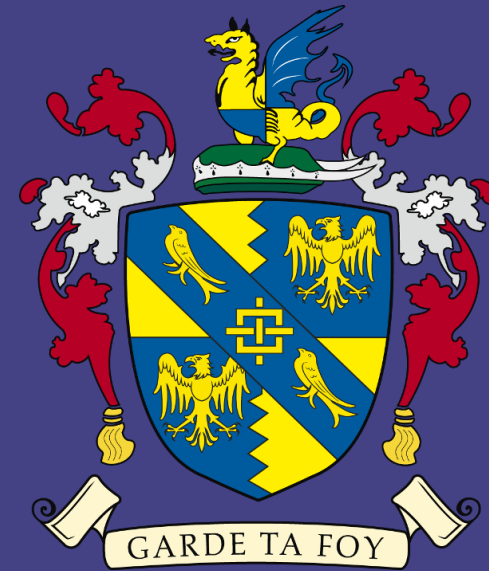


MAGDALENE COLLEGE MAGAZINE



No 61

2016–17

MAGDALENE COLLEGE MAGAZINE No 61

2016–17

MAGDALENE COLLEGE

The Fellowship, October 2017

THE GOVERNING BODY

- 2013 MASTER: The Rt Revd & Rt Hon the Lord Williams of Oystermouth, PC, DD, Hon DCL (Oxford), FBA
- 1987 PRESIDENT: M E J Hughes, MA, PhD, *Pepys Librarian, Director of Studies and University Affiliated Lecturer in English*
- 1981 M A Carpenter, ScD, *Professor of Mineralogy and Mineral Physics*
- 1984 H A Chase, ScD, FREng, *Director of Studies in Chemical Engineering and Emeritus Professor of Biochemical Engineering*
- 1984 J R Patterson, MA, PhD, *Praelector, Director of Studies in Classics and USL in Ancient History*
- 1989 T Spencer, MA, PhD, *Director of Studies in Geography and Professor of Coastal Dynamics*
- 1990 B J Burchell, MA, and PhD (Warwick), *Tutor, Joint Director of Studies in Human, Social and Political Science and Reader in Sociology*
- 1990 S Martin, MA, PhD, *Senior Tutor, Admissions Tutor (Undergraduates), Director of Studies in Mathematics and University Affiliated Lecturer in Mathematics*
- 1992 K Patel, MA, MSc and PhD (Essex), *Director of Studies in Economics & Land Economy and UL in Property Finance*
- 1993 T N Harper, MA, PhD, *College Lecturer in History and Professor of Southeast Asian History (1990: Research Fellow)*
- 1994 N G Jones, MA, LL.M, PhD, *Dean, Director of Studies in Law and Reader in English Legal History*
- 1995 H Babinsky, MA and PhD (Cranfield), *College Lecturer in Engineering and Professor of Aerodynamics*
- 1996 P Dupree, MA, PhD, *Tutor for Graduate Students, Joint Director of Studies in Natural Sciences and Professor of Biochemistry*
- 1998 S K F Stoddart, MA, PhD, *Director of Studies in Archaeology & Anthropology (HSPS) and Reader in Prehistory (1986: Research Fellow)*
- 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 USL in Management Studies*
- 2004 C S Watkins, MA, MPhil, PhD, *Tutor, College Lecturer and USL in History (1998: Research Fellow)*
- 2004 A L Du Bois-Pedain, MJur (Oxford), Dr Jur (Humboldt, Berlin), *Director of Studies for the LL.M & MCL 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 & Steward*
- 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 USL in Farm Animal Health and Production*
- 2009 C Brassett, MA, MChir, *Tutor, College Lecturer in Medical Sciences and University Clinical Anatomist*

- 2010 M J Waithe, PhD (London), *College Librarian, College Lecturer and USL in English*
 2010 C D Lloyd, MA (Kent), *Development Director*
 2010 R L Roebuck, BA, MEng, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies in Engineering*
 2010 A K Bennison, BA, MA (Harvard) and PhD (London), *Admissions Tutor (Graduates),
 Director of Studies in Asian and Middle Eastern Studies and Professor in the History and
 Culture of the Maghrib*
 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 USL in
 Architecture*
 2012 A J W Thom, MA, MSci, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies in Natural Sciences and UL in
 Chemistry*
 2014 W Khaled, MSc (London), PhD, *College Lecturer in Natural Sciences and UL in
 Pharmacology*
 2014 A Ercole, MA, PhD, MB, BChir, FRCA, *College Lecturer in Clinical Medicine*
 2014 A Spectre, PhD (Hong Kong), *Director of Studies in Psychological and Behavioural
 Sciences and UL in Psychology*
 2015 T Euser, MSc, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies in Natural Sciences and UL in Applied
 Physics*
 2015 J M Munns, MA, MPhil, PhD, FSA, *Tutor and Admissions Tutor (Undergraduates),
 Director of Studies and University Affiliated Lecturer in History of Art*
 2015 N J Widdows, MEng, MA, *Chaplain*
 2015 E J Howell, LL.M, DPhil, *College Lecturer in Law and UL in Corporate Law*
 2016 S A Bacallado, BSc, PhD, *College Lecturer in Pure Mathematics and Mathematical
 Statistics and UL in the Statistical Laboratory*
 2017 S Dubow, DPhil, *Smuts Professor of Commonwealth History*
 2017 S J Eglon, BSc (Nottingham), DPhil (Sussex), *College Lecturer in Applied Mathematics
 and Reader in Computational Science*
 2017 F Livesey, PhD, *College Lecturer in HPS (Politics) and UL in Public Policy*
 2017 N Carroll, MA, MB, BChir, *College Lecturer in Medical Science and Consultant
 Radiologist in the Department of Gastroenterology*

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*
 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*
 1971 R J S Spence, MA, PhD, *Emeritus Professor of Architectural Engineering*
 1978 R Lockett, MA, PhD, *Emeritus Pepys Librarian*
 1979 E Duffy, KSG, DD, FBA, FSA, *Emeritus Professor of the History of Christianity*
 1984 N Rushton, MD, *Emeritus Professor of Orthopaedics*

LIFE FELLOWS

- 1985 J D Lewins, MA, PhD, DSc (Eng) (London)
 1990 W R Cornish, CMG, QC, LL.D, 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*
 2000 M Hughes, MB, BChir, PhD

- 2001 A R Thompson, MBE, MA, MPhil
 2001 S Halper, BA (Stanford), PhD
 2004 E H Cooper, LittD, FBA, *Emeritus Professor of Medieval and Renaissance English*
 2008 T A J Cockerill, BA, MPhil (Leeds), PhD (Manchester)
 2014 E Rothschild, CMG, MA, *Honorary Professor of History*

RESEARCH FELLOWS

- 2010 J D Coull, MA, MEng, PhD, *Rolls-Royce Senior Research Fellow and Joint Director of Studies in Engineering*
 2010 P M Steele, BA, MPhil, PhD, *Lumley Senior Research Fellow in Classics*
 2011 C N Spottiswoode, BSc, PhD, *Sackler Senior Research Fellow in Biological Science*
 2012 J R Raven, LittD, *Senior Research Fellow in History (1990: Fellow)*
 2014 J Sbierski, MAST, PhD, *Nevile Research Fellow in Applied Mathematics*
 2015 M Ubiali, PhD (Edinburgh), *Senior Research Fellow in Natural Sciences (Physical)*
 2015 S Caddy, PhD, *Nevile Research Fellow in Molecular Biology*
 2015 M Haeussler, BA (London), MPhil, PhD, *Lumley Research Fellow in History*
 2015 B Seymour, BSc, MB, PhD, *Sackler Senior Research Fellow in Biological Sciences*
 2016 R L Z Hoye, PhD, *Nevile Research Fellow in Materials Science*
 2016 J Hone, MA (Exeter)), DPhil (Oxford), *Lumley Research Fellow in English*
 2016 F C Exeler, PhD, *Mellon Research Fellow in History*
 2017 D Ó Crónin, PhD, *Parnell Visiting Fellow in Irish Studies*
 2017 A Neumann, MA, PhD (London), *Senior Research Fellow in German*
 2017 A P Coutts, MSc, PhD, *Senior Research Fellow in Sociology, Social Policy & Public Health*
 2017 O F R Haardt, MPhil, *Lumley Research Fellow in History*
 2017 P A Haas, PhD, *Nevile Fellow in Mathematics*

BYE-FELLOWS

- 2017 J Woodall, MA (Oxon), *Royal Literary Fund Teaching Bye-Fellow*
 2017 F Hadi, BSc, *Stothert Bye-Fellow in Biological Sciences*
 2017 N Makarchev, MSc, *Donaldson Bye-Fellow in Development Studies*

FELLOW-COMMONERS

- 1989 T G M Keall, MA
 1990 R L Skelton, MA
 1997 A I J Valluy-Fitzsimons, Diplômée de l'ISIT (Paris)
 2002 J J Hellyer Jones, MA, FRCO, *Honorary Assistant Organist*
 2010 B Fried, MBA (Pennsylvania)
 2011 N Raymont, BSc (Econ)
 2011 M R W Rands, BSc, DPhil
 2012 P J Marsh, MPhil, *Alumni Secretary*
 2014 RV Chartener, AB (Princeton), MPhil, MBA (Harvard), *Chairman of the Magdalene Foundation*
 2014 C H Foord, *Assistant Bursar*
 2015 A Ritchie, QC, MA, *College Advocate*
 2015 C V S Pike, MSc, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies in Natural Sciences*
 2016 G H Walker, BA, *Director of College Music & Precentor*
 2017 M C Skott, PhD, *Director of Studies in History and Politics*
 2017 H Crichlow, PhD, *Outreach Fellow*

HONORARY FELLOWS

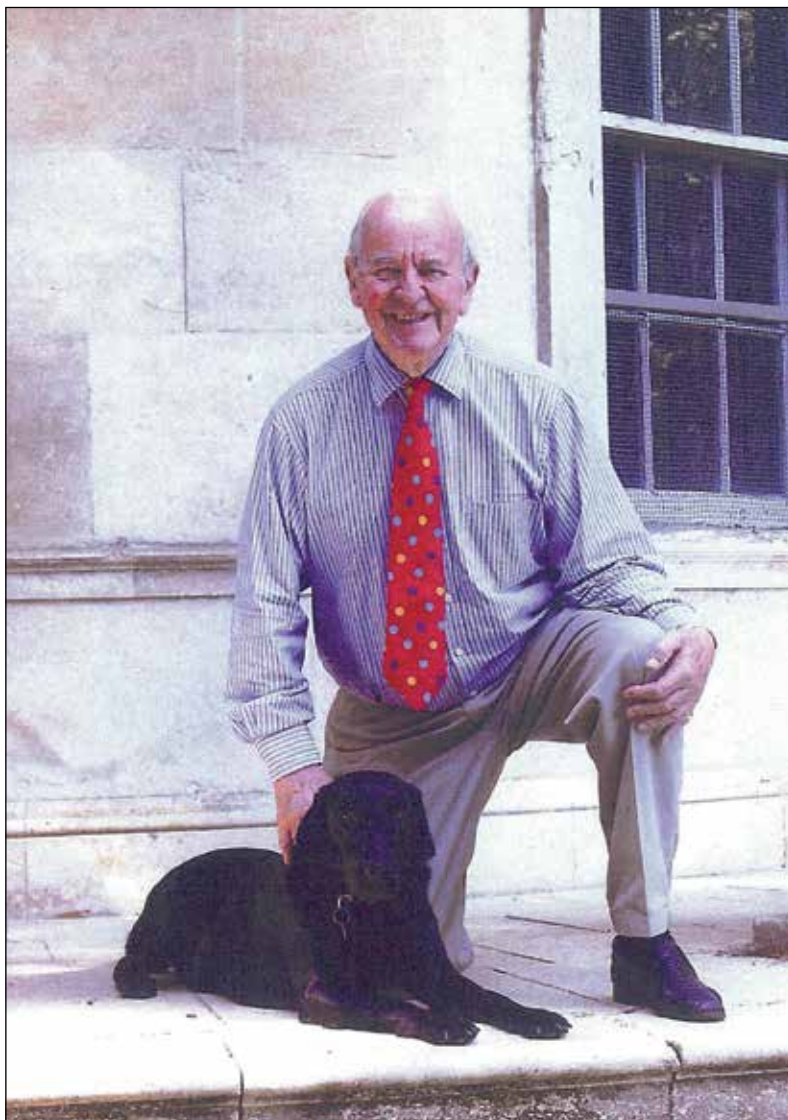
1984	HRH the Duke of Gloucester, KG, GCVO, MA
1984	Professor Sir John Boardman, MA, FBA, Hon RA
1987	The Rt Revd S Barrington-Ward, KCMG, MA
1992	Professor Sir David Hopwood, MA, PhD, and DSc (Glasgow), FRS
1996	A B Gascoigne, MA, FRSL
1997	Professor H H Vendlar, AB, PhD (Harvard), Hon LittD
1998	H R L Lumley, MA
1999	J C F-Simpson, CBE, MA, FRGS
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 Sir David 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
2015	Professor S M Springman, CBE, PhD, FREng
2015	C I von Christierson, B Com (Rhodes), MA
2015	HRH, Sultan Nazrin Shah, BA (Oxford), PhD (Harvard)
2015	L L Cardozo-Kindersley, MBE
2015	Dame C A Duffy, DBE, BA (Liverpool)

HONORARY MEMBERS

1999	Anthony Bloom	2003	Dr Helen Lee
1999	Robin Monro-Davies	2003	Jack Vettriano
1999	Dr Raymond Sackler	2005	Nigel W Morris
1999	Dr Beverly Sackler	2007	Dato Isa Bin Ibrahim
1999	Michael Stone	2009	Colin Day
1999	Sir Anthony O'Reilly	2010	Margaret Higgs
1999	Lady O'Reilly	2011	Lady Braybrooke
2000	Thomas Monaghan	2011	Les Murray
2000	Christopher Smart	2015	Allen Zimbler
2003	Claire Tomalin, Hon LittD		



River Court in spring (Photo: P Kirwan)



Lord Braybrooke

MAGDALENE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

NEW SERIES No 61: 2016–17

CONTENTS

Editorial	8
From the Master	9
In Memoriam: Lord Braybrooke	13
John Dwight	17
Sir Derek Oulton	21
Sir Antony Jay	27
The College Record	
I Fellowship Elections	31
II The Master and Fellows	37
III Academic Reports	39
IV Student Activities: Societies, Clubs, and Sports	43
V Libraries	50
VI Chapel and Choir	52
VII Gardens	55
VIII College Staff	57
IX Events and Commemorations	58
X Alumni and Development	59
Magazine articles	
Building a new library, seventeenth-century fashion: <i>M E J Hughes</i>	70
Telescopes, Time, and an Incredible Evolving Universe: <i>J J Wiseman</i>	76
Pepys and Bibliomania: <i>J R Raven</i>	82
C S Lewis considers <i>Hamlet</i> : <i>E H Cooper</i>	93
Book reviews	
Nicholas Boyle & Liz Disley (eds), <i>The Impact of Idealism. The Legacy of Post-Kantian German Thought</i> (2013) by Brian Hebblethwaite	104
Anthony Arlidge & Igor Judge, <i>Magna Carta Uncovered</i> (2014) by N G Jones	106
Gareth Atkins (ed), <i>Making and Remaking Saints in Nineteenth-Century Britain</i> (2016) by E Duffy	108
Simon Goldhill, <i>A Very Queer Family Indeed: Sex, Religion, and the Bensons in Victorian Britain</i> (2016) by G W Atkins	110
Andrew Sharp, <i>The World, the Flesh and the Devil: the Life and Opinions of Samuel Marsden in England and the Antipodes, 1765–1838</i> (2016) by G W Atkins	111

This issue is edited by Professor Rushton, assisted by Mrs Fitzsimons, Jo Hornsby, and Louise Foster.

EDITORIAL

We are entering upon one of the most important phases of the College's development, with the launching of a major Appeal for funds, 'FUTURE foundations'. This aims to provide support for students who would benefit from financial help in order to undertake their studies without serious monetary worries. A more conspicuous objective will be a new building to house the undergraduate and graduate Library, and the College Archives. It is intended to have modern library functions and to provide much needed workspace. Sited near the Pepys Building, it is designed to blend in sympathetically without being a pastiche. We expect it to be a splendid addition to several fine extensions to the College's buildings in recent years, made possible by generous benefactors. The Cripps development has provided exceptional facilities whilst appearing, TARDIS like, behind the relatively unchanged frontage of Chesterton Road. The development that is most apparent to Cambridge as a whole is the Quayside area across the Cam. This project was undertaken jointly with commercial developers but recently became wholly owned by the College. As well as enhancing a previously near derelict part of Cambridge it provides a useful income. Looking back across the river towards the College it appears that the Roberts extension to the kitchens is unchanged but it has been substantially modified to provide the College with much needed modern kitchens.

A major function of this publication is to record events that affect Magdalene which is why it includes news of Fellows, Clubs, Staff and also examination results. This issue has obituaries of several people who are both important to the College and well loved. The Visitor was very generous to the College not least because he facilitated major change in the election process of the Master. It is now the Fellows who are responsible for this task. Robin Neville was the 10th Baron Braybrooke and is survived by seven of his eight daughters. Without a son to inherit the title and the Audley End estate, the 11th Baron is his next-in-line male relative, Richard Neville, a fourth cousin once removed. Under the terms of a covenant laid down by the 7th Baron before his death in 1941, the estate passes to Henry Neville's direct descendant, his only granddaughter.

Among other major figures from the College's family with obituaries this year are John Dwight, Antony Jay, and Derek Oulton, together with former Fellows Mike Turner, Glen Dudbridge, James Rigney and Valerie Hall, and some distinguished Visiting Fellows from earlier years. The *Magazine*, however, is more than a record of past achievements or services to the College, and space precludes formal obituaries of most non-resident Members. On a more cheerful note, we hope that this number of the *Magazine* conveys some lively impression of a confident aura in today's Magdalene, combined with a level of friendliness that is not found in all similar institutions. The buildings and gardens continue

to provide an attractive setting, and the excellence of the academic achievements of (most) students and Fellows is remarkable.

I and the Deputy Editor, Aude Valluy-Fitzsimons, are very grateful to all of those who have assisted with the creation of this issue of the *Magazine*. Jo Hornsby and Louise Foster have provided invaluable support. There are others in the College who have given their time enthusiastically but prefer not to be named; they are greatly appreciated. Some of the contributions to this issue are academic works of high standard and all are interesting but they also provide some insight into the depth and quality of the activity within the College. We are indebted to all the authors.

N R

FROM THE MASTER

After a year of what has often felt like chaotic uncertainty in the world of national and international politics, with a full share of trauma and tragedy, it is a relief to be able to report that the College has seen steady progress, with another set of remarkable Tripos results, the successful launch of our 'FUTURE *foundations*' campaign and many more small-scale but significant signs of confidence and expanding horizons. A late but satisfying rally on the river meant that we had something to celebrate at the end of the May Bumps; and the May Ball was widely and lavishly (and quite justly) praised in the student press. Congratulations to all who contributed in these contexts. Academically, we haven't quite repeated over all years the stellar academic performance of two years ago – though our graduating cohort's results have been every bit as good (second overall in the University, with especially spectacular showings in Maths, Economics, Geography and Engineering, and a large crop of starred Firsts and University prizes). Once again we can say that over 90% of the graduating group are leaving with Firsts or Upper Seconds. Although we again achieved the magic number of 100 Firsts in the College as a whole, other years made a less dramatic showing, and our overall position in the tables is more or less at the average level for the Colleges. But it is clear that we have continued to attract applicants of high ability from an ever-wider variety of backgrounds. Our long standing relation with Merseyside and North Wales is still flourishing, and we are greatly indebted to the Drapers' Company for assistance towards increasing our North Welsh involvement. Access events are enthusiastically appreciated, and the considerable work put in by so many in the College bears abundant fruit. It is always a joy to hear how warmly visitors from secondary schools speak of the welcome they have here. The friendliness of our student volunteers is always commented on (sometimes in contrast to other institutions!) and many school students will say that Magdalene gives them the sense that everyone they meet, from the Porters' Lodge to the Fellows conducting lectures and seminars, takes them seriously and is eager to engage.

Our students are always our best ambassadors; and in a year when we have a great deal of good news to record about our Development projects, it is a special pleasure to note the record success of this year's telephone campaign. An increased number of volunteers put in the usual punishing schedule at an awkward period of the academic year, and the results spoke for themselves. It's a simple enough thing – but if our current student generation is committed enough to the College to take on this level of work on behalf of our future, it speaks volumes for their confidence in our community and their sense that this community is indeed a lifelong family.

Lifelong and worldwide: the launch of the 'FUTURE *foundations*' campaign included events this spring in Hong Kong, Boston and New York, in addition to the memorable evening in Kensington Palace at the invitation of our alumnus HRH the Duke of Gloucester, who has been a most enthusiastic supporter of the campaign. We have continued to keep up the round of international visits through the year, with the Senior Tutor expanding our reach in China and East Asia through long and demanding visits, and the Development Director and myself attending a range of alumni gatherings in East Asia, the USA and – last autumn – South Africa (more about that later). The campaign has already produced startlingly generous responses: we are confident that we shall be able to begin work on the new Library building in 2018, planning permission having now been granted. One of our other goals (work for this having been shared with the University Development team) – the endowment of a new Chair in African Archaeology linked to a Professorial Fellowship here in memory of Nelson Mandela – has also been attained, and we hope to see an appointment in the next few months. The commitment and generosity of alumni and friends have been astonishing and deeply heartening, and this is an opportunity for me to express on the College's behalf our sincerest thanks to all who have in diverse ways made possible the extraordinary success of these first months of the campaign. Alumni all over the world have put themselves out to organise a range of events, often in impressive venues, that have brought together friends old and new, and it has been exhilarating – if at times exhausting too! – to be swept up in their keenness to help the College flourish.

Nearer home, the College has as usual seen a number of distinguished visitors passing through. It is impossible to list all who have been with us for longer or shorter periods, but a sample of our most recent guests shows something of the diversity of talents we have been able to host. We have hosted the Judith Wilson Poetry Fellowship, and have been delighted to welcome Peter Hughes in this role. Jennifer Wiseman from NASA (Senior Project Scientist for the Hubble Space Telescope) has been with us this last term as our US Yip Fellow, and has been a regular and enthusiastic participant in all areas of College life. And we had the rare pleasure this spring of welcoming as Parnell Fellow the greatest living Irish playwright, Frank McGuinness. All these offered public events in College to share their work and their interests; and, just as importantly, all of them have shared in our social life and become real and valued friends.

Speaking of these things, the death of our Visitor, Lord Braybrooke, early in the summer, marked the end of a long and happy association. Robin had for a good while lived bravely with a variety of challenges to his health and we saw less of him than we should have liked in the last couple of years. His widow, Perina, has been a delightful companion at many College events and a generous hostess at Audley End; our thoughts will be with her too as we look back with gratitude on the loyal support and concern offered to the College by herself and her husband.

The death of one of our most well-loved Life Fellows, Sir Derek Oulton, just as the last *College Magazine* was going to press, has deprived us of someone many were proud to call a friend. Courteous, patient, witty and humane, Derek gave the College unstinting support and the delight of his company over many years. You will find a longer tribute elsewhere in these pages, but many here will want to recall the warmth and gratitude expressed in a very memorable funeral in our Chapel (with a speaker connection for the substantial overflow group in the garden), culminating in a jazz band leading the congregation out. To the last, Derek enhanced the joy of his friends and family; we are grateful to have had him as part of our community and miss him sorely.

