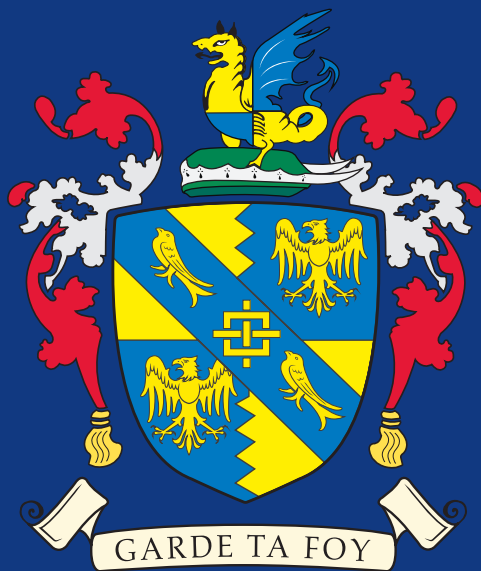


MAGDALENE COLLEGE MAGAZINE



No 57

2012–13

MAGDALENE COLLEGE

VISITOR: The Rt Hon the Lord Braybrooke, MA, KStJ

The Fellowship, October 2013

THE GOVERNING BODY

- 2013 MASTER: The Rt Revd & Rt Hon the Lord Williams of Oystermouth, PC, DD, Hon DCL (Oxford), FBA
- 1981 PRESIDENT: M A Carpenter, ScD, *Professor of Mineralogy and Mineral Physics*
- 1979 E Duffy, DD, FBA, FSA, *Professor of the History of Christianity*
- 1984 H A Chase, ScD, FEng, *Director of Studies in Chemical Engineering and Professor of Biochemical Engineering*
- 1984 J R Patterson, MA, PhD, *Praelector, Director of Studies in Classics and USL in Ancient History*
- 1987 M E J Hughes, MA, PhD, *Pepys Librarian, Director of Studies and University Affiliated Lecturer in English*
- 1989 T Spencer, MA, PhD, *Director of Studies in Geography and Reader in Coastal Ecology and Geomorphology*
- 1990 B J Burchell, MA, and PhD (Warwick), *Joint Director of Studies in Human, Social and Political Science and Reader in the Social Sciences*
- 1990 S Martin, MA, PhD, *Senior Tutor, Admissions Tutor (Undergraduates), Director of Studies and University Affiliated Lecturer in Mathematics*
- 1992 K Patel, MA, MSc and PhD (Essex), *Director of Studies in Economics and in Land Economy and UL in Property Finance*
- 1993 T N Harper, MA, PhD, *College Lecturer in History and Reader in Southeast Asian and Imperial History (1990: Research Fellow)*
- 1995 H Babinsky, MA and PhD (Cranfield), *College Lecturer in Engineering, Professor of Aerodynamics*
- 1996 N G Jones, MA, LL.M, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies and USL in Law*
- 1996 P Dupree, MA, PhD, *Tutor for Graduate Students, Joint Director of Studies in Natural Sciences and Professor of Plant Cell Biochemistry and Cell Biology*
- 1998 S K F Stoddart, MA, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies in Human, Social and Political Science and Reader in Prehistory (1986: Research Fellow)*
- 2000 R M O'Keefe, LL.M, PhD, *Dean, Joint Director of Studies and USL in Law*
- 2000 M Hughes, MB, BChir, PhD, *Tutor, Director of Studies in Pre-Clinical Medical Sciences*
- 2000 T A Coombs, MA, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies and USL in Engineering*
- 2001 H Azérad, MA, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies in MML and University Senior Language Teaching Officer in French*
- 2003 A L Hadida, MA, PhD, *Director of Studies and UL in Management Studies*
- 2004 C S Watkins, MA, MPhil, PhD, *Tutor, College Lecturer and USL in History (1998: Research Fellow)*
- 2004 E H Cooper, LittD, FBA, *Professor of Medieval and Renaissance English*
- 2004 A L Du Bois-Pedain, MJur (Oxford), Dr Jur (Humboldt, Berlin), *College Lecturer and USL in Law*
- 2005 S C Mentchen, MA, *Tutor, Joint Director of Studies in MML and University Senior Language Teaching Officer in German*

- 2007 S J Morris, BA (Newcastle), *Senior Bursar*
- 2007 R M Burnstein, MB, BS (Sydney), PhD, *Assistant Tutor for Graduate Students, Director of Studies in Clinical Medicine*
- 2008 G P Pearce, BVSc (Bristol), MA, PhD (Leeds), *Director of Studies in Veterinary Medicine and UL in Farm Animal Health and Production*
- 2009 C Brassett, MA, MChir, *Tutor, College Lecturer in Medical Sciences and University Clinical Anatomist*
- 2009 P P Hobday, MA, and MA (Oxford), *Chaplain and Director of Studies in Theology*
- 2010 M J Waithe, PhD, *College Librarian, College Lecturer and USL in English*
- 2010 C D Lloyd, MA (Kent), *Development Director*
- 2010 R L Roebuck, BA, MEng, PhD, *Admissions Tutor (Undergraduates) and Joint Director of Studies in Engineering*
- 2010 A K Bennison, BA, and PhD (London), *Admissions Tutor (Graduate Students), Director of Studies in Asian and Middle Eastern Studies and Reader in the History and Culture of the Maghreb*
- 2011 L C Skinner, BSc, MPhil, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies in Natural Sciences and UL in Earth Sciences*
- 2012 E K M So, MA, PhD, *Admissions Tutor (Recruitment), Director of Studies and UL in Architecture*
- 2012 A J W Thom, MA, MSci, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies in Natural Sciences and UL in Chemistry*

EMERITUS FELLOWS

- 1960 P J Grubb, ScD, *Emeritus Professor of Investigative Plant Ecology*
- 1962 R Hyam, LittD, *Emeritus Reader in British Imperial History; College Archivist*
- 1962 J B Dwight, MA, MSc, *Emeritus Reader in Structural Engineering*
- 1964 P E Reynolds, ScD
- 1964 J E Field, OBE, PhD, FRS, *Emeritus Professor of Applied Physics*
- 1968 His Honour C F Kolbert, MA, PhD
- 1968 N Boyle, LittD, FBA, *Emeritus Schröder Professor of German (from 1 Jan 2014)*
- 1971 R J Spence, MA, PhD, *Emeritus Professor of Architectural Engineering*
- 1978 R Lockett, MA, PhD, *Emeritus Pepys Librarian*
- 1984 N Rushton, MD, *Emeritus Professor of Orthopaedics*

LIFE FELLOWS

- 1982 M D Billinge, MA, PhD
- 1985 J D Lewins, MA, PhD, DSc (Eng) (London)
- 1990 Sir Derek Oulton, GCB, QC, MA, PhD
- 1990 W R Cornish, CMG, QC, LLD, FBA, *Emeritus Herchel Smith Professor of Intellectual Property Law*
- 1996 T H Clutton-Brock, ScD, FRS, *Emeritus Prince Philip Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology*
- 2001 A R Thompson, MBE, MA, MPhil
- 2001 S Halper, PhD
- 2008 T A J Cockerill, BA, MPhil (Leeds), PhD (Manchester)

RESEARCH FELLOWS

- 2009 G W Atkins, MPhil, PhD, *CRASSH Senior Research Fellow in History and Joint Director of Studies in History*
- 2009 C Vial, PhD, *Nevile Research Fellow in Pure Mathematics*
- 2010 E Rothschild, CMG, MA, *Senior Research Fellow in History and Economics and Honorary Professor of History*
- 2010 J D Coull, MA, MEng, PhD, *Rolls-Royce Senior Research Fellow and Joint Director of Studies in Engineering*
- 2010 A Bartok -Party, MSc, PhD, *Nevile Research Fellow in Physics*
- 2010 P M Steele, BA, MPhil, PhD, *Lumley Research Fellow in Classics*
- 2011 L Chang, BA, DPhil, *Lumley Research Fellow in History and Politics*
- 2011 A Buell, MSc, PhD, *Nevile Research Fellow in Chemistry*
- 2011 C M Lye, MA, PhD, *Herchel Smith Research Fellow in Physiology, Development and Neuroscience*
- 2011 C N Spottiswoode, BSc, PhD, *Sackler Senior Research Fellow in Biological Science*
- 2011 S Mahajan, MSc, PhD, *Sackler Senior Research Fellow in Physical Science*
- 2012 J Raven, LittD, *Senior Research Fellow in History (1990: Fellow)*
- 2012 M Hetherington, BA, PhD, *Lumley Research Fellow in English*
- 2012 O B Namur, BSc, MSc, PhD, *Nevile Research Fellow in Earth Sciences*
- 2012 F-H Wang, MA, *Mellon Research Fellow in History*
- 2013 C E Wills, DPhil, MRIA, *Parnell Visiting Fellow in Irish Studies*
- 2013 H L Brink-Roby, AB (Harvard), MPhil, *Lumley Research Fellow in English*
- 2013 J R D G Landel, BA, MEng, *Nevile Research Fellow in Mathematics*

BYE - FELLOWS

- 2009 L Incurvati, MA (Rome), MPhil, *Director of Studies and UL in Philosophy*
- 2012 M Gillies, BA, *Royal Literary Fund Teaching Bye-Fellow*
- 2013 CV S Pike, MSc, PhD, *Teaching Bye-Fellow and Joint Director of Studies in Natural Science*
- 2013 C E Moir, MA (Bruges), PhD (Sheffield), *Teaching Bye-Fellow in German*
- 2013 D T H Baker, BA & MPhil (Oxford), *Donaldson Bye-Fellow in English*
- 2013 J Sbierski, MAST, *Donaldson Bye-Fellow in Mathematics*

FELLOW - COMMONERS

- 1989 T G M Keall, MA
- 1990 R L Skelton, MA
- 1991 A D Rawley, QC, MA (Oxford), *College Advocate*
- 1993 A M Brown, MA, PhD
- 1997 A I J Fitzsimons, Diplôme de l'ISIT (Paris)
- 2002 J J Hellyer Jones, MA, FRCO, *Director of College Music*
- 2010 B Fried, MBA (Pennsylvania), *CEO-in-Residence, Judge Business School*
- 2011 N Raymont, BSc (Econ), *Assistant Bursar*
- 2011 M R W Rands, BSc, DPhil
- 2012 P J Marsh, MPhil, *Alumni Secretary*

HONORARY FELLOWS

1977	The Lord Ezra, MBE, MA
1984	HRH the Duke of Gloucester, KG, GCVO, MA
1984	Professor Sir John Boardman, MA, FBA, Hon RA
1987	The Rt Revd S Barrington-Ward, KCMG, MA
1988	The Rt Hon Sir Christopher Staughton, PC, MA
1992	Professor Sir David Hopwood, MA, PhD, and DSc (Glasgow), FRS
1996	A B Gascoigne, MA, FRSL
1997	Professor H H Vendlar, AB, PhD (Harvard), Hon LittD
1998	H R L Lumley, MA
1999	J C F-Simpson, CBE, MA, FRGS
2000	Nelson Mandela, BA (SAfr), Hon OM, Hon LLD, Hon DCL (Oxford)
2001	Sir Antony Jay, CVO, MA, FRSA
2001	Sir Colin Corness, MA
2001	Professor Sir Richard Jolly, KCMG, MA, and PhD (Yale)
2002	Professor Sir John Gurdon, PhD, Hon ScD, Hon DSc (Oxford), FRS
2005	D J H Murphy, MA
2005	Professor D C Clary, ScD, FRS
2005	Sir John Tooley, MA
2005	Lord Malloch-Brown, MA, KCMG
2005	R W H Cripps
2008	The Rt Hon Lord (Igor) Judge, Kt, PC, MA
2009	His Excellency Judge Sir Christopher Greenwood, CMG, QC, MA, LLB
2009	The Rt Hon Sir Andrew Morritt, PC, CVO, MA
2009	R H Vignoles, BA, BMus, ARCM
2009	The Hon Wong Yan-lung, SC, MA, JP
2012	Khoo Hong Kuok, BA (Singapore), <i>Pepys Benefactor Fellow</i>
2012	D D Robinson, CBE, MA, and MA (Yale), FSA, DL

✠ Seamus Heaney, Honorary Fellow, died suddenly on 30 August 2013.
There will be an obituary in the next *College Magazine*.

HONORARY MEMBERS

1998	Sir Neil Westbrook	2003	Dr Helen Lee
1999	Anthony Bloom	2003	Jack Vettriano
1999	Robin Monro-Davies	2004	Dr John Cameron Wilson
1999	Dr Raymond Sackler	2005	Nigel W Morris
1999	Dr Beverly Sackler	2005	HRH Raja Dr Nazrin Shah
1999	Michael Stone	2007	Dato Isa Bin Ibrahim
1999	Sir Anthony O'Reilly	2009	Colin Day
1999	Lady O'Reilly	2010	Margaret Higgs
2000	Thomas Monaghan	2011	Lady Braybrooke
2000	Christopher Smart	2011	Les Murray
2003	Claire Tomalin, Hon LittD		



'Underneath the Arches', Pepys Cloister

Photo: Derry Bell



Photo: Nigel Hawkes

The Master emerging from Chapel after his Admission on 17 January 2013, accompanied by the President and the JCR and MCR Presidents (Ali Meghji and Adrian Hemmen)

MAGDALENE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

NEW SERIES No 57: 2012–13

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This issue is edited by Mr Robinson, assisted by Mrs Fitzsimons and Jo Hornsby,
and by the Emeritus Editor.

EDITORIAL

Two events dominated the year in review. During the Michaelmas Term the news broke that our former Master and Honorary Fellow, Professor Sir John Gurdon FRS, was to receive the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine. His extraordinary contribution to the field of stem cell research has long been recognised in Cambridge, not least by the award of an Honorary Doctorate in 2007, and by the naming of the Gurdon Laboratory in the Wellcome Trust Centre. As his achievements have been recognised further afield, in ever-widening circles of renown, we have taken pride in reporting year after year in the *Magazine* the honours and accolades he has received from all over the world. But inexplicably there seemed to be one, *the one*, which eluded him. Now at last, with that honour, honour is satisfied. It was an especial pleasure for the resident members of the College's three combination rooms to gather for dinner on the evening of Sunday 18th November 2012, and to celebrate the award with John and Jean Gurdon as valued members of the College which basks in John's reflected glory.

The election of the Master, the first in the College's history elected by the Fellows, was reported last year. The admission of Dr Williams on 17th January 2013, with appropriate fanfares, is described below. As someone who needs no introduction, he has nonetheless, kindly and with characteristic modesty, written his own, which follows, after six months in office. Here we also take the opportunity to congratulate him on his life peerage as Lord Williams of Oystermouth. No stranger to the House of Lords, it is reassuring to know that he will continue to speak *in the public square*, not only on matters of religion but also on behalf of higher education.

DDR



Photo: Nigel Hawkes

The new gate to the Master's Lodge

FROM THE MASTER

I'm gradually getting used to letters arriving more or less every day beginning, 'Now that you have so much more time on your hands...' and learning not to groan as I open them. Granted, being Master of Magdalene isn't quite like the Old Job in terms of stress levels, global crises and bureaucratic forestry; but these letters do seem to embody the idea, still pretty popular, that nothing much really *happens* in universities, or that academic life is by definition leisurely. I had a fairly good idea before returning to Cambridge that 'leisure' wasn't quite the word for what it feels like here: but I'd forgotten just how much has to be squeezed into eight-week packages, and how quick off the blocks you have to be to build relations and to move things on, when there's always a good alternative candidate for what to do in the next half hour.

But the other thing I'd almost forgotten was the sheer warmth and vigour of life in college. A lot becomes possible simply because of this face-to-face continuity of conversation and exchange, and I've found myself actually being thankful for the crowded timetable of term. You can't avoid getting to know people rapidly and absorbing without quite noticing it the details of how a college is run (colleagues will no doubt have their own views on how successful this absorption has been...). Now, when friends ask, 'What exactly does a Master *do*?' I can say with a good conscience, 'A Master has to do what is needed to make a college work as a human group' – which includes equally chairing meetings, pouring drinks, not rushing away if there's a chance for a casual talk, with senior or junior members, and so on.

And in Magdalene, fleshing out this general principle really adds up to 'Doing pretty much what Duncan and Lisa did': I feel enormously privileged to inherit a model of what Heads of House should be doing that so obviously served the well-being and mutual confidence and affection of the members of the College. I've been struck again and again by how deeply and how widely my predecessor was appreciated, and hope I can manage even half of what he achieved in this respect.

It has been a joy to become part of the Magdalene family. It has brought new friendships and new opportunities, and I look forward to getting to know more of this family more fully in the years ahead. I'm profoundly grateful for the kindness of the welcome that has been given to me and my own family; and I hope that the College (and the Lodge in particular) will go on being places where welcome is assured. Jane and I intend to do all we can to make it so.

R D W

IN MEMORIAM

BILL VINCENT

Honorary Fellow



Arthur William Bourn Vincent, MA, Hon LLD (Trinity College Dublin). Born 16 July 1919. Educated at Bryanston School and Magdalene (1937). Officer in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers during the Second World War. Director of various aviation, oil, finance and media companies in America and Ireland. Vice-chairman of the American Ireland Fund 1987. Honorary Fellow 1996. Married Elisabeth Tourne 1952 (one adopted stepson). Died 18 October 2012, aged 93.

Bill Vincent is remembered as an Irishman who had a profound respect for Irish culture and achievements, and a deep concern for the less fortunate in society. His generosity and fund-raising skills made a real difference to the lives of many in Ireland, North and South. He was full of good ideas and the philanthropic zeal and hard work to implement them. In recognition of his outstanding contribution to Ireland he was awarded honorary doctorates by Trinity College Dublin (1983) and the University of Ulster (2005).

He was very much his father's son, inheriting his broad concern for all things Irish. Arthur Rose Vincent, CBE, DL, not only served in the British Foreign Office (1903–1910) and as High Sheriff of County Kerry (in South-West Ireland), but also as a senator in the *Seanad* of the Irish Free State (1931–1934). Although himself

a graduate of Trinity College Dublin, called to the Irish Bar, he was determined that his son should have a thoroughly English education, as 'an Irishman who has been much in America and not much in England, of which he is critical'. Cambridge, he hoped, would set him on a career at the English Bar and in English politics. The boy's schoolmaster, T H Cobb, a Magdalene man (1928) steered him here, recommending him as 'above average intelligence and "awareness"...a cosmopolitan'. His mother Maud Bourn came from a wealthy family in San Francisco, where he spent much of his boyhood, with holidays in France. Before coming up to Magdalene he had what would now be called a gap year in Bavaria staying with a Polish family learning German. Eventually he would marry a Frenchwoman, and be equally at home in Kerry, Dublin, San Francisco, London, Paris, and in retirement, Monaco from 1998. A cosmopolitan indeed.

When his parents married in 1910, his American grandfather bought them an estate of 13,000 acres around Muckcross House by the lakes in Killarney, near the ancestral home. Following his wife's death in 1929, his father gave Muckcross to the people of Ireland in 1933, as the Bourn Vincent Memorial Park. Its gardens, lakes, and woodland are of international renown, a magnet for botany students and tourists, now part of the Killarney National Park. While Bill himself entered into a substantial Californian inheritance at the age of 21, this example of his family's public-spiritedness was to influence him profoundly.

At Magdalene he read Part I History and joined the Footlights Club, leaving at the start of the Second World War to enlist as a Guardsman in the Irish Guards; he was later commissioned in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, once commanded by his uncle General Sir Berkeley Vincent. He saw six years of active service in India, Persia, Iraq, Madagascar, the Middle East and Italy. He took part in the bitterly fought invasion of Sicily and the northward drive through Italy. As second-in-command of his company he was involved in fierce engagements, and, during a massive German counter-attack, he was badly wounded (43 comrades were killed).



After the war he decided to base himself in San Francisco, working in a variety of enterprises. To begin with he was responsible for pioneering the sale and use of helicopters in many countries, among them Egypt, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam and Latin America. Next he was involved in the successful exploration for oil in Indonesia. Towards the end of his business career he was a director of Independent Newspapers, which owns the *Irish Independent* and *The Independent* in London.

