county, village, school and club grounds. The woman in the white hat, sitting on the boundary, recording matches for posterity, has now become a part of the cricket scene.

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