Derek Oulton had long connections with South Africa, and in later years spent much time there. The College's links with South Africa have been strong and are growing stronger. Speaking at a reunion meal a few months ago, our alumnus John Simpson moved his audience deeply by his reminiscences of the day when Nelson Mandela received his Honorary Fellowship; and our efforts to raise funds for extending the Mandela Scholarships at Magdalene continue as part of our campaign. Making these scholarships work requires building up good relations with universities in Africa, so that they will be keen to send us their promising graduates; and our trip to South Africa last October was strongly focused on this task, with visits to three leading universities in the country. But we were there just as the unrest on South Africa campuses was reaching crisis point, in the context of a wider instability in South African society. Many students feel betrayed by a corrupt and incompetent government; many feel that the possibility of a genuinely just and racially equal society has been sacrificed for short-term cosmetic measures. Unfortunately these understandable grievances have been exploited by some who have no particular interest in critical and responsible higher education, people for whom the 'de-colonialising' of university teaching means simply the random destruction of resources deemed to be 'Eurocentric' and the disruption of professional training. As the very impressive Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University in Grahamstown, Dr Sizwe Mabizela, observed to us, the only immediate effect of the extreme disruption his institution was experiencing was that the most deprived rural areas would risk going without doctors and teachers because of students being prevented from completing their exams.

As we discussed these issues with Dr Mabizela and others, it was clear that the unhealthy complexion of South African politics had a pretty direct impact on higher education – and conversely, that a properly functioning HE system was essential to the health of the political and social world. A politics of slogans, zero-sum games and naked partisanship does nothing to secure the most vulnerable; a fully functioning democracy needs critical imagination, long-term perspectives and clear-headed analysis of the roots of instability and injustice. In this country, thank God, we are nowhere near a situation where stun grenades are being used on campuses to subdue rioting crowds (the sound of these and the firing of rubber bullets provided a rather unusual background *obligato* to meetings at Rhodes); but I certainly came back from South Africa with an enhanced sense of how much can go wrong with a society which fails to invest in critical thinking and a politics which appeals obsessively to short-term triumphs.

One aspect of our international network of relationships at the College is that we have opportunities of facing such questions and talking them through with people who know something of life on the front line of various sorts of conflict. And so, as the public and political situation continues to be confused and fractious, it matters that there are still institutions – perhaps, as some moralists have argued, increasingly like the Benedictine monasteries of the ‘Dark Ages’! – where distinctive patterns both of personal formation and of co-operative reflection are nurtured. We at Magdalene have come a fair way since we were established as a Benedictine house in the fifteenth century. But we still labour to be a ‘workshop’ (as St Benedict calls his community) for supportive common life, honest and patient learning, and witness to the wider horizons of the human project. I believe that this is at the heart of what we love in our College and what we want to see secured as our ‘Future Foundation’.

R D W



Second Court and the Pepys Building in May (Photo: Matt Moon)

IN MEMORIAM

THE RT HON THE LORD BRAYBROOKE

Visitor



The Rt Hon the Lord Braybrooke by Richard Stone (Essex County Council)

Robin Henry Charles Neville, 10th Baron Braybrooke, MA, Hon DU (Essex and Anglia Ruskin Universities) KStJ. Born 29 January 1932. Educated at Eton, and Magdalene (1952–55). Commissioned into the Command Rifle Brigade, 1951, and served with the 3rd Brigade, King's African Rifles in Kenya and Malaya, 1951–52. Member of Saffron Walden Rural District Council, 1959–69, and member for Stansted of the Essex County Council, 1969–72. Member of the Council of the Country Landowners Association, 1965–83, and the Agricultural Land Tribunal, Eastern Area, from 1975. Chairman of the Price Trust, 1983–95, and the Rural Development Commission for Essex, 1984–90. President of the Essex Show, 1990. Deputy Lord Lieutenant of Essex, 1980–92, and Lord Lieutenant, 1992–2002. Hereditary Visitor of the College, 1990–2017. Married first in 1955 to Robin Helen Brockoff, five daughters, marriage dissolved in 1974, secondly to Linda Norman, three daughters, marriage dissolved 1998, thirdly to Perina Fordham, (née Courtauld). Died 5 June 2017, aged 85.

Robin Braybrooke will be remembered by anyone who knew him, including many members of his College, as outgoing, gregarious, good-natured and generous, full of energy and goodwill, his worldly wisdom tempered by a wicked sense of

humour; in sum an unpretentious aristocrat who was always at ease with himself and had that rare ability to make everyone else he encountered, from all walks of life, feel exactly the same. It would be a mistake however to underestimate his achievements as a landowner and public servant, or the seriousness with which he shouldered his responsibilities when he succeeded his father, the 9th Baron, in 1990. He did so in a world of changes which were not always to his liking or advantage, but he faced them with bemused detachment and, as often as not, with a crisp, politically-incorrect aside.

As a small boy during the Second World War Robin was evacuated to Llandovery in South Wales to stay in the home of a retired guard of the Great Western Railway. It was a formative experience in so far as it developed his life-long interest in steam locomotion. Left to his own devices he would have become an engineer, but when it became clear that his future was that of a landowner he consoled himself by collecting models of locomotives and, in 1963–4, building his own miniature railway which subsequently became a major attraction for visitors to Audley End. Few of them realised when they paid for their trip that the peak-capped engine driver taking them on their ride was the 10th Lord Braybrooke. He also trained as a pilot so that he could fly Cessnas from his private airfield which he styled, tongue-in-cheek, as Audley End International Aerodrome.

In 1948, faced by punitive estate taxes, Robin's father sold Audley End to the nation for £30,000, retaining both its contents and the estate of 6,000 acres which surrounded it. As a teenager, Robin had to come to terms as one to the manor born with this change in his family's circumstances. Three years later he was conscripted for National Service, and had a more interesting time than most, serving first in Kenya, and then in Malaya at the time of the Emergency. By his own admission, he had to grow up very quickly as a young officer responsible for the lives of others. Returning home, and to Magdalene, gave him respite. As an undergraduate he was a keen member of the Boat Club, and President of the MBC for 1953–54. It was clear that after reading for both parts of the Historical Tripos he had to prepare himself for his life ahead as a landowner. A spell at the Royal Agricultural College in Cirencester laid the groundwork for his estates management at a time when farming was undergoing a second agrarian revolution. Instead of being local and labour intensive, it was increasingly industrial and capital intensive, while in 1972 Britain's entry into the European Common Market introduced a whole slate of new regulations which were not necessarily in the best interests of British farmers. As a Eurosceptic, Robin placed British agriculture first, looked after those who worked for him, and insisted on the need to combine modern methods of cultivation with the protection of the countryside. His appointment as Chairman of the Rural Development Commission for Essex in 1984 both confirmed his convictions and extended his influence beyond the bounds of his own estate.

Despite the loss of Audley End, Robin remained deeply rooted in his native Essex and from his home in Abbey House, within sight of the ancestral pile, not only took pride in his success as a farmer but also welcomed the opportunity to be of service to the county; in local government, as a Deputy Lieutenant, and then as a highly popular Lord Lieutenant of Essex for ten years from 1992 to 2002. His commanding presence made him a natural for the post, and a much sought-after sponsor for events throughout the county and the Colchester diocese. It was to Robin's credit that in his charitable work he spread his favours evenly, often giving priority to those which would benefit most from his support.

When in the late eighteenth-century Audley End came into the ownership of the barons Braybrooke, they acquired with it the rights and responsibilities of the hereditary Visitors of Magdalene College. These derived from letters patent of Henry VIII which granted to Thomas, Lord Audley and his successors as 'Lords of the late Monastery of Walden' the right to appoint our Masters. In 1926 the College's Statutes were amended to detach the Visitorship from the ownership of the house and to vest it instead in the holders of the barony. (Had the change not been made, English Heritage might now be the Visitor.) Robin therefore became the twenty-sixth Visitor of the College when he succeeded his father in 1990. Twice during his tenure he was called upon to appoint to the Mastership, and on both occasions, in 1994–95 and 2001–02, he went to great lengths to consult widely, to discuss potential candidates with the College's representatives, and finally to make sure that his decision would meet with the approval of the Governing Body. Older Fellows could not recall a time when relations between the Visitor and the College had been closer or more cordial. Even so, Robin was not afraid to exercise his independence of judgment when called upon to do so. In 1996 an undergraduate who was sent down for academic underperformance appealed to the Visitor as he was entitled to do under the Statutes then in force. Robin reviewed the case and found in the student's favour. His decision was accepted by the College and in the following academical year, the student in question was reinstated. It is moot as to whether the old, paternalistic system worked to the student's advantage, or whether he would have fared as well under the current appeal process which ends up in the Office of the Independent Adjudicator for England and Wales.

A change of far greater consequence, and a final measure of Robin's loyalty to the College took place in 2012 when he gave his consent to a further amendment of the Statutes to vest the appointment of the Master in the College itself. In doing so he recognized the need to comply with recent changes in both charity law and the rules for corporate governance. He and Perina shared with me his only concern, that the decision by the College to seek the change did not reflect in any way on his conduct as Visitor. I was able to reassure them both, before we agreed that we shared a certain distinction in being the last Visitor to appoint and the last Master to be appointed in accordance with letters patent of 1542.

The Braybrookes's reaction to that fundamental change in the role of the Visitor as well as to my imminent retirement was typical of their affection for the College. They threw a party for the entire Fellowship at Abbey House, the scene of many happy Magdalene events in the past. During the last years of his life it was increasingly clear that Robin was suffering from the onset of Alzheimer's Disease, but thanks to the devotion of Perina he was able to maintain both his dignity and a semblance of his former self as the ever-welcoming and genial host. In 2011 the College made Perina an Honorary Member in her own right, to recognize all she had done as Lady Braybrooke to support both the twenty-sixth Visitor and the College. We remain deeply indebted to both of them, even as we mourn the loss of our late-lamented and much-loved Visitor.

D D R

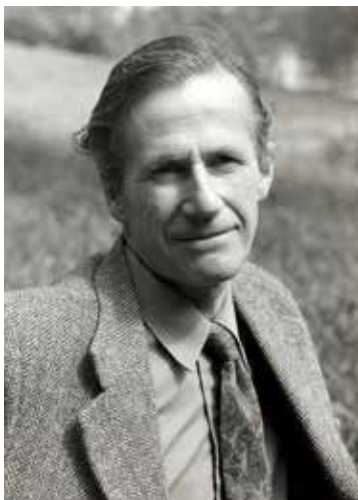


Lord Braybrooke and the Audley End miniature railway

IN MEMORIAM

JOHN DWIGHT

Emeritus Fellow



John Bartow Dwight, MA, MSc, born 28 June 1921. Educated at Stowe School and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (Scholar 1940, Class I in Mechanical Sciences Tripos 1942). War-time service in industry. Research in Cambridge 1946–1948. Engineer in industry 1948–1957. University Lecturer in Civil Engineering, Birmingham University 1958–1960. University Lecturer in Engineering, Cambridge University 1960–1973, Reader in Structural Engineering 1973–1984. Official Fellow, Magdalene College 1962–1988, Director of Studies in Engineering 1962–1984, College Lecturer in Engineering 1984–1988. Married Josephine Newham, 30 Sept 1948 (d. 4 July 2008); two daughters. Died 18 Dec 2016, aged 95.

John Dwight came from an unusual background. In 1632 an ancestor, also called John Dwight, a yeoman farmer and dissenter, left Dedham in Essex with his family to sail to Boston Massachusetts. In 1635 he was one of the founders of Dedham, now an outer suburb of Boston but then at the edge of settlement. Initially relations with the native Americans were friendly, but later they became fraught. Nevertheless the family flourished, continuing to farm. In the early 19th century they moved to Chicago where John's grandfather (born 1835) first built up a corn merchant business and then founded a bank and became very well off. John's great-grandmother was Anna Senior, of Spanish Jewish origin, born in India, the daughter of a captain in the East India Company, but sent home to Hampshire to grow up. Her father's great-great-grandfather Aaron

Senior, a jeweller and plantation owner in Barbados, converted from Judaism to Christianity by act of parliament in 1723. Ten generations earlier his line can be traced to Abraham Senior (1412–1493), tax-collector, banker, courtier to the young Isabella and leading politician who became Chief Rabbi of Castile; in 1492 he converted to Christianity as Fernando Perez Nunez Señor Coronel, but helped those who left the country and kept their faith.

John's father, Francis, did not go into the bank but studied engineering; on a trip to England he met John's mother, Gertrude Esmé Tulloch, grand-daughter of another captain in the East India Company. After marrying they settled in Falmouth in Cornwall. John's father was expected by his wife to live the life of a gentleman, and not engage in 'work', an idea which did not lead to an altogether happy home. Nevertheless John enjoyed his childhood by the sea, loving open-air activities and especially swimming. His primary school teacher instilled in him the dates of all the English kings, and the names of many of the world's rivers, all of which he retained until his 96th year. He went on to Stowe School, where he was very happy, and showed leadership (Head of House, and Captain of School Athletics) and won prizes for cross-country running. He also did well academically, and won an Open Scholarship to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He went up in 1940 and took a two-year course in Mechanical Sciences, designed to provide engineers for the war effort. On graduating with a First Class, he worked on the manufacture of cranes and projects for the Admiralty with Stothert & Pitt Ltd at Bath.

After the war, in 1946, John returned to Cambridge to do research. He registered to work for a PhD under Prof J F Baker, later Lord Baker, who did more than anyone else to build up the Engineering Department to its present size. John's project was on 'The strength of light alloy structures', but he shortened his study, earning an MSc. He took a position as an engineer with Head Wrightson Aluminium Ltd of Teesside and London (1948–1951), then with Tube Investments Aluminium Ltd in Birmingham (1951–57). His industrial experience involved not only pioneering research and development but also close contact with a variety of metal-using industries: structural engineering, coal mining, road transport, building, sheet metal work and horticulture. During this time he won a national competition for his design of an aluminium lamp post, and also designed the world's first aluminium swing bridge for Sunderland. He then moved back to academia, being a Lecturer in Civil Engineering at Birmingham University for two years before returning to Cambridge as a University Lecturer (1960–73). He built up a sizeable research group and in 1969 won the Henry Adams Silver Medal from the Institute of Structural Engineers for his work on 'Welded steel plates in compression'. He was made a University Reader in Structural Engineering (1973–84), and used sabbaticals to work for six months at Melbourne University and with Broken Hill Proprietary in 1974, and for six

months at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario in 1979. He served on key committees of the British Standards Institution, European Convention for Constructional Steelwork and International Standards Association. Throughout his research John retained a special interest in structures and a firm belief in the potential of aluminium. Well into retirement, in 1999, he produced his book *Aluminium Design and Construction* (E & FN Spon, London and New York). Within Magdalene John showed a keen interest in the progress of his pupils, and actively supported them in their subsequent careers.

From 1965 to 2000 John was one of two Governors appointed by Magdalene to Wisbech Grammar School, which was founded in 1379 and has had an association with Magdalene since at least 1638. The School became a Direct Grant School under the 1944 Education Act, but it did not become independent as many schools did when in 1975 direct grant status was abolished. Instead it became the only Grammar School in Cambridgeshire. This status raised difficulties and in 1983 the school became independent, encouraged by the then new 'assisted places' scheme. John took a major role in supporting this change and in other developments, and in 2003 the school's new Performing Arts Centre was named after him.

In the 1970s John played a vital part in saving Magdalene Bridge. The Ministry of Transport produced a report proposing to demolish the bridge and replace it with a new and stronger one. Ralph Bennett (1938, Senior History Fellow) worked hard to galvanise opposition to the destruction of the bridge which was built in 1823 and is one of only half-a-dozen cast iron bridges remaining in Britain. It is unlikely that Ralph's campaign, based on historical and aesthetic grounds, would have succeeded without John's enthusiastic input, based on his mastery of the technical issues and especially his argument that adequate strengthening was feasible. After long drawn out discussions the bridge was finally rebuilt with massive reinforcement in 1982. A lovely thing that remains a great visual asset.

In 1948 John married a friend from Falmouth whom he had asked to type his MSc thesis: Jo Newham. When they returned to Cambridge from Birmingham with two young daughters (Sue and Anna), and he joined Magdalene, they created a very happy and welcoming home, entertaining his engineering pupils and his colleagues and encouraging them to use their tennis court. Family holidays were spent mostly camping. John retired a few years early, at 63, planning to devote more time to family life and travel. He had always been an adventurous soul, learning to fly soon after the war, and touring Italy with a friend by motor bike. In retirement he and Jo had a camper van in which they toured Iceland repeatedly and even went to the Faroe Islands. In College he was a leading member of those who enjoyed playing croquet in the Fellows' Garden. At home he was very interested in music, and played with a modest degree of success the piano, accordion and recorder, often to amuse the children.

John had an insatiable interest in other people, always keen to find out about them and what they had been doing. He loved people, and in turn they loved him. He was highly energetic, had a great sense of fun and was always cheerful and optimistic, even in later years when first his sight began to fail, and then his hearing. Despite his own declining health he and his niece Esmé Lucas Havers nursed Jo, who had a long-time illness, for years before she died in 2008. After that, following a chance meeting, John received great support from his friendship with Mrs Jill Ward, a widow who shared many of his interests.

Although John and Jo made their successive homes within the bounds of Cambridge, from the early 1960s they became deeply involved in the life of the village and church at Grantchester, after they happened to encounter the then Vicar, the Revd Patrick Hewat. The church has been associated with John's first College, Corpus Christi, since 1364, soon after the College's foundation in 1352, and Fellows of that College were Lay Rectors until 1904. John and Jo organised parties in the church hall for local teenagers with learning difficulties. Jo was a leading figure in the Mothers' Union, and after her death John was made an Honorary Member. John was a churchwarden and – ever enjoying practical tasks – was in charge of churchyard maintenance for years, and fixed up a heating system in the church. It was therefore appropriate that the Service of Thanksgiving for his life, attended by a large group of friends, should take place in that church, and that he should be buried next to Jo in the cemetery.

P J G



Magdalene Bridge (1973)

IN MEMORIAM

SIR DEREK OULTON

Life Fellow



Anthony Derek Maxwell Oulton, GCB, QC, MA, PhD. Born 14 October 1927. Educated St Edward's School, Oxford and King's College, Cambridge. Permanent Secretary, Lord Chancellor's Department and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery 1982–89. Fellow 1990–95; Life Fellow 1995–2016. Married Margaret ('Mossie') Oxley 1955 (d. 1989), three daughters and one son. Partner of Ann Chadwick from 1995. Died 1 August 2016, aged 88.

'I spent the first seven years of my life sleeping in a cage beside the Nile'.
(Oulton, *From Digger to Poops* (2006), p 1)

For many years before he came to Magdalene, Derek Oulton was one of the most important civil servants in the country. Yet anyone who assumed he was a conventional, Humphrey Appleby, figure was rapidly disabused of that notion. As the opening sentence of his autobiography (quoted above) demonstrates, Derek was anything but orthodox. A radical reformer of the institutions of English law during his first career, he went on – in his second career at Magdalene – to become a highly effective teacher whose warm and generous personality won him the affection of the Fellowship, the undergraduates and the College staff.

Born into an Anglo-Irish family, he spent his early childhood in Egypt, where his father ran a cotton factory at Sohag on the western bank of the Nile. The 'cage' was a contraption erected on the roof of the Oulton family home which allowed the young Derek to escape the stifling heat indoors while protecting

him from mosquitoes. Derek enjoyed (and sometimes endured) the classical upbringing of the expatriate child of that era with its mixtures of the freedom and exoticism of the near east and years spent at boarding school or with relatives back at 'home'. After a performance at school which he described as 'about adequate, but no more', and service in the Royal Navy, he went to King's, where he displayed his real academic colours, graduating with a First in both parts of the Law Tripos.

Derek was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1952 but then chose to practise law not in London but in Kenya, to which his parents had moved after the War. There he rapidly built up a successful practice. However, the Mau Mau emergency saw him drafted into government service as a temporary administrative officer and later a District Officer. Characteristically, he tended to make light of his experiences, recounting how he shot himself in the foot because of the faulty safety catch on his father's old revolver, and was later shot in the back by a colleague in a 'friendly fire' incident. In fact the danger was very real and the injuries he sustained – especially the second one – quite serious.

In 1960 Derek left Kenya to join the Lord Chancellor's Department (at a salary approximately one fifth of what he had been earning in private practice in Nairobi). Between 1960 and his retirement in 1989, he served seven Lord Chancellors, including Mackay ('the best and nicest'), Hailsham ('wayward, unpredictable, brilliant, immensely tricky to handle, unforgettable'), and Gardiner (the quietest with the lowest political profile). It was Gardiner who, taking office in 1964, inherited Derek as his private secretary and realised that he had there the man to see through the reforms on which he was set. Derek became the secretary to the commission set up to investigate the system of criminal courts which had grown up piecemeal since Henry II first decided to send the King's justices out on circuit. Derek had an important influence on the report which proposed the abolition of the assizes and quarter sessions and their replacement with a unified Crown Court. That influence was recognized by Hailsham when the Conservatives returned to office in 1970 and Derek was given an important role in implementing the reforms, one of the most significant changes in criminal justice for several hundred years.

Thereafter, he rose rapidly in the Department, being promoted two civil service grades at once – a most unusual step – in 1976, and then made Permanent Secretary in 1982. As such, he played a key role in judicial appointments, replacing the informal methods that had prevailed with a more professional – and much fairer – system of assessment and insisting that no-one should be given or denied a judicial appointment on the say-so of any one person, no matter how influential. He overcame considerable opposition from some of the more old-fashioned judges to establish the Judicial Studies Board and institute a formal system of training. Finally, he took important steps to curb costs in civil litigation and overcome the delays which had become endemic.

The responsibility of the Lord Chancellor's Department was for the process of law, rather than its substance (which was a matter for other parts of government). Since process was not then so highly regarded in universities as it has now become, these reforms attracted less academic attention than they should. They were, however, of immense practical significance and did much to modernise a system which had long been creaking at the seams.

Alone among the senior civil servants of his time, Derek was not required to retire at 60. The retirement age of the Permanent Secretary in the Lord Chancellor's Department was pegged to the retirement age of judges so that the incumbent could then continue until 72. Derek, however, chose to retire in 1989, when he was 62, a decision due, in large part, to his wife's serious illness. Her death from cancer a few months later came as a terrible blow. David Calcutt, realising that Derek had thus been left adrift, invited him to take on some casual supervision at Magdalene, brushing aside his protests that his knowledge of substantive law was a little rusty. Derek was an immediate and spectacular success as a law teacher. He took over the supervision of the law of contract midway through the academic year after there had been problems with an earlier supervisor, and turned matters round within weeks. Such was his success that the Governing Body elected him a Fellow not long afterwards. For many years Magdalene undergraduates had the benefit of his tuition not only in contract but also in constitutional law, where his long experience of government and the numerous conventions which make up much of the British Constitution proved invaluable.

If his knowledge of the law really was rusty in 1990 (and it never seemed so to others), the intellectual rigour and immense capacity for hard work which he had always displayed in government more than compensated. But the secret of his success as a teacher was his extraordinary ability to connect with everyone he met regardless of age or background. The result was that he rapidly became a great favourite with the College's undergraduates. At the start of one academic year, he was warmly and enthusiastically embraced in First Court by an exceptionally attractive woman student to the envy of several of the men who witnessed it. His advice, sympathy and excellent coffee were always much in demand. His nickname, 'Uncle Sir Derek' (first bestowed by the writer's four year-old daughter, shortly after she admitted that she had been disappointed that he did not have a horse and suit of armour) was a mark of the affection which always accompanied the respect the undergraduates felt for him.

Although the retirement age set by the College Statutes (less generous than those which governed the Lord Chancellor's Department) obliged him to retire after five years as an Official Fellow, Derek was immediately elected a Life Fellow and continued teaching for many years. He also served the College, as he continued to serve the nation, in a variety of other roles. It says much about him that he was as comfortable as a trustee of the National Gallery as he was as

President of the Magdalene Rugby Club and Senior Treasurer of the May Ball, all roles which he carried out with enthusiasm, skill and inimitable style.

That style was evident right into his late eighties. The Feast of St Mary Magdalene has long been the occasion for Fellows and their guests to display their finery and the marks of recognition – academic and public – they have accumulated. Yet the way Derek wore the sash and star of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (a distinction rarely bestowed even on holders of the high office he had occupied) always seemed to steal the show.