Presidents Eamon de Valera and (shortly before his death) John F Kennedy established in 1963 the American Irish Foundation, of which Bill Vincent was successively a director, treasurer, president, and chairman. The President of

Ireland, Mary Robinson, paid him a notable tribute in 1992: 'his contribution was immense, and in a characteristically generous gesture he encouraged the merger in 1987 of the AIF with the Ireland Fund to form the American Ireland Fund'. He became its vice-chairman, and made it into the premier Irish-American charity in the USA. Largely owing to his efforts there are now eight independent Ireland fund trusts: in America, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, France, Germany, New Zealand, and Monaco. These are non-political, non-sectarian organisations promoting 'peace, culture, charity'. Responding to social needs in Ireland, North and South, they run programmes and give grants designed to help people develop positive responses to conflict, unemployment, inner city disadvantage and rural depopulation. Bill Vincent was particularly keen they should give priority to encouraging creativity among women and youth. The overall aim was greater mutual understanding and tolerance between the two traditions, and generally the promotion of 'reconciliation, renewal, rejuvenation, and regeneration'. A British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, Peter Brooke, declared 'The work of the [American Ireland] Fund clearly highlights the enormous difference which can be made by the selfless and dedicated work of people of goodwill like Mr Vincent'.



By William Hamilton (drawn in 1992)

Bill Vincent was one of the two imaginative progenitors – the other was Andrew Mulligan (1954), a director of the American Ireland Fund – of the College’s Parnell Visiting Fellowship. In February 1989 they approached the President with a proposal that the College should celebrate its famous alumnus (1865–1869) by a scheme to attract outstanding specialists in Anglo-Irish studies. With the centenary of the great Irish nationalist leader’s death approaching, this was the ideal moment for such an initiative. With the support of the Fund’s members, they envisaged the fellowship as ‘a definite step to improve Anglo-Irish relations and to educate the British public about modern Ireland’. The College enthusiastically agreed to establish a senior research fellowship, in effect a visiting professorship to promote the active study of Irish history, language, culture, and institutions. No-one was more energetic or successful in the fund-raising than Bill Vincent, with the result that today the Parnell Fund stands in excess of £1.2 million. The Fellowship is recognised in Ireland and far beyond as a desirable academic accolade, and an effective instrument for developing Irish studies in Cambridge, as well as Anglo-Irish understanding. Its creation, writes Sir Anthony O’Reilly, chairman of the Fund, in tribute to his colleague, ‘was the work of a true statesman for peace’.

Though Bill Vincent was a relatively infrequent visitor to Magdalene, he was always glad to hear news of the Parnell Fellowship, and took a quiet satisfaction in its steadily growing reputation as one of the most coveted UK posts in Irish studies. To quote *The Irish Times* obituary: Bill Vincent ‘known for a cranky directness with which he pricked pomposity and exposed humbug’, was also ‘possessed of warmth and compassion’. He was a key contributor to the warming of cultural relationships between Ireland and England which has been so remarkable a feature of the last forty years.

RH

THE COLLEGE RECORD

I FELLOWSHIP ELECTIONS

Research Fellows

HEATHER BRINK-ROBY has been elected to a Henry Lumley Research Fellowship in English. Her current research focuses on typological thinking in the nineteenth-century novel; she has published on consciousness in literature, theoretical diagrams, and mythological creatures. Her interests include the novel, history of science, narrative theory, and theory of representation. She is a PhD candidate in English Literature at Harvard, where she held a Javits Fellowship, is a Presidential Scholar, and has taught nineteenth- and twentieth-century European literature. After receiving her AB in History and Literature at Harvard, she completed an MPhil in History and Philosophy of Science at Cambridge (Trinity College) as a Frank Knox Memorial Fellow; her awards included best AB thesis in modern literature, best AB thesis in history and literature and best MPhil dissertation in history and philosophy of science. She plans to work on philosophical logic and the novel, as well as the idea of care in literature.

JULIEN LANDEL has been elected to a Thomas Nevile Research Fellowship in Mathematics. He is a French post-doc in the Fluid Mechanics Group at the Department of Applied Mathematics & Theoretical Physics. In 2007, at the end of his undergraduate studies at the Ecole Polytechnique (Paris), he did a lab internship in Cambridge on the study of large air bubbles rising through water. This four-month internship is at the root of his passion for fluid mechanics. He won the First Prize in Mechanics of the Ecole Polytechnique for his identification of a new type of bubbles. After completing a Master of Engineering degree at the National University of Singapore, he came back to Cambridge in 2009 to start a PhD at the BP Institute and the DAMTP. His PhD research focused on the dispersion and mixing of pollutants in river flows. He is currently interested in decontamination processes on surfaces, a research applicable to chemical warfare and dishwashers. Research aside, Julien loves cooking, music, plays the piano and sings with various choirs.

Parnell Fellow

CLAIR WILLS is Professor of Irish Literature at Queen Mary University of London. She completed her doctorate at Oxford in 1989, and her first publications were as a critic of contemporary Northern Irish poetry, examining representations of history and politics in the work of writers such as Paul Muldoon, Medbh McGuckian and Tom Paulin. During the 1990s she was involved in a large scale collaborative project dedicated to anthologizing Irish women's writing, published as *The Field Day Anthology of Irish Women's Writing* (2002). Since then her focus

has shifted towards cultural and social history, in studies such as *That Neutral Island: A History of Ireland during the Second World War* (2007) and *Dublin 1916: The Siege of the GPO* (2009). During her period as Parnell Fellow she will be working on two linked projects: a collection of essays on the literature of post-war Irish emigration, and a broader cultural history of post-war Britain, told from the perspective of European and Commonwealth immigrants.

Bye-Fellows

CLAIRE PIKE has been elected to a Teaching Bye-Fellowship in Biological Natural Sciences. Claire read Natural Sciences at Cambridge, progressing to an MSc in Biochemistry, and then a PhD in the field of epigenetics and transcriptional control at the Gurdon Institute. Her post-doctoral work, at the Hutchinson/MRC Research Centre, focused on the genetics and genomics of breast cancer – specifically genes that are found to be recurrently targeted by structural change to chromosomes. Stemming from this, her current research centres on signalling factors that maintain integrity of the mammal epithelium. Throughout her doctoral and post-doctoral work, Claire has taken an active interest in university teaching, having supervised extensively in Cambridge and lectured and developed new degree courses in London. She was appointed Director of Studies in Part IA Natural Sciences at Magdalene in 2012, and now divides her time between a lectureship in Biomedical Science at Anglia Ruskin University, and her work at Magdalene and other colleges. In her spare time, Claire sings and plays the flute; she has directed a number of operas, from the renaissance to the contemporary. She also enjoys cooking, travelling and entertaining.

CATHERINE MOIR has been elected to a Teaching Bye-Fellowship in German. A keen linguaphile since childhood, Catherine read Modern Languages and Translation Studies (German, French and Spanish) at the Universities of Sheffield and Frankfurt and at the University of London's Institut Britannique in Paris. She also read for an MA in European Politics at the College of Europe, Bruges. Catherine's research focuses on modern German thought. Her PhD thesis, completed at the University of Sheffield's Centre for Ernest Bloch Studies argues for the contemporaneity of Bloch's speculative materialism in the light of recent developments in European thought, thus challenging a view quite common in the existing literature on Bloch that his thought is inherently out of time in relation to the context of its reception. As a literary translator, Catherine is also interested in theories and practices of translation. Research aside, Catherine participates in art projects. She also enjoys yoga, theatre and travelling.

DAVID BAKER has been elected to a Donaldson Bye-Fellowship in English. A PhD student in the Department of Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic, his research is on Old Norse skaldic poetry, the complex form of verse composition practised in

medieval Scandinavia and Iceland, with a particular focus on the period of the twelfth to the fourteenth century. He has wide interests within medieval literature, ranging from Old English poetry to late medieval Scottish manuscript culture. He moved to Magdalene in 2010, having previously studied for his BA in English at Pembroke and for an MPhil at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. He spent the academical year 2011–12 studying at the University of Iceland in Reykjavík.

JAN SBIERSKI has been elected to a Donaldson Bye-Fellowship in Mathematics. He grew up close to Frankfurt and read Mathematics and Physics, subjects for which he had developed a deep fascination from a very young age, at the Universities of Freiburg, Cambridge and Munich. In 2011 Jan joined Magdalene College, beginning his PhD studies in the field of mathematical General Relativity. More specifically, he is working on the black hole stability conjecture, which states that the mathematical equations governing the dynamical behaviour of space and time predict black holes to be stable to small perturbations. Jan enjoys hiking and ski-touring in the Alps and in Scotland, playing the piano, reading classic literature and playing chess.

Fellow-Commoner

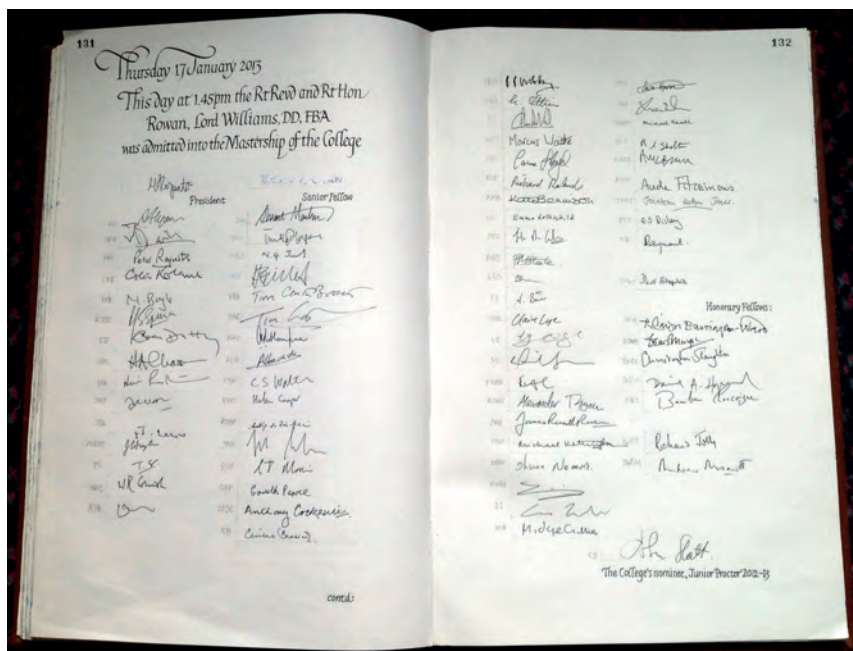
PAT MARSH has been elected a Fellow-Commoner with responsibilities for Alumni Relations. Mrs Marsh grew up in Tipton at the heart of the industrial Black Country. She has had a long business career formerly investing in and running technology companies worldwide and latterly as Chairman of Birmingham Children's hospital NHS Trust and Chairman of the Philip Treacy millinery company. She has studied in Hull, Birmingham, Harvard, and Cambridge where she read for an MPhil at Magdalene in 1997–98. Her academic work centres on the micromorphological analysis of archaeological Dark Earth. Outside her academic interests, Mrs Marsh enjoys church music, collecting first editions war poets and rowing. She has been for many years Chairman of Cambridge University Women's Boat Club and is a founding member of Cambridge University Senior Ospreys. In 2000 Pat was the principal benefactor of the new Chapel Organ.

Honorary Fellow

KHOON HONG KUOK has been elected as the first named Pepys Benefactor Fellow. Mr Kuok has a BA in Business Administration (Singapore) and is the co-founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Wilmar International Limited, which was founded in 1991. It is the leading agribusiness group in Asia and is ranked among the largest listed companies by market capitalisation on the Singapore Exchange. Mr Kuok has extensive experience in the industry and has been involved in the grains, edible oils and oilseeds businesses since 1973. He became interested in Magdalene when his son Dr Meng-Han Kuok (1997) studied here.

II THE MASTER AND FELLOWS

The Master, Dr Williams, was admitted to the mastership by the President at a short ceremony in the Chapel after lunch on Thursday 17 January 2013. Proceedings began with a procession of the Fellows in scarlet gowns from Hall; a fanfare including Welsh songs was played by a trumpeter and a drummer as Dr Williams entered First Court. The JCR and MCR Presidents attended the ceremony together with members of the student community selected by ballot; other members of the College and staff lined the processional route. The weather was fine and pleasant, as the Master and Fellows processed back to Hall where the Order Book was signed. The following Sunday saw the installation to the Master's Chapel Stall at the start of Evensong. The music and hymns for this service were chosen by the Master and included Weelkes's splendid anthem *Gloria in excelsis Deo* and Vaughan Williams's 'coronation' setting of the hymn *All people that on earth do dwell*. The sermon was preached by the Chaplain. Members of the Master's immediate family were present in Chapel and dined in hall afterwards as guests of the College.



The Fellows signed the Order Book in order of seniority.



Photo: S Bond

After the ceremony: the Master with senior Fellows: five former Presidents, the President and Professor Rushton; l to r, Dr Hyam, Professor Cornish, Professor Duffy, the President, the Master, Professor Grubb, Professor Boyle and Professor Rushton

The Master has published *Faith in the Public Square*, a collection of lectures, academic and non-academic, delivered in the last ten years (Continuum, 2012). He has become the first Chancellor of the University of South Wales (formed by the amalgamation of the University of Glamorgan and University College, Newport), an honour which connects him with his roots and earlier work. He became Chairman of the Trustees of Christian Aid in May 2013, giving him a chance to carry on work on development issues; in this same connection he joins Professor Rothschild on the Commission on Global Ethics and Citizenship.

Professor Grubb has co-edited with J B Whittaker *100 Influential Papers* for the centenary of the British Ecological Society. His most cited paper on the 'regeneration niche' (*Biological Reviews* 1977, vol 52, pp 107–145) has now been cited more than 2000 times.

Mr Dwight celebrated the 50th anniversary of his election as a Fellow on 1 October 2012.

Professor Boyle retired from the Governing Body on 30 September 2013, and has retired as Garden Stewart after 24½ years' service; Dr Patel has been appointed in his place.

Dr Luckett, with unrivalled knowledge of all things Pepysian, has retired after 30 years as Pepys Librarian (plus four previous years as Assistant Pepys Librarian), and now lives in Rye. Dr M E J Hughes succeeded him as Pepys Librarian from 1 October 2012.

Professor Duffy has been awarded the degree of Honorary Doctor of Divinity by the University of Durham, where he was formerly a post-doctoral History Fellow. He has delivered the Eoin Macneil Lecture 2012 and edited its publication, *The Reformation and the Grand Narrative: the Archive and the Writing of the English Reformation* (Irish Manuscripts Commission, 2013).

Sir Derek Oulton has published privately *Divided Loyalties: the Oultons of Chester and Dublin* (2013).

Professor Cornish was awarded a CMG in the birthday 2013 Honours for services to promoting understanding of British Law in Central Europe. For 20 years he has been closely involved in running large courses which have extended outwards from the University of Warsaw into surrounding states. He joins four other Fellows as Magdalene Companions in the elite Order of St Michael and St George: Bishop Barrington-Ward, Professor Rothschild, Lord Malloch-Brown and HE Sir Christopher Greenwood.

Dr Burchell has been promoted to a Readership and took over as Head of the Department of Sociology in the Faculty of Human, Social and Political Science.

Professor Babinsky retired at the end of the academical year as a Tutor, having served for 11 years.

Professor Clutton-Brock has been awarded the Darwin Medal by the Royal Society; he retires from his chair on 30 September 2013.

Dr Jones is Acting Pepys Librarian for the year 2013 during Dr M E J Hughes's leave, and was Acting College Librarian (Easter Term) after the departure of Dr Stuckler to Oxford. Dr Waithe has been appointed College Librarian from October 2013.

Dr Stoddart has been promoted to a Readership in the Department of Archaeology & Anthropology in the Faculty of Human, Social and Political Science.

Dr Azérad has edited (with M G Kelly, N Parish and E Wagstaff) *Chantiers du Poème: Prémises et Pratiques de la Création Poétique Moderne et Contemporaine* (Peter Lang, 2012).

Dr Watkins has published what he describes as a popular history about attitudes towards death, *The Undiscovered Country: Journeys Among the Dead* (Bodley Head, 2013), reviewed below p 86.

Professor Cooper has edited (with R Morse and P Holland) *Medieval Shakespeare: Pasts and Presents* (Cambridge University Press, 2013).

Ms Mentchen has been appointed a Tutor from 1 October 2013. After five years as Admissions Tutor (Recruitment) she is replaced by Dr So.

Dr Waithe has been promoted to a Senior Lectureship in English.

Dr Bennison has been appointed Admissions Tutor (Graduate Students).

Dr Steele has edited *Syllabic Writing on Cyprus and its Context* (Cambridge University Press, 2013).

Dr Buell has been awarded a Leverhulme Trust Fellowship in the Department of Chemistry.

Professor Raven was elected Vice-President of the Bibliographical Society (UK) and is Consultant to a new digital bibliographical project at the Texas A & M University.

Mr Hetherington, Research Fellow in English (not History, as inadvertently listed in last year's *Magazine*), has been approved for the degree of PhD. The title of his dissertation was 'The Poetics of Coherence: Logic and Miscellaneity in Late Sixteenth-Century Literature'.

Mr Keall retired as Alumni Secretary after 15 years' service in organising and welcoming Members to Reunion Dinners and Lunches. Mrs Marsh has been appointed in his place.

Dr Brown retired as Academic Director of the Cambridge University Press where he has worked for 35 years.

Dr Skott has been the University's Junior Proctor for the academical year 2012–13. The College is most grateful to her for undertaking this responsibility on its behalf.

Honorary Fellows

Professor Sir John Boardman has published *The Marlborough Gems* (Oxford University Press, 2009) and *The Relief Plaques of Central Asia and China* (Oxford University Press, 2010).

Bishop Barrington-Ward, KCMG, has published *The Jesus Prayer and the Great Exchange* (Grove Books Ltd, 2013).

Professor Sir John Gurdon modestly reports that he has received an Honorary DSc degree from the University of Southern California. But he has also received the Nobel Prize 2012 for Physiology or Medicine, jointly with Shinya Yamanaka, for their discovery that mature cells can be reprogrammed to become pluripotent (see more below p 47). The College held a Dinner in his honour on 18 November 2012.

Mr Robinson lives now in retirement in Ely and Vermont, USA. He was admitted to his Honorary Fellowship on 12 May 2013. In June he stepped down after serving for six years as Chairman of the Trustees of The Prince's Drawing School. Meanwhile he continues to chair the Board of the Henry Moore Foundation and the University's Advisory Panel on Human Remains.

III ACADEMIC REPORTS

1 UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS RESULTS, 2013

300 students took Tripos and Preliminary examinations. The numbers in each class are as follows:

Class 1, 69; Class 2.1, 157; 2.2, 49; 3, 6; first year undivided Class 2, 13 and Pass, 5; one student failed. The number of Firsts awarded by subject were: Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic, 2; Archaeology and Anthropology, 2; Architecture, 3; Chemical Engineering, 2; Computer Science, 1; Economics, 3; Education, 1; Engineering, 11; English, 1; Geography, 2; History, 3; Land Economy, 2; Linguistics, 1; Law, 10; Mathematics, 1; Medical Sciences, 6; Modern Languages, 2; Music, 1; Natural Sciences (Biological), 2; Natural Sciences (Physical), 8; Politics, Psychology, Sociology, 5. Advanced students who obtained Firsts: J K Dereje (LLM); L Manthey (LLM).

Distinctions were awarded to:

J H Bradlow (Geography Tripos Part IB); R Fletcher (Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic Tripos Part I); S Duffield (Chemical Engineering Part IIA); D H Shipton (Historical Tripos Part II); K S Siencnik (Linguistics Part IIB). The following advanced students (not classed in Tripos) obtained Distinctions: D Y K Chan (Master of Engineering Part IIB); T Corker (Master of Engineering Part IIB).

University Prizes were awarded as follows:

G J Kefale (LLM/Law), *Clive Parry Prize for International Law (overseas)*; H Male (Natural Sciences Chemistry), *Raphael Prize*; K S Siencnik (Linguistics), *Sidney Allen Prize*; A Y L Tan (Law), *Clifford Chance David Gottlieb Prize, Falcon Chambers Prize for Land Law*; A E Walls (Architecture), *David Roberts Memorial Prize*.

Senior Tutor's Report

Given the advances we made since 2006, this year proved to be a great disappointment, with no significant increase in the percentage of Firsts, rather more 2.2s, and some weak individual subject performances across the Arts and the Sciences.

Finalists' ranking. Our finalists ended their careers at some distance below the University average. Indeed over the last four years we have fallen from 5th place to this year's 21st, with our new position at 21st being the worst showing since 2006 (when we happened to be at the bottom). In registering this outcome, their tally was 21 Firsts (=25%), down one from the 22 Firsts (=23%) last year, and well down from the 32% record set in 2010. On a happier note, 82% of the graduating cohort achieved a 2.1 or better, but even this statistic is down 10% on last year.

Broader results. Considering all three years together we have fallen four places to be Baxter-ranked at 18th – but as recently as 2010 we were at the lofty heights of 7th. This is our lowest position since being 21st in 2006. If you prefer the Tompkins

methodology as recently published in *The Independent*, we remained static on 15th (5th in 2010). The raw number of Firsts recorded was 69 (the overall percentage being 23%). The First/2.1 category fell back to 75% while at the other end of the spectrum the 2.2s hit an 8-year high (16% compared to 11% last year). The second years, with 18% Firsts and 19% 2.2s have fallen steeply to 20th place from last year's 17th. The one highlight of all the years is the Freshers – with 25% Firsts they rise to 7th and are well above the University average.

Arts versus Sciences. Our overall Arts position falls from 9th last year to 18th this year, our worst Arts showing since 2005 (when we were bottom). Our Scientists have risen slightly from 18th last year to 16th this year. Arts finalists declined from last year's 11th to this year's 16th while the Scientists have worsened from 15th to 21st. The only highlight is our first-year Scientists, ranked in 4th place. Three major subjects are above the University average: this year we single out Engineering (2nd place), Law (top of the University) and Medicine (ranked 7th) for special praise.

University Prizes. Magdalene continues to produce scholars of University-wide distinction, this year again producing six University prize-winners in five subjects.

The following elections were made by the Governing Body:

Bundy Scholarships: H M Brooks, L M Carter, D Y K Chan, A Chan, J Collier, T Corker, F Faire, S Favier, J A Harrison, M Keeney, L E Makin, H Male, D McDonald, E Muñoz Ibañez, A Ozornin, D H Shipton, K S Sienchnik, A Steeland, L Urwin, O Vane, A E Walls, C Wellesley Wesley, F A Williams, X W Yeo.

Scholarships 2013–2014: R Adamson, M Albakri, M S Aslam, V Barbour-Smith, H M T Bee, Z Bond, I Buono, R Cha, E LY Chan, R Colman, J K Dereje, D Dold, P J Elwood, E Gleeson, B J Hall, H V Hill, T Hirose, C T Hung, S Kelly, M Lawson, K I Lindsay, L Manthey, A L McDonald, C Micou, M Nussbaumer, D C-H Ng, B O Poole, F Riche, V Salt, W C B Thong, T S Tse, T A M Wayland, D D W Wen, S Witte.

The following re-elections to Scholarships were made by the Governing Body:

3rd Year: S Duffield, I P Flint, H J Q Godwin, J Y Tan.

2nd Year: J H Bradlow, J Brewster, Y Y Chua, R Fletcher, S Jiang, J C Lau, A Read, M Roshen, A Y L Tan, S Y Tan.

Exhibitions 2013: S Bryar, P Butcher, I Grant, E Hambro, M S D Hirschfield, O P Thicknesse.

College Prizes for excellence in University Examinations were awarded as follows:

Anglo-Saxon, Norse & Celtic: H MT Bee, R Fletcher

Archaeology & Anthropology: HV Hill (*James Torre Prize*), M Lawson
(*Cyril Fox Prize*)

Architecture: F Faire (*David Roberts Prize*), A E Walls (*Cleary Prize*),
F A Williams (*Lutyens Prize*)

Chemical Engineering: S Duffield (*Pilkington Prize*), JY Tan

Computer Science: E Muñoz Ibañez (*Andrew Clarke Memorial Prize*)

Economics: C T Hung, J C Lau, A Ozornin (*Brian Deakin Prize*)

Education: K I Lindsay

Engineering: V Barbour-Smith, Z Bond, J Brewster, DY K Chan, T Corker,
I P Flint (*Christopherson Prize*), S Jiang, C Micou, M Nussbaumer, A Read,
F Riche, SY Tan, T S Tse (*Lewins Prize*)

English: E LY Chan (*C S Lewis Prize*)

Geography: R Adamson (*Clarabut Prize*), J H Bradlow (*Clarabut Prize*)

History: J Collier (*Richard Carne Prize*), J A Harrison (*Leman Prize*),
D H Shipton (*Adeane Prize*)

Land Economy: R Cha, A Steeland (*Cleary Prize*)

Law: M S Aslam, I Buono, J K Dereje, A L McDonald, L Manthey, W C B Thong,
AY L Tan (*Thomas Audley Prize*), S Wütte (*Orlando Bridgman Prize*),
L Urwin (*Orlando Bridgman Prize*), XW Yeo (*Norah Dias Prize*)

Linguistics: K S Siencnik

Mathematics: D Dold, E Gleeson, D C-H Ng (*Edward Waring Prize*)

Medical Sciences: YY Chua (*Iris Rushton Prize*), B J Hall, S Kelly,
M Roshen (*Iris Rushton Prize*), T A M Wayland, D D W Wen

Modern Languages: S Favier (*Peskett Prize*)

Music: R Colman (*Lincoln Prize*)

Natural Sciences (Biological): A Chan (*Keilin Prize*), L E Makin (*B C Saunders Prize*)

Natural Sciences (Physical): H M Brooks (*Maurice Goldhaber Prize*),
P J Elwood, H J Q Godwin (*Christie Prize*), T Hirose, H Male (*J K Burdett Prize*),
D McDonald, B O Poole, O Vane (*Gill Prize*)

Politics, Psychology & Sociology: M Albakri, L M Carter, M Keeney, V Salt,
C Wellesley Wesley

Other Prizes were awarded as follows:

Arthur Sale Poetry Prize: C L A Sato

Davison English Essay Prize: B Norton

Dorothy Kolbert Prize (Music): J V Dilworth

Foo-Sun Lau Prize: T Corker, J F R Goodwill, A Huang, P T Lau, M Nussbaumer,
T Sutton

George Mallory Prize: A Taylor

Hart Prize: K S Siencnik

Hogan Lovells Prize (Law): I Buono
Jim Ede Prize: T R Crowley
Macfarlane-Grieve Prize (Music): J V Dilworth
Master's Reading Prize: D Y K Chan, O Vane
Mynors Bright Prize: L M Carter
Newton Essay Prize: L A Butterfield
Whitworth Prize: T K F Yung



Stone panel over the Hall ante-room entrance

2 GRADUATES

The following elections were made by the Governing Body during the year:

Leslie Wilson Major Scholarship: Ms Alice Corr

Leslie Wilson Minor Scholarship: Mr Henry Male, Mr Francis Sanders

Mandela/Magdalene Scholarship: Mr Amandla Mabona, Ms Jessica Staples

Donner Foundation Scholarship: Mr Edward Abedian

Halper Family Fund Bursary: Ms Katherine Stewart

The following research degrees (PhD) were conferred in 2012–13:

S J Aulsebrook (Archaeology); E A F Baykal (Asian & Middle Eastern Studies); H T Bowles (English); A R El-Gohari (Management Studies); J M Gumy (Sociology); J E Hanning (Pathology); R A Hartley (Earth Science); R P Horn (Geography); R H Inglis (Archaeology); J Kommeni (Applied Maths & Theoretical Physics); N CY Lee (Medicine); R Myhill (Earth Science); D Potts (Anglo-Saxon, Norse & Celtic); C D Rawlings (Engineering); J N Rush (English); H Wyatt (Veterinary Medicine); Z Xu (Engineering); K V Zavodov (Land Economy).

IV STUDENT ACTIVITIES: SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND SPORTS

1 JCR AND MCR REPORTS

Junior Common Room

President: A Meghji; Vice-President: K Lindsay; Treasurer: D Hyland.

Committee: A Taylor, E Chan, A McCredie, J Clarke, C Sweeney-Baird, D Connolly, W Thong, T Johnson, A McDonald, S Kelly.

This year the JCR has hosted 'Superhall' dinners and Parents' Formal Dinners. Halfway Hall was organized, and was as enjoyable as everyone had wished for. The Committee has run welfare drop-in sessions as usual as well as running Pilates sessions and providing students with week-5 'welfare packs' of sweets and chocolates. It also has spent money renovating the gym in Benson Court and the JCR punt.

Our Access Officer, Jane Clarke organised the annual Magdalene access-trip to Goodison Park (Liverpool). This trip was a success as it always is. Jane has also been dealing with access trips to Magdalene throughout the last two terms with schools as far away as Manchester and Wales visiting the College.

A lively programme of student entertainment was arranged, and the JCR concern for good environmental practice and charitable fund-raising was maintained.

Middle Common Room

President: G Peters; Secretary: R Proust; Treasurer: C Ridley.

Committee: A Beyer, T Catherwood, O Sanders, N Ni Loideain, S Stratford, E Parsloe, K Relphy, O Macleod.

The Magdalene MCR remains an essential part of college life for graduate students, with the common room itself often full in the evenings with students enjoying a quiet night in with friends after the day's work. The Friday night BA graduate dinner in Formal Hall continues to be a sell-out every week, giving students a chance to unwind for the weekend. After a successful MCR Committee handover in April, the new team got off to a good start. After a Easter Banquet (people are still talking about the sticky toffee pudding), and a Eurovision party, the committee toned down the events for the exam period, holding a series of welfare events featuring ice cream, pizza and James Bond. Once exams and dissertations were finished, the MCR summer events came into full swing. For once we were lucky with the weather for the summer garden party, and in glorious sunshine the MCR enjoyed an Alice-in-Wonderland tea-party-themed day. This was followed by a successful Summer Banquet.

The Editor received the following club and society reports for 2012–13:



English Society. The Annual Magdalene English Dinner took place at the Hicks Room in the University Centre, when Dr Hughes celebrated twenty-five years as a Fellow of the College by setting guests a particularly fiendish, post-prandial quiz. The prize was won by a third-year ensemble headed up by Professor Cooper.

The highlight of the summer was our annual trip, which was on the theme of Victorian London: the group's visit to Carlyle's House and the remarkable Leighton House was lead by Dr Waithe and Dr Hrebeniak, and concluded with attending a performance at the Globe Theatre of *Taming of the Shrew*.

History Society (Presidents: Olivia Dalseme-Stubbs & Stephen Harris). This year the History Society heard three speakers. In February Dr Watkins gave a fascinating talk about his latest book (see review, p 86), 'Trying to write a popular history on death'. After the success of last year's talk by Saul David on the Duke of Wellington, in March we welcomed another television historian, Dan Snow, who spoke to a large audience about his career and work. In between, the guest speaker at the annual dinner was Professor Peter Mandler (Caius), President of the Royal Historical Society, who gave a wry and entertaining insight into the machinations behind the construction of the new school history curriculum. A welcome innovation in February was an afternoon spent hearing and discussing the third-year historians' dissertations. By request, Dr Hyam opened up the Old Library and College Archives and provided a tour of its more colourful contents. Such a hectic pace could hardly be maintained in the Easter Term, but Prelims were followed by a trip to Sutton Hoo, Southwold and the Suffolk coast, led by Professor Duffy and Dr Atkins.

Law Society. (President: Mike Black; Secretary: Sebastian Witte). The Law Society has had another active year, with a combination of academic careers, and social events. In the Michaelmas Term our annual exhibition moot against Jesus College, sponsored by 4 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, saw another victory for Magdalene, represented by Richard Wayman and Alison Joseph, and we were glad to welcome back a number of non-resident members now in the legal profession for our annual law careers evening. In Lent we held the annual Magdalene Mooting Competition for new law undergraduates, sponsored by Maitland Chambers, Lincoln's Inn. The final, judged by Mr Anthony Trace QC, of this College and of

Maitland Chambers, was won by Will Thong. It was a great pleasure to welcome Ms Julia Dias QC as judge of our annual mooting fixture against Downing College, sponsored by Clyde & Co. The Magdalene team was Will Thong and Vivian Chow, though last-minute illness saw Vivian's place taken by Christina Sweeney-Baird. Will and Christina put up a strong fight, but were unable on this occasion to prevail over the Downing team. The year was rounded off, as always, by the annual Magdalene Lawyers' Dinner held in Hall in the Easter Term, at which the guest of honour was His Excellency Judge Sir Christopher Greenwood, Honorary Fellow of this College and of the International Court of Justice.

May Ball. This year's May Ball promised guests enchantment as well as entertainment and it certainly lived up to expectations. Delicate tissue flowers, twinkling fairy lights and an origami canopy of a thousand paper cranes transformed the gardens enthralling its visitors. Entertainment included the excellent headliners 'Noisettes', not to be outdone by the 'White Keys' who played a storming set in First Court, Duologue, 'Denim', 'Orphans of the Beefy Incident' as well as a number of smaller musical acts who surprised with their excellence, 'Sexual Healing', 'Sophie Jamieson' and the IAS String Quartet who played on the Acoustic stage were a delight and 'Suga Mama' followed by 'Fitz Swing' on the Pepys Stage got everyone moving. The comedy tent in the Master's Garden was a popular choice and Jason John Whitehead, Henry Paker as well as Adam Riches to mention just a few acts brought the house down, the Ceilidh was as popular as ever and guest were amazed by the sheer brilliance of the Latin Dance showcase performed by the University Dancesport team who then proceeded to teach ball guests to rid themselves of their two left feet. The food was plentiful and 800 guests enjoyed a sumptuous six-course meal after the now traditional oysters before being invited to sample pizza, sausage and mash, wild boar hog roast or kangaroo, springbok, camel or vegetarian burgers! The cupcakes together with a trio of desserts and waffles topped with sweet delights were the icing on the cake.

The fairground, Indian classical dance acts, the chauffeured punts, the 'silent ballroom' as well as the casino on the Riverboat 'Georgina' ensured that no one ran out of entertainment even if they tired of the music. An innovation introduced this year, the 'Pepys Club' for Members keen to relive the May Balls of their youth but aware that a little peace and quiet during the ball would be welcome, was very well received and attracted alumni from as far away as Hong Kong and Singapore. The splendid decorations transforming the College remained untouched by rain all night long and the weather held right up to the Survivors' photo which was taken at 6.00 am.

CDL

Ladies' Badminton. (Captain: A Taylor). Magdalene ladies' badminton club had many new members this year, some completely new to the game and others who are old hands. The club is now made of a great mix of graduate and undergraduate

students. We played fantastically in Michaelmas and held our position in Division 2. However, despite our best efforts in Lent, luck was not on our side and we have unfortunately moved down to Division 3. An excellent victory over Trinity in the last match of the season sadly came too late.

Ladies' Football. (Captain: Laura Makin). This is the second year that Magdalene ladies' football team has joined with Sidney Sussex. This has once again been a great success; our attendance rates for both training and matches have been higher than ever and the camaraderie between the colleges has been a pleasure to see develop. Our legendary, and only, 17–0 victory over Peterhouse is definitely a good sign of further success in the future.

Ultimate Frisbee. (Robbie Abernethy). 'New Thundercatz' – St Catharine's, Trinity Hall, Murray Edwards, Fitzwilliam, Girton and Magdalene – Ultimate Frisbee team, started off the year with the creation of a second team: New Thunderbirdz. Having started off 7th in the league the splitting of players meant that in Michaelmas both teams underperformed, coming 12th and 18th in college league respectively. It wasn't until the recombination of Thundercatz teams that fortunes started looking up; winter Cuppers saw the reclamation of 7th place in the league, and despite a tough fight in the group stages of summer Cuppers they managed to clinch 5th place overall in the last tournament of the season – the best result in the past two and a half years of college league.

3 SPORTING DISTINCTIONS

The following obtained Full Blues (*) or Half-Blues during 2012–13:

<i>Badminton:</i>	B J Aldred
<i>Dancesport:</i>	E G M Johnson, J Johnson, S B Lim
<i>Eton Fives:</i>	J Abbott
<i>Fencing:</i>	M C H Tointon
<i>Lacrosse:</i>	B D Hessels
<i>Rugby League:</i>	O R J Holmes
<i>Rugby Union:</i>	W Briggs*, F W B Sanders*
<i>Squash:</i>	G Johnson
<i>Swimming:</i>	D Bell
<i>Tennis:</i>	S J Ashcroft *
<i>Women's Athletics:</i>	K Turner*
<i>Women's Badminton:</i>	K L Marshall
<i>Women's Cross-country:</i>	R M Kitchen

(The Editor is grateful to Mr Keall for verifying this list.)

V LIBRARIES

COLLEGE LIBRARY. With an unusually high turn over of staff, including three College Librarians and two Library Assistants, there has been little opportunity to carry forward major projects. However, much of the routine work has continued in a year which saw the working spaces in the College Library increasingly in demand by students. In particular, the Sub-Librarian ran again her very successful series of induction tours for new students which are greatly appreciated; 'weeded' the sections of Geography and History books; and, with the help of the Domestic Manager, oversaw some real improvements to the cleaning of the Library.

With the resignation of Dr Stuckler to take up a post elsewhere just weeks after his appointment as College Librarian, it was a matter for the Fellows of 'all hands to the pump': the Pepys Librarian, Dr Hughes, organised a book sale of unwanted stock, managed the Easter Term 'Take a Break' scheme (which provides tea and cakes for students revising in the Library) and liaised with Directors of Studies to ensure that the new books required for the next year would all be in place. Dr Jones chaired the Libraries Committee and represented the Library's interests in other important meetings, including those of the Libraries Planning Committee which has the crucial task of thinking ahead to provision needed in the medium and longer terms.

The Library received a number of generous donations, including a major gift of books from the former Master, Mr Robinson, which have greatly enhanced our provision in English and in History of Art.

We were sorry to receive the resignation of My Guy Halldron from the post of Library Assistant which he held for a little less than a year, but we were pleased that we were able to appoint Mr Thomas Sykes to the post. Tom joins us after a period working in the Classics Faculty Library.

PEPYS LIBRARY. Changes to the opening hours have allowed the Library to improve its service to visitors and, in particular, to scholars. Open now each weekday afternoon, the Library had 126 visits by readers. We are looking forward to reading the fruits of their diverse labours on items such as the Lollard bibles, Pepys's collection of writings on ship-building and his volumes of 'merry pamphlets'. The Pepys scholars' library of research materials in the office has been updated; and purchases of book-cushions, rests and other paraphernalia have enhanced our provision for readers. For younger visitors, an education pack has been printed, the contents of which can be adjusted for different age-groups.

Altogether, 2752 visitors have come to the Library in the past year. As well as holding our regular openings for College reunions, graduation and special dinners, we have welcomed a number of groups for tailor-made tours including the Buckingham Society, the Cambridge Conference of Print Curators, the Centre for History and Economics, and several schools (all keen to see Pepys's etching of

John Lofting's 'new sukeing worme Engine', a spectacular fire-engine designed in the aftermath of the Great Fire of London). Evening tours for students and staff were very well attended and it is planned to make these a regular fixture in the Library's year.



Etching, c 1690, by J Kip (PL 2972, p 76)

A special exhibition was arranged in April to commemorate 350 years since the first mention in English of a named Claret – Ch. Haut Brion – in Pepys's Diary of 10th April 1663: 'Off the Exchange with Sir J. Cutler and Mr. Grant to the

Royall Oake Taverne, in Lumbard-street, where [Alexander] Broome the poet was, a merry and witty man I believe, if he be not a little conceited. And here drank a sort of French wine, called *Ho Bryan*, that hath a good and most particular taste that I never met with’.

Early progress has been made on planning what will be a major project in the Library: the restoration of the presses, scheduled to take place in 2015. Out of date and ineffective fire retardant material will be removed from the back of each of the twelve presses and the wood stabilised. The opportunity will be taken carefully to clean the presses and to assess future conservation requirements.