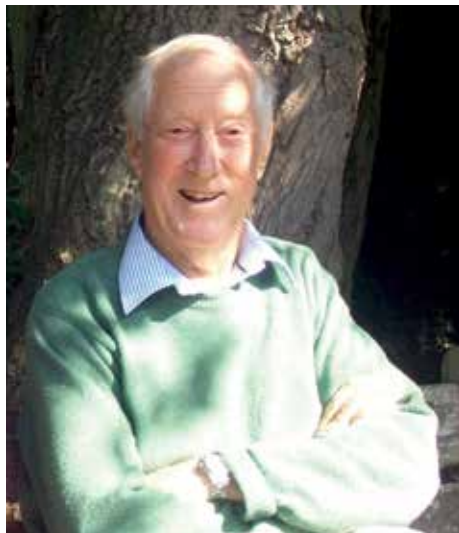
Derek was always delighted by Magdalene and rejoiced in his association with the College. At the luncheon held to honour him on his eightieth birthday, he remarked:

Walking through Magdalene one doesn't just enjoy its physical beauty. One is conscious of the kindness, the tolerance and above all the warm friendliness of everyone who lives and works here.

I find it very difficult adequately to express my gratitude for all that the College has done for me. To be a Fellow here is a very high honour and one of which I have always been intensely proud. You have given me much kindness, the very warmest of welcomes and a wonderful life. So I say, with immense affection, *Floreat Magdalena*.

Magdalene has at least as much reason to rejoice in its relationship with Derek and to cherish the memory of the twenty-seven years we were fortunate enough to have him amongst us.

Christopher Greenwood



**FROM THE RT HON LORD JUDGE'S FUNERAL ADDRESS,
17 SEPT 2016**

Until Derek began what he himself described as his newly extended life with Ann, and what joy it brought them both, we hardly knew each other. I knew of him as the distinguished Permanent Secretary at the Lord Chancellor's Department (LCD), a man of high influence in and commitment to the administration of justice.

It is of his life of public service that I shall speak, shortly, too shortly to do it full justice, but long enough I hope to provide some inkling of his contribution as a public servant to the public good.

Derek was the epitome of everything we require and are entitled to expect of a senior civil servant. Absolute integrity, intense hard work and total commitment to maintaining that difficult balance between giving clear, dispassionate and sometimes unpalatable advice to your Minister – and when he or she rejects or ignores it, doing your utmost to see that the ministerial decision is properly implemented. If the decision was really stupid, you could in those days, as Derek confessed to me that he sometimes did, hold back the decision letter for 48 hours or so against the possibility that second and wiser ministerial thoughts would prevail. But loyalty to the ministerial right of decision could not be a graded loyalty. It had to be complete. The essential constitutional principle could not be even fractionally undermined.

Derek came to the LCD and the civil service in 1960. It was not an auspicious start. Imagine him, just over 30 years old, those long arm, those longer legs, in a hurry, head thrust forward with characteristic enthusiasm to welcome the next challenge. As he charged through the House of Lords he did not notice an open pot of white paint on the floor, kicked it or trod on it, and bestrewed white paint over the floor and over himself, and no doubt his new black jacket and striped trousers highlighted every drop.

After that humbling start if not out, the only way open to him was up. And upwards he went, spurred on by the memory of each white paint spot, soaring until in 1982 he was appointed Permanent Secretary and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. In other words he became the top of the Justice Department. His merit and the increasing level of responsibilities were publicly recognised. He was rightly garlanded with well-deserved public honours, CB, KCB, GCB, and PhD and QC, all of which he carried with justifiable but self-effacing pleasure and unvaunted modesty, not an altogether common combination.

Of his 30 years or so in the Service, I want to highlight his involvement in four major advances, involvement as part of a team, but all issues which mattered greatly to him.

First, the major reform of the ancient, hundreds of years old system of assizes and quarter sessions, culminating in the creation of the Crown Court, and the centralisation of the administration of justice within the LCD. As a young man,

Derek was secretary of the Beeching Commission, and most unusually after it reported he was trusted with a major responsibility for its implementation. That was recognition of a remarkable talent.

Second, the creation of the Law Commission, the body which seeks to improve and modernise the law.

Third, the creation of the Judicial Studies Board, now the Judicial College, to improve the quality of judicial performance.

Fourth, his commitment, from the beginning to the end of his career, to the provision of legal aid. Derek was acutely aware that although in theory the courts, like the Ritz, are open to everyone, there were far too many individuals with genuine cases to advance who could not afford the luxury.

The first three were and remain great successes, so was the fourth, at least until long after Derek had retired.

Will you just pause and reflect with me. What does this incomplete list tell us? It tells of Derek's focus, his all-encompassing vision, if you like, his indefatigable idealism.

The law itself, the judiciary, the administration of the system, all to be enhanced in the interest of the individual citizen, to whom ultimate responsibility for the administration is owed. It tells us something about the man himself and how the principled professional life of this most senior civil servant was and remained dedicated to the public interest. We are indebted to him, more than many of us can imagine.

I must add a personal footnote. After his retirement, and because Ann was such a dear friend, Derek and I too became close friends. Those were times when troubles were not hard for me to find. I sought his advice, knowing as I did so that he always appreciated that most problems are many faceted, that solutions have to take all the facets into account, that his judgement would be wise, and that he would tell it as he believed to be. I shall always be grateful to him for sound advice. But most of all for the warmth of his friendship, the generous warmth of which embraced all us gathered here today.

Igor Judge



Sir Derek Oulton's bench in Benson Court

I N M E M O R I A M

SIR ANTONY JAY

Honorary Fellow



Sir Antony Jay, CVO, MA, FRSA. Born 20 April 1930. Educated at St Paul's School, and Magdalene College, 1948–1952 (Major Scholar in Classics, First in MML, Philology); National Service army officer, 1952–1954; BBC, 1955–1964 (head of talks and features, 1963); freelance writer and producer, chairman of Video Arts Ltd, 1972–1980; member of the Annan Committee on the future of broadcasting, 1974–1977. Knighted 1988; Honorary Fellow 2001. Married Rosemary Jill Watkins 1957 (two sons, two daughters). Died 21 August 2016, aged 86.

Both his parents were actors. His father, Ernest Jay, of Dutch ancestry, built a successful career mainly in films, playing character parts in more than thirty movies before his death in 1957 (one of his last appearances was in *Doctor at Large*). The family home was in West London on the extreme western edge of insalubrious Brentford, but pleasantly overlooking Boston Manor Park, with Osterley Park beyond. There were rewarding boyhood walks along the Grand Union Canal's exciting approach to the Thames terminus, and in nearby Kew Gardens (two pennies in the turnstile slot). St Paul's School, still at Hammersmith then, was only a short ride away, on the Piccadilly Line.

At St Paul's he was so well taught Classics that he gained a Major Scholarship to Magdalene in 1947. Like other gifted Classics undergraduates of his generation, he was frankly contemptuous of the unchallenging teaching he received here (the Classical knowledge of his supervisor was, he wrote, 'to put it generously, vestigial');

there were no set-books. Lulled into a sense of false security, he found it 'terrifyingly easy to let things slide, and get away with it'. He played and watched a lot of cricket, and amused himself with squash, hockey, and bridge. An Upper Second in Part I was chastening, and then in February of his third year he had what he recalled as 'one of the most frightening moments of my life', when the realisation struck that he was probably going to fail. Having almost lost the habit of work and attending lectures, learning Sanskrit as part of the otherwise congenial Classics Philology course became a problem. The Professor of Comparative Philology – the legendary Norman Jopson of St John's, with an unrivalled knowledge of Indo-European languages, Slavonic dialects, and gipsy Romany – took a kindly interest in his struggling student, whom he regarded as 'a keen and, I think, even a brilliant young man', who had the requisite 'excellent ear' and could write 'sensibly and clearly'. 'Joppy' (as he was universally known) threw him a life-line, and suggested he switch to an obscure section of the Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos, where Philology could be studied concentrating on Greek and Latin but avoiding Sanskrit; if the College would allow him an extra year, Joppy was confident that Jay had an excellent chance of a First in the following year. Conveying an impression that his pupil was suffering from uncertain health ('he has been taken off-colour'), he persuaded the College to agree. Jay got his First.

In his final year, he edited the *College Magazine*, launching his career as a satirist with a famous editorial ('The Spirit of Magdalene', reprinted in the Centenary Issue 2008–09, pp 4–5) and a risqué poem, 'The bibliophile's love-song'. As a member of the Kingsley Society, he read a paper on 'Petronius: a man of taste', commended for its 'deftness of wit'. Jay later claimed he had chosen Petronius because everything known about him could be 'mugged up in 45 minutes'. It may be stretching things a bit for an obituarist to suggest that his evident fascination with the relationship between Petronius the clever courtier and Nero the dodgy emperor prefigures Sir Humphrey Appleby and Prime Minister James Hacker. But what is certain is how his study of Classical Philology – the science of language – proved to be the essential foundation for the verbal jousting, the smoke-screens of verbiage, and proliferating circumlocutions which so delight us in *Yes Minister*.

Before this, however, came nine years working for the BBC. (Possibly he joined the Corporation at the suggestion of his father who had acted on radio; he was Dennis the Dachshund in *Larry the Lamb*.) In the TV current affairs and documentary department, he was a founder, and from 1962, editor of the groundbreaking programme 'Tonight', and helped to launch the satirical show 'That Was The Week That Was', which quickly became cult-viewing. In this atmosphere of unstuffy irreverence and robust live interviewing, Jay discovered the vulnerability of government ministers – 'you saw a lot of politicians were just puppets'. He realised there was huge comic potential in the conflicts and compromises between the naivety of novice ministers and the deviousness of formidable permanent secretaries. The character-actor's son would be able to become a character-creator.

Yes Minister ran for three series, the sequel *Yes Prime Minister* for two, between 1979 and 1988, 38 episodes in all. The authors Jonathan Lynn and Antony Jay forged a tight collaboration, Lynn leaning to the political left and Jay to the Eurosceptic right. They undertook meticulous research, consulting numberless political advisers and so-called experts, scouring Westminster and Whitehall for all the internal jokes and folklore. Scenarios sometimes derived from actual incidents. Their chief informants were Marcia Williams and Bernard Donoghue. Marcia (later Lady Falkender) was Harold Wilson's private secretary and influential head of his political office in No. 10, obviously very close to him (there were many rumours); Dr (later Lord) Donoghue was an academic who helped to run Wilson and Callaghan's private offices, as head of the policy research unit – a notorious 'fixer'. It is not known whether there was a model for Sir Humphrey, but it is unlikely to have been our wonderful Sir Derek Oulton at the Lord Chancellor's Department. Steering clear of transient topicality or overt party-political alignment, the popularity of the programmes reached beyond even a British audience in need of entertainment during the Thatcher era, and they were sold to 84 countries. They continued to reverberate in spin-off books and even a West End stage revival.



Derek Fowlds as Bernard Woolley, Nigel Hawthorne as Sir Humphrey Appleby, and Paul Eddington as James Hacker in Yes Minister

Thatcher was a fan. Jay was invited to work on speeches for her, especially broadcasts; he was also in demand to help with speeches by other ministers too, such as Geoffrey Howe and Nigel Lawson. Even outside Westminster, people began to regard Jay as perhaps a political and constitutional authority, especially after he edited the *Oxford Dictionary of Political Quotations* (1996). At least one historian made a point of impishly quoting *Yes Minister* in everything he wrote about modern British history. And indeed, how quotable it is! – 'a career in politics

is no preparation for government', 'politicians like to panic, they need activity – it is their substitute for achievement', 'the first thing a minister has to learn is that electoral promises can't be kept'.... And how alert we are now to decoding the real meaning of words in the administrative lexicon: for 'courageous' we learnt to read 'suicidal', for 'somewhat unorthodox' read 'irresponsible and idiotic'. Our political antennae are more sensitive now, and we can be grateful.

But more than that. As Professor Duffy declared in his presidential citation presenting Jay for his honorary fellowship:

Very few authors manage to create comic characters who can stand comparison with Mr Micawber or Mrs Gamp, but in the Whitehall mandarin Sir Humphrey Appleby, Antony Jay did just that: in an age of increasingly opaque government, Sir Humphrey embodied everyone's nightmare of the wily, unscrupulous Civil Service fixer, prophetic of what we have come to call 'spin'.... Shared public laughter at the way we are governed and the people who govern us is one of the most precious defences of a free people. Antony Jay has notably contributed not only to the gaiety of nations, but to the health of our democracy.

In semi-retirement, Tony Jay buried himself away to write in rural Somerset, having made a fortune with his partner John Cleese in the Video Arts Company, producing numerous comedy training-films and handbooks for business managers and hoteliers, but also for amateur campaigners, such as the *Householder's guide to community defence against bureaucratic aggression*. He seldom visited Magdalene. But we never doubted his devotion to the College and what it stood for. Long before he became famous, he made a film about Cambridge, seeking to widen its appeal to intending candidates and to advise freshers on what to expect. Naturally he sought the co-operation of the College. His 50-minute television documentary, 'Going Up: a personal look at being a new boy in an old university' (31 August 1976) centred upon Magdalene and in particular three of our undergraduates from different types of school (boarding/independent day/comprehensive). For several years the College was glad to show the film on admissions open-days, as a fair and useful representation of what it was like. It is now of course out-of-date, but its message endures. Jay's entertaining narration concluded with an observation that if viewers thought Cambridge was too much about privilege, 'I've always been for the extension of privilege rather than the abolition of it myself', believing as he did in the value and importance of 'a sense of belonging', now under threat, and which a small, tight community of 'territory, and hierarchy and ritual' provides.

Jonathan Lynn wrote of his co-author: 'I learnt more from him than I could ever explain. He was erudite, witty, full of funny thoughts and new ideas, and utterly easy to work with'.

R H

THE COLLEGE RECORD

I FELLOWSHIP ELECTIONS

Official Fellows



SAUL DUBOW has been elected to a Professorial Fellowship, as the University Smuts Professor of Commonwealth History. He was born and brought up in a liberal academic family in Cape Town, South Africa. Robben Island, where Nelson Mandela was incarcerated, was clearly visible from the Atlantic beaches where he grew up. But this was a world away: it was illegal to publish anything about the banned liberation movements and in any case most whites preferred to be incurious. When he finished school in 1978, in the aftermath of the Soweto uprising, a new wave of anti-apartheid activism was

building. The University of Cape Town, where he enrolled as an undergraduate, was a lively centre of intellectual and political ferment and the study of history was becoming central to new understandings of South African society. Much of his academic work, pursued at Oxford, Sussex and London, has concerned the origins and development of racial segregation and apartheid. Saul is currently working on a collaborative project on the history of science in South Africa from the 18th century to the present. This will range from the story of astronomy, palaeontology and rock art, to nuclear science, botany, agriculture and veterinary science – all framed within a broad conception of the politics of knowledge.



STEPHEN EGLÉN has been elected to an Official Fellowship. He is a Reader in Computational Neuroscience at the Department of Applied Mathematics & Theoretical Physics. His undergraduate degree was in Cognitive Science, Psychology and Computer Science (Nottingham), followed by a doctorate in Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence (Sussex). His research interests focus on understanding the development

of the nervous system: how do neurons form connections with each other into structured networks? He works primarily on analysing and modelling of neuronal activity and development in the visual system. Recent work has applied these techniques to understanding networks derived from human stem cells and for neurotoxicity testing. He is currently director of the MPhil in Computational Biology. He would like to encourage all students to learn how to program.



FINBARR LIVELEY has been elected to an Official Fellowship and appointed a College Lecturer in HSPS (Politics). He is Senior Lecturer in Public Policy in the Department of Politics and International Studies (POLIS) where he is currently director of the MPhil in Public Policy (MPP) which he helped to launch in 2013. His research focuses on two main themes – the changing structure of the global economy and government’s role in supporting innovation and industrial growth, and how policy making is changing due to political and technological pressures. Finbarr’s

original training is in physics (BSc UCC) and computer science (Diploma Cambridge) but following a stint in industry he converted completing the MPP at Harvard University and his PhD in Cambridge. His first book *From Global to Local: The making of things and the end of globalisation* was published in May 2017 by Profile Books (London).



NICK CARROLL has been elected to an Official Fellowship. He is a consultant gastrointestinal radiologist at Addenbrooke’s hospital for 20 years. Having sub specialised in interventional endoscopic techniques he has pioneered and developed the use of endoscopic ultrasound for patients with a wide range of conditions including gastrointestinal and pancreatic cancer. He is an executive member of the Cambridge Pancreatic Cancer Centre and has

published on endoscopic ultrasound guided tissue acquisition, staging of lung cancer and early diagnosis of pancreatic cancer. In addition to his clinical and academic pursuits he is passionate about opera, early Penguin Books, and wine.

Parnell Fellow



DÁIBHÍ Ó CRÓINÍN is the Parnell Visiting Fellow for 2017–18. Following studies at University College Dublin, the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in Munich, and the School of Celtic Studies at the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, he took up a permanent appointment in the Department of History at the National University of Ireland, Galway in 1980. With occasional teaching stints in Toronto, Munich and Erlangen, he has been based in

Galway ever since. His research interests are in Early Medieval Irish and European History, Hiberno-Latin Literature, Computistics (everything you wanted to know but were afraid to ask about the calculation of the date of Easter), Irish Traditional Singing,

and Soviet Espionage, 1918–48. He is the author of the standard textbook on Early Irish History (*Early Medieval Ireland, 400-1200* [2017]), and was Editor of the Royal Irish Academy's *New History of Ireland*, vol 1 (2005). He published a collection of his grandmother's traditional songs, in Irish and English (with two accompanying CDs) in *The Songs of Elizabeth Cronin, Irish Traditional Singer* (2000) and is the author of a cult novel in Irish, *An Cúigiú Díchlaonadh [The Fifth Declension]* (1994) that nobody understands. He was responsible also for the illustrated Irish translation of *Pinocchio [Eachtra Pinocchio]* (2003). Every two years he hosts the *Galway International Conference on the History & Science of Computus*, where individuals who admit to an interest in the subject of Time-Reckoning in Antiquity & the Middle Ages come together.

Research Fellows



OLIVER HAARDT has been elected to a Lumley Research Fellowship in History. Growing up between vineyards and fairy-tale castles in the scenic Mosel valley, he developed a passion for all questions historical early in his life. After his undergraduate studies in History, International Politics, and Law at Jacobs University Bremen, which included study stays in Argentina, Australia, and the United States, he came to Trinity College Cambridge for an MPhil in Historical Studies in 2012. During this time, he has developed a focus on the political and constitutional

history of modern Europe and on questions of identity. His PhD research examined the evolution of the federal state in the German Empire from the unification in 1871 to the collapse of the imperial monarchy in 1918. In 2017, his dissertation won the Helmut-Coing Prize of the Max Planck Institute for European Legal History. His work has been funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council, the Gates Cambridge Trust, and the German National Academic Foundation (*Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes*). He is currently turning his PhD into a book. His next projects include a constitutional history of Europe between the 1848 revolutions and the outbreak of the First World War and a study of the development of German national identity since early modern times. He is also active in journalism and politics. In his free time, he enjoys literature, concerts, museums, travelling, and all kinds of sports.



PIERRE HAAS has been elected to a Nevile Research Fellowship in Mathematics. He is an applied mathematician from Luxembourg, working on problems in biological and soft matter physics. At the end of his undergraduate studies in mathematics at Gonville & Caius College, he was awarded the Mayhew Prize, and stayed on in Cambridge for his doctoral

work. His research, currently funded by an EPSRC Doctoral Prize Fellowship, explores how shape arises in biological and soft matter systems, be they spherical cell sheets that turn themselves inside out during their development or microscopic oil droplets that flatten into polygonal shapes upon cooling. He is also involved in preparing high-school students from Luxembourg for the International Mathematical Olympiad and related competitions. His other interests include rambling, reading, and playing the guitar (though not all at the same time).

Bye-Fellows



JAMES WOODALL, who holds a Teaching Bye-Fellowship as Royal Literary Fund Fellow for 2017–18, is a writer, editor and journalist. Prior to turning freelance 25 years ago, he spent five years in London publishing – in an ancient era of paper, proofs and jacket blurbs when he learnt as much about the practicalities (and commerce) of writing as the art. In a quarter-century of arts journalism since, he has interviewed, among many others, musicians Karlheinz Stockhausen and

Peter Gabriel, and authors such as Javier Marías, Amos Oz and Wisława Szymborska; a recent, non-author highlight was the film-star Isabelle Huppert. His four published print books cover flamenco, Jorge Luis Borges, music in Rio de Janeiro and The Beatles. An interest in Spanish led to wider engagement with Latin America in the 1990s – an interest that persists to this day, along with a love of all the languages and literatures of Europe, of Poland and Germany especially.



NIKITA MAKARCHEV has been elected to a Donaldson Bye-Fellowship in Development Studies. He is a PhD candidate in Development Studies at Cambridge University. He completed an MSc in Contemporary Chinese Studies at Oxford and a BA in Government at Harvard. His research centres on corporate governance in the petroleum sector. Here, he is interested in issues of distributive justice, internationalization and social networks. He has presented papers at various

international conferences and engaged in non-profit and think-tank work. His research is supported by the Cambridge China Development Trust, Universities China Committee in London, the Sidney Perry Foundation, the Humanitarian Trust and the Sir Richard Stapley Educational Trust.



FAZAL HADI has been elected to a Stothert Bye-Fellowship in Biological Sciences. Originally from Swat, Pakistan, Fazal was an undergraduate in Biotechnology at the University of Camerino, Italy. In 2014, he joined Dr Khaled's lab (Department of Pharmacology, University of Cambridge) for an Erasmus Placement to work on the role of BCL11A in triple-negative breast cancer. This placement cemented his interest in cancer research. In 2015,

he undertook another placement at the Institut Curie, Paris to learn new bioinformatics skills by working on a project aimed at reconstruction of mutational networks in breast cancer using a computational pipeline. Fazal won a Gates Cambridge Scholarship and came back to Dr Khaled's lab in October 2015 to do his PhD. His PhD research aims at identification of novel tumour suppression mechanisms in the naked mole-rat.

Fellow-Commoners



CHRISTINA SKOTT has been associated with Magdalene since 2008, as Director of Studies in History and College Lecturer. In 2012–13 she was the College's nominated Proctor of the University. A native of Finland, Christina initially studied church music at the Sibelius Academy of Music, Helsinki, and later worked as an organist while reading for Hum. Cand and Mag.Phil degrees in art history and European history at the University of Helsinki. Her early academic publications were mainly within the field of Finnish art history. She

subsequently lived in Southeast Asia for a decade, teaching European art history in Singapore and the Philippines, before embarking on research for a doctorate in history at Cambridge. Her 2004 dissertation explored European knowledge of Southeast Asia in the Early Modern era. Having been a Fellow and Tutor at Wolfson College 2005–2017, and a temporary University Lecturer in Commonwealth history 2015–2016, Christina is currently an Affiliated Lecturer at the Faculty of History. Her recent publications have dealt with the Swedish East India Company in the transmission of scientific knowledge, Linnaean taxonomies of humans, and the role of women in Southeast Asian warfare. Her present research project examines economic botany, colonial agriculture and ecology in nineteenth-century Malaya. She continues to sing, and occasionally plays the organ.



HANNAH CRITCHLOW, formerly a Magdalene Bye-Fellow in Neuroscience, is the College Outreach Fellow for 2017–18 with a grounding in neuropsychiatry. She presents interactive neuroscience findings to Radio, TV and live Festival audiences and is writing two popular science books about the brain. In 2014, the British Science Council named Hannah as a *Top 100 UK Scientist* for her work in science communication. She has additionally been named as one of Cambridge University's *Inspirational and*

Successful Women in Science.

Visiting Fellows

During 2016-17 we were pleased to have with us:

Dr Peter Hughes, Judith E Wilson Fellow at the Faculty of English and a well-known poet and translator; he published *Cavalcanti* (Carcenet, 2017).

Dr Jennifer Wiseman (American Yip Fellow), who is a NASA's Senior Project Scientist for the Hubble Space Telescope missions.