OLD LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES. Various improvements to the running of the Old Library and the Archives have been made or are being planned.

Maintaining its archives and muniments is one of the statutory duties of the College. Their historical importance to the institution is obvious, but they are also of continuing importance in present administration, and valued by the descendants of former members as a genealogical resource. Fellows and various College departments regularly submit requests for information to assist them in policy-making and planning. Enquiries this year have ranged widely: for records of decisions, for information about installations in the College buildings, its heraldry and portraits, architectural drawings and survey reports, for copies or loans of photographs, menu cards, obituaries and so on. An exhibition was held for Fellows, Staff, and History students in March to give them an idea of the range of materials and some of the treasures kept in the Archives.



The particular attractions for a record number of outside visitors and researchers were the Benson Diary, the diaries and papers of Dean Inge, the files on C S Lewis and C S Parnell, and the IA Richards Collection.

VI CHAPEL AND CHOIR

Sacristan: J Pelser.

Wardens: T Boniface, J Brewster, S Burston, O C Dalseme-Stubbs, E R Parsloe, K Relph, J Redburn, V Sautter, M L Skipsey.

Organ Scholars: JV Dilworth, R Colman.

Sometimes the Chapel is full and noisy, glistening by candle-light in the winter dark to the strains of singing; sometimes it is quieter, with the spring sunshine gently bringing the silent stained glass to life, but all year round it is a beautiful and peaceful haven, a link with our Benedictine origins, and a place of prayer, celebration, and stillness for the whole community.

At the beginning of 2013, the 35th Master of Magdalene was installed at a splendid and very well-attended Choral Evensong in January, greeted by a trumpet fanfare, and it was a delight to welcome some of his family and friends to share the public start of his tenure here. Other highlights included the familiar Advent Carol Service by candlelight. The two Christmas Carol Services, one for students and one for staff (and in response to demand from these groups), continue to grow. Corporate Communion services in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms (or 'curry and cake night', as they are casually known!) continue to be very popular; and Remembrance Sunday – at which the Choir sang Fauré's *Requiem* – remains a poignant and well-supported occasion for reflection.

Following an approach from former Organ Scholar Alex Woodrow, now Director of Music at Bradford Cathedral, we welcomed a group of boys from their choir who joined our Choir to sing Sunday Evensong and dine in Hall (17 February). This wonderful event gave some young people from quite deprived backgrounds a glimpse of (and perhaps a hint of aspiration for?) university life.

Preachers we welcomed included the Bishops of Rochester, Worcester, Bradford, and Southampton and the Dean of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich. From the Faculty of Divinity we heard from Professor Graham Davies (Fitzwilliam College) and Dr Catherine Pickstock (Emmanuel College). Former Dean of Chapel and now Dean of Bristol, the Very Revd Dr David Hoyle, helped us celebrate the 400th Anniversary of the Authorised Version of the Bible; the Right Revd Richard Moth (Roman Catholic Bishop of the Armed Forces) reflected on Remembrance Sunday; and the Revd Dr James Heard (Associate Vicar of Christ Church and St Luke's, Chelsea, who was attached to the Chapel during his ordination training) returned to preach. Other visiting preachers we welcomed were the Revd Stewart Fyfe (Parish Priest of the Leith-Lyvennet Parishes, Cumbria); the Revd Canon Vanessa Herrick (Rector of Wimborne Minster, Dorset); Loretta Minghella (Director of Christian Aid); the Revd Dr Jeni Parsons (formerly Rector of Matston, Gloucestershire); and Dom Henry Wansbrough OSB (Ampleforth Abbey).

Donations from Chapel collections went to Jimmy's Night Shelter, Christian Aid, and Church Mission Society, while the Remembrance Sunday collection was given to the Royal Naval Benevolent Fund, and the Commemoration of Benefactors' collection to the College Student Hardship Fund.

CHOIR REPORT. This year, apart from regular Chapel Evensongs on Thursday and Sunday in Full Term, the Choir has sung the office of Compline at 9.30 pm on many Wednesdays. In addition the Choir has provided support for services on Ash Wednesday and for a Confirmation in the Easter Term.

In the wider world, the Choir has sung Choral Evensong in Peterborough Cathedral on 3 November with music by Gibbons, and in St Edmundsbury Cathedral on 2 March with music by Weelkes and Brahms. On Sunday 3 March, the Choir was invited to sing at the University Sermon in Great St Mary's providing the seasonal anthem 'Wash me throughly' by S S Wesley.

On the final Thursday of the Easter Term, John Dilworth conducted Parry's 'Blest pair of sirens' with organ accompaniment.

The Choir Tour was to the Netherlands from 29 June to 3 July. Evensong was sung in St Niklaas Basilica in Amsterdam, as part of their outreach programme. Concerts were given in the English Church in the Begijnhof in Amsterdam, and in the Maria van Jessekerk in Delft.

At the end of the year we said good-bye to several singers and to John Dilworth, who has been a most musical organist and conductor. We are most grateful to all of them for what they have done for the Choir and College, and encourage them to stay in touch.



Photo: John Thompson

Mr Hellyer Jones with the Choir

VII BUILDINGS AND GARDENS

COLLEGE BUILDINGS. After repairs to the fabric and foundations, Benson Hall has been stunningly redecorated in white, grey, and gold. The other principal visual delight has been the installation of new gates to the Master's Lodge (see p 8), replacing the old wooden ones. The main work of the year has involved making a start with a major project, the modernisation of the Kitchens and Buttery. This began with a upgrading of catering facilities in Cripps Court as the temporary alternative; improvement of the cellars below the Buttery and beneath the Old Lodge; and revamping the electrical power supply from the Benson Court sub-station.



New bedding in the Parlour & Chapel beds in First Court

THE GARDENS. No garden is ever entirely finished, and even the best-loved and well-tended need times of renewal and change. It is with this in mind that the Garden Team has been undertaking some exciting projects in the past year.

For the arrival of the new Master it was decided to replant the driveway to his home to create a more stately and formal approach, to tie in with the clean lines of the Lodge. These lines have also been uncovered from their ivy clad garb. Many of the shrubs that were over-mature or roses that were clearly on their last legs were either heavily pruned or removed. They have been replaced with what will be a simple yew hedge and a mixture of shrubs to provide colour, shape and interest throughout the year. Everything is now growing away strongly.

The area of change that has been most noticeable is in Second Court. These borders were full of some unusual, interesting and arresting plants. It had a lovely overgrown charm, but it did need some work on it to rein in some of the more vigorous species. The *Vitis coignetiae*, or Crimson Glory vine, magnificent as it was, had all but taken over one side, believing maybe it was back in its native Japan, climbing up to 25 metres or more into a forest tree. It made sense therefore to take the opportunity to introduce some new herbaceous perennials. On the theme of 'hot' colours for the sunny side and 'cool' colours for the shadier side, many new perennials as well as some climbers and shrubs have been introduced to complement what we retained of the old planting.

Despite having only been planted earlier, the concept of 'hot' and 'cool' border can be seen emerging by July. All newly-planted borders take a couple of years to come really into their own, not only for plants to reach their fullest potential but also because of the inevitable tweaking and rearranging by the

gardener, a creature who is never entirely satisfied with his creation. This year we have used some annuals, notably the extremely fast growing *Cobaea scandens*, or cup-and-saucer plant, which has already reached the top of the walls and will soon produce its curious blue and white flowers; cornflowers and white *Cosmos bipinnatus*, to fill in the spaces where the newly-planted wall shrubs and just establishing perennials will eventually live.

In First Court the bedding has also undergone a change: African marigolds and petunias arranged in a traditional Victorian style on one side, while the other side sees *Verbena bonariensis*, *Salvia farinacea* 'Victoria Blue', *Cineraria* 'Silver Dust', French marigolds, cannas, and *Ageratum* 'Champion Blue' planted as swirls and sweeps of colour. The design on the Chapel bed and Parlour bed is our attempt to move away from the usual bedding scheme and try something a little more experimental. We are hoping to continue to produce bedding schemes that not only 'wow' but perhaps prove a talking point.



New bedding in First Court (south side)

The lawns have also received their fair share of attention, and the scarifying, weed killing and feeding seems to be having good results, although the prolonged dry spell means we are inevitably struggling to keep them green.

We observed the annual flight of the chafer beetles from the lawns and hope that with the application of nematodes applied in the spring, and an insecticide in autumn, we may be able to keep their grass-root munching grubs under control. It is very difficult to eradicate this pest completely.



Chafer grubs emerging from the grass

More substantial tree work was carried out over the winter, mainly on the willows alongside the river. This was primarily done for safety reasons, and although they looked pretty stark they too are coming back strongly. We have all enjoyed looking at the many and changing different flowers that grow along the riverside-walk. It really is a kaleidoscope that changes day by day, and it is not until you have a really good look that you notice the little gems such as the *Fritillaria meleagris* (snake's-head fritillary), which are becoming rare in this country; the *Anemone blanda*, *Scilla*, *Chionodoxa*, *Muscari*, hyacinths, snowdrops, primroses, tulips and a diversity of daffodils with infinite variation of petals and trumpets. Visit in spring and the Fellows' Garden can't fail to delight you.

One of the areas of continuity in the garden is the commitment to managing the garden for wildlife as well as people. New bird-boxes and insect 'hotels' have been added to the existing ones and a hedgehog 'house'. A pair of blackbirds successfully raised and fledged three chicks from the safety of one of the standard Fuchsias overwintering in the greenhouse, and a duck hatched nine chicks in a nest made amongst the lavender in First Court. She and her eggs survived the May Ball and she managed to usher the long awaited offspring all out onto the river.

DB & CCS



Second Court (north side)

Photos: Derry Bell & Colm Sheppard

VIII COLLEGE STAFF

In the Porters' Lodge Sam Hollinshead left in December 2012, Geoff Nicholas retired in January 2013 and Ian McGennity left in May. Chris Bradley, Michael Dyke and Chris Rose replaced them. Fran Edson retired from the Domestic Department at the end of March after 13 years service, Deeann Jones then becoming Deputy Domestic Manager on 1 May. Linda Sell, secretary to the Clerk of Works, retired in September 2012 after seven years service; Coleen Keohane started as Maintenance Office Assistant in January. Domestic Assistants Yun Sheng Mao, Justyna Szczepek, and Lorraine Drew all left in 2013, being replaced by Kay Hardingham, Aleksandra Dlugoszek and Katarzyna Nesterczuk. Mehmet Osman was appointed as Maintenance Handyman. In the Garden Department, Marie Scholefield left in August 2012. Mark Scott transferred from Tottenham Hotspur as a senior gardener; Andrea Hoskins's post is now permanent, and Derienne Bell arrived in October 2012 – making a very strong team of four. Amy Williams joined the Admissions Office to provide maternity cover for Vicky Levet from February 2013; the Schools Liaison Assistant, Rosie Sharkey, left in July 2013, with Madeline Lawrence Jones now working full-time on the College's access programme from September. In the College Office, Jenny Woodfield became full-time Human Resources Manager from the beginning of March 2013, also providing additional administrative support for the Assistant Bursar; Tracy Lockwood gave up her role as Accounts Administrator owing to ill-health and was replaced by Melissa Le Chevalier. In the Alumni and Development Office, Charles Cook left in March 2013; his replacement is Roxanne Napier. The Kitchen Staff has seen very little change this year, but we said goodbye to Jerome Viard in July 2013 following the completion of his training. We wish him a successful career in his chosen speciality of Pastry Chef. The Catering and Conference Manager, Alan Fuller, left at the end of July to take up a new role at Wolfson College; we are most grateful for the work he has done in developing a highly professional conference business, at the same time supporting the dining traditions of the College; Vincent Howard will take over as Director (Catering & Conferences) from September, coming to us from the National Trust at Anglesey Abbey.

Sadly, Mrs Tonee Lilley died on 6 May. After six years in the College Office she became College Accountant (head of the Office) 1990–1995; she was in the best sense of the French word *formidable*; hard-working beyond the call of duty, she seemed to know the answer to every question, and always gave Fellows and students with a problem a kindly welcome.

Finally we also record with regret the death of Colin Hayton in February 2013; he was a cheerful and helpful Bar Manager from 1989 to 2004.

IX EVENTS AND COMMEMORATIONS

THE IMPACT OF IDEALISM CONFERENCE, the culminating event of a three-year research network (with Professor Boyle as Principal Investigator) into the legacy of post-Kantian German thought across the humanities and beyond, was held at Magdalene, 6–8 September 2012. Forty speakers, and well over a hundred delegates, presented and discussed aspects of the impact of the late 18th and early 19th-century German thought on areas as diverse as music, Christology, Jewish philosophy, American literature and Darwinism. As well as speakers and network members from within Cambridge including Professor Onora O'Neill and Professor David Midgley, speakers and delegates travelled from several countries to participate in, and enjoy, a rich three days of discussion. Particular highlights of the programme included keynote talks by Karl Ameriks, Roger Scruton and Dr Williams, and a concluding panel discussion in a packed Cripps Auditorium. The discussions, in English and German, continued between sessions in the sun-filled courtyard, and well into the evenings, where those attending were also treated to a recital of music from the time of Kant, Hegel and their contemporaries, live jazz music in the bar, and an excellent conference dinner in Hall. Expanded versions of the papers presented at the conference, as well as from other network members, can be found in the four-volume set, *The Impact of German Idealism: the legacy of post-Kantian German*, Nicholas Boyle & Liz Disley, eds (Cambridge University Press, 2013).



PARNELL LECTURE. This year's well-attended and skilfully presented Parnell lecture was given by Professor David Fitzpatrick in the Cripps Auditorium on 11 February 2013. His title was *The Spectre of Ethnic Cleansing in Revolutionary Ireland*.

THE INVESTEC LECTURE ON BUSINESS. The fourth Investec lecture took place on 20 February 2013. Kevin Roberts, CEO Worldwide of Saatchi and Saatchi, delivered a thought-provoking, topical and humorous lecture on 'Winning in the Age of Now'. Not only did he share his experience and knowledge of business during the lecture and in the subsequent reception, he also imparted several important life lessons to the 200+ audience present in the Cripps Auditorium and in two overflow rooms, all of this in his unique, informal and generous style.



Kevin Roberts

POVERTY AND CLIMATE: A CONVERSATION. During a round-table discussion organised by the Centre for History and Economics at Magdalene, on 13 May 2013, presentations were made by Dr Gro Harlem Brundtland (former Director-General of the World Health Organisation, and a former prime minister of Norway), Professor Amartya Sen of Harvard (Nobel Laureate in Economics) and Dr Williams (Master); Professor Rothschild was in the Chair.

X ALUMNI AND DEVELOPMENT

1 REUNIONS

A Reunion Dinner was held on 21 September 2012 for members matriculating in the years 1991–1993, attended by 89 alumni, 13 Fellows and staff. The speaker was Mrs Hattie Klotz, née Sellick (1992). A Reunion Dinner was held on 14 September 2012 for 1988–1990 members. It was attended by 91 alumni, 12 Fellows and staff. The speaker was Mr Gerard Cunningham (1988). A Reunion Dinner took place on 12 April 2013 for members matriculating in the years 2003–2004. It was attended by 59 alumni with eight Fellows and staff. The speaker was Mr Patrick White (2003). On 4 May 2013, a Reunion Lunch for members matriculating in the years up to and including 1955 welcomed 114 alumni and guests with 17 Fellows and staff. The speaker was Professor Grubb (1954).

2 AWARDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

J N R Amey (1968): Chief Executive of the Institute of Healthcare Engineering and Estate Management (April 2012)
Sir Michael C S J Birt (1966): awarded a Knighthood in the Queen's 2012 Birthday Honours List
Professor J A Butt (1987, formerly Research Fellow): OBE in the New Year's Honours List for services to Music in Scotland
P A L Causton (1989): Deputy District Judge on the Northern Circuit
Professor N Doe (1981): Chancellor of the Diocese of Bangor (Sept 2012)
A G Houston MBE, DL (1980): Deputy Lord Lieutenant of Dumfries (April 2011)
M Hurlston (1958): CBE in the New Year's Honours List for services to Financial Services
Professor I H Kunkler (1970): appointed to the Royal College of Radiologists Rowan Williams Travelling Professorship to Australia and New Zealand for 2013
The Revd M I Letters (1989): Minor Canon of Ely Cathedral
Dr S A Longstaff (1986): Officer in the General Division of the Order of Australia for distinguished service to the community
Professor G W Martin (1964, formerly Research Fellow): Ontario Historical Society's J J Talman Award for *Favourite Son? John Macdonald and the Voters of Kingston, 1841–1891* (2012); Association for Local History's Book Award for *Hughes Hall, Cambridge 1885–2010* (2012)
C C B Mathews (1970): County Councillor for the Diocese of Eynsham, Oxfordshire (2006–)
R L Melen (2004): Royal Society of Chemistry Dalton Young Researcher Award
Dr V J Mifsud (1973, formerly Bye-Fellow): OBE in the New Year's Honours List for services to the Defence Industry
C M Morley (2001); Chartered Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers (December 2011)

Dr S P D G O'Harrow (1991): Director of the University of Iowa Museum of Art; Governor's board appointment to the Iowa's Arts Council; member of the Association of Art Museum Directors

EV Penn (2005): Aquapac Outdoor Champion 2013

Professor N M Stratford (1958): associé étranger de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres (2012)

D Stott OBE (1956): Honorary Life President of the Isle of Man Commonwealth Games Association

P G Vick (1988): shortlisted for the International Design and Architecture Awards 2013

P S G Witter (1956): BA Hons in Humanities from the Open University (June 2012)

F E Zino (1994): Captain of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club Women's Outrigger Team

3 SELECTED PUBLICATIONS (to 30 June 2013)

D W Abecassis (1970), *A Passion for Speed: The Life and Times of George Abecassis* (2010)

G B A Al-Qu'aiti (1973), *The Call of Shaykh Muhammad bin Abdal-Wahhab and the three Saudi States (1744–1925) – The Emergence of Modern Saudi Arabia* (2012)

J B Batchelor (1960), *Tennyson: to strive, to seek, to find* (2012)

*D K C Cooper (1972, formerly Fellow), *The Brain-dead Organ Donor: Pathophysiology and Management* (2013)

N Doe (1981), *Law and Rebellion in Europe* (2011)

*D F Doyle (1991), *The Promise of Christian Humanism: Thomas Aquinas on Hope* (2011)

*M C Francis (1975), *Muscovy* (2013)

*D T Freeman (2005), *Art's Emotions: Ethics, Expression and Aesthetic Experience* (2012), reviewed below (p 88)

*L C Hsu (1950), *The Mathematical Writings of L. C. Hsu* (2010)

N L Kent (1978), *The Cambridge Concise History of Sweden* (2008); *Trieste: Adriatic Emporium and Gateway to the Heart of Europe* (2011); *The Sámi Peoples of the North* (2013)

G W Martin (1964, formerly Research Fellow), *John A Macdonald: Canada's First Prime Minister* (2013)

*A L Mullen (editor), (2008, formerly Research Fellow), *Multilingualism in the Graeco-Roman Worlds* (2012)

R B Peiser (1973), *Professional Real Estate Development: the ULI Guide to the Business* (2012)

J R Pembroke (1985), *Growing Up in Restaurants: The Story of Eating out in Britain from 55BC to Nowadays* (2013)

*D E Simpson (1970), *Romanticism and the Question of the Stranger* (2013)

*A Watson (1954), *Beethoven's Chamber Music in Context* (2012 printing)

*J R Yamamoto-Wilson (1971), *Pain, Pleasure and Perversity: Discourses of Suffering in Seventeenth-century England* (2013)

*T E Yates (1955), *The Conversion of the Māori, 1814–1842* (2013)

**We are grateful to these authors for presenting copies of their works to the College Library.*

4 MEMBERS' DEATHS (to mid-July 2013)

Professor F J Lelièvre (1936); H C Baring (1938); R Buchanan-Dunlop (1938); Dr A E Flood (1938); Dr R C Norton (1938); M G Crawford (1939); M M Brooke (1942); W P P Hite (1942); D B Abbott (1943); J Fielder (1944); L F Isaac (1944); Dr I G Tait (1944); N W Chaplin (1945); A I Geikie-Cobb (1945); A Bond (1946); D Cargill (1946); R H Crawford (1947); Dr A P Brown (1948); the Revd J R Bowles (1949); J B Hutchison (1949); Dr A U Chastain-Chapman (1950); D F S Godman (1950); J W Leng (1950); D M Turner (1950); M L Keane (1951); the Revd A J Baxter (1952); M Mitchell (1953); T Denby (1955); Dr K A Joysey (1956); S C Knight (1958); Dr M W Evans (1961); C M Troncin-James (1964); E P S Tufon (1967); V S T Shankardass (1971); Dr C J H Bland (1972); A J Cooke (1981); Dr G Biehler (1987); M Tai (2006).