Professor Geoffrey Qiping Shen (Chinese Yip Fellow), who has served on the built environment panel of the Research Assessment Exercise in Hong Kong in 2006 and is currently Chair of the Global Leadership Forum in Construction Engineering and Management Programs.



First Court in April (Photo: Matt Moon)

II THE MASTER AND FELLOWS

The Master published *The Tragic Imagination* (Oxford University Press, 2016). In 2016 he gave the William Porcher DuBose Lectures at Sewanee, Tennessee, USA in September; the Panizzi Lectures on 'British Libraries: The Literary world of Post-Roman Britain' at the British Library, London, in October; the Donald Barnes Memorial Lecture 'A New Look at Dietrich Bonhoeffer' at St Peter's Church, Belsize Park, London in November. In December he performed 'A Thousand Years of Christmas' with Sally Bradshaw and Mark Etherington in the Master's Lodge for the Fellows and their partners. In 2017 he gave the Las Casas Lecture 'Political Liberty and Religious Liberty: a new look' at St John's College, Oxford; the de Lubac Lecture 'Christ, Creator, and Creature: Reflections on Christology and the nature of Created Being' at St Louis University, USA; the Brecknock Society's Sir John Lloyd Memorial Lecture at Brecon, Wales, and the Boyle Lecture at St Mary-Le-Bow, London. In May he gave a poetry reading with Peter Hughes, Visiting Fellow in Poetry, in the Master's Lodge, and he received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Uppsala, Sweden.

The President organised a conference on the Ferrars of Little Gidding in Cripps Court in September 2016. She participated in a BBC Radio 4 programme on Samuel Pepys's private composer, Cesare Morelli.

Mr Murphy and Professor Cornish celebrated their 80th birthdays jointly in June at a Garden Party hosted by the Master at which Fellows, friends, Staff, and retired Staff were invited.

Professor Cornish has been awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Law for his contribution to the law of intellectual property by his original university, the University of Adelaide, Australia.

Professor Duffy has been awarded the Johannes Quasten Medal for excellence in Scholarship in the field of Religious Studies from the Catholic University of America in Washington DC in October 2016. In May 2017 he was made a Knight of the Order of St Gregory by Pope Francis. He published *Reformation Divided, Catholics, Protestants and the Conversion of England* (Bloomsbury Continuum, 2017).

Professor Harper will be Chairman of the History Faculty from October 2017.

Dr Azérad won the 2017 CUSU Student-Led Teaching Award for Undergraduate Supervisor (arts and humanities).

Dr Hadida's MBA Strategy course was ranked second world-wide in the January 2017 *Financial Times* MBA rankings by subjects. In April she organised the second Strategic Management Society Initiative for Academic Collaboration in the Middle East and North Africa (SMS-IACMENA) workshop at INSEAD, Fontainebleau, France.

Ms Mentchen published *Speed up your German* (Routledge, 2017) with A Künzl-Snodgrass.

Dr Brassett organised a two-day conference for the Institute of Anatomical Sciences at Cripps Court in April. The focus of the meeting was dissection and anatomical research.

Dr Bennison has been promoted to a personal chair in the History and Culture of the Maghrib. She has published *The Almoravid and Almohad Empires* (Edinburgh UP, 2016).

Dr Munns published *Cross and Culture in Anglo-Norman England* (Boydell & Brewer, 2016).

Dr Atkins departs after eight years as a Fellow, and six as a postgraduate student, to a temporary lectureship at Queens' College.

Dr Vial has moved to a chair in the Faculty of Mathematics in the University of Bielefeld, Germany.

Dr Steele organised the first of her CREWS Project conferences 'Understanding Relations Between Scripts II: Early Alphabets' at the Classics Faculty in March 2017.

Dr Malone published *Architecture, Death & Nationhood: Monumental Cemeteries of Nineteenth-Century Italy* (Routledge, 2017).

Dr Ubiali has been awarded the Altarelli Prize in theoretical particle physics.

Dr Neumann, Teaching Bye-Fellow, has been elected to a Senior Research Fellowship.

Dr Foxcroft, the Royal Literary Fund Fellow 2016–17, published *Gayer-Anderson: The Life and Afterlife of the Irish Pasha* (Cairo Press, 2017).

Dr Coutts, Teaching Bye-Fellow, has been elected to a Senior Research Fellowship.

Mr Hinson, Donaldson Bye-Fellow, won the 2017 CUSU Student-Led Teaching Award for Inclusive Teaching.

Mr Skelton was an organiser of a major Science Festival at Ely Cathedral in the summer.

Mr Fried has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Bank of England, Director of the Financial Conduct Authority and Governor of the London Business School.

Mr Chartener was elected Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Connecticut, USA.

Honorary Fellows

Mr Simpson published *We Chose to Speak of War and Strife: The World of the Foreign Correspondent* (Bloomsbury Paperbacks, 2017).

Lord (Igor) Judge has been appointed as University Commissary from 1 November 2016.

Mr Robinson wrote the introduction to T Foster, *Exploring beauty: watercolour diaries from the wild* (2016). He was a Visiting Scholar at Yale during April.

Dame Carol Ann Duffy published *Ritual Lighting: Laureate Poems* (Picador, 2014).

III ACADEMIC REPORTS

1 UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS RESULTS, 2017.

342 students took Tripos and Preliminary examinations. The numbers in each class were as follows:

Class 1, 100; Class 2.1, 163; Class 2.2, 15; Class 3, 6; first year undivided Class 2, 47; Pass, 12. The number of Firsts awarded by subject were: Architecture, 1; Asian & Middle Eastern Studies, 3; Chemical Engineering, 4; Classics, 4; Computer Science, 1; Economics, 5; Engineering, 12; English, 4; Geography, 3; History, 3; Human, Social & Political Sciences, 4; Land Economy 1; Law, 3; Linguistics 1; Manufacturing Engineering 1; Mathematics, 6; Medical Sciences, 3; Modern Languages, 5; Music, 1; Natural Sciences (Biological), 18; Natural Sciences (Physical), 10; Philosophy, 2; Psychological and Behavioural Sciences, 3.

Starred Firsts were awarded to: D Palmer (English), B Tan Wei Jie (Geography), P Goodman (Geography), A Ali Khan (Law), A Chander (Music).

Advanced students who obtained Firsts: A Epik (Master of Law), E Kikarea (Master of Law).

Advanced students (not classed in Tripos) who obtained Distinctions: J K V Tan (Master of Engineering Part IIB); A Thorn (Master of Engineering Part IIB); M N Daley (Master of Engineering Part IIB); T Prideaux-Ghee (Master of Mathematics Part III); J Sturdy (Final Veterinary MB); A Denton (Final Veterinary MB); T Hargreaves (Final MB); S Siddiqui (Final MB).

University Prizes were awarded as follows:

C J K H Wan (Natural Sciences: Biochemistry): *Richard Perham Second Prize*; E Ruane (Natural Sciences: Biological & Biomedical Sciences): *Gordon Wigan Prize for Biological & Biomedical Sciences*; A Thorn (Engineering): *Sir George Nelson Prize in Applied Mechanics*; R A Fan (Chemical Engineering): *North Carolina State University Prize*; A Ali Khan (Law): *Slaughter and May Prize, George Long Prize for Jurisprudence*; P Goodman (Geography): *William Vaughan Lewis Prize*; A Fanourakis (Natural Sciences: Chemistry): *Gordon Wigan Prize for outstanding performance*; K T Jensen (Natural Sciences: Chemistry): *BP Prize in recognition of the most outstanding performance*; L T Hong (Natural Sciences): *BP Prize in recognition for the most outstanding performance*.

Senior Tutor's Report

In the Baxter tables for all years, we have completed a three-year descent from 2nd place in 2015, 13th place last year and now wash up at 16th place, perched just below the University average. However in the finalist-only line-up we have risen to the dizzying heights of 2nd place and are soaring some two standard deviations above the University average. The graduating year proved exceptionally

strong academically for both Arts and humanities students (2nd overall) and in the Sciences (2nd overall). Combining years 3 and 4, 92% of those who graduated in June left us with a First or a 2.1.

The raw number of Firsts across all years rose to 100 (=29%) from 88 (=27%) last year. This equals the record raw total which was set in 2015. The second years, with 17 Firsts, proved to be weak and ranked right at the bottom of the University, continuing on from a less-than stellar performance as Freshers. The current Freshers with 24 Firsts look much better, being ranked at 9th position.

Four major subjects, namely Economics, Engineering, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, find themselves above the University average, with the Engineers (top of the University), Mathematics (2nd) and Economics (2nd) particularly impressive. Five major subjects are below average: English, History, Law, MML plus the Medics and Vets.

Magdalene continues to produce scholars of University-wide distinction, this year producing nine University prize-winners in seven subjects.

The following elections were made by the Governing Body:

Bundy Scholarships: N Adukia, A Ali, A Ali Khan, T Bland, J H Bodey, B Brown, R I Causer, A Cave, A Chander, A M H Choo, H E M Cooper, A Denton, M Dayley, E M Dyson, A Epik, R A Fan, A Fanourakis, E O Forsyth, P Goodman, M Greenhill, T Hargreaves, O Hudson, Y F Hui, E L Jillings, T P Jobanputra, N Y Kahn, E Kikarea, K Kumar, D J Lee, A K Lord, L Y V Man, P L Ng, E Olcott, D I Palmer, R Pearce-Higgins, E J Pearmain, R E Phillips, A L Plews, T Prideaux-Ghee, J W J Rachman, L J Rantala, J Riordan, E Ruane, S A Schusman, S Siddiqui, P Sosnina, M Speed, J Sturdy, S C Summers, B Tan Wei Jie, J K V Tan, E J Thicknesse, A Thorn, C J K H Wan, A J Weaving, S Y Yeung, K Zhu.

Scholarships 2016–2017: H Alexander, A D Almasan, C Baker, A Ben-Gad, R Bevan, P Coleman, A T Coutts, J T Duffy, M D Evans, A Gable, E Harris, S T Herron, E A Howcroft, H Huang, Q Jiang, A V Joshi, L E Keight, R E Kelly, S S Y Koh, S Kongara, A M Lawes, J Li, P H N Luk, C Ng, S Ravichandran, N R Rees, H Ren, K Shah, H L Teoh, H Trunley, G Venizelos, Z Wang, L Wei, E Wood.

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

3rd Year: C Y C Chung, A R Dupuis, J M Gan, Y Huang, C H Rogers, M Rogers, J Rose, S Yuchi.

2nd Year: A J Bickersteth, J Cheng, N W Clanchy, K T Jensen, K Song, P D Thiarya, P Thomas, Z Xie, Y C Zhou.

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

Architecture: K Song (*David Roberts Prize*)

Asian & Middle Eastern Studies: P H N Luk, A J Bickersteth, A L Plews

Chemical Engineering: A M Lawes, K Shah, R A Fan, P L Ng

Classics: H Alexander, NY Kahn (*Davison Prize*), A K Lord (*Davison Prize*),
E J Thicknesse (*Davison Prize*)

Computer Science: J Riordan (*Andrew Clarke Memorial Prize*)

Economics: AV Joshi, S Kongara, N Adukia (*Brian Deakin Prize*), Y F Hui
(*Schoschana Wrobel Prize*), LYV Man (*Brian Deakin Prize*)

Engineering: A D Almasan, Q Jiang, J Li, C Ng, S Ravichandran, G Venizelos,
L Wei, P Thomas, Y C Zhou, A R Dupuis (*Lewins Prize*), J M Gan (*Lewins
Prize*), S Yuchi (*Christopherson Prize*), A Thorn (*Christopherson Prize*)

English: E A Howcroft, L E Keight, R I Causer (*Stucley Prize*),
D I Palmer (*C S Lewis Prize*)

Geography: P Goodman (*Clarabut Prize*), L J Rantala, B Tan Wei Jie (*Clarabut Prize*)

History: B Brown (*Adean Prize*), J W J Rachman (*Dunster Prize*), M Speed
(*Richard Carne Prize*)

Human, Social & Political Sciences: A Ben-Gad, M Greenhill (*Cyril Fox Prize*),
A Cave (*William Bill Buller Fagg Prize*), E Olcott

Land Economy: S Y Yeung

Law (LLM): A Epik, E Kikarea

Law: P Coleman (*Norah Dias Memorial Prize*), A Ali Khan (*Orlando Bridgman
Prize*), T P Jobanputra (*Thomas Audley Prize*)

Linguistics: R E Kelly

Manufacturing Engineering: CY C Chung, M N Daley (*Christopherson Prize*)

Mathematics: H Huang (*Davison Prize*), H Ren (*Davison Prize*), J Cheng
(*Dennis Babbage Prize*), Z Xie (*Dennis Babbage Prize*), Y Huang (*Edward
Waring Prize*), M Rogers (*Edward Waring Prize*), T Prideaux-Ghee (*Maurice
Goldhaber Prize*)

Medical Sciences: S Siddiqui, R E Phillips (*Iris Rushton Prize*), T Hargreaves,
S Y Koh, P D Thiarya, S A Schusman (*Iris Rushton Prize*), S C Summers
(*Iris Rushton Prize*), H E M Cooper (*Iris Rushton Prize*), K Kumar
(*Iris Rushton Prize*), A M H Choo (*Iris Rushton Prize*)

Modern and Medieval Languages: A T Coutts, A Gable, E Wood, O Hudson
(*Peskett Prize*), D J Lee (*Peskett Prize*)

Music: A Chander (*Lincoln Prize*)

Natural Sciences (Biological): C H Rogers (*Saunders Prize*), C Baker,
K T Jensen (*Keilin Prize*), E L Jillings, P Sosnina, T Bland, E O Forsyth,
E J Pearmain, M D Evans, A J Weaving (*Newton Prize*)

Natural Sciences (Physical): J T Duffy, N R Rees, H L Teoh, Z Wang, S T Herron,
H Trunley, C J K H Wan (*J K Burdett Prize*), A Fanourakis (*J K Burdett Prize*),
R Pearce-Higgins (*J K Burdett Prize*), J H Bodey (*J K Burdett Prize*), J Rose

Philosophy: N W Clanchy, E M Dyson

Psychology and Behavioural Sciences: E Harris, A Ali, K Zhu

Veterinary Sciences: E Ruane, R Bevan, A Denton, J Sturdy

Other Prizes were awarded as follows:

Arthur Sale Poetry Prize: G Dobbyn, G Peters

Davison English Essay Prize: E A Howcroft

Dorothy Kolbert Prize: F Coutts

Foo-Sun Lau Prize: A M Lawes, G Venizelos, A Ruben, S C Lewis,
S Ravichandran, P Thomas, S Thompson

Garrett Prize: E Schaff

George Mallory Prize: A Sasu-Twum

Macfarlane-Grieve Prize (Music): P Sosnina

Master's Reading Prize: W S Reis, A M Lawes

Nicholas St John Whitworth Prize: S Atkinson

Newton Essay Prize: L E Keight

Mynors Bright Prize: A Chander

Hart Prize: C J K H Wan

Jim Ede Prize: J Antell

Newman-Turner Prize: M N Bridson Hubbard, E Ruane, W Ryle-Hodges

2 GRADUATES

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

Leslie Wilson Major Scholarships: Davor Sahilovic, Anna Athanasopoulou

Leslie Wilson Minor Scholarships: Christopher Wan, Jonathan Bodey, Robert
Pearce-Higgins

Mandela Magdalene Scholarships: Tumelo Phaahlamohlaka, Bulelani Jili,
Kenekchukwu Nwagbo, Thanel Voight

Standard Bank Derek Cooper Scholarships: Tayla Gordon, Bulelani Jili,
Kenekchukwu Nwagbo, Thanel Voight

Marshall Scholarship: Jacob Miller

The following research degrees (PhD) were conferred in 2016–17:

E Avgoulas (Engineering); S Bayliss (Physics); E Pratt (Archaeology); P Wijnhoven (Biochemistry); X Lu (Chemical Engineering); T Otani (Biochemistry); T Wallace (Radiology); J Barrett (Law); S Games (History of Architecture); D Robertson (Biostatistics); L Rubinelli (Politics & International Studies); S Stratford (Chemistry); A Bladon (Zoology); L Otsuki (Developmental Biology); K Reynolds (Earth Sciences); H Taylor (Archaeology); E Bacchus (Astronomy); V Bhardwaj (Plant Sciences); J Bulmer (Materials Science and Metallurgy); A Corr (Linguistics); C Falco (Engineering); W T Helms (Theology); R Henrywood (Engineering); O Macleod (Biological Science: Biochemistry); G Peters (Archaeology); R Prout (Computer Science); T Pryke (Geography); N Przelomska (Archaeological Science); Y Song (Computer Science); C Swift (Politics & International Studies); G Vousden (Psychology).

IV STUDENT ACTIVITIES: SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND SPORTS

1 JCR AND MCR REPORTS

Junior Common Room.

President: A Pasiiecznik; Vice-President: A Hilton; Treasurer: S Devlin; Green and Charities: H Rigby; Equal Opportunities: A Russell; Access: J Pape; Welfare Officers: J Holt, K Baker; IT Officer: E Balani; Communications and Internal Affairs: L Vu; Services and Buttery: S Ashbridge; Domestic and Academic: E Hassell; Freshers: M Rowlands; Ents: E Mair.

The JCR Committee have worked hard this term to follow on from the last committee and put student life at the heart of the College. At the beginning of the Lent Term we hosted the first-ever Magdalene-Magdalen Sports Day with our sister college in Oxford, where over 100 sports players and contestants from Oxford travelled to Cambridge to partake in rugby, football, hockey and netball matches against Magdalene Cambridge. This was a great success and Magdalen Oxford will be hosting the same event next year. We have also made it more easily accessible for students to purchase stash, and have bought a new television for the JCR Room.

Our new Green and Charities Officer, Heather Rigby, has had an extremely busy term, securing 'Meat Free Tuesdays' at formal hall every Tuesday from now until the end of next term. Alongside this, the JCR supported 'Sustainable Food Month' during February. This included an Environm-ENT: Film & Food night and food donations to 'Cambridge Food Cycle', alongside raising money for local, national and international charities through JCR run events. The JCR's chosen charities for this year are Jimmy's Night Shelter, Teenage Cancer Trust, and Against Malaria Foundation.

Access for all is something that we feel tremendously passionate about, and Jools Pape, the JCR Access Officer, has worked in coordination with the Admissions Office to organise various events and school visits to make Magdalene as accessible as possible. The most recent was the Everton Outreach Programme, where the JCR President and the Access Subcommittee travelled to Goodison Park to host over 400 state school pupils, disassembling myths around Oxbridge and university, as well as giving an accurate impression of what it is like to live, socialise, and study here. The event was a great success, giving 15- and 16-year-old pupils the chance to get an insight into Cambridge. Alongside this, we celebrated International Women's Day on 8th March, to mark the contribution women have made to the College and to the wider world. With this year's JCR committee being over 50% women, we feel that it is important that the College recognises feminism as a core value which it must adhere to.

During the Easter Term and the exam period, the JCR Welfare team organised various stress-relieving events to help with the mindfulness of the students, such

as welfare drop-ins, coffee-and-cake sessions and 'puppy therapy'. This allowed for students to take a break from revision and make term a little easier.

Middle Combination Room.

President: R Downie; Secretary: A Webster; Treasurer: P M de Oliveira; Committee: J Bennett, A Ceccarelli, P Chatzimpaloglou, G Gakis, T Heuer, E Kruger, N Makarchev, D Parker, E Parkinson, C Russell, R Staats, J Thompson. The Magdalene MCR remains a large and vibrant community and continues to be an essential social hub for the graduate members of Magdalene College. There have been significant achievements for our members in terms of academia and sport, in particular MCR member, Daphne Martschenko, was elected as the incoming President of the Cambridge University Women's Boat Club.

Freshers' fortnight was a great success, integrated new members into the MCR. The Burns Night Ceilidh remains an ongoing success and saw attendees from across the University and beyond. Several changes have been effectively implemented during this academic year, including providing subsidised yoga classes for all College members and staff, increasing the number of mid-week events and reducing the cost of the Summer Banquet. Ultimately these changes have increased affordability and inclusivity within the MCR community. The MCR Summer Banquet in itself was a great success, selling out of tickets and providing a wonderful celebration of the end to the academic year.

This year has seen greater integration of the MCR with junior members, particularly through a number of shared social events. Finally, MCR members remain very active within many College societies whilst maintaining the high academic standards of the Magdalene College MCR.

2 SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND SPORTS

The Editor received the following society and club reports for 2016–17:

Law Society (President: AA Kahn). The Magdalene College Law Society (MCLS) had a brilliant year. In mooting, Yukiko Kobayashi Lui and Faith Edmunds represented us against Jesus College at the beginning of the year. The competition was stiff and the judges had a very difficult time deciding the winner of the moot, though in the end Jesus took it by a hair's breath. The RWM Dias Cup was ferociously contested, as always, and Roddy Freeman emerged as our mooting champion, who, together with Caitlin Levins, faced off against Downing College. The fight was very close, but unfortunately our team was edged out. Constance Armengaud had done Magdalene proud, reaching the semi-finals of the incredibly difficult De Smith Mooting Competition and representing Cambridge in the annual Oxford International IP Law Moot. Lastly, Azfer A Khan participated in the annual Vis

Moot in Vienna, where the team emerged as Quarter-Finalists, Cambridge's best performance to date. Where Magdalene has done exceptionally well this year is in the number of students willing to participate in non-mooting activities. We probably have more general editors than any other college on the *Cambridge Law Review*: Yukiko Kobayashi Lui, Faith Edmunns, Joedan Tong, Vicky Ling. Yukiko is further the editor-in-chief of *Per Incuria*, the magazine of the Cambridge University Law Society. Nadia Abdul-Karem helped create LawBot, an interactive chat-bot that aims to make the law accessible to anyone who has an internet connection using a simple question and answer system, and is now the legal director. Yukiko and Faith helped with the Family Law side of LawBot and Simram Lamba helped create the Contract Law side. Abigail Pearse, Simram Lamba, Rebecca Tan and Jordan Tong have stepped down after one year from their respective committee positions in the Cambridge University Law Society after a truly impressive year of events, socials, and talks.

Medical Society. (President: A Choo; Secretary: R Phillips; Treasurer: D Sritharan; Welfare Officer: K Khabib; Speakers Officer: S Summers). The Magdalene Medical Society (MedSoc) had the privilege of hosting a few of our alumni for Alumni Speaker Events this year. Prof Bernard Cheung (Sun Chieh Yeh Heart Foundation Professorship in Cardiovascular Therapeutics, University of Hong Kong) gave an engaging and thought-provoking talk titled 'Metabolic syndrome as the main cause of cardiovascular disease'. Dr Hugo Ford (Director of Cancer Services, Addenbrooke's Hospital) shared with us a light-hearted and moving talk during our annual MedSoc dinner. Dr Michelle Tempest (Partner at Candesic) recounted her exciting journey working in both medicine and consultancy. Medics also enjoyed a variety of internal events, such as quizzes, Electives Evening, Part II Evening, and our Annual Dinner. This year, the committee attempted a pilot one-to-one mentorship scheme to encourage academic and personal support for medics from all six years, and introduced MedSoc stash. We thank all medics, Fellows and alumni for making this year's success possible.

Magdalene Music Society. President: A Chander; Vice President: R Bartlett; Treasurer: W Choi; Publicity Officer: N Kahn; Recitals Manager: J Cheng. Magdalene Music Society has welcomed performers from across the university and London conservatoires in the 2015–17 season, and we have had a refreshing variety in the term card, with a focus on chamber music. From the virtuosic and dynamic playing of the Impostore Piano Quartet, to the measured and refined piano playing of Gopal Kambo, and the intimacy of Seawolf and Christie's acoustic set, the society has gone from strength to strength. We hope to continue to promote high quality solo and chamber recitals, with plenty of contemporary music, in seasons to come.

Magdalene Musical Production Society (MMPS). (President: R Causer). The Society had another fantastic year, receiving an 8/10 rating from the Cambridge Student for their production of 'Anything Goes' which took place at the end of February in the Cripps auditorium. Magdalene first year Lily Burge directed MMPS's revival of Cole Porter and P G Woodlouse's multi-award winning show, while second year Magdalene mathematician Joanna Cheng rehearsed the singers and band as Musical Director. MMPS shows are open to students from every college, but the society aims to involve as many people from Magdalene as possible and this year was particularly notable for its success in this respect. Freshers Sam Ashbridge, Ellen Harris, Anna Culkin, Ollie Hayes and Arthur Lee performed in the show, Eliza Le Roy-Lewis was Publicity Designer and Daniel Lawson designed and operated the lighting. Third year Anna Smith, who took part in the MMPS's production of 'Guys and Dolls' in her first year, returned to choreography and took part in this year's show, while Elliot Cheung, Will Reis and Beth Forsyth created the ticket website, played in the band and designed the costumes respectively.

Boat Club. (Captain of Boats: W Reis; Men's Captain: E Bresnett; Woman's Captain: E Kruger; Hon Secretary: O Hamilton). The success of Mays 2016 has certainly continued for Magdalene Boat Club throughout this year, most notably inspiring students who had previously not considered rowing whilst at Magdalene to take up the sport. As the new committee takes over, MBC is set to expand not only through a large intake of Freshers but also from within existing members of College be they studying, teaching, or working under the Magdalene colours.

The Michaelmas Term saw a particularly strong performance from the 1st Men's IV, coming a controversial 2nd behind Peterhouse in the Fairbairn Cup whose boat contained an undeclared alumnus. All senior and novice crews were well placed in the standings of the major race of Term, but highlights consisted of the senior squads travelling off-Cam to race the 5km Ely Head. Racing away from the same old bends has been a strong part of this year's racing, with MBC competing in Ely, Bedford, Nottingham, and the Women's 1st VIII racing on the Tideway for the Women's Eights Head of the River Race in February.

The Lent Bumps proved a difficult affair for multiple crews, with M2 gaining 2 bumps but still falling to a super-blading Robinson crew to end up down 2, W1 suffering from injury and lack of availability for bumps week to end up down 4 but good news was on the horizon by the end of the week when after seven consecutive races of trying through 2016 & 2017, M1 finally bumped Emmanuel to end up top of the 2nd division.

The Easter vacation was chance for the whole club to come together for training out at Norwich for a week. Immediately prior to the camp, Patrick Elwood and homegrown novice-to-University athlete Nicholas Rice competed in the reserve openweight (Goldie) and lightweight (Granta) crews against their

Dark Blue counterparts, with Nick stroking his crew to a decisive 3.5 length victory. In other Blue news, two-time Blue Daphne Martschenko has been elected as President of Cambridge University Women's Boat Club – the first ever President from Magdalene.



Christening of the new boat, Lady Williams, by Bishop Barrington-Ward in the Master's Garden. (Photo: Howard Guest)

Exciting times continued into the Easter Term, involving MBC taking delivery of a brand-new Stämpfli VIII as we begin our campaign of renewing the fleet with stiffer, longer-lasting, and more competitive boats. We were very glad that in both her maiden regatta and maiden bumps voyage, *Lady Williams* (the new VIII being named after our patron) won both her first races – surely a sign of good things to come. MBC would like to extend a huge thank you to all who have made the planning and purchase of the new boat possible.

Perhaps the highlight of the year came on the final day of May Bumps. We were able to enter a Women's beer boat for a second consecutive year (many colleges can often only just about muster one Men's casual crew if at all), and the marquee on Ditton Meadows was packed with current students, Fellows, and alumni of all ages. Celebrating their 55th and 50th anniversaries, with the latter including a win in the Visitors' Challenge Cup at Henley, the 1962 and 1967 crews joined us for the racing in the afternoon, followed by dinner in the evening and even a row all the way to the lock and back the next morning! Perhaps this was spurred on by the fact that M1 had made it into the top 10 crews on the river for the first time in 20 years the afternoon before.

Keeping in touch with social, racing and fundraising opportunities with Magdalene Boat Club has never been easier. With the rejuvenation of the

Friends of MBC, we plan to hold regular reunions and race as alumni crews as well as support the ongoing needs of MBC. Look us up!

MBC website: <http://magdaleneboatclub.weebly.com/>

MBC Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/magdaleneboatclub/>

MBCAlumniRacingCorp.: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/184833591540554/>

Lacrosse Club. (Captain: K Jensen). 2016–17 has been the best year in recent memory for the Magdalene Sitting Dragons. Following some good performances in a very close Division II in the Michaelmas Term with a crucial victory against St Catharine's College in the final game of the term, the Dragons finished in second place and were promoted to Division I for the Lent Term league. Following this promotion, the team reached unprecedented levels of keenness with numbers of player approaching 25 for some games. This high level of commitment was reflected in a series of astonishing results and an incredible third place finish in the top lacrosse division behind King's and Medics. The Dragons further cemented their status as a force to be reckoned with in College lacrosse with an undefeated run to the semi-final in the annual Cuppers tournament where unfortunately they lost against the Medics. It has been an incredible year for lacrosse at Magdalene, and the team looks forward to continuing this surge to the top of College lacrosse in the next season.



The Magdalene Rugby Club

Rugby. (Captain: J Bowskill). Before the season started I had concerns that we could struggle to get a team out following the previous season when we had to cancel a number of games through not being able to get a team together. We did finally persuade the University Rugby Club that it would be advantageous to play our games at the weekend, but despite their being reluctant to change, they agreed.

They also asked us to join forces with Sydney Sussex College. We were very reluctant to do this on grounds that we would lose our identity. Both I and the new captain, Jack Bowskill went on a recruitment drive at the beginning of term, with much success. Most Colleges in division two and three had problems in outing a team but not Magdalene. We had a good season on the field, winning most of our games, and with our two rugby Blues, Will Briggs and Tom Stanley, along with our Varsity under-20, Joe Girling, we were hoping for big things in Cuppers. We did not fulfil our ambitions here but we did in the Cambridge Colleges' Shield. We made it to the final at Grange Road where we played a joint team of Fitzwilliam/Christ's. The final was a real nail-biting experience, and what I will describe as one of the best-spirited efforts I have ever seen from a Magdalene Rugby team. I couldn't sit down for the last ten minutes it was so exciting. Magdalene finally edged the affair 10-7, in a very physical and action-packed encounter, defeating the Fitzwilliam/Christ's team. The winning try was scored by Magdalene wing Laurence Orchard, who ran in from the 22 metre line to score. Laurence tried to convince us after the game that it was from his own try-line but we put him right on that one.

Bob Smith

The following obtained Full Blues (*) or Half-Blues during 2016/17:

<i>Athletics:</i>	W Ryle-Hodges*
<i>Cross-country:</i>	W Ryle-Hodges*
<i>Fencing:</i>	L Peplow*
<i>Hockey:</i>	F McNab*
<i>Ice Hockey:</i>	V Beranek*
<i>Powerlifting:</i>	F Sanders*, K Tan*
<i>Rugby League:</i>	J Bowskill
<i>Rugby Union:</i>	W Briggs* (& 2015/16*), T Stanley*
<i>Tennis:</i>	J Long-Martinez*
<i>Women's Athletics:</i>	N Bridson Hubbard*, E Ruane
<i>Women's Cross-country:</i>	N Bridson Hubbard*, E Ruane
<i>Women's Fencing:</i>	S Y Yeung
<i>Women's Hockey:</i>	L Corry*
<i>Women's Lacrosse:</i>	B Peters*
<i>Women's Real Tennis:</i>	A Plews
<i>Women's Sailing:</i>	A Prescott*
<i>Women's Swimming:</i>	J Payne
<i>Women's Volleyball:</i>	H Rigby

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

V LIBRARIES

COLLEGE LIBRARY. It has been a busy and productive year for the new Library team. We were sad to say goodbye to Sophie Connor, the Libraries Assistant, who had been a valued member of the Library team for over two years. Sophie moved on to become the Assistant Librarian at Trinity Hall. Tom Sykes joined as the new Deputy Librarian (College) in August and Ellie Swire became the new Libraries Assistant in November. Professor Harper served as Acting College Librarian for the Michaelmas and Lent Terms 2016–17 with Dr Waithe returning as College Librarian in the Easter Term.

The year brought several changes as we worked hard to enhance the service and resources available within the Library. We ran the biennial Library survey in the Lent Term and received some very positive feedback as well as generating ideas as to how we can continue to develop our collection and improve the library environment to meet student needs.

A new Welfare Section was introduced in the Easter Term, with titles purchased to support the mental and physical well-being of our users. The Welfare Section works on an honesty system in order to remove any barriers to students borrowing the material. New study support materials, including white boards, laptop stands and earplugs were introduced. Improvements to the physical library space have also been achieved by replacing several wooden chairs with adjustable chairs, a perennial student request.

We continue to develop the book collection with support from the Fellowship, student recommendations and analysis of current stock and circulation. We have received generous donations throughout the year, for which we are very grateful. Improving and expanding the collection will remain a key priority. Preparations for the move to the new University catalogue and management system have continued and we have been working with the University Library team and our colleagues in other College libraries to ensure a smooth transition in the next academic year.

PEPYS LIBRARY AND OLD LIBRARY. During 2016–17, the Pepys Library and Old Library attracted 178 visits by scholars as well as 3570 members of the public. Continuing to develop the provision for pre-booked tours we welcomed 578 visitors. The Pepys Librarian gave 34 specialist tours on aspects of the collection to groups, seminars and conference delegates, opened the Library for Non-Resident Members evenings and the Deputy Librarian gave several talks to school groups. There were also private visits by special interests groups for whom small exhibitions were prepared including the Kipling Society, a T S Eliot seminar group, the Latin reading group, international schools and conferences, such as the Anatomical Society organised by Dr Brassett. The BBC recorded a radio programme, broadcast on Radio 4 in April, on Cesar Morelli (Pepys's private composer) in the Library.

The following exhibitions, curated by Dr Hughes, were mounted in the Old Library, 1) 'The Ferrars of Little Gidding' (to accompany the Friends' September conference), 2) 'Innovative First Editions' (with a special opening for the Friends in June) and 3) 'The World in Magdalene'. The inclusion of the Old Library in alumni events, allowing viewing of the Archives as well, has been a key addition to programmes for events such as the Buckingham Society lunch.

The College free-lance conservator, Mrs Jill Flintham has retired and we have joined the Cambridge Colleges Conservation Consortium, an organisation hosted by Corpus Christ College which provides conservation work, advice and staff training for 11 colleges. This summer, the Old Library intern, Miss Laura Cagnazzo, focussed on cataloguing our collection of twentieth-century books and Dr Charles Knighton (Archivist at Clifton College, Bristol) continued to work in the Pepys Library on the final planned volume of the catalogue covering the collections of pamphlets, sermons, etc which Pepys bound together, whose publication is scheduled for 2018.

Donated books for the historic libraries and for the College Library have been received, including large donations by Mr Robinson and Professor Rothschild and other very generous donations by Fellows and members of the College. Bequests from the estate of Lord Ezra (Honorary Fellow) and Professor Robert Gibson (1950) have now been received.

The 'Friends of the Pepys Library and Historic Collections' scheme has continued and expanded. The Friends generously paid for two specially commissioned oak units, designed by Ed Garrett-Jones for the Old Library, to house the Ferrar Prints and Papers, which are now preserved up to modern standards and are accessible to scholars. The Friends paid also for new curtains for the Pepys Library which were hung over the summer. The fundraising lunch in February, followed by a recital of Pepsyan music by the Defleo consort and with a special exhibition, 'Pepys and Gastronomy', curated by Catherine Sutherland, assisted by Ellie Swire, ensured that we can begin a restoration project for the presses in the Pepys Library. Money was raised to complete work on presses 9 and 10. Professor Raven gave the annual lecture, 'Pepys and Bibliomania' (see p 82) in December. There was a recital by the University Consort of Viols in May and a presentation on Chinese materials in the Richards collection by the Keeper of the Old Library in June.

ARCHIVES. There have been three exhibitions this year. (1) 'Magdalene and Parnell', in November 2016, associated with the celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the Parnell Visiting Fellowship (see p 58); this included documentation about the establishment of the Fellowship as well as about Parnell's career. (2) 'Magdalene in the world: the empire and global connections', in May 2017, covering the work of Magdalene men across a variety of themes, including missionaries and proconsuls, educators and eccentrics, explorers and mountaineers – the section on

Mallory and Everest attracted particular interest. (This exhibition was close to the Archivist's heart, but it was also the counterpart to the earlier exhibition mounted by the Keeper of the Old Library, 'The World in Magdalene'.) (3) 'The buildings of Magdalene: built, unbuilt, and demolished', in June 2017, a selection of prints and photographs to illustrate developments from the fifteenth century to the late twentieth century; thus proved to be the most popular of the three exhibitions.

VI CHAPEL AND CHOIR

Sacristan: A. Bickersteth.

Wardens: W Reiss, A Lord, F Riche, S Zhang, M Nussbaumer, D Evans, R Phillips, R Downie, P Coleman, A Hibbert, S Williams, P Sosina, W Ryle-Hodges, K Mato, B Parry, M James, J Bird, R Longstaff, S Atkinson, and E Hodgson.

This year we welcomed Mr Graham Walker as our Director of Music. He takes over from Jonathan Hellyer Jones who had grown and nurtured the choir over the past decade and a half. The choir has gone from strength to strength under Graham's leadership and were a delight to listen to as always.

The Michaelmas Term saw the introduction of a service of prayers, readings and anthems for All Souls' Day, which included an opportunity to remember and give thanks for loved ones who have died. The theme of remembrance was taken up again on Remembrance Sunday at which the Master preached. We focused our Act of Remembrance on D M W Napier, a former student who was killed in WWI. The term included an interesting range of visiting preachers, and it was a particular delight to welcome back our former Chaplain, the Reverend Philip Hobday, to preach in November. In the final week of term there was a 'Chapel Sleepout' which aimed to raise money and awareness for those without homes. A number of students camped out in Chapel and raised over £250 for Christian Aid's Christmas Appeal. The carol services were well attended: we squeezed over 130 people into the Chapel for the Advent Carol Service! They were sung beautifully by the Choir and included music by Stainer, Gibbons and Byrd. The annual Christmas Concert in London was held again at All Hallows-by-the-Tower, Byward Street and was a resounding success.

In the Lent Term, alongside the round of regular services, a number of discussion and study groups were run by the Chaplain which attracted a diverse range of people from the College community. There was also a Creation Vigil which gave space for thought, prayer and reflection on our relationship with the planet. The sermon series focused on our use of time and we welcomed, among others, the Bishop of Ely and Chris Chivers, the Principal of Westcott House, as our preachers.

We were delighted to be able to welcome the monks of Douai Abbey to sing Latin Vespers in the Easter Term. They were joined by monks from other Benedictine monasteries and by Msgr Mark Langham (1979) of Fisher House. It was a privilege to have them conduct the service and to be transported back to the

earliest days of the College's existence. On Ascension Day, we celebrated in the morning with Sung Matins in the Fellows' Garden. This was very well attended, despite taking place before most students are habitually awake! Sunday morning Chapel has seen a steadily increasing congregation and there is a strong community growing up around the Communion service. The Master kindly let us use his garden for an outdoor celebration of Holy Communion on Pentecost Sunday, and the following week we were privileged to be addressed by Dr Wiseman, one of our visiting Fellows, who works for NASA on the Hubble space telescope. Her sermon was followed, after breakfast, with a fascinating presentation of recent research in space and the way this interacts with her Christian faith. Sunday morning services finished with an all-age celebration of Holy Communion and a picnic. We were fortunate to welcome five preachers from among the Magdalene Fellowship. In addition to Dr Wiseman, we heard from the Master on T S Eliot, Dr Munns on Julian of Norwich and Professor Duffy on Mary Magdalene. A memorable sermon to conclude the year was given by Professor Boyle on the Trinity.

Donations from Chapel collections went to the Nazareth House project in the Dominican Republic, the Yemen Crisis Appeal and the Whitworth Trust (for the relief of poverty among women in Cambridge). The Remembrance Sunday collection was for the Royal British Legion, and the Commemoration of Benefactors' collection went to the College Student Hardship Fund.

CHOIR REPORT. *Organ Scholars*: J Lim, A Coutts.

The Choir experienced a considerable turnover at the start of this academic year, beginning as it did with two new organ scholars and a new Precentor. The patterns of activity which were so well established under Jonathan Hellyer Jones, the previous Director of Music, gave an excellent structure to the beginning of the year, so the new choir members and their conductor were able to get off to a flying start. Almost as soon as the Choir with its new members had established itself and begun to gain confidence, the major services of the Michaelmas Term were upon us, with Remembrance followed swiftly by the two College carol services, and culminating in the very enjoyable alumni Carol Concert at All Hallows-by-the-Tower. We were delighted to be joined by so many old members of the College, as well as several Fellows and the Master.

The Lent Term presented us with some delightful singing opportunities, notably visiting evensongs at St John's College and St Edmundsbury Cathedral. Shortly after these came the Pepys Dinner, always a welcome occasion in the Choir's calendar. For this year we were joined by baroque guitarist Robin Jeffrey, whose stylish playing gave a lovely colour to our performances of music by Purcell, Morelli, and, of course, Pepys himself. The end of term saw the annual Cantata Evensong. On this occasion we did not perform a complete cantata, but several shorter works with instruments, including several by Bach. Aditya Chander, graduating President of the Music

Society, was joined by Marie-Louise James in the second and third movements of Bach's concerto for Oboe & Violin, to conclude the service.

Ascension and Pentecost are the central liturgical moments of the Easter term, and at Magdalene we add to the celebrations by holding the Cripps Dinner and Commemoration of Benefactors on those days. These offer the Choir a welcome chance to forget about exams for a while, whilst (we hope) not adding too much to their revision stress. Another highlight of the term was the premiere of a work written for us by young composer Alex Woolf. His *Salve Regina*, for choir and tuned wine glasses, proved to be both challenging and satisfying in equal measure. At the end of term we performed a selection from our tour repertoire to the College community, and shortly afterwards departed for Munich, where we performed in St Michael's Church, as well as in Augsburg and at the top of the Hochfelln cable car, near Bergen Chiemgau. Tours are a wonderful way for the Choir to close their year, allowing as they do time for singing and bonding, and we are very grateful to the College and to Philip Carne for so generously contributing to the considerable costs of these trips. We would like to extend our thanks to the many members of the Staff and Fellowship, whose tireless work behind the scenes, and whose support in word and deed, are very gratefully appreciated. Our singing would not be possible without this help.

GHW



The College Choir in First Court

VII GARDENS

Ash before oak you're in for a soak, oak before ash you're in for a splash

This spring the latter half of this rural maxim certainly rang true. The leaves of the Oaks were fully open by the time the Ash leaves began to unfurl, heralding the driest spring in East Anglia since 1995. The ground was as hard as iron and sprinklers were deployed throughout the College much earlier than usual. The wallflowers in First Court, a mixture of *Erysimum cheiri* 'Giant Pink' and 'Ivory White', thrived in the dry conditions and put on a wonderful display enhanced with the unmistakable heady scent associated with them. The tulips we planted last autumn to complement the wallflowers, 'Ivory Floridale' and 'Arabian Mystery', eventually pushed their way through in late April and early May.



Behind the Lutyens Building, the old gnarled Quince (*Cydonia oblonga*) had to be removed as it was in serious decline and dropping much dead wood. Although it was removed with a heavy heart the loss of a tree often presents the opportunity to replant something new for the following generation. As we try to diversify the College's collection of trees we thought a Magnolia would suit the area well given the dappled shade and shelter afforded by the two Willows (*Salix angustifolia*) by Bin Brook. A handsome feathered specimen of *Magnolia* 'Heaven Scent' was chosen and positioned so as to allow the tree to have the best chance to attain

full size, ultimately around six metres in height and spread. The cultivar 'Heaven Scent' is a Gresham hybrid with goblet-shaped flowers pink outside and white inside and strongly lavender scented. It was first bred by the Magnolia expert Todd Gresham in California in 1955 and is a hybrid cross of *Magnolia liliiflora* 'Nigra' and *Magnolia x veitchii*. We hope it will continue to be as floriferous as it has been this year.

The recently-created bed adjacent to the Buckingham Building is now replete with a fine collection of species roses, including species such as *Rosa primula* and *Rosa cantabrigiensis*. Although not repeat flowers the flowers themselves are sometimes spectacular and are followed by wonderful hips in the autumn.

In River Court, the small beds adjacent to the driveway, which had been removed during the kitchen renovation have been re-established. This year they have been planted with a mix of *Alyssum* and a delightful annual called *Isotoma axillaris* 'Blue Star'. *Isotoma axillaris*, commonly known as rock isotome, is a small herbaceous perennial in the Campanulaceae family. It grows to 50 cm high and has divided leaves. The blue to mauve star-shaped flowers appear above attractive domes of fine foliage and burst into colour with five-petalled evening-scented flowers between September and May in the species native range. It occurs in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, often on rocky outcrops and was first formally described by botanist John Lindley in 1826. Also in River Court, the Dahlia bed was restocked with more Alliums in the autumn to increase the early season display under the Wisterias. The species chosen were *Allium aflatuense* 'Purple Sensation' and *Allium hollandicum* 'Globemaster'.

The winter months provided the gardens team the opportunity to get stuck into the more exciting developmental side of the job. Our main area of impetus has been the gardens, front and back, of the Master's Lodge. Adjacent to the driveway, a great deal of clearance work has been completed with the removal of many overgrown shrubs and two senile crab apples. This already has greatly enhanced and opened up this area and we hope to replant in the near future after eradicating the perennial weeds and replenishing the soil with the compost we generate from College arisings. Our ultimate aim here is to create an area of planting with year round interest using a mixture of shrubs and herbaceous species around a central lawn containing both spring and autumn flowering bulbs.

On the other side of the driveway the four small beds have been edged with the superb Chinese shrub *Sarcococca confusa*, providing evergreen interest and winter fragrance. Hydrangeas have been employed as the main focal point in these beds, with different species in each one, as we try to increase the College's collection of this wonderfully versatile genus. The remainder of the beds have been filled with the striking perennial wallflower *Erysimum* 'Bowles Mauve'. The longevity of the flowering period of this wallflower earns it a place in any garden. The walls have been rewired and are currently clothed in *Cobea scandens*. This impressive climber, which can also be seen in Second Court, is one of the fastest-growing and most trouble-free vines one can grow. In its native Mexico it makes a woody, evergreen perennial. Here it grows 10ft or so over the summer and, from summer until the first frosts, produces very large and distinctive flowers that begin a greenish-white turning to an inky purple with age. The bell-shaped

flowers are up to 5cm (2in) in diameter and have a ruff of bracts – hence its common names, cup and saucer plant or cathedral bells.

In the main area of the Master's Garden the team has been very busy clearing the large herbaceous bed towards the boundary wall with the Fellows' Garden. Many long days were spent salvaging herbaceous plants and bulbs and temporarily relocating them in the bed by the Chinese god. This allowed us to proceed with the main task of clearing many of the perennial weeds. Once completed, we intend to replant a new herbaceous border based upon College colours using a framework of structural evergreens.

Mark Scott

VIII COLLEGE STAFF

The College kept the stork population well and truly busy this year with a bumper crop of deliveries; our congratulations go to: Jenny Woodfield, Emma Tunbridge-Hibbert, Sarah Reynolds, Laura Griffiths, Vicky Levet and also to Amanda Rule who starts her maternity leave over the summer.

The Alumni & Development Office appointed Matt Moon joining as Communications Officer. Others joining the team were: Jennifer Williams and Sophia D'Angelico, providing maternity cover, and Leonora Cherry, as intern for 2016–17.

Other maternity cover appointments were Patricia O'Sullivan (HR Manager), Matthew Wright (Admissions Assistant) and Kathleen Morrissey (Chef de Partie).

There were a number of changes in the Housekeeping department where we said goodbye to Marlene Riley as she retired from Housekeeping in the Master's Lodge after thirteen years' service, and also Chailai Nundee. New members of the team were: Dayna Staton, Helen Gould, Milena Andreevska and Katazyňa Wiczorek.