Earl Ferrers, PC, DL (1950). Robert ('Robin') Washington Shirley, 13th Earl. As an undergraduate, Viscount Tamworth (as he was then) read for a degree in Agriculture (Class II). Despite having been president of the Boat Club at Winchester, he seems to have played little part in college life at Magdalene, probably because he got married early on in his time here. His new family home was in Norfolk. Though of imposing stature and lineage, he was never pompous; his gregarious charm, courtesy, integrity, and humour were acknowledged on all sides. For 35 years he served in every Conservative administration under five prime ministers (Macmillan, Home, Heath, Thatcher, Major). It was a remarkable achievement, especially as he was liable to speak of himself not as a politician but as a farmer. (He kept a herd of Chartley cattle, an indigenous British breed maintained by his family for 700 years.) He was Minister of State in four government departments – Agriculture, Food & Fisheries (1979–1983), the Home Office (1988–1994), the Department of Trade & Industry (1994–1995), and as Minister for the Environment & Countryside (1995–1997). One of his private secretaries at the Home Office said of him, 'Robin was, by some measure, the most courteous man I ever met and one of the kindest. Officials loved him'. He was equally popular in the House of Lords, where he was Deputy Leader, 1979–1983; in fact, so admired was he that when in 1999 all but 92 hereditary peers were excluded, he came first in the ballot to remain. Among his other activities were various positions in the Trustee Savings Bank, as High Steward of Norwich Cathedral, 1979–2003, and Chairman of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), 1984–1988. You would not expect such a man to stand for

any nonsense, and he didn't. He successfully resisted a Brussels scheme which would have obliged British silver to carry European hall marks – and in retirement he saw off a burglar by hitting him with his walking-stick, 'though not so hard as to risk breaking it'. He was 83 when he died last November.

Curtin Winsor (1986). Although he only lived one of his 49 years outside the USA, that one year in Magdalene affected him profoundly and enduringly. He came here with a BA degree from Colorado to study for the MPhil in International Relations, working on Latin America under Professor D A Brading. He joined the Pitt Club and played lacrosse, but simply above all he loved the friendly atmosphere, the traditions of Magdalene, and its intellectual aspirations, and subsequently did whatever he could to promote its interests within an international outlook. As a trustee of the Donner Foundations both in America and Canada he successfully persuaded those institutions to make generous grants to the College; as a result the Roosevelt Scholarship and Donner Scholarship now support British and Canadian students here researching on Anglo–North American relations. He has been described as 'serial entrepreneur': he was a director of Riggs Investment Management Corporation among others. But he was also active in charitable work. 'Aviation, opera, and fly-fishing' were his listed recreations. An engaging, strong character, he was 'a larger-than-life presence in every room he entered'. He died suddenly of a heart-attack. His loyalty, devoted service and generosity to the College will be sorely missed.

Development Director's Report

The highlight of the 'fund-raising' year was the capital donation for £1 million from the parent of an alumnus and the subsequent election of Mr Khoon Hong Kuok as the College's first named Pepys Benefactor Fellow. We are particularly grateful that the gift is to endow bursaries for undergraduate students to make it possible for them to come to Magdalene regardless of their financial circumstances. The unfailing generosity of Magdalene men and women committed to this is most welcome.

We raised a total of £2,630,389 in cash and pledges of which we received a total of £2,263,769 during the past financial year. £79,073 of the monies received came via the Alumni & Development Office for the benefit of the Centre for History & Economics which continues to thrive and enhance intellectual life at Magdalene. The College's estate has grown thanks to the generous gift of a house in Southwold on the Suffolk coast from one of our Honorary Fellows, Robert Cripps (2005), for study visits and student reading groups. This year more than half of all donations received were given for 'Student Support', bursaries in particular, perhaps in response to the changed nature of funding in the HE sector. Indeed, a number of our Members undertook to support one or more students for the

duration of their degree course by funding one of our maximum bursaries worth £4500. Each of the ten Freshers eligible this year received one of the following bursaries: the *Adam Cambridge Bursary*; the *Philip Carne Cambridge Bursaries*; the *Coulthurst Trust Bursary*; the *Essex Fairway Bursary*; the *Georgina Rhodes Cambridge Bursary*; the *KKH Cambridge Bursaries* and the *Parker Family Bursary*. These bursaries on top of a government grant of £3,250 enabled the students to cover their living costs for the past academical year in full, thus mitigating the large debt they will face on graduation.

In addition, we will be able to award the first '*Duncan and Lisa Robinson Bursary*' in honour of their ten years of service to the College, to a first-year coming up in Michaelmas 2013. This initiative was launched at the Magdalene Dinner in New York in November 2012 by the Chairman Mr Robert Chartener (1982) of Magdalene in America, and the current total stands at just over £80,000. This bursary, unlike some of the others listed above, will be endowed in perpetuity once the full £120,000 is raised. We also saw a welcome rise in donations for Teaching and Research, particularly for the 'Brian Deakin Fund'. This will allow the College to recruit a Deakin Junior Research Fellow in Economics in the new academical year. Further generous gifts have been received for the new Libraries' Fund and the Ost Trust, all initiatives intended to support teaching and research at Magdalene. A generous donation was received earlier this year from two of our Honorary Fellows, Sir Richard Jolly (1953) and Lord Malloch-Brown (1972) to establish a new prize in honour of Peter Peckard. Some £147,000 was raised for the Annual Fund for immediate expenditure and the Magdalene Boat Club was delighted to receive two new Janousek Racing Eights, allowing the Men's 1st to take to the river in the new 'David Hooker' and the Women's 1st in the 'Richard Hamersley' thanks to the generosity of a number of donors.

This year's Telephone Campaign raised £200,000 and was supported by a direct mailing campaign which resulted in additional gifts for the Annual Fund worth over £30,000. The student callers did a wonderful job and were quite excellent ambassadors for the College.

We really are most grateful to those Members who made all of this possible; indeed are delighted that almost 18% of our Members made a gift to Magdalene this year – thank you.

The College's alumni relations programme continues to attract a growing numbers of Members. Highlights this year include the third annual Family Day which was attended by a record 280 Members and their families who enjoyed the activities, refreshments and the Jazz band in the Fellows' Garden in the sunshine; the third annual Buckingham Society luncheon attracted over 50 members and guests this year. Lunch in Hall was followed by two afternoon activities; a tour of the Pepys Library by Dr M E J Hughes was enjoyed by many whilst a group of 24 Magdalene members strolled around Clare College Fellows' Garden in the

company of Clare College's Head Gardener, Mr Steve Elstubb. The annual Donors' Day took place last September and thanks are due to Mr Robinson, Dr Stoddart, Mr Skelton and Dr Chang for their fascinating range of lectures on the day. All donors who contribute a minimum of £50 to the Annual Fund are invited to attend and those who contribute £150 or more are able to bring a guest to the event. We are required to strictly abide by the rules introduced by HMRC regarding benefits allowed in return for donations.

The Alumni & Development Office organised a number of other events, notably a Guitar Recital in Cripps Court, a Choir Association Dinner, an Architecture Reunion dinner as well as a Law Dinner and a number of Farewell events for the then Master, Mr Duncan Robinson, including a dinner for 150 Members in the House of Commons and a drinks reception organised by Tristan Collins (2004) and Adrian Loehwing (2003) at the Portland Gallery courtesy of Mr Tom Hewlett (1971). This year's Magdalene in the City (MiC) event was held at the BT Centre in the City. A panel discussion by Magdalene alumni in the City was organised for the benefit of 12 current students who were able to attend thanks to the generosity of the 80 plus 'MiC' members at that event. Many thanks are due Mr Rupert Orchard (1975) who very kindly hosted this event. The Magdalene Law Association is a new alumni venture for the Alumni & Development office. A number of Law alumni have responded enthusiastically to the initiative, formed a steering group, written a constitution (approved by the Governing Body in May 2013), and are working on a mentoring scheme for current students and rolling out an event programme details of which can be found on the Alumni website. His Excellency Judge Sir Christopher Greenwood (1978), Honorary Fellow, attended the inaugural drinks reception of the Magdalene Law Association, together with the 75 Members who succeeded in obtaining tickets, in the Oxford & Cambridge Club in May 2013.

In the United States, Magdalene dinners in San Francisco, Chicago and the 21st Annual New York Dinner took place in early November 2012. We are grateful to Mr Alex Schultz (2000) and Mr Robert Chatterton-Dickson (1981) for organising and hosting these events. Particular thanks must go to Mr Robert Chartener (1982) who has almost single-handedly ensured that the Magdalene Dinner is the longest running annual Cambridge alumni event in New York. The Magdalene College Foundation has received 501(c) 3 status from the Internal Revenue Service. The Directors of the Foundation are Mr Robert Chartener (1982), Mr Geoffrey Craddock (1977), Mr Jason Hafler (2004) and Mr William Wilson (1982). Mr Graham Walker (1982) joins the Board as a non-executive Director. We are grateful to them all for their continued efforts on behalf the College.

Magdalene Asia Pacific continues to grow apace and this year Mr Robinson visited Hong Kong and Singapore in September 2012 to say farewell and Dr Williams arrived in Hong Kong in April 2013 to meet many Members active in MAP for the first time. Warm thanks are due to Henry Pang (1986) and Meng-Han Kuok (1997) who both continue to do so much for the College in their respective regions.

The Magdalene Association, after many decades of excellent service to the College, decided to disband itself at its last Annual General meeting in response to the wide range of the alumni events now organised by the Alumni and Development Office. We were able, thanks to the good offices of Mr James Roundell (1970) to visit the Courtauld Gallery in early summer. We are deeply grateful to the Magdalene Association's Honorary Chairman, Mr Miles Broadbent (1956), and the Honorary Secretary, Mr Chris Babbs (1969) for their unstinting efforts on behalf of Magdalene over many years.

The Master and Fellows would like to thank warmly all our Members who remain committed to the Magdalene community and have supported the College so generously over the last year.

CDL

A complete list of donors who made gifts to the College (1285 between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2013) will be published in the Annual Donors' Report which will be circulated to all members with the autumn issue of *Magdalene Matters*.

THE NOBEL PRIZE



Sir John Gurdon was awarded the 2012 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, jointly with Shinya Yamanaka, 'for the discovery that mature cells can be reprogrammed to become pluripotent'. Here he writes about the start of his career in research:

After completing the Department of Zoology course at Oxford in 1956, I was invited to do a PhD with Dr Michail Fischberg, the Oxford University lecturer who taught developmental Biology.

Fischberg suggested to me that I should try to carry out somatic cell nuclear transfer in *Xenopus*, a procedure for this having been recently published by Briggs and King (1952). Once the technical obstacles had been overcome, largely as a result of good luck and hard work, the work proceeded extraordinarily fast. By the end of my PhD I had succeeded in obtaining normal development of intestinal epithelium cell nuclei transplanted to enucleated eggs of *Xenopus*. When these tadpoles had eventually reached sexual maturity, I was able to publish a paper entitled 'Fertile intestine nuclei'. This was the first decisive evidence that all cells of the body contain the same complete set genes, answering a long-standing and important question in the field of Developmental Biology. However it also showed very clearly, as was commented on in my papers at the time, the remarkable ability of eggs to reprogramme somatic cell nuclei back to an embryonic state. This phenomenon attracted increasingly large interest, and led to the idea of cell replacement using accessible adult cells, such as skin cells. A key

future discovery was that of Martin Evans (Nobel Prize 2006) that a permanently proliferating embryonic stem cell could be established from mouse embryos. Under appropriate conditions these cells could be caused to differentiate into different cell types. The combination of this work on somatic cell nuclear transfer and the derivation of embryonic stem cells in mammals made it realistic to think of cell replacement for human diseases. A huge boost for this idea was later provided by Takahashi and Yamanaka (2006), with the discovery that the over-expression of certain transcription factors can also yield embryonic stem cells from adult somatic tissues.

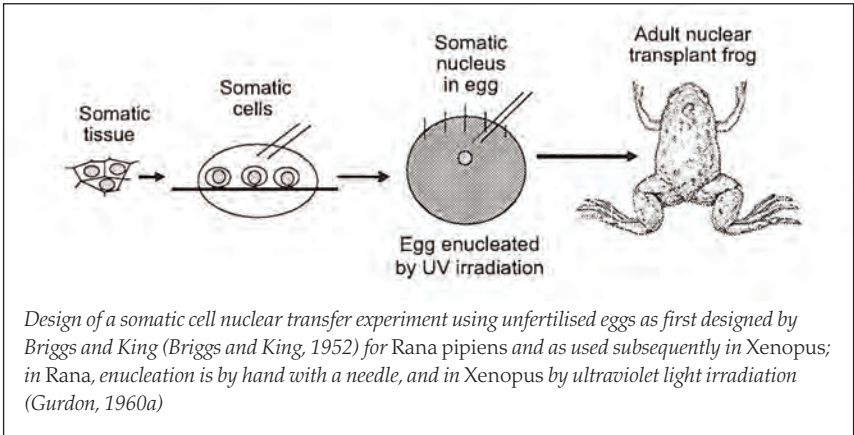


Photo: Jonathan Player



Photos: Alastair Downie

Sir John Gurdon's Nobel Prize medal

Sir John Gurdon delivered his Nobel lecture entitled 'The egg and the nucleus: a battle for supremacy' on 12 December 2012 at the Karolinska Institute in Sweden. The concluding paragraph of his lecture 'overviews and prospect' is reproduced below:

The process of nuclear reprogramming by eggs and oocytes can be seen as a conflict between the cytoplasm of an egg, whose components are designed to promote rapid DNA replication and then transcription, and the components of differentiated cell nuclei, whose function is to maintain a stable state. The cytoplasm of an egg is specially designed to activate the highly condensed and specialized nucleus of sperm, with 100% efficiency. Not surprisingly, the same components are effective at activating the nucleus of a somatic cell. The difference is that a somatic cell nucleus has become, during the process of cell differentiation, highly resistant to activation by egg cytoplasm in a way that is different from sperm nuclei. These nuclei of differentiated cells are provided with molecules that stabilise their differentiated state and resist reversal or rejuvenation. If differentiated cell nuclei could be too easily switched to an embryonic state, this could permit the reversal of differentiation and lead to cancer.

The experimental work described here has centred on the use of amphibian eggs and oocytes because of the abundance of material and ready availability offered by them, an advantage that was very clear to developmental biologists up to the 1950s. The general principles that have emerged from work on amphibia seem also to apply to mammals and other vertebrate species. A full understanding of nuclear reprogramming by amphibian eggs and oocytes may well facilitate nuclear reprogramming in mammals, including humans, and hence contribute to the eventual therapeutic application of cell replacement.



IT'S A PROCTOR'S LIFE...

Dr Christina Skott, Joint Director of Studies in History, reflects on her year as the University's Junior Proctor.



Honorary Degree Procession 2013.

Dr Skott is carrying the Statutes of the University in her left hand.

I have to admit that when the Master approached me in the spring of 2011 to fulfil Magdalene's cyclical obligation to nominate a candidate for the office of University Proctor for three years I was flattered, but also slightly hesitant. Had I known then that I would be covered in 'champagne' spray, flour, and sticky string twice a day throughout the Tripos exam period, I might have turned him down; this year has been particularly bad for this infection from 'the other place'! Add to this, long hours in the Senate House on Degree days, scrutinising the constitutions and accounts of 400 university societies, in addition to the day job of teaching history, I soon wondered whether I had made a wise decision. However, with two years of my three completed, I can say with all honesty that it has been an extraordinary experience, and one that I would not have missed.

The office of Proctor is one of the oldest in the University, dating back to the thirteenth century. Every college must provide a Proctor according to a pre-determined cycle; this means that before my appointment, the last Magdalene Proctor, Frank King, served in 2000–01. There are a Junior and a Senior Proctor in every year, having first been appointed Pro-Proctors in their first year of office to learn the job, and then as Deputy Proctors following their year of office. The title of 'Junior' or 'Senior' depends on the length of time each has been a member of Regent House. The job of the Proctors is to ensure that those in *statu pupillari* fulfil the obligations of discipline laid down in the University Statutes and Ordinances, and to be part of the process of scrutiny by which the University monitors its own

administration and executive functions. The Proctors have a major part to play in all aspects of the ancient ceremonial by which the University conducts its public business, the giving of degrees and the election and installation of its senior officers.

My ceremonial duties as a Junior Proctor this year have ranged from the routine, such as Congregations where degrees are admitted by the Vice-Chancellor or his deputies, to special events such as the election and installation of the new Chancellor and the visit to Cambridge by the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. These grand occasions include the annual conferring of Honorary Degrees to the world's most distinguished scholars and cultural celebrities. On student degree days, the Proctors ensure that college Praelectors present their students for degrees dressed according to Ordinances. Graduands who appear, for example, in red socks, dangling ear rings, or mini-skirts, may result in ejection from the Senate House and in any case a fine for the Praelector, consisting of bottles of port. In the past, a Praelector who presented, in perfect Latin, a toy penguin for a degree in philosophy was fined a whole case! In performing their ceremonial duties, Proctors wear three variations of a distinctive form of many layered academic dress. They carry the chained leather bound Statutes of the University on all ceremonial occasions as their insignia of office.



Dr B C Saunders as Senior Proctor 1943–44



Junior Proctor 2012–13

The Proctors also have the ceremonial assistance of the University Constables, who are no longer required to check the weights and measures used by traders in the market, or the activities of professional ‘ladies of the night’, but none the less provide ceremonial gravitas. The Proctors also call on the Constables to provide a reassuring presence during student protests. On such occasions, breaches of University regulations can result in fines or a reference to the University Advocate who may prosecute the individuals concerned.

At a more routine level, the Proctors sit in on all meetings of the University Council and Discussions of the Regent House. They are members of important administrative bodies such as the Board of Scrutiny, the Board of Examinations and the University’s Security Group. They are responsible for ensuring the correct procedures at all University examinations, and undertake ‘exam walking’ throughout the Tripos examination period, which includes the Lent and Easter Terms. During exams, they attempt to visit as many sites as possible where an examination is held, including exam halls, colleges and faculties, and the Senior Proctor is responsible for the investigation of any alleged plagiarism.

The ceremonial and administrative roles of the Proctors are roughly divided between the Senior Proctor, who deals with individual disciplinary matters and the exam process, and the Junior Proctor who has responsibility for the registration and oversight of University clubs and societies, of which there are currently about 400. In practice, the Junior Proctor is consulted by societies on a variety of matters, and is often called upon to solve internal disputes within societies. The Junior Proctor also has special responsibility for Student Unions,

and is the independent investigator into complaints by members of the Unions. The Junior Proctor is also an *ex officio* member of the Council Committee for the Supervision of Student Unions, the Societies Syndicate, and chairs its Technical Committee which gives grants from the University to individual clubs and societies.

In summary, the Proctorial workload turned out to be greater than I had first expected! I was also blissfully unaware that 2012–13 was going to be such a turbulent one for the Junior Proctor's principal responsibilities. The University's decision to extend its own charitable status to compliant and registered societies has found many clubs and societies in default and in need of legal advice and counsel from the Junior Proctor. The much publicised turmoil in the Graduate Union has also taken up many hours of the Proctor's time. As mentioned earlier, the academical year finished off with an acceleration of the 'Oxford disease' seen in recent years in which students are greeted outside their last exam venue by large crowds of their friends armed with bottles of fizzy liquid, and frequently flour and eggs. Whilst Oxford students are restricted by the geography of their exam venue to university premises, the problem in Cambridge becomes much worse when the property and persons of the general public become victims, for example outside the Guildhall. Any attempt by the Proctors to control this 'natural exuberance' has been met with a face full of fizz and a shower of flour. Even the presence of burly University constables has been little or no deterrent.