In the College Office there was a switch around following the resignation of Mieke Phillips, whose position was filled by Melissa Guenigault as Assistant Management Accountant. We were pleased to appoint Natalie Silgram, formerly of Fitzwilliam College, to the post of Senior Accounts Administrator.

As ever, the catering team was very busy and welcomed George Marrington, Kathleen Morrissey (as a permanent member of staff) and Alex Evans. After 11 years' service Laura Griffiths decided not to return to the College following the birth of her second child and Danny Spruce also resigned his post.

Robert Carmichael retired from his post as carpenter after nearly ten years at the College and we wish him every happiness as he spends more time with his grandchildren and playing the tuba.

CH F

IX EVENTS AND COMMEMORATIONS

PARNELL LECTURE. This year's Parnell Lecture was given by Professor Frank McGuinness in the Sir Humphrey Cripps Theatre on Monday 13 February 2017. His title was 'Brian Friel's Theatre: Conflict and Confinement'.

PARNELL FELLOWSHIP CELEBRATIONS. On 25 and 26 November 2016, the College marked the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Parnell Fellowship in Irish Studies, with a symposium, organised by Professor Duffy in Cripps Court on 'Parnell and his Ireland: a celebration'. A dozen former Parnell Fellows attended. Plenary lectures on Parnell and his times were given by Professor the Lord Bew (Baron Paul Bew of Donegore) and Professor Roy Foster. Other speakers included Tom Bartlett, Angela Bourke, Terence Brown, Nicholas Canny, Raymond Gillespie, Joep Leersen, Frank McGuinness, and Pádraig O'Riain. His Excellency the Irish Ambassador, Mr Daniel Mulhall (now Ambassador in Washington) attended. On Friday 25 there was a Parnell Gala Dinner in Hall, preceded by a concert of music with Laurence Booth-Clibborn (Tenor), Helen Orr (Mezzo-Soprano), and Polina Sosnina (Piano), and readings related to Parnell and his times. The poet Michael Longley gave a short reading at the end of the concert, and a special exhibition, 'Magdalene and Parnell', curated by Dr Hyam, was on display in the Old Library.



*Parnell Exhibition in the Old Library.
(Calligraphy by RH)*

AN INVITATION TO THE MAGDALENE TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL 2017–18. In 2005, the College held our first Festival; and there have been Festivals every three years since. The themes have been: *Writing* (2005–6), *Landscape* (2008–9), *Image* (2011–12) and *Sound* (2014–15). The key benefit of this very successful programme is that people not formally associated with the University have access to, and participate in, intellectual debate within the College, while we can also broaden the awareness of our own students of different ideas and approaches outside their immediate field of study; and we can create a platform on which to engage an increasing number of non-resident members of the College in the intellectual life of Magdalene. The Festival has come to be organised by two directors from within the Fellowship, who liaise with colleagues to create a broad range of events covering Sciences, Social Sciences and the Arts. There are also opportunities for our Admissions team to coordinate recruitment activity with the themes of the Festival. The College is delighted to announce that the fifth Festival will take place in 2017–18, and that the Governing Body has decided upon the theme of *Change*. As in previous years, the programme will be based around panel sessions ('Conversations') with three panellists discussing a topic from different angles. There are also public lectures, workshops and readings. The theme of change will take us through many topics, from language extinction to climate change, from political revolution to literary translation, from evolution in the Law to adaptation in plants. Members of the College and their guests are warmly invited to attend any or all of the events and will find more information on the College web-site or on the Festival blog: <https://magdalenelitfest.wordpress.com/>

X ALUMNI AND DEVELOPMENT

1 REUNIONS

A Reunion Dinner was held on 16 September 2016 for Members matriculating in the years 1977–1979, attended by 56 alumni, 11 Fellows, and staff. The speaker was Dr Stoddart (1977). A Reunion Dinner was held on 23 September 2016 for 1980–1982 Members. It was attended by 79 alumni, 10 Fellows, and staff. The speaker was Mr Timothy Orchard (1981). A Reunion Dinner took place on 31 March 2017 for Members matriculating in the years 1983–1985. It was attended by 51 alumni, 10 Fellows, and staff. The speakers were Mr Adam Holloway MP (1984) and Mr Matthew Lindsay (1984). On 6 May 2017, a Reunion Lunch for Members matriculating in the years up to and including 1957 welcomed 119 alumni and guests, 13 Fellows, and staff. The speaker was Mr Raymond Dawes (1938).

2 AWARDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Dr A-W Asserate (1970): Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany in recognition of his achievements as a best-selling author and for being a successful bridge-builder between different cultures

- A M Barber (1980): Chairman of the Warkworth Agricultural & Pastoral Society
- A M Carpenter (1993): President of the European Mineralogical Union for four years from Sep 2016
- R Christopherson (1982): CBE for services to digital inclusion in the Prime Minister's Resignation Honours List
- D J Connolly (2012): International Essay Prize by the Royal College of Psychiatrists for 'The Self-Medication Hypothesis of Drug Addiction: a Critical Evaluation'
- J H Counsell (1980): QC
- F C Dunlop (1988): André Simon Food Book of the Year Award 2016 for *Land of Fish and Rice: Recipes from the Culinary heart of China*
- N Herbert (1982): CBE for political and public service in the Prime Minister's Resignation Honours List
- Revd G M St J Hoare (1979): Priest-in-charge of St Alban's Church, Washington DC, USA
- S Jemsby (1990): Head of School of the Washington International School, Washington DC, USA (from August 2018)
- S C Klein (1989): OBE for services to business in the 2016 Birthday Honours List
- A J H Lownie (1981): Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; St Ermin's Intelligence Book of the Year Award 2016 for *Stalin's Englishman: the Lives of Guy Burgess*
- Dr S P D G O'Harrow (2000): Director of the Honolulu Museum of Art from Jan 2017
- S Picken, QC (1987): High Court Judge sitting in the Queen's Bench Division
- E L Riddle (2011): 2016 Neon Curatorial Award for her proposal: 'Xenia: Guests, Hosts, Friends'
- N P T Seddon (1998): MBE for political and public service in the Prime Minister's Resignation Honours List
- Dr J P Stoye (1970): Fellow of the Royal Society
- Prof R E Thomas (1961): 2017 Post Graduate Medical Education Award for Resident Mentorship by the University of Calgary School of Medicine
- N R Watts (1970): Hon Doctorate, University of Suffolk, Oct 2016

3 SELECTED PUBLICATIONS (to 30 June 2017)

- P A L Causton (1989), (co-author) *A Practical Guide to Alternative Dispute Resolution in Personal Injury Claims* (2017) with N Evans and J Arrowsmith
- *W Dicey (1996), *Mongrel* (2016)
- Dr P C Dixon (1995), *Testing Times: Success, Failure and Fiasco in Education Policy in Wales since Devolution* (2016)
- *Dr A Donald (1997), (contributor), C Lamberth & J Dinges (eds), *Bioactive Carboxylic Compound Classes: Pharmaceuticals and Agrochemicals* (2016)

H H G Eliot (2004), co-author with M Lloyd-Rose (2003), *Curiosity: in Pursuit of London* (2016)

*M Francis, *The Mabinogi* (2017)

*Prof R Francis (1964), *Crane Pond: A Novel of Salem* (2016)

*P Fudakowski (1974), *Tsotsi* (2005); *Secret Sharer* (2014)

S M Haskell (1951), *The Pursuit of Holiness* (2016) with an introduction by the Master

Dr J J Kaag (2004), *American Philosophy: A Love Story* (2016)

*Dr D A Keable-Elliott (1972), David Hutchison, *The Young Gunner: The Royal Field Artillery in the Great War* (2016)

* A J H Lownie (2005), *Stalin's Englishman: The Lives of Guy Burgess* (2016)

M Lloyd-Rose (2003), co-author with H H G Eliot (2004), *Curiosity: in Pursuit of London* (2016)

*J Stock (1945), J S Monroe, *Find me* (2017)

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

4 MEMBERS' DEATHS (to mid-July 2017)

J G L Bainbridge (1938); S G D Ahmed (1938); Dr F J Buckle (1941); J B Robinson (1943); Prof M Froy (1944); Sir Robin Chichester-Clark (1946); Professor A C Mundy-Castle (1946); Sir John K Wood (1946); Baron R de Wykerslooth (1946); D Baer (1948); T J Crowe (1948); R Goodenough (1948); Sir Antony Jay, CVO, CBE (1948); B M Rutherford, OBE (1948); C D W Savage (1948); S White (1948); C G Gaggero, CBE, JP (1949); P Dixon (1949); J E Goldsworthy (1949); Dr P D Walton (1949); B J C Woodall (1949); Professor R D D Gibson (1950); J R Stourton (1950); D Crossley (1951); H G T P Doyne-Ditmas CB (1951); M J R Armytage (1952); M McCurrich (1952); I Mrosovsky (1952); A Heigho (1953); D L Jennings (1953); J A C Sykes (1953); Dr P A Draper (1954); P J R Oxley (1954); D M Richards (1954); J A Glasbrook (1955); Dr D J Gobbett (1955); T James (1955); N Mrosovsky (1955); S R Smallwood (1955); G Davison (1956); C R Kenchington (1956); T M Wilson (1956); A S O Houchen (1957); NA Ridley (1957); R Hamilton OBE (1958); Colonel H O Hugh-Smith (1958); Professor G Dudbridge (1959); D F Oxley (1959); J B Clarke (1961); Lt Col M H Lipscomb (1961); Dr C G Barber (1962); M S E Devenish (1962); M Swann (1962); F B Rossiter (1966); E R Graham-Wood (1967); Professor T R H Davenport (1973); Dr D M Turner (1973); P T Kindersley (1974); Dr A R K Mitchell (1974); Dr D P D O'Sullivan (1975); F C Theron (1981); B C Wace (1982); Brigadier R W S Hall (1986); R W Pfaff, FSA (2014).



Professor Valerie Anne Hall, BSc, PhD, FSA, FHEA. The death of Valerie Hall after a long struggle with cancer in July 2016 deprived Quaternary science of a distinguished and pioneering practitioner, and those who knew her of a staunch and lovable friend. Valerie Hall (née Cairns), Professor of Paleoecology at Queen's University Belfast, was Parnell Fellow in Magdalene 2009–10. Still in mourning for her husband George, who had died in 2007, she discovered in the College a community of support and friendship which she repaid in kind, her vivid, ardent and immensely warm personality

endearing her to everyone she encountered. She considered the Parnell Fellowship the academic honour she most valued among the many her work brought her.

Valerie had made a hesitant start in science: after taking a 2/2 in Botany at Queens she had become a science schoolteacher, followed by a long career break to raise her two daughters, Fiona and Roisin. But her BSc dissertation in the comparatively new field of Palynology (the study of ancient pollen grains) had fired her imagination, and in 1985 she returned to Queens as a part-time PhD student, completing an interdisciplinary investigation of landscapes associated with pre-Famine farming in Ireland in just four years. She went on to gain a fellowship in the Institute of Irish Studies at Queens, and then a lectureship in the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, where she specialized in the use of pollen analysis to reconstruct ancient and especially medieval landscapes. With her former supervisor, Jonathan Pilcher, she extended her work into tephrochronology, which uses ash from datable eruptions deposited in peat bogs and lakes, to establish time markers for archaeology. The bogs of Ireland became her laboratory and her playground, as she and Pilcher travelled the length and breadth of the country extracting samples from every major and most minor peatlands with a specially designed corer. They were able to establish a firm timeline for deposits over the last 7,000 years, creating thereby an immensely useful research tool eagerly taken up by others. Valerie acquired an international reputation as a pioneer in dating techniques using both pollen and ash deposits. Awarded a personal chair at Queens, she was also in international demand as a trainer and mentor of younger scientists in the rapidly developing field of tephrochronology. A gregarious and motherly networker, she formed many fruitful collaborations with colleagues from Scotland, Greenland, Scandinavia, China and New Zealand. Among her many publications *Flora Hibernica: the wild flowers, plants and Trees of Ireland* (2004), produced in collaboration with Jon Pilcher, deserves special mention.

Valerie's first visit to Magdalene had been to take part in our 2008 Landfest, when she and Seamus Heaney were the star turns in an unforgettable session

on 'Bogs and fens'. As Parnell Fellow she was a constant, cheerful and outgoing presence in Chapel, Hall, and Combination Room, forming many lasting friendships with young and old. Friendship with Valerie could bring unexpected demands. During the spectacular eruption in 2010 of the Icelandic volcano Eyjafjallajökull, whose wandering ash-cloud grounded air traffic all over the world, Valerie's friends, including several Fellows of Magdalene, were pressed into service as auxiliary research assistants, collecting ash deposits in their gardens in jam-jars.

Valerie was an ardent and life-long Methodist, active in good works in and beyond her church. Strong denominational allegiance in Northern Ireland can carry sectarian overtones, but Valerie's religion was generous, unjudgemental and warmly inclusive. Inquisitive to the last, and despite harrowing illness, in her retirement she took up bee-keeping. She was a rare and lovely soul. She died in July 2016, aged 70.

E D

Professor T R H Davenport (1972). Thomas Rodney Hope Davenport, one of the leading historians of South Africa (Hon DLitt) was a university Smuts Visiting Fellow in Commonwealth Studies for the academical year 1972–73; the College was home to him and his family (including three children of school-age) for the whole year. On sabbatical leave from Rhodes University Grahamstown (his base from 1968 until 1990), he was able here to start writing the textbook which made him famous, *South Africa, a modern history* (1977). Others before him had tried to write histories of South Africa as a complex multi-racial society, but Davenport was the first to provide a comprehensive and properly integrated account, engaging fully with contemporary developments. He regularly updated this enormously successful book until the fifth edition (2001, assisted by Professor Christopher Saunders).

Rodney Davenport was born in India in 1926, and like other 'children of the raj', was sent to school in England at the age of six. On the outbreak of war, however, he was despatched as an evacuee to live with relatives in Eastern Cape. Thus began a life-long commitment to South Africa, with one major interruption, as a theology student in Oxford. Abandoning thoughts of the priesthood, from the mid-1950s he was teaching history at the University of Cape Town, and in 1966 published his pioneering work on *The Afrikaner Bond: the history of a South African political party, 1880–1911*, having already turned down the offer of a post at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. He and his wife Betty decided they should remain in South Africa, where they had deep roots going back to the original British settlers of 1820, and personal commitments as anti-apartheid campaigners. Rodney promoted the teaching of African History, a new subject, and he was a city councillor in Grahamstown, ready to apply his historical knowledge usefully (he had as an historian briefed the defence in

Mandela's 'Rivonia trial' in 1963–64); while Betty was a prominent (founder-) member of the women's Black Sash movement, fighting back injustices and, when opportunity offered, terrorising Afrikaner politicians. During the 1980s the Davenports were courageously hiding fugitive black activists in the attic of their home, which became known as a 'safe house'; this was a criminal offence at the time.

Rodney had a powerful physical presence, but was quietly spoken, his mildly patrician manner nicely modulated by a reassuring cheerfulness and willing friendliness. He was a meticulous scholar who chose his words carefully and often wittily: in his presidential address to the South African Historical Society (1977), he described the dogmas of apartheid, with devastating under-statement, as 'formulae designed by the over-ingenious for the consolation of the under-critical'. A lifetime's devotion to the hope of a better South Africa seemed to be vindicated, and in 1998, eight years into retirement in Cape Town, he was able to publish his last book, *The birth of a new South Africa*. He died in July 2016, aged 91.

R H

Sir Robert (Robin) Chichester-Clark. Sir Robin was born at Moyola Park, the family's ancestral estate at Castledawson on 10 January 1928. He was home-educated by governesses and then at Selwyn House School near Broadstairs, Kent. In 1940 he enrolled at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. He continued his education at Magdalene College, Cambridge in 1946 where he read history and law. He worked in journalism, public relations and for Glyndebourne Opera (1952–1953) and the Oxford University Press before becoming the MP for Londonderry from 1955 to 1975. After leaving politics, Chichester-Clark became a management consultant and a board member of a range of organisations, both commercial and artistic. He was also involved in fundraising for the Arvon Foundation, the Ulster Orchestra and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. He was devoted to the arts and worked with Ted Hughes, Seamus Heaney and Quentin Blake on various projects. He died on 5 August 2016, aged 88. He is survived by his second wife, Caroline (married in 1974) and their two sons, Adam and Thomas; and by three children, Emma, Mark and Sophia from his first marriage to Jane.

Dr D M Turner. David Michael (Mike) Turner was born in 1939 and was educated at Liverpool College and Queens' College Cambridge. Mike was awarded a Cleary Research Fellowship at Magdalene College in 1973 and went on to be an Official Fellow and Lecturer in Land Economy in 1975. He also served as Dean and as Wine Steward before moving to Peterhouse College in 1989 where his college career was bursarial. He was a dedicated sportsman in the discipline of cross-country running. He was President of the Hare and Hounds from 1976 to 2006. He held senior positions in British athletics including Manager of the British Track and Field Team

at the Seoul Olympics. He believed firmly in the power of training and would often run in the early morning and again at lunchtime. He will be fondly remembered for appearing at Governing Body meetings well-dressed but perspiring profusely having just completed his lunchtime run. He died on 6 January 2017, aged 77.

Sir John Wood. John Wood was born on 8 August 1922 in Hong Kong. He was sent to a prep school in England then to Shrewsbury School from which he secured a place at Magdalene College, Cambridge before joining up. He had a distinguished war record with the Rifle Brigade, was commissioned in 1942 and sent for commando training. He surrendered to German troops at the end of a failed campaign to take a heavily fortified Italian hill-top village of Tossignano. He was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry. He took a shortened two-year course in law at Magdalene (1946). He was called to the Bar in 1949 specialising in commercial and family law. He was head of chambers at One Crown Office Row. He took silk in 1969 and became a High Court Judge in 1977. He became President of Employment Appeal Board and also served on the parole board. He died on 27 January 2017, aged 94. He is survived by his wife Ann and their children Nicholas and Venetia.



The Revd Dr James Rigney (2005). James Thomas Rigney, MA and MA (University of Sydney), DPhil (Oxon), Chaplain, Fellow and Director of Studies in Theology, 2005–09, grew up in the Blue Mountains in New South Wales. He was educated at Katoomba High School before taking a degree in English at the University of Sydney. After his graduation he studied librarianship and worked

as the Rare Books and Special Collections Librarian at the University, 1983–90. In that year he was awarded the Atkinson Australian Scholarship to Pembroke College Oxford where he wrote his dissertation on the printing and publishing of sermons during the English Civil War. In 1995 he and his wife Anna moved to Cambridge where he became a Fellow, Director of Studies in English and Admissions Tutor at Hughes Hall, until 1998. James then spent three years at Wescott House as a candidate for ministry and simultaneously took first-class honors in Theology and Religious Studies. After his ordination in 2001 he became the Assistant Priest at St James's Church, Wulfstan Way, serving also as the priest-in-charge during the prolonged absence of the incumbent.

It is a measure of his success at St James's that when, in 2005, James left the parish to take up his appointment as Chaplain of Magdalene, the Bishop of Ely confided in the Master that he hoped that James's return to academia would not deflect him in the long run from his vocation as a parish priest. As if to honour it, he made time to serve as an Honorary Assistant Priest at Little St Mary's, while devoting his best

efforts wholeheartedly to both the Chapel and the College at large. James believed firmly that his responsibilities were to the entire community, and to carry them out effectively he embraced a wide range of duties including the direction of studies in theology and the admission of undergraduates in the arts and social sciences. Although his seniority distanced him in age from the student body, he endeavoured to support their social and sporting activities; as President of the Rugby Club he was to be found regularly cheering its members on from the touch line. Like many high churchmen, James was unassertive in the profession and practice of his faith, which was nonetheless profound, but for those who turned to him, staff and students alike, his attentiveness to their concerns and carefully considered advice earned him both gratitude and respect. His sense of humour was equally understated and equally reflective of his good nature and kindness.

After spending eighteen years in England, James and his wife Anna chose for both personal and professional reasons to return to Australia. In 2009 he was installed as the fourteenth Dean and Rector of Christchurch Cathedral in Newcastle, New South Wales. By all accounts it proved to be a difficult assignment, but there too he took the opportunity to lecture at the University and to teach church history and homiletics at the Newcastle School of Theology for the Ministry. Four years later James was appointed Warden of St John's College, University of Queensland, founded just over a century earlier by Archbishop St Clair Donaldson, the younger brother of the Master of Magdalene at that time. In post James served, *inter alia*, as President of the University of Queensland's Chapter of University Colleges Australia, but sadly his tenure lasted for only three years before his sudden death in January 2017, aged 56. He is survived by Anna and their daughter Cressida.

D D R

Professor Glen Dudbridge. Glen Dudbridge came up to Magdalene in 1959, after Bristol Grammar School and National Service in the RAF, as a Scholar in Modern Languages. On the first day he switched to Chinese, which was, he recalled, 'the only impulsive act in an all too cautious life', but one never regretted. With two Firsts in the Oriental Studies Tripos, and a postgraduate year in Hong Kong getting to grips with the formidable intricacies of Chinese language, he returned to the College as a Bye-Fellow in 1964. Then, as a signal mark of the College's respect for his work, in the days when there was only *one* Research Fellowship, he was elected as a Research Fellow, our first in Chinese. Almost immediately, however, he was appointed to a lectureship in Modern Chinese at Oxford, where he spent the next twenty years, before returning to Cambridge as the Professor of Chinese and a Professorial Fellow of Magdalene, from 1985 to 1989, until (moving for family reasons) he became Oxford's Professor of Chinese, and a Fellow of Wolfson. Elected a Fellow of the British Academy by his mid-forties, Glen was widely recognised as one of the most distinguished British Sinologists, specialising

in literature and mythology within the religious and historical context of China from the eighth to the seventeenth century, publishing many books on narrative traditions, tales, and vernacular culture. Glen was a gentle and generous friend to all who knew him, a man of notable good humour and rare accomplishment.

R H

Development Director's Report

The year has been dominated by the launch of 'FUTURE foundations' – The Campaign for Magdalene. We hope that many of you will feel inspired to support the College in its ambition of raising twenty-five million pounds over the next five years.

We have thrived on the generosity of supporters over the centuries and we now want to enrich our estate to ensure that our students have the best possible facilities to help them to succeed. The College's commitment to academic excellence includes the provision of financial support; the best possible teaching, pastoral care and building a new library. The library will offer both spacious work areas with excellent IT facilities and the creation of a social hub for students, Fellows and visitors. We currently have one of the smallest library facilities in Cambridge which provides inadequate space for our students to study. Our Archives are scattered all over the College. Last December we were granted planning permission for an imaginative new building which incorporates library, archive and gallery elements whilst remaining sympathetic to the architecture of the College. The vision for the future is to secure our undergraduate bursaries so that everyone able to study at Magdalene can do so undeterred by financial concerns. We aim to support our graduate students and early career Fellows in the difficult financial climate for academic research. It is important for the College to conserve our historic estate including the restoration of the Pepys Building once the new, state-of-the-art library has been built.

We were very grateful that our Honorary Fellow, HRH The Duke of Gloucester, who hosted the launch event of the campaign in March at St James's Palace. Around 150 Members and friends were entertained by the College Choir and were able to view a small exhibition of architectural boards displaying the new building designed by Niall McLaughlin Architects, an internationally recognised practice known for high quality modern architecture which has won several prizes. We believe the design shows a strong emphasis on the inventive use of building materials, utilises the qualities of light, and highlights the relationship between the building and its special surroundings.