On the lighter side, and there is one! The opportunity to observe the workings of this ancient and world-class institution at close quarters, warts and all, is an enormous privilege and, in spite of the cleaning bills, a great pleasure. I have taken part in civic ceremonies which link the University to both the City and the county of Cambridgeshire, and have recently had the unique experience of representing the University at the Queen's Garden Party at Buckingham Palace. In December, I had the pleasure of hosting 'the Senate House Feast' in Magdalene, an annual opportunity for the Proctors to recognise the team effort of all those who contribute to the smooth running of the ceremonial year and all the activities which take place in the Senate House.

All University ceremonial which involves the Proctors, has this year started from my room in Benson Court where the medieval weapons of the Constables are stored, before we process to the Senate House in sunshine, rain, sleet or snow (*pace* sleeping students!). Above all, it is a special bonus to view from my privileged seat on the dais of the Senate House, the Magdalene students, especially our historians, as they come forward to receive the Deputy Vice-Chancellor's '*admitto te*' to signify their successful graduation to the delight and often amazement of many happy parents. All the marching, exam walking, flour and fizz cannot detract from this magic moment in the year of the Junior Proctor.

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ONE OF OUR PORTRAITS IS MISSING!

CHARLES KINGSLEY (1819–1875)



Photo: Nigel Hawkes

Charles Kingsley by Cato Lowes Dickinson (1887)

In the little panelled Hall of my College here at Cambridge, with its beautiful gallery and double staircase, a pair of portraits, strangely contrasted, gaze at each other across the long tables. One is Lely's famous portrait of Pepys, smiling, foppish, complacent, every curve of the good-natured, sensuous, bourgeois face full of rich satisfaction, lively zest, and efficient self-importance¹... Opposite him hangs a very different portrait. He has lived, too, one can see, this strong, sturdy, sanguine man, with his flashing eye, his great aquiline features, and compressed lips... He has enjoyed life and enjoyed it fiercely; but something has held him back from joy, and fixed his gaze firmly on pain; and whatever else he has tested and renounced, he has never yet sounded the depths of hope and love.

A C Benson, *The Leaves of the Tree* (1911)

¹Traditionally attributed to Sir Peter Lely, this painting is now thought to be by John Greenhill, and to date from c 1673.

The hall of an Oxbridge college is its Valhalla. Around and above students and dining dons hang images of illustrious fellows and founders; the great, the good and the not-so-good hovering beyond the candlelight like half-glimpsed neighbours at some everlasting feast. Not all of Magdalene's patron saints are familiar. Samuel Pepys is immediately recognizable; so too, perhaps, is Michael Ramsey, but many diners would probably struggle to name more than two or three. Nevertheless, like family portraits in a stately home, this pantheon represents our common lineage. It reminds us where we have come from, and, through the rituals of ancestor-worship – commemorations, guidebooks, feasts – not to mention the familiarity of daily contact – serves as a spur to renewed action in the here-and-now. 'Since we are surrounded by so great a cloud of witnesses ... let us run with perseverance the race that is set before us...'. While the writer to the Hebrews did not have Magdalene in mind, his or her words serve as a useful motto for new generations raising a glass to 'the immortal memory'. Tamper with it at your peril!

Those accustomed to the scene described above by Benson, therefore, may be surprised to learn of some significant changes. First, in summer 2011, the portrait of Pepys on the east wall made way for a new acquisition. If Benson found the contrast diverting, it now became incongruous: the aggressively anti-Catholic Kingsley now glowered across to a canvas depicting a momentous meeting between Tsar Nicholas I and Pope Gregory XVI in 1845, Cardinal Acton (matric 1819) acting as translator between the two. (Kingsley's response can only be imagined.) Pepys then reappeared in early 2012, just in time for his annual dinner, but this time on the west wall in place of Kingsley. To Benson and his Edwardian contemporaries this relegation would have been inconceivable: while we remember Kingsley, if at all, as a novelist, they revered him as a sort of latter-day George Herbert, as poet, pastor and social prophet rolled into one, not to mention the fact that he was (and remains) Magdalene's only Regius Professor of History.

Yet fashions change. The squashed tomato that until recently adorned his likeness was probably the result of high spirits rather than animus; but it serves as an eloquent emblem of neglect. Like many Victorian giants, Kingsley came in the mid twentieth century to be regarded with suspicion, to be derided as an awkward and chauvinistic figure at odds with modern sensibilities. While schoolchildren of an earlier generation could scarcely have avoided *Westward Ho!* and *The Water-Babies*, these and his other bestsellers have not aged well. Tub-thumping nationalism, religious stridency and a racial tinge running through aspects of his thought have made Kingsley a problematic figure. In recent years, however, his reputation has undergone something of a renaissance, in academic circles at least. In part this has been because he touched on so many aspects of nineteenth-century thought and culture. Kingsley's interests were extraordinarily broad, spanning popular science, evolutionary thought, religion, and the extension of the franchise, and his circle of acquaintance included some of the most important figures in Victorian society: the biographer and sage Thomas Carlyle, the theologian F D Maurice, the scientist

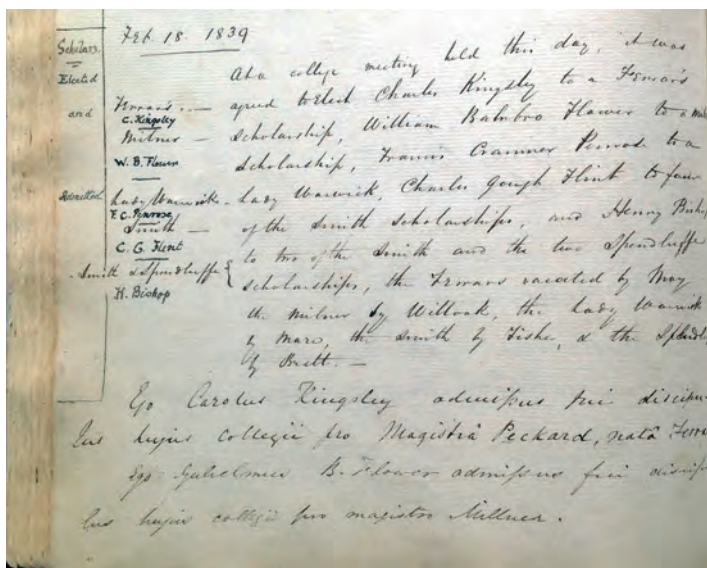
T H Huxley, and Prince Albert and Queen Victoria herself. While in some respects Kingsley was deeply intolerant, he was, at the same time, passionate about social and educational reform. And like John Henry Newman, with whom he famously sparred, 'truth-telling' – following conscience wherever it led – was a cardinal value.

It seems, however, that a prophet is not without honour except in his own country; and while in the scholarly world Kingsley attracts growing attention, within this College the trend has moved in the other direction. Few indeed nowadays know much about the 'strong, sturdy, sanguine man' of Benson's description. Nineteenth-century Magdalene did not produce many luminaries, but between 1865 and 1869 it was home to Charles Stewart Parnell, whose campaign for Irish self-determination sits more easily with twenty-first century assumptions, and who gives his name to a Visiting Fellowship, a high-profile lecture and a room in the College Library. Not so his older contemporary: the Kingsley Club, Magdalene's erudite, eccentric version of the Apostles, fizzled out in the early 1990s, and the hostel named after him in Chesterton Road has now been subsumed within Cripps Court (there remains a Bye-Fellowship). Admittedly, this is circumstantial: so too are the contrasting fortunes of the commemorative brasses conceived by Benson to mark Kingsley's and Parnell's undergraduate rooms. Still, they serve as eloquent symbols of the contrasting posthumous fortunes of the two men. Undergraduate protests in 1910 meant that the Parnell plaque had to be shelved. It rested, almost forgotten, in the safety of the College Butler's inner sanctum, until it was rediscovered and installed in 1967 in the extension to the College Library, completed that year, where it forms part of a permanent display. The Kingsley plaque was put up in 1910 but, being on the reverse side of a beam in First Court C8, is seldom seen and was, until lately, seldom polished.

Few, then, maybe, will shed tears about his disappearance from Hall. And no doubt he will reappear elsewhere, further down the pictorial pecking order. All the same, Kingsley's present (temporary?) removal provides an excellent excuse for examining him more closely. He was certainly controversial, and could infuriate even his closest friends; but as Owen Chadwick warned in his magisterial centenary lecture for the College in 1975, 'to understand Kingsley you must take him as a whole'.² We need to remember that, like Pepys, he was a man of his time. In the current absence of the painting, then, this article seeks to bring alive one of Magdalene's greatest and most justly celebrated figures, one who – for all his faults and flaws, and despite ideas that may seem strange to us now – was in his lifetime a major celebrity and savant.

Born in Devon in 1819, the son of a clergyman, Charles Kingsley was schooled at Clifton, Helston and King's College, London, before coming up to Magdalene in October 1838. At first he was shy and studious, spending most of his time in his rooms at the top of 'C' staircase in First Court. When his tutor persuaded him to

² See O Chadwick, 'Charles Kingsley at Cambridge', *Historical Journal*, vol 18 (1975), pp 303–25.



College Order Book recording Kingsley's admission to his scholarship in 1839

venture out he gained a reputation for being 'odd' and 'cracky'. Soon, though, he joined a fast set and took up smoking, hunting and gambling, escaping over the wall of Second Court (now outside Ramsay Hall, but then the boundary wall) at 2 am in order to go fishing, riding deep into the fens to go boating, skating, drinking and duck-shooting and taking illicit lessons in boxing from a black prize-fighter on Quayside. He was also a keen rower: although he probably did not attend it himself, the famous 1842 May Bump Supper when 54 diners knocked back '52 bottles of champagne, 12 bottles of port, 9 bottles of sherry, 8 bottles of hock, 3 bottles of brandy, and about 20 bowls of punch' gives some idea of the drinking prowess expected of Magdalene sportsmen. 'As for my subjects interesting me,' he told one correspondent, 'if you knew the system and the subjects of my study here you would feel that to be impossible.' In his pro-Chartist social novel *Alton Locke* (1850) he retrospectively lambasted complacent dons for turning a blind eye to Cambridge's problems:

They connive at the young men's ill-doings; they take no real steps to put down profligacy; and, in the mean time, they just keep up the forms of Church of Englandism, and pray devoutly that the whole humbug may last out their time.

Not surprisingly, he began to develop religious doubts, although he did not abandon belief entirely.



Charles and Fanny Kingsley

Kingsley was saved by the love of a good woman. He met Frances Eliza Grenfell, known as Fanny, during his first long vacation, and she became his confidante, his spiritual adviser and eventually his wife. She coaxed him back to faith, introducing him to the writings of creative, earnest reformers like Coleridge, Carlyle and Maurice. It was for Fanny that he resolved to mend his ways, and it was to her that he confided his momentous decision to become a clergyman. 'I have been for the last hour on the sea shore,' he wrote to her on the night of his twenty-second birthday. 'Before the sleeping earth and the sleepless sea and stars I devoted myself to God, a vow never to be recalled.' While most of Kingsley's sermon notes and manuscripts are to be found in the College Archives, these are seldom consulted: historians have spent much more time over the last thirty years poring over Charles and Fanny's love letters, which resurfaced in the 1970s and are now in the British Library. So much for Victorian prudery: they are effusive, steamy, and contain graphic nude drawings that combine religious feelings with a powerful sexuality and semi-pantheistic love of the physical world. Kingsley was an accomplished draughtsman and caricaturist – when called upon in a mechanics examination to 'describe a pump' he produced a cartoon of a village pump 'locked during Divine Service' surrounded by would-be users – and his illustrated correspondence with his sweetheart leaves little to the imagination. Kingsley's relationship with Fanny is crucial in other ways, too: it explains, for instance, his rabid anti-catholicism. While Miss Grenfell and her sisters found the revival of monasticism in the Church of England deeply attractive, and considered

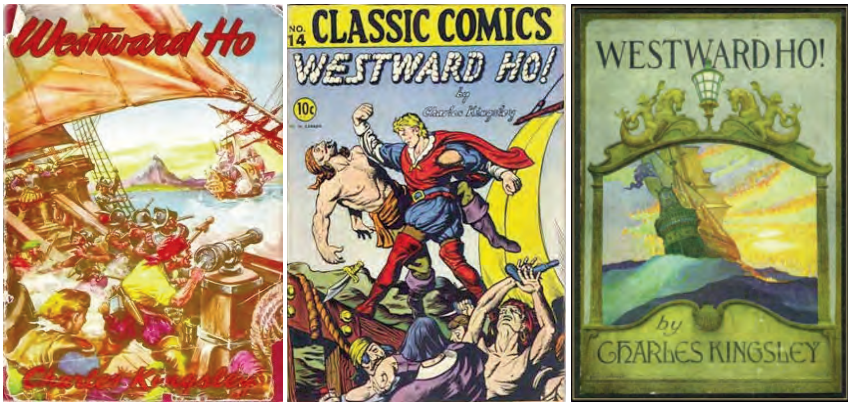
joining one of the new Anglican sisterhoods, her suitor, unsurprisingly, saw in celibacy a wilful rejection of gifts and pleasures hallowed by divine command. They married in January 1844, notwithstanding the disapproval of the Grenfells at such an impecunious match.

Kingsley, then, was nothing if not wholehearted; but his jaundiced memories of his undergraduate college owed as much to temperament as they did to reality. As Ged Martin argued in his recent lecture on Parnell, Magdalene's post-Peckardian plunge has been exaggerated, and in Kingsley's case, at least, scholars have read too literally reminiscences that stemmed from later self-revulsion at the sort of person he had become here. The focus of his feelings may well have been a sexual misdemeanour in his first year: the details are unclear, but the evidence indicates that it was probably an encounter with a prostitute from the slums of Barnwell, or perhaps nearby Castle End, that left him so racked with guilt. Whatever the truth of this, it is clear that even unreformed Magdalene contained intelligent students and conscientious tutors. Note that Kingsley's closest friends were men like Mynors Bright, later President, the future architect Francis Cranmer ('Frank') Penrose and the brilliant young chemist Charles Blachford Mansfield, and that their correspondence outlines late-night conversations that revolved as much around religion as rowing. At least some of the trips to the fens were to hear Professor Sedgwick's famous horseback geology lectures: an early form of field-trip calculated to appeal to the sporty students who flocked to Cambridge during the nineteenth century. Smoking, moreover, Kingsley regarded as a virtue rather than a vice. 'At twenty I found out tobacco,' he told a friend. 'The spectres vanished, the power of dull application arose: and for the first time in my life I began to be master of my own brain.' Kingsley took a second in Mathematics and a first in Classics – albeit after six months' painful cramming – a good enough result to awaken hopes of a fellowship (which never materialised). Instead he became first curate (1842) and then rector (1844) of Eversley in Hampshire, where he threw himself into parish work.

In appearance Kingsley was not prepossessing. In that sense the absent portrait is rather flattering: one later observer decided that he was the ugliest man he had ever seen. The angular, spiky figure pictured in his *Punch* cartoon is overdone, but not by very much. He evidently impressed Benson, who was introduced to him as a boy, and described him as 'a strong, spare, active figure, with very marked features, a great, mobile, compressed mouth.' 'His face was deeply worn and marked,' he added, 'showing that he had not found life an easy business.' (The adult Benson was well-placed to comment: both men suffered from bouts of debilitating depression, in Kingsley's case the result of overwork, which he remedied by taking refuge in his beloved Clovelly and roaming the rockpools looking for crabs and anemones.) He dressed like a shabby country squire. His voice, too, was 'unforgettable'. 'He had a tremendous stammer,' Benson recalled, which, although it never affected him in preaching or public speaking, meant that

private conversation required explosive, expulsive effort. 'Whatever he said was said with a prodigious energy.' Energy in speaking was matched by energy in doing. Kingsley was wiry and restless, striding around his parish visiting the poor, chatting to gypsies, fishing and, on one oft-reported occasion, rushing upstairs in a stuffy, fever-stricken cottage to bore ventilation holes above an alarmed sufferer with a large auger he had brought with him. He eschewed obscurantism, teaching his congregation that instead of praying for rains to stop, they ought to thank the Almighty for modern agricultural techniques and improve their drainage instead. 'When diphtheria, then a new disease in England, made its appearance at Eversley, he might have been seen running in and out of the cottages with great bottles of gargle under his arm, and teaching the people to gargle their throats as a preventive,' recalled Fanny after his death.

Kingsley's this-worldly attitude led him in the late 1840s to think deeply about social and political issues. While many clergymen were suspicious of working-class politics, he became a zesty supporter of the Christian socialists, a group who empathised deeply with the distresses of the poor, and whose house journal, *Politics for the People*, was founded in May 1848 under the joint editorship of Kingsley ('Parson Lot') and the London barrister J M Ludlow. One of his best novels, *Yeast*, dates from this period, its first part appearing in *Fraser's Magazine* for July 1848. Influenced by the eccentric radicalism of Thomas Carlyle ('the time is verily come for acting') and the unorthodox saintliness of F D Maurice ('the spiritual is also the practical'), Kingsley and his friends denounced iniquitous politicians, bad landlords and economic oppression. They saw Christ as 'the first Chartist' and they fought manfully to reclaim him for the people. They set up co-operatives to improve working and living conditions. (One member of the group, the well-known portraitist Cato Lowes Dickinson, gave evening classes in painting to working men, and in 1862 painted Maurice, Hughes and Kingsley: a later version of the latter canvas is the one that now belongs to Magdalene.) Like many young men who want to change the world, the Christian socialists made little attempt to be normal. 'I am bound to admit that a strong vein of fanaticism and eccentricity ran through our ranks, which the marvellous patience, gentleness, and wisdom of our beloved president [Maurice] were not enough to counteract or control,' conceded another friend, Thomas Hughes, in later years. Some were vegetarians, others (quite radically for the 1840s) were bearded; they wore 'wide-awake hats' and flirted with mesmerism. Kingsley's college friend Mansfield wore cloth shoes out of reverence for animal life, believing himself to be haunted by the ghost of a seal he had shot on the Cornish coast before coming up to Magdalene. 'He deplored it as all but a sin,' recalled Kingsley, 'after he had adopted the notion that it was wrong to take away animal life, for which he used to scold me in his sweet charitable way, for my fishing and entomologizing'.



Covers of some editions of *Westward Ho!*

In the 1850s Kingsley's interests began to turn elsewhere. He was no longer so directly involved with Christian socialism, but his activist friends and reforming zeal provided models and themes for a succession of historical novels, which, if not high art, won him widespread public recognition. *Hypatia* (1853), subtitled *New Foes with an Old Face*, was a blast against the Oxford Movement and its 'unmanly' espousal of clerical celibacy, set in fifth-century Alexandria. *Westward Ho!* (1855), his most successful work, was published when the British army was fighting against Russia in the Crimea, and caught the rising tide of mid-Victorian patriotism. This time the context was the sixteenth century: it pits a crew of bluff sea-dogs led by the Devonian Amyas Leigh – a thinly-disguised avatar of his Magdalene friend Penrose – against the might of Catholic Spain, ending with the defeat of the Armada. Along the way Amyas loses his brother, Frank, and his beloved Rose Salterne, burnt at the stake by the Spanish Inquisition, but eventually finds true love, albeit not without being blinded by a lightning bolt. (Although intended for adults, it predictably became a children's favourite.) *The Heroes* (1856), originally written for his own children, was a retelling of classical Greek stories, while in *Two years ago* (1857) Kingsley returned to contemporary themes, the hero this time being a doctor striving against cholera and unsanitary housing conditions. Despite the chronological range of these books, there were common features, most noticeably the sturdy, manly heroes around whom the action revolved. Critics joked that Kingsley preached a gospel of 'muscular Christianity'. Although the phrase stuck, it was not a label he liked: he preferred 'Christian manliness', claiming that his vision was not one of boneheaded brutality but of the genuinely 'human Christianity' modelled in the Old Testament by King David and in the New by Christ. His sermons on David, preached at Great St Mary's in the 1860s, insisted that, for all his flaws, the warrior-like virtues he had embodied – activity, honesty, physical endurance – offered a more authentic way for men to serve God than monastic contemplation.

Kingsley's writings brought him to the attention of the Prince Consort, and he was made Chaplain to the Queen in 1859. Further royal preferment came the following year when, on the retirement of Sir James Stephen, Kingsley was made Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. It was not a conventional appointment – he was by no means the first choice – but nor was it an egregiously bad one: his predecessor, for instance, had spent most of his career as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was not renowned as an engaging speaker. By contrast, although some senior members of the University sniffed at Kingsley's inaugural lecture, wherein he maintained along Carlylean lines that history is made by great men, and not by impersonal economic forces, he captivated undergraduates, and continued to do so throughout his tenure. 'Man after man comes here delighted with Kingsley,' wrote one tutor. 'He is verifying my prediction that he would do more good by Cambridge than he would do it harm.' In fact, his lectures were better attended than anyone else's: he brought his subjects alive, and often elicited spontaneous cheers from his audience.

He would beckon for quiet, and then, in a broken voice, and with dreadful stammering say, "Gentlemen, you must not do it, I cannot bear it". But it was no good – we did not mean to cheer – we could not help it.

He also acted as private history tutor to the Prince of Wales, the future Edward VII, who came to regard him as a mentor and a friend during his brief stay as an undergraduate at Madingley Hall. For a former radical to bear the Prince's feathers embossed on his notepaper might appear hypocritical, but Kingsley saw no contradiction: moral and social change was his priority. It was to be brought about, moreover, by bold individuals and not by democracy, which he mistrusted as tantamount to mob rule.

Yet posterity has not looked kindly upon Kingsley's time as Regius Professor. Publications like the *The Roman and the Teuton* (1864), based on his lectures, and his novel *Hereward the Wake* (1866), were imaginative and colourful but were attacked by the celebrated Anglo-Norman historian E A Freeman, who, seeking to inject professional rigour into historical studies, thought them woefully inaccurate. (They also showcased Kingsley's characteristic and slightly unhealthy fixation with manly Goths and other Germanic peoples.) Kingsley has also suffered by comparison with his successor in the Regius chair, Sir John Seeley. Seeley found Cambridge History languishing as a subsidiary section of the Law tripos, where it had been tacked after its ejection from Moral Sciences in 1867. He fought stubbornly for its independence, which was attained in 1873, arguing that History, and not Classics and Mathematics, ought to be 'the school of statesmanship'. Seeley set the scene in a rebarbative inaugural roundly condemning a system that prized 'cultivation' above 'knowledge'. As the shocked dons exited the Senate House, someone (probably Montagu Butler, Headmaster of Harrow and later Master of Trinity) is supposed to have commented: 'who should have

thought that we should so soon have been regretting poor Kingsley!’ Yet here, too, we should avoid judging ‘poor Kingsley’ by the standards of a later period. He needed the money to support a growing family; he divided his time between lectures in Cambridge and parish work in Eversley; and as a married man he could not even be made a Fellow of his College (the University Statutes were only revised in 1878). He stayed instead in lodgings opposite the Fitzwilliam Museum, above a dispensary which still exists today, under the sign ‘G. Peck & Son, Dispensing Chemists, Est. 1851’.³ And he suffered greatly from the fenland damp. The Cambridge geologist T G Bonney once met him on windswept King’s Parade, ‘his shoulders up to his ears, his attitude and face expressive of acute discomfort. As we met he ejaculated, “What a miserable day!”’ (This from someone who had once penned an ode to the north-east wind!) He resigned in 1869.



‘G Peck and Sons’ at the corner of Trumpington St and Fitzwilliam St

On the debit side, Kingsley’s enthusiasm for manly men occasionally spilled over in unsavoury directions. He dedicated *Westward Ho!* to Sir James Brooke, the swashbuckling first white Raja of Sarawak, much to the dismay of his liberal friends. He also leaped to the defence of Governor Eyre of Jamaica, whose earlier exploits as an Australian explorer he admired, but whose brutal suppression of the

³ College folklore reckons Kingsley to have lodged in St Peter’s Street, on Castle Hill – a much less salubrious part of town. The confusion may perhaps stem from the fact that he stayed initially in St Peter’s Terrace, off Trumpington Street, before finding rooms above Peck’s, in ‘the quarter [of Cambridge] I like best’, as he exulted in a letter to his wife.

Morant Bay Rebellion whipped up a storm of protest in Great Britain. While Kingsley and Carlyle spoke up for him, Ludlow and Hughes joined J S Mill to press for his prosecution for murder. He thought the famous New England abolitionist Harriet Beecher Stowe impressive – she sent him a copy of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) – but was less convinced by Abraham Lincoln and was sympathetic towards the slaveholding (but refined) South during the American Civil War, his mother having been of West Indian planter stock. This was bad enough, but Kingsley's nadir came in 1864, when a gibe to the effect that Newman and, by extension, the Roman Catholic Church, felt that truthfulness could be suspended in the interests of religion, elicited from Newman one of the classics of spiritual autobiography, the *Apologia Pro Vita Sua*. Kingsley tried to reply, but Newman ran rings around him. Little can be said in mitigation of Kingsley's careless comments, save that in a sense both he and Newman were arguing past one another. The latter was looking for an excuse to justify the apparent inconsistencies in an intellectual and religious journey that had begun in an evangelical home and led him, via an Oxford fellowship, to secession from the Church of England to Rome. Kingsley, for his part, rigidly condemned what he regarded as the 'Manichaeism' of Newman and others, an unhealthy dualism that seemed to regard even life's blessings as a stumbling block, as obstructions on the lonely and self-mortifying path to heaven.

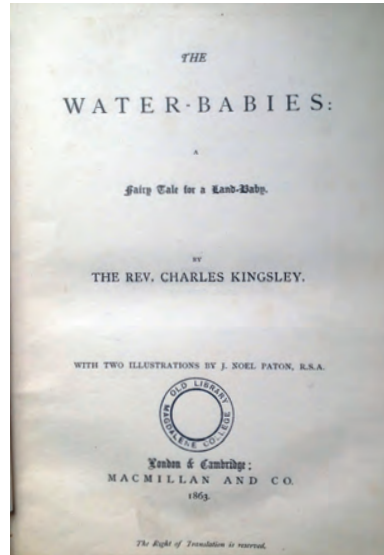
Not for nothing, then, did *Vanity Fair* dub Kingsley 'the Apostle of the Flesh'. His religion was one that celebrated humanity and the world around him. Granted, it could sometimes sound as though there was nothing distinctively Christian about Kingsley's brand of manliness: in the remaining decades of the nineteenth century it blurred into the late Victorian games ethos, the celebration of rugged imperial heroes and blinkered prejudice against other races. Yet it must be argued that this was far from being what Kingsley, Hughes and the rest intended. Perhaps more important was a holistic sense that everything good and true must cohere. This was evident in his easy acceptance and stout defence of Darwinian evolution. He was one of the first to praise *The Origin of Species* when it was published in 1859, and incorporated evolutionary ideas into what is probably his most enduring work, *The Water-Babies* (1863). The main protagonist Tom, a chimney sweep, falls into a river and is led on a redemptive journey that takes him through various evolutionary stages from 'water baby' back to human form, with the help of such memorable characters as 'Mrs Doasyouwouldbedoneby' and 'Mrs Bedonebyasyoudid'. Such was Kingsley's importance as a popularizer of science that one recent writer refers to him as 'Darwin's other bulldog'. Kingsley's sympathies were sufficiently broad that he counted the combative agnostic scientist T H Huxley ('Darwin's bulldog') among his friends.



No. 178.

MEN OF THE DAY, No. 42.

"The Apostle of the Flesh."



Frontispiece and title-page of the first edition of The Water-Babies (1863)

From 1870 until 1873 Kingsley was a Canon of Chester, before being made Canon of Westminster on the recommendation of Gladstone. His health was not good, however, and finance remained an issue. A lecture tour in the United States offered a lucrative and exciting way to solve some of his problems but in the event it was to prove ultimately fatal. He returned exhausted and ailing, and plunged straight back into dealing with an epidemic in his parish, before expending the last of his strength on fulfilling his duties at Westminster. In December he and Fanny went back to Eversley. She was ill and he neglected his health to look after her, taking to his own bed with inflammation of the right lung which turned to pneumonia. He died on 23rd January 1875. His funeral exemplifies the breadth of his appeal and labours: aside from his parishioners, it was attended by gypsies from the common and the Bramshill Hunt servants, both Dean Stanley and the leading local nonconformists, peers and MPs, and a representative of the Prince of Wales. 'One saw the ideal man, as nature had meant him to be, and one felt that there is no greater sculptor than Death,' marvelled one friend and observer, the Oxford philologist Max Müller. His homespun advice and paternalism do not sit well with modern tastes, but they made him immensely popular locally, whatever his national standing. Eversley became venerated as a sort of shrine. 'The whole place was thronged with pilgrims,' remembered Benson. 'There was not a tree or stone in the place that did not seem somehow penetrated with the man's great and tender spirit.' His books continued to sell in enormous quantities: Macmillan published an edition of his collected works in 28 volumes in 1887, while *Westward Ho!* alone went through five editions and twenty-seven reprints *before* the cheap

edition of 1889, which sold a staggering 500,000 copies. It was the first novel to be adapted by the BBC for radio, in 1925.

Kingsley was not tactful; nor was he a great and original thinker. True, there was something of the saint about him in his scorn for convention and his deep convictions, but he was too frenetic, too prejudiced, too controversial to be regarded as holy. But as I have argued, his life and behaviour – and the high esteem in which he was held – make perfect sense when considered by the standards of his time. Few of those we commemorate in Hall today would stand up to the ‘enormous condescension of posterity’. Would Parnell thrive in modern politics? Would Pepys’s roving eye (and hands) be viewed with such indulgence? Would Thomas Audley’s callous subservience as Henry VIII’s Lord Chancellor be tolerated? The absurdity of the questions serves to underline the futility of the exercise. Whether or not Kingsley reappears in Hall, he deserves at least to be remembered in his old College.

GWA



Photo: Nigel Hawkes

Brass Memorial Stall-plate in the College Chapel

THE ART OF THE PHYSICIAN

PEPYS MS 1662



Slipcase (21.5 x 7.5 cms): MS PL 1662

One of the strangest-looking items collected by Samuel Pepys is now preserved in his Library as MS PL 1662. It is also one of the oldest, dating from the early fifteenth century: a manuscript written on parchment in a formal clear book hand. To extract the manuscript from its oblong, scored leather (*cuir ciselé*) case is itself something of a palaver: a small hole at the pointed end admits a tentative finger with which to ease the contents out. The sheets of parchment which emerge are loosely bound at just one point, using stitching of thick string, with the binding reinforced by a scrap of leather. This creates a packet, something reminiscent of a small swatch of carpet samples. Then each of the ten fragile sheets is itself folded and must be opened out to form a triptych. Clearly meant to be carried about in the pocket or perhaps on a belt, the manuscript (which is about the size of a small Filofax) is functional. Calendars, lists and tables cover the sheets; but it is the final leaf which most graphically reveals the purpose of this object: a drawing of a circle comprising twenty small decanters, each coloured and arranged from white through increasingly dark shades of yellow to red, purple and finally, to black. '*Iste tres urine significant mortificationem*' is inscribed next to the final, black vessel: if your urine is this colour, you are in serious trouble.¹

¹ A detailed description of the appearance of this manuscript is provided in the *Catalogue of the Pepys Library*, vol V.i, compiled by Rosamund McKitterick and Richard Beadle.



Circular table illustrating urine (leaf x)

An almanac such as this, complete with urine circle, was an important piece of kit for the medieval doctor: in the Ellesmere manuscript of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, the Physician is pictured on horseback precariously holding a giant vessel containing some patient's specimen – an oversized and emblematic representation of medieval medical practice rather than a realistic one perhaps; though holding up the sample to the light for examination was, indeed, the first thing a medieval physician would have done, followed by smelling. The shape of the vessel in which the specimen was examined was important: in both Pepys's almanac and the Ellesmere manuscript, the decanter is shown to be bladder-like, thus permitting the urine to retain its natural configuration within its container.

Apart from the balance of the humours (associated with blood, yellow bile, black bile, and phlegm) the main factor which affected the colour of urine according to medieval medicine was the digestion: pale urine was undercooked, darker urine overcooked, with golden as the ideal – in a talismanic way, one could gain a golden prognosis by proffering gold to the doctor. A good example of undercooked urine was the very plentiful, thin, clear stuff produced by 'the pissing evil', diabetes. It essentially indicated a failure of the digestive and retentive powers of the body. Overcooked urine was a sign of too much digestion, although the doctor might be misled here. As the great twelfth-century diagnostician Gilles of Corbeil explained in a treatise which – along with the writings of John

of Arderne – became the basis for many subsequent treatments of the topic of urine (including Pepys’s almanac), the same symptoms might appear in a healthy body after too much dancing, sexual activity, running or other immoderate exercise. Seek balance in your life-style, says Gilles, prudently.²

In the Ellesmere manuscript, Chaucer’s physician might have been holding the specimen up to the light to check the colour; but he might also have been concerned about another important feature to be observed: the bits and pieces floating in the urine. Up to nineteen different sorts of foreign body could be identified according to Gilles. There were sediments and oils, flakes and dust particles, bubbles and gravel. Those things which floated to the top signified problems with the head, those which sank revealed conditions of the feet and legs. Inspecting colours, matter and texture was a fine art. In a Middle English treatise on urine, a copy of which was also collected by Pepys (MS PL 878), there are many descriptive moments: ‘yf uyrne be blew (blue) and full of small motes as ben in the sunne-beame it betokyneth the goute that is in the feet’. And epithets conjure up evocative images: red urine is ‘like the oriental crocus’, yellow reminds one of ‘lemon fruits’.³



*The Physician, from Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales, MS EL 26 C 9 (fol 133).
Reproduced by permission of the Huntington Library, San Marino, California.*

² Edward Grant, ed, *A Source Book in Medieval Science* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1974), pp 748–50.

³ On the colour descriptions in urine circles, see Stephanie Zaun’s article in Ingrid Bennewitz and Andrea Schindlker, eds, *Farbe im Mittelalter*, II (Berlin, 2011), pp 969–85.

*With us ther was a DOCTOUR of phisik
In al this world ne was ther noon hym lik,
To speke of phisik and of surgerye,
For he was grounded in astronomye.
He kepte his pacient a ful greet deel
In houres, by his magyk natureel.*

So says Chaucer of his Physician in the 'General Prologue'. To assess a patient's condition and keep them alive a while longer did not require supernatural magical skills, but 'magic natural' – that is, science. The physician was a professional, who had learned a craft. The epitome of training grounds was Salerno, where the most up-to-date medicine was practised, and where Gilles of Corbeil studied in the 1160s. (When Burnellus, the anti-heroic donkey of the medieval satiric epic *Speculum stultorum* [A Mirror for Fools] looks for treatment for his embarrassingly short tail, he heads straight across the Apennines to Salerno.) Among the most famous teachers at Salerno was Roger, who produced a magnificently illustrated treatise on surgery, with operations for everything from arrow wounds to haemorrhoids, from cataracts to appendicitis; and there was an intriguing and shadowy woman known as Trotula who was reputed to be one of the great teachers. Gradually, the practices of the famous school, heavily influenced by Arabic medicine, spread across Europe, and the specialised language of diagnostics became available equally to experts and quacks.

By the 1400s, the science of medicine, with its mix of astrology and empirical observation, was part of everyday life. The two are linked visually in the Pepys Library almanac in a superb version of the so-called 'zodiac man', a yellow-haired figure with each astrological sign drawn on that part of the body which it affected: so, for example, Aries is depicted on the head, Aquarius on the legs and Cancer on the chest. Thus when the sign in the ascendant is Cancer, the doctor is warned: '*Cave ab incisione in pectore vel costis et a lesione stomachi et pulmonis nec inscindas arteriam vel venam que ad splen dirigitur*' [Be careful making an incision in the chest or the ribs or injury to the stomach or lung and don't cut the artery or the vein running to the spleen]. The concentration on incisions is a key to how these warnings would apply – they often refer to the practice of bloodletting or phlebotomy.

It is not known how or why Pepys acquired this manuscript. It is not listed among those he possessed in 1694 (in that year he sent a list to be included in the catalogue of manuscripts in Britain and Ireland being compiled by the Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, Edward Bernard); and so it might be plausibly inferred that he bought the almanac some time after that date. Equally, one might speculate about how PL 1662 sits alongside Pepys's contemporary scientific collection – his copy of Hooke's *Micrographia*, with its ground-breaking drawings of animals hugely magnified, or Newton's *Principia Mathematica*, on which Pepys's *imprimatur* appears as the President of the Royal Society which commissioned the book.



'Zodiac man' (leaf vii)

Medical writings were always popular in the seventeenth century, and even before acquiring his own medieval almanac, Pepys might have been familiar with a similar one (though with a more distinctively agrarian element than PL 1662) which was owned by the first president of the (pre-charter) Royal Society, Sir Robert Moray, a man whom Pepys admired for both his science and his knowledge of music. Moray's gift to the society in 1668, that almanac is now Royal Society manuscript 45. Moray, who ran the royal laboratories, showed Pepys around on at least one occasion: 'Then down with Lord Broukner to Sir R. Murray into the King's little laboratory under his closet, a pretty place, and there saw a great many Chymicall glasses and things, but understood none of them'.⁴ Perhaps Pepys and Moray shared an interest in medieval medical textbooks.

It seems highly likely that Pepys's interest in acquiring the medieval medical almanac was more than antiquarian; with his constant agonies in earlier life from the bladder-stone, he had seen his fair share of urologists and was not averse to collecting advice on the alleviation of his symptoms wherever he could. In his Diary for 1663, he recounts two cures recommended for his condition: 'Castle Sope in a posset' [Castile Soap], and turpentine pills, which proved hard to

⁴ R Latham & W Matthews, eds, *The Diary of Samuel Pepys*, 11 vols (1970-83), vol 9, pp 415-16 (15th January 1669).

swallow. In his medieval almanac, as well as the several treatises on urine in his library, he would have found more suggestions including observing the phases of the moon, changing his diet and palpating the abdomen, eliding the fantastic with the scientific. It is easy now to think of medieval medicine as superstitious or wrong-headed, but there is no evidence that Pepys or Moray thought this. It is worth noting that when Pepys underwent his operation for the stone, the procedure was absolutely identical to that outlined in the thirteenth-century treatises on surgery, from the provision of raw egg to cleanse the wound through to the location of strapping to immobilise the subject.⁵ And, like many medieval patients, he survived.

At a time when there was no anaesthetic and few ways to control infection, there was really no point in being sniffy about medieval science with its holistic determination to understand both bodies and beliefs. In 1665 Pepys expresses his surprised pleasure at having been free of a cold for months: favouring equally science and superstition, he attributes this both to those indigestible turpentine pills and to his talismanic hare's foot.

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⁵ Eldridge Campbell and James Colton, eds, *The Surgery of Theodoric ca. A.D. 1267* (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1960), vol 2, pp 119–32.

FROM THE HERMANNSBURG MISSION TO THE COLLEGE OF ST MARY MAGDALENE

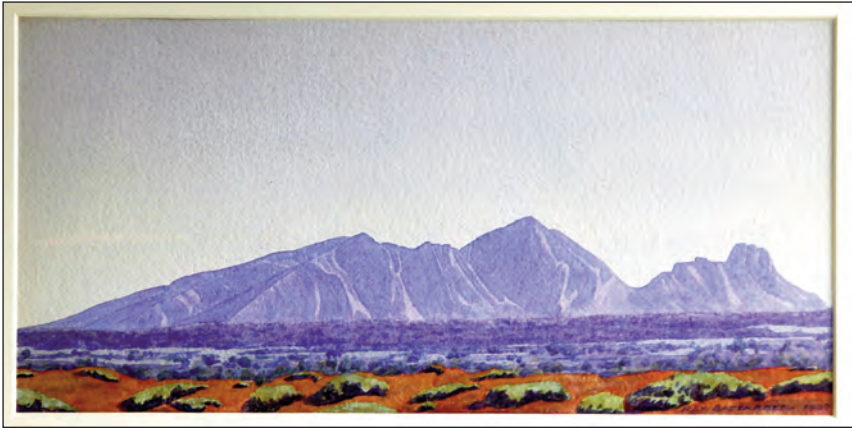
To the other works by Australian artists that our Honorary Fellow and Benefactor Robert Cripps has generously given to the College, he has recently added five watercolours by the painters who are known collectively as members of the Hermannsburg School.