Avid readers of the *College Magazine* may recall my report in last year's number describing the visit of the Asantehene, His Majesty Otumfuo Nana Osei Tutu II. He graciously took part in an event at College we had organised as part of our endeavours to raise funds for and awareness of the *Mandela Magdalene Memorial Foundation at Cambridge* (the *MMMMF*), an initiative conceived after the death of our Honorary Fellow, Dr Nelson Mandela, to honour his legacy at the College and the University. I

am delighted to report that we achieved some of our goals this year: the £2.5 million needed by the University to endow the Chair for African Archaeology has been raised by the combined efforts of those involved and we hope to welcome the first *Jennifer Ward Oppenheimer Professor of the Deep History and Archaeology of Africa* as a Professorial Fellow at Magdalene before too long. They will be known as the Mandela Memorial Fellow, a new fellowship which has been endowed with the help of a number of generous gifts from Members. We have welcomed the first Derek Copper Standard Bank Scholars this academic year. The wonderful donation from Standard Bank to support 15 Scholars from Africa (three per year) to study for one-year Master's degrees over the course of the next five years is yet another achievement of the MMMF. We will however continue our work to raise additional funds to re-endow the existing Mandela Scholarships at Magdalene to future-proof these for years to come.



HRH The Duke of Gloucester and the Master in conversation with Mr Walker, Director of Music, and the College Choir at St James's Palace

We were delighted to welcome many of our Members to our regular annual events at Magdalene during the last year: the Donors' Garden Party, the Buckingham Society luncheon, and the seventh Family Day again attended by over 300 Members and their families. We are most grateful to a number of Members who hosted 'Magdalene in the City' (MiC) and 'Magdalene Law Association' (MLA) this year. Alex Storey (2001) hosted a large alumni gathering at Google UK which was attended by dozens of students thanks to a coach from Magdalene being funded by a number of MiC Members. The annual MiC/MLA summer drinks party was kindly hosted by Richard Grove (1976) facilitated by Trevor Borthwick (1981) at Allen & Overy. We were able to offer a fascinating talk by Lord Joffe (Nelson Mandela's defence attorney at the Rivonia trial) in the Sir Humphrey Cripps Auditorium in February

thanks to the good offices of Honorary Fellow, Chris von Christerson (1969). It was a marvellous insight into very recent history and now particularly memorable as Lord Joffe sadly died in June. We were delighted to welcome 140 Members and their guests to a full house for the biennial Magdalene Members' Dinner (formerly the Association Dinner) in March, and are grateful to Honorary Fellow John Simpson CBE (1963) for his entertaining after-dinner remarks.

During the year the Master and I were joined by the President, the Senior Tutor, the Senior Bursar and a number of senior Fellows for events in the UK, Asia and the USA. Many familiar Members as well as some first-timers attended the various launch events. Both *Magdalene in America* and *Magdalene Asia Pacific* remain very active thanks to the efforts of Henry Pang (1986), Meng-Han Kuok (1997) and Robert Chartener (1982, Fellow-Commoner). We are also most grateful to Dr Rachel Parikh (2010), who led a fascinating tour of one of the Harvard museums, the Fogg, together with the former Master and Honorary Fellow, Mr Robinson (2002) who travelled to Boston to join us and to Geoffrey Craddock (1977), who kindly hosted the New York launch event at Oppenheimer Funds in downtown New York in April. Grateful thanks are also due to the Directors of the Board of the Magdalene College Foundation Fund, Robert Chartener (Chairman), Geoffrey Craddock, Dr Jason Hafler (2004), Mr William Wilson (1982) and Mr Graham Walker (1982) who continue with their work of supporting the College in the USA. So many of you are ready to help, host events, attend our varied occasions, and step in with advice – thank you all.

Our active and well attended alumni relations programme underpins our fundraising efforts for the College and you continue to give most generously. We raised more than £3 million in 2016–17 and £310,000 of that wonderful total came from the Telephone Campaign this year. Young alumni called during the telethon responded magnificently to the offer of their donations being matched by an anonymous donor on a 1:1 basis thus doubling their gifts. This Member was keen to encourage young alumni to contribute to Magdalene and his generosity ensured that we raised over £22,000 in donations from young Members up to the age of 30 and he more than matched that sum. Every gift, however modest, can and does make a real impact!

It is your generous loyalty which has given the College the confidence to launch 'FUTURE foundations' – The Campaign for Magdalene. The Master and Fellows are most grateful to all who have supported the College during the past year and continue to do so in many different ways: thank you.

C D L

A complete list of donors who made gifts to the College (1363 between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017) will be published in the Annual Donors' Report which will be circulated to all members with the autumn issue of *Magdalene Matters*.

BUILDING A NEW LIBRARY, SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY FASHION

In the year in which we have formed an ambitious plan to build a new library and archive centre in Magdalene, it seems appropriate to look back to an earlier project which was no less exciting in its day, and which has given us the iconic Pepys Building in Second Court. Tracking the design, construction and final fitting out of what was called the 'New Building' offers a wormhole into the history of Restoration Magdalene.

The story begins with Elizabethan Magdalene. The Medieval court (First Court) and some domestic-scale building on Magdalene Street was all that existed of the College in 1575. Braun's map of Cambridge, which typically gives prominence to collegiate buildings over domestic ones, shows Magdalene with its gatehouse and various discrete constructions along the east side of Bridge Street (Fig 1). It is notoriously difficult to know how reliable these sorts of representation of architectural features are, not only because of the convention of indicating the importance of a building by the size of its image, but also because plan-makers were physically unable to look down on sites to get a sense of proportion and of the relative positions of elements seen from the ground. Yet it is encouraging that we can see delineated reasonably accurately on Braun's map, on the opposite side of the road from the College, rows of medieval buildings, most of which still survive as Benson N, L, H, as shops and as the College houses on Northampton Street.



Fig 1: detail showing north Cambridge from Civitates Orbis Terrarum by George Braun and Franz Hogenberg (1575). (Magdalene Old Library H.10.10)

The flood plain of the river appears behind First Court, in a suggestive bluish-green wash. The liability to flooding of this area was always an issue

for building in the College: even with the modern inundation controls in place today, the architects of our proposed new library have been careful to include suitable measures to protect the site against a sudden severe weather 'event'.

At some stage, a building was added behind First Court, comprising probably a brewhouse.¹ And indeed by the seventeenth century the river frontage seems to have become well covered with simple but substantial constructions, which are visible on David Loggan's map of 1688, published in 1690 (Fig 2). Loggan's representation of the colleges is a famous and much cited resource for those wishing to imagine Stuart Cambridge, and he tries to provide a representation of the city as if from the air looking straight down. Around this time, Loggan was appointed official engraver to the University, and recording the increasing wealth and standing of the University seems to have been part of his role; his bird's eye views of the colleges and university buildings which accompany his map reveal the huge increase in construction in the period.



*Fig 2: detail from Cantabrigia Illustrata by David Loggan (1688).
(Magdalene Old Library Cam.I.1)*

Loggan's map shows a remarkable building which is a product of this construction boom: what is now called the Pepys Building, with the distinctive chunky 'C' shape (or 'half-H').² The two wings of the building are clear and its relationship to Second Court is sound. The distinctive asymmetry is also apparent. Yet at this stage the building was almost certainly not complete.

1 A small building appears in the map of J Hamond, 1592, reused by Wenceslas Hollar in 1640. See Item no 8 in volume SSS.12.1 in the Cambridge University Library Map Collection. Thanks to Ian Pittock in the Library for his assistance with this document.

2 An *Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Cambridge*, Royal Commission on Historical Monuments England (1959), Part II, p 145: '...half-H on plan with the two wings extending eastward and westward and rectangular stair-towers in the two re-entrant angles'.

The main architect (if such existed) of the New Building is unknown, but there were plans drawn up by the famous scientist and engineer Robert Hooke. On March 13th 1677, Hooke went to meet Dr Burton³, as recorded in a diary entry by Hooke, worthy of Pepys himself:

To Dr Burton at Haynes about Magdalen College...Firman about flax, Duboys about steeple, French. &c. Mayer here drank not...Valenciennes taken by storme on Wenesday last. St Omer besieged. Catalogued small books.⁴

And some days later he completed the plans and showed them to Burton. The original plan which the College had been toying with for years had been for a fairly modest brick building, and this is exactly what can be seen from the Fellows' Garden (Fig 3).



Fig 3: view of the Pepys Building from the Fellows' Garden, showing the red brickwork of the Stuart building

But it is likely that Hooke proposed a fashionable loggia (though Magdalene cannot quite bring itself to use the Italian term – the description now universally agreed is the Pepys' Cloister'). This was in place of the narrow gallery linking the two wings which had been originally conceived. A recent 3-D scan of the building has helped us to see more clearly the relationship of the internal to the external features. In one image, slicing through the right-hand side of the building from front to back, we can see the façade almost discrete from the rest of the construction (Fig.4). By bringing the front of the building forward in this way, the impressive first-floor room which now houses the Pepys Library itself was created, as well as

3 Dr Hezekiah Burton (1632–1681), Fellow of Magdalene and sometime Tutor.

4 H W Robinson and W Adams, eds, *The Diary of Robert Hooke* (London: Taylor and Francis, 1935), pp 278-9.

the arcade beneath. But whether Hooke was involved further is doubtful – he was already fully occupied with the *post-incendium* reconstruction of London.



Fig 4: scan of the Pepys Building, Right Cloister, showing the façade on the left.
(By courtesy of John Meneely)

Costs for the building escalated amid national political upheaval and dwindling College finances, and there were several appeals for money.⁵ But the project was kept alive. Major donations were received from Dr Gabriel Quadring (Master 1690–1713 and Rector of Dry Drayton), the Earl of Anglesey, Sir Thomas Sanderson (later Lord Castleton), James, Earl of Suffolk, Bishop Rainbow (Master 1642–50 and 1660–64), Bishop Cumberland, Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Lord North and Grey (later exiled as a Jacobite), James Duport (Master 1668–79) and Sir Robert Sawyer (who was Attorney-General 1681–87). Pepys himself gave generous gifts on at least three occasions. The subscriptions to the New Building remained among the most impressive acts of generosity received by the College for many years and were carefully recorded in the College Archives by subsequent Presidents.⁶ The benefactors are still recalled individually in our annual ‘Commemoration on Whit Sunday’. The College did not attempt another major building project until the early nineteenth century and the ‘new’ Master’s Lodge.

5 As a sign of changing times, we can note that the Master in 1677, James Duport, gave the College a new organ; but the post of organist, held by the butler of Jesus College, was suppressed for lack of money in 1693, and the organ itself disappeared soon afterwards.

6 For example, in the early nineteenth-century President’s Book maintained by Samuel Hey (Archives B.414).

The New Building was finally completed in the early eighteenth century. It reflects the changing fashions of the late Stuart period and beyond. The underlying Jacobean red brick sits alongside the neo-classical cherubs, fruits and swags which adorn the frontage to Second Court; and the eclectic mix is completed by the trio of nineteenth-century painted heraldic devices over the windows, commemorating Pepys and two other College benefactors, Sir Christopher Wray and Dr Peter Peckard, neither of whom contributed to this building.



*Fig 5: photograph by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (late 1950s).
(Magdalene Archives E/P/3, p 10)*

The interior was completed gradually, with the arrival of the Bibliotheca Pepysiana in 1724 – a key moment. It is likely that Pepys, who died in 1703, had in mind the large first-floor room for his precious library; but the room was probably first imagined as the home for James Duport’s books. The Pepys Library is now housed here permanently and will remain in the first-floor rooms; there will be an opportunity to enhance the facilities for scholars and readers when the undergraduate library next door is removed. The Pepysian book presses have been arranged in several different ways, including in islands down the middle of the room, at angles to one another (linked by mirrored or wooden panels) [Fig 5], and lined up along the walls. The interior of the Library as it appears

today is the result of refurbishment in the 1950s. In March 1955, the architect S E Dykes Bower was commissioned to enhance the main room. 'The north and south ends of the library are not quite parallel', he reported, 'but removal of the fireplaces would give opportunity to minimise irregularities and the slight differences would hardly be noticeable.'⁷



Fig 6: the fireplace in the Benson Reference Room, showing features from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries

But for an example of how the building's interior has evolved through the years as a genuine working space as well as an adornment to the College, one should look at the eclectic ground floor room on Left Cloister, now called the Benson Reference Room (previously a Fellow's room occupied by the late Mr Mickey Dias with an imposing bear skin arranged to frighten over-curious tourists). The fireplace has a late seventeenth-century overmantel, blue and purple delft tiles from the eighteenth century on the slips (not original to the building but from the Manor House, Cottenham, and added in 1934 by Dr Babbage, who had the room before Mr Dias), and a twentieth-century inscription on the frieze 'Fay bien crain rien' ('Do well, fear nothing', the Benson family motto) (Fig 6). A C Benson lived in this set 1905–1912, and wrote *From a College Window* (1907) here. It is now the College Library reference facility. When the new library is built, these books will be removed and the old room will enter a new phase of life.

M E J H

⁷ See M E J Hughes, *The Pepys Library and the Historic Collections of Magdalene College* (2015), pp 25-6.

TELESCOPES, TIME, AND AN INCREDIBLE EVOLVING UNIVERSE

What do you get when you combine a really good telescope with a universe full of distant galaxies? A Time Machine! Since its launch into orbit around Earth in 1990, the Hubble Space Telescope has amazed everyone from scientists to school children with unparalleled images of stars, planets, colourful nebulae, and galaxies containing billions of stars. But what is emerging now, after over two decades of deep space study with Hubble and other grand observatories, is a demonstrable understanding of a universe that has changed over time, progressing in its capacity to harbour thriving, even advanced and intelligent, life.



The Hubble Space Telescope. (Photo: NASA/ESA)

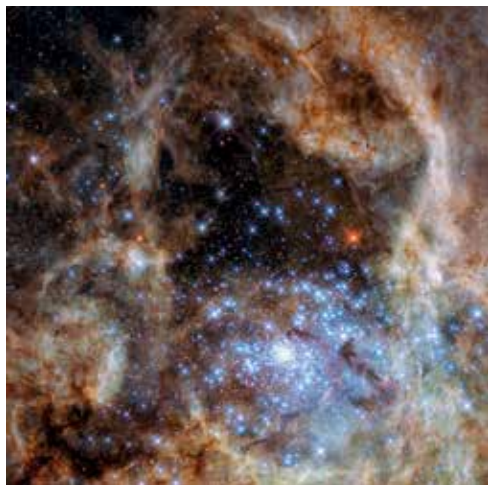
Two capacities enable this 'time travel' through the universe. First, radiation from stars, galaxies, and gaseous nebulae travels through the near-vacuum of space at a constant, very fast, but limited velocity: the speed of light, which is approximately 300,000 kilometres per second. The distances involved are so unfathomably large that astronomers use the 'light-year' as a basic unit of distance – the extent light travels in one year. This means that when we view the light from an object in space, we are actually seeing the light after its journey through space, so we are seeing the object as it appeared when the light was emitted. For the nearest stars to our solar system, this can be several years of lapse; our nearest neighbour star system of Alpha Centauri is four light-years away. Light from stars on the other side of our own Milky Way Galaxy requires over 100,000 years to travel to us. And the nearest grand-spiral galaxy external to our own, Andromeda, is two million light-years away. Like all space entities, we observe Andromeda not as it *is*, but as it *was*.

The second capacity for our 'time machine' is the capability of telescopes, which has increased incredibly over the last few decades. Computerized detectors like charge-coupled devices, coupled with sophisticated telescopes placed in

remote, high and dry areas, are enabling more sensitive observations than ever before. The epitome of this new observational era is the Hubble Space Telescope, launched into space aboard the Space Shuttle in 1990. Named after astronomer Edwin Hubble, this telescope is a satellite orbiting Earth at an altitude of about 650 kilometres. This is considered 'low Earth orbit', not very far from Earth's surface, but high enough to place it above the clouds and atmosphere that can refract, distort, and block incoming light from distant space. The resulting crisp images and spectral information gathered from the telescope have literally changed textbooks, enabling a huge leap in our understanding of the universe, and our place in it.

Astronauts have returned to the Hubble Telescope several times over its 27-year (and continuing) operational history. Through repairs and upgrades to the science instruments, the astronaut visits have kept the telescope fresh in its capabilities, enabling ever more sensitive observations of the distant universe, in colour bands ranging from ultraviolet through the visible rainbow and into infrared wavelengths of light.

The images are astonishing. Stars in crowded clusters can be individually discerned, showing great variety in colour and temperature and composition. It is now clear that stars are continuing to form out of the dense gas clouds that fill most of the volume of galaxies like our own. As pockets of the turbulent gas become dense enough to collapse under their own gravitational pull, the pressure inside builds up to the point of enabling the fusion of hydrogen atoms which releases light continuously. This is the birth of a star, and many regions of space show spectacular, colourful nebulae, which are the clouds in which stars have recently been born. Massive new stars shine powerful light back into the surrounding gas, ionising it, and this results in the beautiful nebulae that telescopes like Hubble can image.



*A star-forming gas nebula known as the Tarantula, with a massive cluster of newborn stars.
(Photo: NASA/ESA)*

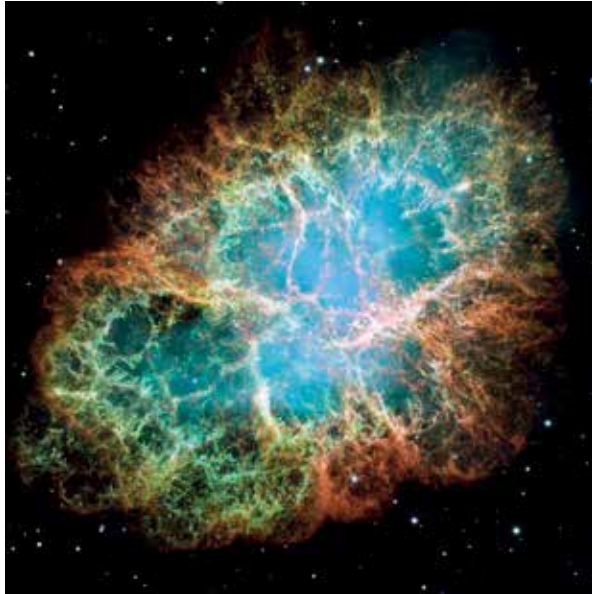
Our 'time machine' is revealing that the universe is anything but static. While most processes in space take too long for us to witness, activity in our solar system is apparent even minute by minute and year to year. Hubble's image of Jupiter, for example, shows remarkable structure in the atmospheric bands encircling the planet at multiple speeds. But Jupiter's most famous feature, the giant hurricane larger than Earth and known as 'Great Red Spot', has been shown through repeated observations over the past two decades to be changing in shape and colour, and to be shrinking in size. Other smaller storms are starting up as well. The weather on Jupiter is changing. Rapid changes are also spotted across the solar system in features ranging from colliding asteroids to dust storms on Mars.



*Jupiter, with its atmospheric bands and Great Red Spot.
(Photo: NASA, ESA, and the OPAL Team)*

Beyond our solar system, processes that take longer than we can observe often require several examples at different stages or distances for our 'time machine' to sample. We observe some stars, for example, at young ages, when they are still encircled by the gas clouds of their birth, and others at old ages, when they become unstable and release their outer atmospheres in beautiful outbursts. Stars can shine many millions or even billions of years (our Sun is about 4.5 billion years old, and will probably continue to shine for several more billion years). The most massive stars, however, burn out relatively quickly, and when they begin to run out of their inner fuel, the instability that sets in can set off a massive explosion, called a supernova, spreading the stellar debris over a wide, expanding area. Careful analysis of many of these supernova remnants confirm that stars, through the processes of fusion and supernovae, produce elements heavier than their original hydrogen and helium, such as carbon, iron, and oxygen – elements we need for planets and life. Subsequent generations of stars forming from this enriched interstellar gas will thus contain these heavier elements produced from their predecessors. The heavier elements also enable

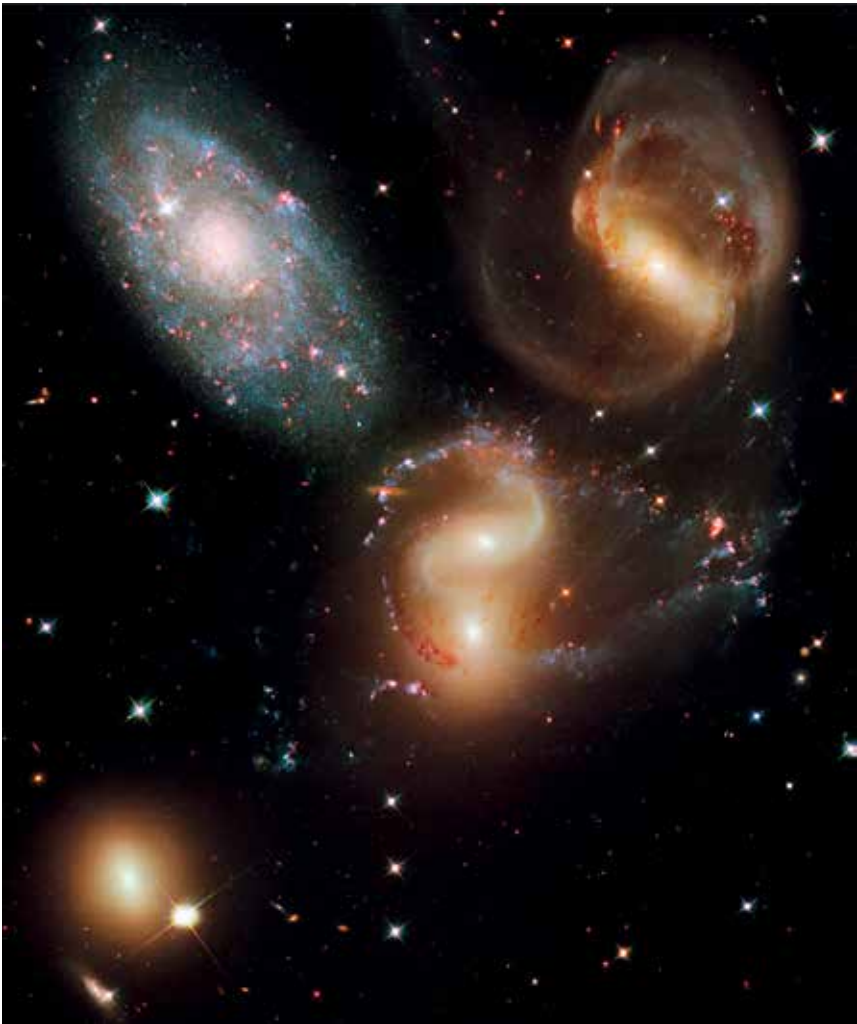
the formation of solids like dust in a disc surrounding a forming star, and it is in these discs – now commonly observed – that planets are known to form. Thus multiple generations of stars are critical for creating the chemical complexity we now have in galaxies like our own Milky Way. These galaxies have star systems like our own solar system, chemically diverse enough to support the formation of planets and to enable life, at least on one planet.



The Crab Nebula is the leftover remnant of a supernova star explosion. The debris contains heavier elements produced by the star and the supernova, which will enrich subsequent generations of stars systems formed from the interstellar gas.

(Photo: NASA/ESA, and Allison Loll/Jeff Hester, Arizona State University)

And what is a galaxy? We now understand a galaxy to be a collection of stars, interstellar gas, and unseen ‘dark matter’, held together by gravity. Edwin Hubble’s observations a century ago showed that these observed nebulous entities are external to our own galaxy. The sensitivity of the instruments on the current Hubble Space Telescope now allows the detection of very distant galaxies, as well as those relatively nearby. In a universe that appears to be about 13.8 billion years old, we are now able to observe infant galaxies over 13 billion light-years away. In other words, we are seeing galaxies as they shined their early light from within the first ‘0.8’ of the 13.8 billion year universe timeline.



Galaxies can contain gas, dark matter, and billions of stars, and have a variety of shapes and stellar compositions. The most distant galaxies appear from early in the universe, are small and contain few elements heavier than hydrogen and helium. Galaxies closer to us in space and time have had time to grow and to be enriched with heavier elements by generations of stars. The galaxies in this image are known as Stephan's Quintet, and show a variety of shapes; some are interacting gravitationally. The bluer one is closer to us than the others.