In 1932 the Australian painter Rex Battarbee set out from Melbourne with John Gardner, a former fellow student at the Commercial Art School there, to explore the scenery of Central Australia. They travelled northwards from Victoria, across South Australia for well over a thousand miles, in a model T Ford motor car which they had converted into a caravan. Their objective was to discover and experience for themselves the distinctive landscape of the interior, so completely different from the one they were used to, and so alien from the conventions of European art in which they had been trained.

According to Battarbee's diaries, the two artists met with a warm reception as they made their way across the country, stopping at station homesteads, small townships and Aboriginal camps. It is also clear from his diaries that Battarbee was increasingly interested in the indigenous peoples of the Northern Territory at a time when the attitude of most white settlers was one of condescension at best. Denied citizenship and the right to own property, these people whose right to occupy the earth they had inherited had never been challenged, were herded like the North American Indians into reservations.

In the nineteenth century, even among those who were sympathetic towards the Aborigines there was a supposition that segregation was in their best interests, to protect them in reserved areas from the aggression of land-grabbing colonists, and from the worst aspects of a ruthless and exploitative colonial society. In this the churches were complicit, and in 1875 the South Australian Commissioner for Lands allocated 900 square miles between the MacDonnell and James Ranges to the Lutheran church for a mission to Aborigines, the first to be established in the Northern Territory. After trekking for twenty months from the Barossa Valley in Victoria, a distance of some thousand miles, the Lutherans arrived there, eight Europeans attended by two Aborigines, to establish the new station at a site on the Finke River which they named Hermannsburg, after the mission society near Hannover in Germany where they had been trained.

At first the missionaries were intolerant of the tribal customs of the Aranda-speaking peoples. Conversion to Christianity was a requirement for those who wished to live and work within the compound of the Mission, which was designed to be a self-sufficient agricultural community based upon a Protestant work ethic. On the other hand, the missionaries were respectful of their Aboriginal charges.



Rex Battarbee (1893–1973)



Albert Namatjira (1902–1959)



Oscar Namatjira (1922–1991)



Gabriel Namatjira (1942–1969)

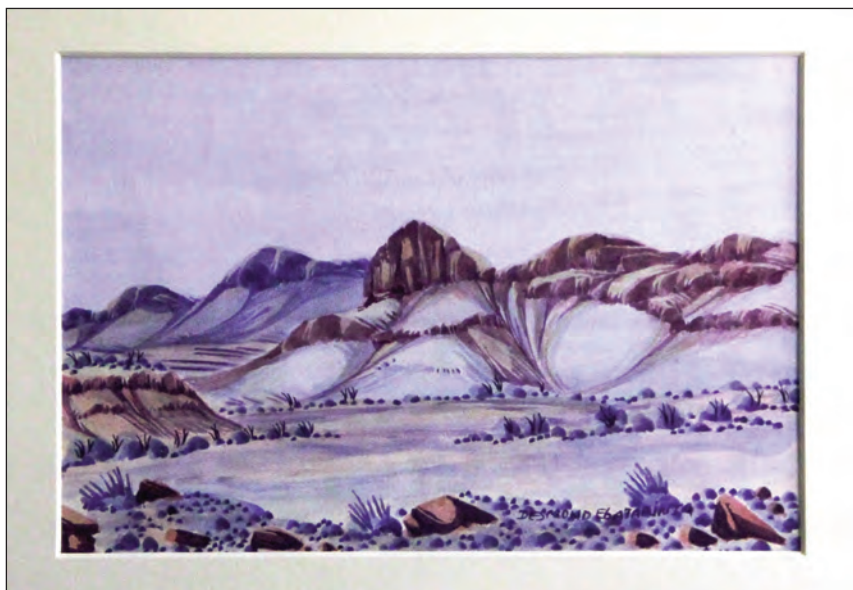
As one of them, Louis Schulze, wrote in 1880; they 'are not unable to be educated. Unfortunately this was disputed for a long time by the ignorant and by the enemies of the Mission... It makes me cross to read or hear degrading judgment about these people.' One of his successors was Pastor Carl Strehlow who became the superintendent of the Hermannsburg Mission in 1894. He learned the Aranda and Loritja languages and studied their customs, not only so that he could translate from English but also so that he could relate Christian doctrine to Aboriginal beliefs. In the process his respect for the Aranda grew and he famously challenged both the regional government's policy towards them and the anthropological assumptions on which it was based.

Battarbee and Gardner arrived at Hermannsburg for the first time on 24 August 1932. They received a typically friendly welcome, from the children especially, who crowded around the caravan 'like a hive of bees.' While they worked in the surrounding countryside, the two artists were never short of spectators or helpers, whom Battarbee encouraged by giving them paper and crayons. In return, their 'hosts' taught him the words in Aranda for what they saw around them. Two years later, Battarbee and Gardner returned, this time with the writer and collector of Aboriginal artefacts, Robert Croll. This was when Battarbee met Albert Namatjira for the first time, recording in his diary that 'Albert who does the poker work would like to paint and Mr Albrecht (the Pastor in charge of the Mission) is prepared to buy him some paints and wants me to tell him what to get.'

In an interview which Battarbee gave in 1960, just months after Namatjira's death, he recalled that 'in 1936 I returned on my own to Hermannsburg. Albert was waiting for me; he had visioned up in his mind that he could look after camels for me, while I taught him to paint... we set off on two trips of a month each. The first trip was spent in the Palm Valley area, and the second in the MacDonnell Range... During those two months Albert and I lived continuously on our own, Albert painted continuously, and that is really the only tuition Albert had.' Even allowing for an element of exaggeration on the part of the mentor, it is a remarkable testimonial to an erstwhile pupil, 'a very clever man, a marvellous pair of hands and marvellous eyes, [who] had no mistakes to unlearn.'

When Albert Namatjira died at the age of fifty-seven he was a celebrated artist who had been described as 'a national symbol.' In 1954 he was presented to Queen Elizabeth II during her first State Visit to Australia. Yet four years later he was in prison for making alcohol available to members of his extended family. This illustrates what has been described as his 'burden of fame' as well as the persistent inequalities which lingered in Australian society. In 1957 he and his wife were granted Australian citizenship, allowing them to vote, to build a house (which he had not been given permission to do, several years earlier, when he bought land in Alice Springs) and to consume alcohol. However, those privileges did not extend to their children or other members of their family who remained, like all 'full-blood' Aboriginal people, wards of the State. Namatjira must also have

felt the 'burden of fame' closer to home. Conversion to Christianity did not absolve the Aranda from tribal responsibility for their extended families, who expected to share in the fruits of success. As a relatively rich man, Namatjira was called upon to spread favours widely to his relations in the Mission and beyond, placing a heavy financial burden on him at times. However, that same culture of familial interdependence also explains why he founded an artistic dynasty. Five of his sons and at the last count at least eight of his grandchildren became painters in what might be described as the 'school of Namatjira.' Similarly, one of his leading followers, Walter Ebatarinja, whose older brother was also a painter, produced a succession of sons, nephews and cousins who maintained the family trade.



Desmond Ebatarinja (b 1946)

Finally, there is the problem of what has been described as Namatjira's 'white mask', and what some of his detractors characterise as an uncomfortable marriage between two pictorial traditions which could not be more different, not least because of the value systems they represent. For those critics his watercolours, and those of the Hermannsburg School for which he must take a large measure of responsibility, ring true neither to his native roots ('Albert who does poker work') nor to the conventions of western art which they emulate. With the recent efflorescence of more traditional artistic activity among Central Australian painters, exemplified by the Papunya school of dot painting, is there a danger that the watercolours of the Hermannsburg School will be seen in future as reflections of those assimilationist policies with which they co-incided?

I think not. Comparing the work of Albert Namatjira and his followers with that of Rex Battarbee, I think we can see what Battarbee meant when he said that Namatjira had 'no mistakes to unlearn'. For him, with his western-style education and training, it was virtually impossible to unlearn those lessons. When he travelled into Central Australia he discovered not only a new landscape, but also the people to whom it had belonged for centuries before the white settlers arrived on the scene. Any landscape painter is implicated in an act of appropriation. It seems to me that Battarbee succeeded in so far as he did because he was helped to see beyond appearances by the people who lived there, who shared with him their understanding of the landscape. He did not see it, but they opened his eyes. And we should not reproach him for thinking that he repaid them by showing them how to use watercolour; it is our privilege to see from our perspective, from what the members of the Hermannsburg School painted, and how they painted it, that they were the truly authentic painters of what is unmistakably their country.

Photos: Nigel Hawkes

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Further reading: *The Heritage of Namatjira: The Watercolourists of Central Australia*, edited by Jane Hardy, J V S Megaw and M Ruth Megaw (William Heinemann Australia, 1992).

COLLEGE ROOMS IN VICTORIAN TIMES

A PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY



Undergraduate room in First Court

Rooms occupied by John Dawson (1863) in 1866. Tinted photographs by 'Mayland, Cambridge' (printed on reverse of the mount). Dawson was the only son of the late John Dawson of Higham Lodge, Higham, near Colchester. He took his BA in 1866 and later became a barrister.





Undergraduate room in the Pepys Building

Rooms occupied in 1892–1894 by Raymond Oliver Jourdain (1889). Photographs by Stearn of Cambridge. This is the north-west corner attic set, Left Cloister, now a Fellow's day study. Note the paraffin lamps, and turkey quills on the desk. Jourdain subsequently ran a private school and was a Brevet-Major during the First World War.





The Hall in the 1890s

The Hall laid up for a 'complimentary dinner' in honour of Francis Patrick (1856), Fellow, Tutor and President, 29 January 1894, perhaps on the occasion of the presentation of his portrait by Cato Lowes Dickinson (now in the Fellows' Guest Room). Photograph by Stearn of Cambridge; a copy was kept by R O Jourdain. The portraits over the dais are exactly as they are now, that is to say, L to R, Dr Edward Rainbow (1624), Master (1642–1650 and 1660–1664), Bishop of Carlisle, 1664; Edward, 3rd Duke of Buckingham, KG, 1478–1521, who built the Hall c 1519; Lord Audley, KG, 1488–1544, 'the founder'; Sir Christopher Wray (1538?) MP 1553–1571, Speaker 1571, (Lord) Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench 1574–1591; Dr Richard Cumberland (1650), Fellow, Bishop of Peterborough. On the north wall (on the right), portraits of Peter Peckard, Master (1781–1797), and his wife Martha Peckard, together, probably, with Latimer Neville, Master (1853–1904).



The Hall c 1900

This is the Hall as A C Benson first described it: the pine panelling painted as yellowish light oak, blistered on the sunny side (left), looking as if 'smeared with stale mustard'. Benson undertook a radical restoration and made huge improvements, so the photograph shows the Hall without his decorated ceiling, heraldic glass, sconces on the Gallery, new flagstones and new benches, the latter replacing the rather basic benches shown here. The portrait of Pepys shows clearly on the left, the Revd Professor Charles Kingsley less clearly on the right. (For this arrangement see the article on Kingsley above, p 55.) The portraits at the Screens end are hard to identify, but on the left the portrait catalogued as 'Unidentified Man, c 1730', who might be Lord Anglesey (1678–1737), Pepysian benefactor; on the right, William Gretton, Master (1797–1813); on the Gallery, right, Archdeacon William Waring (a Fellow, 1823–1832, and then Archdeacon of Salop, 1851–1877 and Canon of Herford). The portrait on the left could be one no longer in the College collection. Note the pinned-up notices on the panelling (right).



The College Kitchens

This shows an open fire and spit, together with a cast-iron kitchen cooking range, 1803, by H Smith & Sons of York St, Lambeth. These were against the south-end wall of First Court, before the Victorian reconstruction of the Kitchen, in the 1870s.



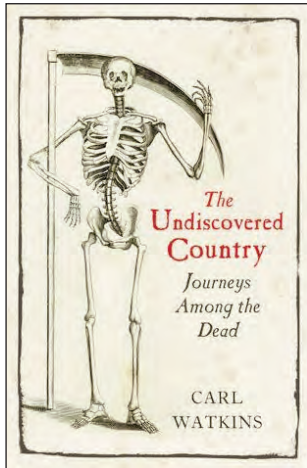
The College Library

This shows the layout of the College Library, now known as the Old Library, in First Court; the main room was converted into the Parlour in the mid-1960s, the Old Library then being compressed into what appears here as an inner room. This is not in fact a Victorian photograph, since one does not exist, but a later one, after improvements made by A C Benson in about 1905–06, notably laying down a carpet; the overmantel decoration also has a distinctly Bensonian look. The photograph was taken from in front of the 18th-century altarpiece or reredos which the Victorians had removed from the Chapel in the 1870s; it remains in position today in the Parlour.

Photography by Nigel Hawkes, Computer Officer, text by RH, College Archivist

BOOK REVIEWS

CARL WATKINS, *The Undiscovered Country: Journeys Among the Dead* (Bodley Head, 2011, 336 pp).



Death, like sex, is one of the inescapable constants of our existence. Inescapable, but not timeless. Historians have only relatively recently awoken to the fact that even these two great biological boundaries of human life are themselves subject to cultural change: sex and death, in other words, have a history. Our Victorian ancestors swathed piano legs in petticoats, and banished from their minds, or at any rate from polite conversation, any allusion to the regions of the body between bosom and buttock. But they revelled in graves and worms and epitaphs, and, as the novels of Dickens attest, they loved nothing so much as a good deathbed or a laying out. Our age, by contrast, has an endless appetite for sex, whether real or simulated in the media, but has banished the reality of death

from quotidian experience. We retain a morbid fascination with the physical grotesqueries of mortality, as the popularity of crime series like *Silent Witness* and the escalating number of gormless teenagers applying to study forensic pathology at university attest. But few people now die at home, and most of us can pass a lifetime without seeing or touching a corpse. What might seem universal aspects of human existence are in fact in cultural flux, changing their faces with successive transformations of society.

Magdalene historians have been in the forefront of this growing realisation of the historical specificity of sex and death. Ronald Hyam has been a fearless and pioneering historian of sex and sexuality. In Carl Watkins we have acquired one of the most distinguished and, if it can be said without paradox, one of the liveliest young historians of death. *The Undiscovered Country* is a fascinating survey of changing British perceptions of mortality, with a majestic six-hundred year span which takes us from the Catholic pieties of the Middle Ages to the grave of the Unknown Soldier in Westminster Abbey, from the ages of faith to the cod-scientific dabbings of the Society for Psychical Research and the hungry gullibilities of the physicist and spiritualist Sir Oliver Lodge. Along the way his story illuminates a series of profound intellectual and imaginative transformations: the banishing of the holy dead during the protestant reformation with the outlawing of the cult of the saints and of intercession for dead kith and kin, which had dominated much medieval piety: changing attitudes to the bodies of

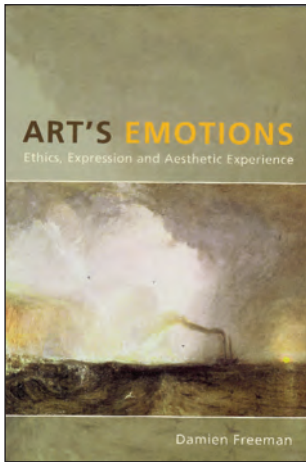
the dead in the age of medical dissection: the transformation of attitudes to memorialisation and remembrance which lay behind the emergence of mass urban cemeteries, and the practice of cremation.

This is a huge canvas for a relatively short book, but Watkins handles it with imaginative brilliance. Rather than offering broad-brush generalisation, he provides a series of vividly explored case-studies, each of which illuminates a wider set of issues. The cadaver tomb of the pious Suffolk clothier John Baret (one of the most striking items in the Victoria and Albert Museum's marvellous 2005 *Gothic* exhibition) becomes a way into the mental world of the late middle ages. A series of bizarre local ghost stories recorded by a Yorkshire Cistercian in blank pages in an undistinguished volume of Cicero's letters and orations gives a glimpse of folk beliefs about the afterlife which predated Christianity, and which required considerable tailoring to accommodate the medieval church's orthodoxies. The diary of the seventeenth-century Essex puritan, Ralph Josselin, affords insight into the 'cold comforts' of an uncompromising protestant eschatology, in which the middle state of purgatory had been abolished, and mediocre humanity hung poised between the horrors of hell and the bliss of heaven. A quinquennial civic ceremony round a weathered granite obelisk on the Cornish coast to commemorate a St Ives Collector of Customs and local benefactor provides a way into 18th-century attitudes to commemoration and immortality: a bizarre incident at Llantrisant in Wales in 1884, in which William Price, a local doctor, dressed himself in flowing white robes and fox furs, and attempted to cremate the body of his infant son in a barrel of petrol, traces the rise of cremation as a means of disposing of the dead.

Carl Watkins is a specialist in medieval history, but he is remarkably sure-footed in handling this extraordinary variety of incident and evidence, and he writes always with elegance and insight. He is alert too, to the profound emotions which surround his topic. Like many other readers of Ralph Josselin's diary, I had thought of this dour Cromwellian puritan as a more than usually rebarbative exponent of a particularly unappealing form of Christianity. Watkins uses the diary and Josselin's one published sermon to explore this harsh man's deep love for his eight-year-old daughter, and his devastating grief at her death, and Watkins's pages on Josselin and bereavement are among the most moving in the book. This is serious history for the non-specialist reader at its very best – based in mastery of a huge range of material, carrying its learning lightly, vivid in evoking place and people, consistently and engagingly readable. Don't be deterred by its apparently sombre subject-matter: give it to someone for Christmas.

ED

DAMIEN FREEMAN, *Art's Emotions: Ethics, Expression and Aesthetic Experience* (Acumen, 2012, x + 210 pp).



Everyone is familiar with the story of the man from the backwoods who stood up in the theatre and shot the villain on the stage. It cuts to the quick of the issue; of the difference between real-life experience and that derived from an enactment or a representation, from what Freeman refers to as aesthetic experience. This is surely one of the central problems in aesthetics which has confused far more sophisticated minds than that of the misguided member of the audience above; in the first few pages Freeman cites the difference between John Dewey's argument that 'aesthetic experience does not need to be conceived of as something fundamentally different from ordinary experience' and Kant's separation of it from practical life. To tackle these questions, and to go on to discuss 'the place of art in life as a whole' requires not only a formidable knowledge of philosophy and art, but a certain courage, 'where angels fear to tread'. Freeman has both, to a degree remarkable in a graduate student. (The book is based on his PhD dissertation.)

Among the debts Freeman acknowledges, one of the principal ones is to Richard Wollheim, whose recourse to psychology (and his experience of Kleinian psychoanalysis) lies at the heart of his explorations in *Art and its Objects* (1980) and *On Art and the Mind* (1973). In particular, Freeman's distinction between the perception of 'externalised properties' on the one hand and 'projective properties' on the other is derived from Wollheim's argument that the concept of expression 'at any rate as this applies to the arts, is indeed complex, in that it lies at the intersection of two constituent notions of expression' (quoted in a footnote, p 188). However, Freeman's own account of emotion in art and our experience of it is synthetic. In his conclusion, he retraces his steps to *Returning Home*, the masterpiece of Chinese art by Shih-t'ao (1642–1707) comprising poetry, calligraphy and painting with which he began, to 'appreciate why it is valuable to us as a work of art, and why its value as a work of art contributes to our flourishing'.

Described by one of his reviewers as 'a remarkably erudite, bold and fascinating exploration of the nature of emotion (and) the distinctive emotional impact of art,' it is, as Lopes writes, 'highly recommended reading for anyone who ponders why art matters.'

DDR

[In a covering letter to the editor, Freeman (2005) wrote of the importance he attached to conversations he had in College during his time as a member of the MCR.]