(Photo: NASA, ESA, and the Hubble SM4 Early Release Observation Team)

This remarkable capability is enabling us to compare galaxies – their shape, size, and composition – from the very early universe to galaxies showing up nearer to ours in time and space. If galaxies were unchanging, then all of these samples would look the same. But they are vastly different. The most distant galaxies are small, and irregular in shape. They haven't had time to merge with any neighbouring galaxies, as eventually happens, to build up to bigger masses. They haven't yet formed the grand spiral shapes that we are used to seeing in Andromeda and infer for our own Milky Way. And, most importantly, their stars and interstellar gas are composed almost entirely of hydrogen and helium. They haven't had generations of stars come and go yet, which eventually will enrich their gas and stars with heavier elements. Galaxies closer to us in space and time are more massive, have more developed structure, and have stars and gas clearly enriched in composition to contain, along with common gases like hydrogen, heavier life-friendly elements like carbon, iron, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur. Planets are possible in such galaxies. In fact, in our own galaxy, thanks to observations from specialized telescopes like NASA's Kepler Observatory, we now can deduce the astonishing statistic that most stars have at least one orbiting planet. New telescopes are now being designed to better study the nature of these 'exoplanets'; we may soon know if Earth-like worlds are common.

Thus our telescopic time machines have opened a window into deep space that is revealing a remarkable time progression in the character of our universe since the beginning of time. The remarkable inflation and burst of energy that marked the dawn of our universe sparked astounding, progressive change over the subsequent aeons. Galaxies and their stars that first formed out of the cooling gas of the early universe have evolved over time, creating chemically enriched stars, and such star systems like our own can harbour planets, and even life. Our own bodies contain stuff forged in stars. What an amazing gift to be able to gaze across vast expanses of not only space but also time, and to realise that we are connected to it all.

J J W

Dr Jennifer Wiseman is NASA's Senior Project Scientist for the Hubble Space Telescope and a Yip Fellow of Magdalene College.

PEPYS AND BIBLIOMANIA

This is an extract from the inaugural lecture for the Friends of the Pepys Library and the Historic Collections of Magdalene College Cambridge which was given by Professor James Raven in the Parlour on Saturday 3 December 2016.

There are 2,000 engraved portraits in Samuel Pepys's three albums of 'My Collection of Heads in Taille-Douce Drawings' held in the Pepys Library. The three albums are among the 12 principal albums of Pepys's prints. According to the subtitle in the volumes, the engravings are 'Originally Designed for and principally restrained to Natives of England but occasionally taking in some of other Nations. Put together anno Domino 1700'. The date, within three years of Pepys's death, comes after his major collecting activity of the 1690s which increased his collection to just over 4,000 titles in some 3,000 volumes.

One section in album III (PL 2980), 'Trades, Arts and Mechanicks' opens with a large engraved head of Laurens Coster of Haarlem (1370–1440) against which is written 'Inventor of Printing' (Fig 1). Relatively few will have heard of Coster today and few would associate him with the invention of printing – the 'art and mystery of printing' as it was commonly styled. Coster's pole position in Pepys's album is significant, however, attending to debate and legends about the Continental origins of printing by moveable type and related, as then perceived, to rival Westminster and Oxford claims about the arrival of the printing press in England. But how much of a clue is this to Pepys's thoughts about the beginnings of printing and printed books?



Figure 1



Figure 2

Pepys opens with Coster but he also has Johannes Gutenberg on the next page, judiciously centred between Johann Froben (1460–1527), learned printer of Basel and friend of Erasmus, and Christophe Plantin (1520–89), celebrated founder of the great printing house of Antwerp (Fig 2). The Gutenberg image bears the names of Peter Stent and Richard Gaywood. Stent died of the plague in 1665, so it seems likely that the engraving was completed before then, although some firms did continue with their familiar names long after a partner had died or fled. At about the same time, we know that John

Overton (1640–c1708), was selling engravings of Gutenberg printed on royal paper near Newgate. Such portraits were also emblematic, establishing iconic components such as the stamp bearing the alphabet and held in the right hand as shown in Pepys’s portrait. The image kept by Pepys of Froben is a mezzotint by Abraham Blooteling of Amsterdam made in 1671 ‘after H Holbein’. The head of Plantin is by Hubertus Goltzius printer of Antwerp and Bruges. Against the print is written ‘Architypographus’, meaning ‘printer’ and the formal title that Archbishop William Laud chose for the Oxford University printer Dr John Fell (d 1686). On the next page of Pepys’s album is a portrait of Antoine Vitré, the French King’s printer for Oriental languages, and a notable typographical innovator. The image was engraved by the Parisian Jean Morin after Phillipe de Champagne’s etching of 1638 (Fig 3).



Figure 3

As far as we know, Pepys did not own any portraits of William Caxton, nor of John Wight. Also absent is the well-known bearded image of the Elizabethan bookseller John Day which Day himself included as a distinctive frontispiece to his own 1562 edition of John Foxe's *Acts and Monuments* popularly known as Foxe's Book of Martyrs (Fig 4). We do know that Pepys had a regular supplier of engravings in Robert Scot in Little Britain and bought prints from favourite bookshops at the east end of St Paul's Churchyard. Neighbours and friends almost certainly supplied him with more. We also know that a variety of engravings of early printers circulated widely, including a Coster portrait in 1630 by Adrien Rooman and another engraved by Cornelis Koning from a painting by Jacob van Campen. It is this fine Koning engraving that is pasted into the Pepys album. The circulating heads of Gutenbergs were as varied, and like the Costers, often found within a diverse range of printed volumes (from which they were detached by determined print collectors and dealers).



Figure 4

When Pepys's friend, the mathematician Dr Wallis, wrote to him in April 1688, Wallis insisted, at very great length and with much following detail, that 'Printing, you may please understand, within four or five years after the invention, was first set up in Oxford by the University, at their great charge, many years before any printing was in London, or elsewhere in England'. Wallis offered a certainty that contrasted with the 'mystery' of printing that extended to its origins. Debate raged about where and by whom printing began on mainland Europe and in England: Gutenberg in Mainz or Coster in Haarlem, and William Caxton or Wynkyn de Worde in Westminster or Frederick Corsellis, one of Gutenberg's workmen, in Oxford. In 1572, Archbishop Matthew Parker, rescuer of so many English monastic manuscripts, recorded his

uncertainty as to who first introduced printing, which he thought began in about 1461. Within twenty years, many lists of famous Continental printers and claimants to precedent in various ways circulated across Europe. The visual tributes to Froben, Plantin, Nicolas Jenson, Aldus Manutius, Lucantonio and Bernardo Giunti, Jodocus Badius, Johannes Oporinus, Robert and Henri Estienne, and Franciscus Raphelengius anticipated a plethora of invented portraits of the various and disputed fathers and stewards of printing engraved and collected in the seventeenth century.

In 1567, Hadrianus Junius, otherwise known as Adriaen de Jonghe, had promoted the claims of Coster in his book *Batavia*, although it was not published until 1588, when it was quoted by Cornelis de Bie, author, incidentally, of the most important Dutch book on painters of the seventeenth century. Hadrianus Junius was a printer, and known for his *Emblemata*. Junius moved to Haarlem in 1550, and wrote several books, but his Coster story was echoed by his friend Dirck Volckertszoon Coornhert, who started a printing business in Haarlem in 1560. Later, Samuel Ampzing, with the much-noticed help of Petrus Scriverius (or Peter Schrijver), historian of Leiden repeated the story in *Lavre-Kranz Voor Laorens Koster Van Haerlem, Eerste Vinder vande Boek-Druckerye* (1628) with illustrations of the invention.

The story is this: according to Junius, sometime in the 1420s, Laurens Coster worked in the Haarlemmerhout (which must have been before 1426 when it burned down), but amused his grandchildren by leaving impressions on the sand from letters he carved from local bark. Inventing a non-running ink, the fifty-or-so year-old Coster set up a printing firm to exploit his primitive moveable type. Coster's early wooden letters were soon replaced by lead and tin type and his business flourished, employing assistants including the letter cutter Johann Fust to print numerous books. Fust is alleged in the story (usually spelling him Faust) to have broken his promise of secrecy when Laurens was nearing death, stole his presses and type, and took them to Mainz where Fust started his own printing company. Fust seems first to appear in a 1549 chronicle by the English historian Thomas Lanquet, and Fust was also advanced as the inventor of printing by Petrus Ramus, the great French humanist and educational reformer.

Popular accounts of Gutenberg date from the account of Polydore Vergil (1470?–1555), who told the story of 'Cuthenbergus', a knight who 'found Printyng' and printers' ink. For Vergil, the importance of the craft was that 'one manne may Prynte more in one day, then many men in many yeres could write' (cited from the abridgement of Vergil by Thomas Langley in 1546). Other backers of the story were well known – and probably to Pepys. The anonymous *Kölner Chronik*, for example, had recorded in 1499 that according to Ulrich Zell, a printing assistant from Cologne, who was then between the age of 60 and 69 years old, printing had started in Mainz. A century later, Hieronymus Cardanus first applauded the creation of modernity in a triad that became a cliché of history books: gunpowder,

compass and printing press. In mainland Europe, the bibliophile Bernhard von Mallinckrodt issued in 1639 *De ortu et progressu artis typographicae* (On the rise and progress of the typographic art) to mark the alleged bicentenary of the invention of moveable type. Von Mallinckrodt defended the claims of Gutenberg against pro-Costerians like Marcus Zuerius Boxhorn (1612–53), linguistic scholar of Leiden.

Elsewhere, debate continued for more than two centuries. In Strasburg in 1760, Jean-Daniel Schoepflin published his *Vindiciae typographicae*, authoritatively championing Gutenberg and including extracts from his trial in the town in 1436. Most of these courtroom documents disappeared with the burning of Strasburg city library in 1870, and are today only known from Schoepflin's book. Nonetheless, the identity of the inventor of moveable type remained debatable and as late as 1794 Dr Thomas Cogan in his *The Rhine: Or, A Journey From Utrecht to Francfort* visited Mainz and declared for Coster rather than the local Gutenberg. Coster was also claimed for the model for the Englishman who 'stole the art [of printing] from Holland about 1460'.

Being a Costerian or a Corsellian in the eighteenth century was perhaps rather like being a supporter of the Earl of Oxford in modern disputes about the authorship of Shakespeare's plays. It also attests to the absence of clarity in any history of printing and publishing. Only the certitude of Victorian England removed doubts, and especially during the patriotic quatercentennial celebration of Caxton's arrival in Westminster. As early as 1841, an elderly Isaac D'Israeli asked 'How has it happened that such a plain story as that of the art of printing should have sunk into a romance?'. He shyly observed that there was 'some probability that this art originated in China'.

No such clarity was apparent to Pepys and his contemporaries (and before we become too knowing it is worth noting that even today 'mystery' shrouds the techniques first used by Gutenberg). Nevertheless, a more exacting and technical history of book publication and more particularly of printing developed from occasional publications during the seventeenth century, some as guides to collecting, some as printers' manuals and others as sections of works on professions or dictionaries and the like. The advance of the general market for printed books, together with the destruction and redistribution of ancient collections after the dissolution of the monasteries in England and the religious wars in Continental Europe, generated a new age for the ownership and collection of manuscript and early printed books. Pride in book acquisition was expressed in the creation of the book-plate. Most towns in England boasted engravers and book-plate makers by 1700, and the greatest London workshop, that of William Jackson, employed several engravers and produced more than 600 book-plates between 1695 and 1715 – including book-plates for Pepys. In France, Gabriel Naudé's 1627 *Advis*, later translated into English by Pepys's friend John Evelyn in 1661, derived from his experience of arranging the library of the President of the Parlement of Paris.

Many other commentaries appeared as incidental to a larger work or argument. In England, Richard Atkyns's single-sheet broadside of 1660 *The Original and Growth of Printing*, and greatly expanded in 1664, hailed the arrival of the printing press, but he wrote with intent, in this case as a plea for freedom from guild control. Significantly, Pepys owned Atkyns's 1660 single-sheet broadside (PL 1398(3)), where it remains in the library today. David Stoker, an authority on Atkyns, warns us that Atkyns's publications advanced 'diatribes against the Stationers' Company which had "turn'd this famous ART [of printing] into a Mechanick Trade for a Livelyhood"' but this invective does not appear (at least in my reading) in the broadside. Glued to the reverse of Pepys's Atkyns is a sheet of type specimens, *Proves of Several Sorts of Letters Cast by Joseph Moxon*. Dated 1669, it is the first complete English type specimen known, and suggests Pepys's interest in the continuing design and application of type. The more so, because there follows a specimen page of John Fell's printing types ('the several sorts of Letters') from Oxford and created by Peter De Walpergen, Fell's personal type-founder. Fell and his Oxford colleagues in the 1670s wrote about 'the mechanic part of printing', with their interest focused on book making processes.

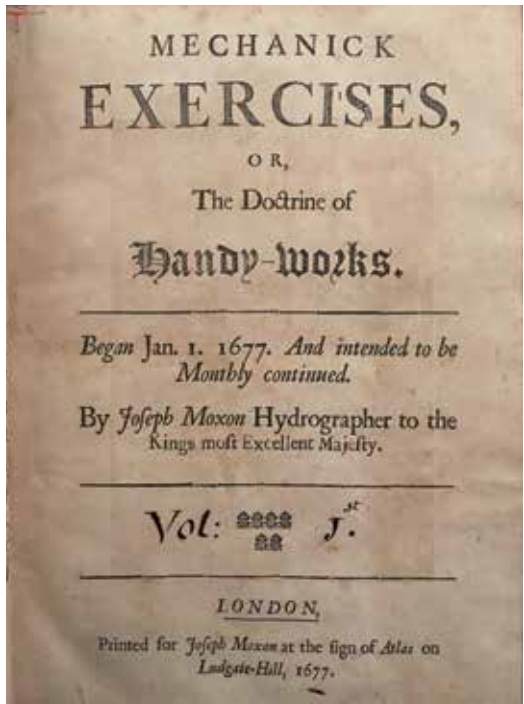


Figure 5

What makes this still more intriguing however is that the Atkyns broadside, the Moxon and the Fell type specimen sheets, and a further manuscript chronology of events in printing history, are pasted in to a remarkable volume in the Pepys collection: the *Mechanick Exercises* (PL 1397) (title page, Fig 5) of Joseph Moxon, whose portrait is further pasted in the fourth page of the 'Trades, Arts and Mechanicks' section in the album of prints (Fig 6). Were these additions pasted in when Pepys bought his Moxon, or (more likely and significantly I think) did he insert these little snippets of printing history after acquiring them, one by one?



Figure 6

Joseph Moxon, who died in 1691, leaving an estate of only £39, was the first tradesman to be elected to the Royal Society – and deliberately so. The Society had hoped to complete a history of trades, and Moxon was elected a year after his first volume of *Mechanick Exercises* appeared in parts in 1677. Later Moxon was also dismissed from the Society for not paying dues, a Society of which Pepys was elected President in 1684. Moxon's second volume of *Mechanick Exercises* was published in 24 numbers between 1683 and 1684. It is concerned with letter-cutting, type-founding and printing in all their ramifications, and is often cited as the fullest

early printers' manual in any language. According to its twentieth-century editors, Herbert Davis and Harry Carter, Moxon the tradesman 'put in writing a knowledge that was wholly traditional,'¹ and as Henry Woudhuysen has revealed, the printing part of Moxon's book is cited nearly 600 times in the electronic version of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, and remains the source for 36 first-uses of words such as frisket, kern, rounce, smoot, unplanished and nearly 200 instances of the first use in a typographical sense of words such as canon, fount, lower case, and shank. Moxon included detailed engraved images of book making processes. Pepys's copy is the two-volume completed edition of 1683. Even more significantly for my account here, the second volume of Moxon in the Pepys Library boasts two frontispiece portraits of Gutenberg and Coster. The Huntington Library copy contains these two and they are reproduced in the modern edition edited by Davis and Carter. In Pepys's second volume of Moxon, however, the portraits are paste-ins of cut-out portraits, although identical to those included in the Huntington copy. More comparative – and hands-on – work on surviving second volumes is needed to resolve questions here.

Within Pepys's collection are other accounts of the origins of printing. A remarkable English translation of *Plutarch's Lives* (PL 2493), published in 1657 is based on André Thevet's French version of 1584, but what is extraordinary about this 1657 *Lives* of Plutarch is its supplement adding in a few modern lives. After the 'Life of Atabalipa' (Atahualpa) King of Peru, comes the life of *John Guttemberg*, which is also the closing life of the volume. In this life, Guttemberg, the knight, invents both printing and printers' ink at Mainz in 1442, with a caveat that 'some say printing was invented by *John Faustus*, and *Yves Shefy*', two years earlier. The conclusion given is that:

John Guttemberg, John Mantel, John Pres, Adolph Rusch, Peter Sheffee, Martin Flache, Uldric Hen, John Froben, Adam Peter, Thomas Wolff, and others, did all at once very much perfect this said Art of Printing, which they did spread throughout all Germany and the adjacent countries. And indeed Conradus did use this art at Rome, in the year fourteen hundred.

Of printing, the argument continues

the grounds of it were known to a very few persons; for at such times as they had anything to Set, they brought their *Characters* with them in bags, and when they had done, they carried them back again. And in those days, both the Printers, and such as did make the Letter-Moulds, were in great repute, wealthy and opulent ...

Now, however, 'all men are permitted to profess that Science, although they have never so little insight in it', so that 'both Composers and Printers, reap thereby

neither profit nor praise, but onely imploy their labour and time to the benefit of the Publick, with a very little Profit or Thanks to themselves'.²

Pepys also possessed a fine copy of George Hakewill's very lengthy, dense, repetitive, but clearly organized *An Apologie or Declaration of the Pover and Providence of God in the Gouernment of the World* published in 1627. In it, the Calvinist minister and former Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, offered a remarkably full discussion of 'the benefits and Inventour of the most vsefull Art of Printing'. Pepys bought his copy of the *Apologie* (PL 2016, 3rd edn, 1635) in February 1667: 'I fell to read a little in Hakewills apology and did satisfy myself ... that the world doth not grow old at all I continued reading this book with great pleasure till supper'.³ Hakewill was a typophile, declaring that 'the fairenes of the letter beyond that of ordinary writing, addes no small grace to this invention'.⁴ As others have reported, Hakewill tried to adjudicate between the different attributions, but also reported that he had examined a copy of Cicero, *De officiis* (Mainz, Fust, 1466) in the Bodleian at first hand. This must be one of the earliest first-hand accounts in English of research into incunabula.⁵ Hakewill's conclusion was that

For the reconciling then of this difference, it may well be that *Gutenberg* was indeed the first happy inventour of this invalueable *Art*: But *Fust* the first, who taking it from him, made prooffe thereof in printing a booke.

A pity, perhaps, that as is usual in his collection, Pepys gives no evidence of his reaction to this by annotation or mark in the book.

After Pepys's death, interest in the history of printing and book production continued to develop. In 1721, Johann Heinrich Gottfried Ernesti published a much-praised printers' manual, *Die Wol eingerichtete Buchdruckerei*. The volume gave greatest emphasis to language and composition, but included a series of biographies and portraits of celebrated European printers and concluded with Johann Rist's 1677 play about printing, *Depositio cornuti typographici*. In 1722 Johan Olaf Alnander published his manual on printing in Sweden, *Historia artis typographicae in Svecia*. A year later, Martin-Dominique Fertel published his manual *La Science pratique de l'imprimerie: Contenant des instructions très-faciles pour se perfectionner dans cet art*, the forerunner of dozens of sophisticated guides to printing published in Europe in the next century or so.

With greater historical intent, in 1745 Joseph Ames issued his *Catalogue of English Printers, from the Year 1471 to 1600; most of them at London*, another demonstration of the chronicling urge in the service of the trade (and his *Typographical Antiquities* followed in 1749). The first English articles on the history of the trade, with accompanying illustrations, appeared in the first issue of *The Universal Magazine* in 1747. They are, however, overshadowed in

retrospect by the extensive and still much reprinted articles and engraved plates in the *Encyclopédie* of Diderot and d'Alembert (1751–72). The French plates include 'Imprimerie en lettres', or compositors from a printing house, explaining paper making and printing and allied trades. During these years, Pierre Simon Fournier published his unfinished *Manuel Typographique* (1764–66), described by David Pankow as 'one of the monuments of printing history, not only for its thorough account of type-founding techniques and practices, but because it introduced the concept of the point-system to the typographic community'.⁶ Significantly, Fournier had not read and did not mention Moxon. As Pepys's album of prints reminds us, with its many Continental subjects but 'principally restrained to Natives of England', nationally prescribed accounts and histories of the book are nothing new.

J R R

NOTES

¹ Joseph Moxon, *Mechanick Exercises in the Whole Art of Printing*, ed Herbert Davis and Harry Carter, 2nd edn (Oxford, 1962), p vii. The author is extremely grateful to Henry Woudhuysen whose 'Before Moxon: The Public Face of the English Book Trade, 1475–1680' given as his Presidential Lecture of the Bibliographical Society 2016, incorporates his own findings in the Pepys Library and upon which I draw most appreciatively here.

² Plutarch, *The lives of the noble Grecians & Romans* (1657), tr from André Thevet, *Les Vrais Pourtraits et vies des hommes illustres Grecz, Latin, et Payens* (Paris, 1584) as *Prosopographia: or, some select Pourtraitures and Lives by Andrew Thevet*, tr G. Gerbier (1657).

³ *Diary of Samuel Pepys*, 3 Feb 1667.

⁴ George Hakewill (1578–1649), *An Apologie or Declaration of the Povver and Providence of God in the Gouvernement of the World* (1627), sigs 214v–2K2r.

⁵ Woudhuysen, 'Before Moxon'.

⁶ David Pankow, *The Printer's Manual: An Illustrated History: Classic and Unusual Texts on Printing from the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries* (Rochester, NY, 2005), p 14.

C S LEWIS CONSIDERS HAMLET

For last year's *Magazine*, I gave an account of how C S Lewis analysed a sample Shakespeare sonnet, based on the notes he made on the endpapers of his copy of the Arden edition of the poems. A number of the copies of the plays that he owned, and which are now likewise in the possession of the College, contain much fuller annotations. Of these, *Hamlet* contains one of the fullest and most varied sets. In contrast to the annotations he made in other plays, this goes beyond technical matters (though there are still plenty of those) to give some first indications of his own interpretation of the play, and of its central character. This reading is in turn confirmed, and developed much further, in the Annual Shakespeare Lecture of the British Academy that he delivered in 1942, 'Hamlet: The Prince or the Poem?'¹

Lewis's copy of *Hamlet* was the fifth (1919) edition of *The Works of Shakespeare: The Tragedy of Hamlet* edited by Edward Dowden, first published in 1899, which Lewis acquired from Blackwell's bookshop on Broad Street, Oxford (it carries their miniature sales label). In common with all the Arden Shakespeare editions, the volume consists of an introduction (unannotated by Lewis), followed by the text of the play itself. At the foot of each page of text there are two sets of notes, the first offering variant readings both from the earliest printed editions and suggested by more recent editors, the second providing a fuller discussion of those variants and of words and phrases that offer difficulties. Lewis adds generously to those foot-of-page annotations, in his customary clear but tiny writing; and in addition, he fills the inside front cover, the next three pages of endpapers, half the verso of the half-title page, the verso of the final endpaper, and the inside of the back cover with further material. The first four pages at the front are concerned entirely with the history of interpretations of Hamlet himself. The back of the half-title page is devoted to a brief summary of the various different early texts: six quarto editions – small editions of individual plays – printed from 1603 to 1627, plus the big folio edition of the collected works of 1623, known as F1. The first quarto, Q1, is, as Lewis notes here, a highly problematic text; Dowden gives some excerpts from its unique readings in an appendix, and Lewis notes on one occasion (Ophelia's description of the mad Hamlet, II.i.87)² that he 'cannot help regretting' their loss from the received text. The last back endpaper contains three tightly packed columns of 'Hermeneutica' (Lewis's heading), that is, words or phrases of particular interest or obscurity, which spill over into two more columns in the bottom half of the inside back cover – some 250 in all (Fig 1). The top half of that cover has a column noting the major variants.

1 Read on 22 April 1942 and published that same year (British Academy, 1942); reprinted in C S Lewis, *They Asked for a Paper: Papers and Addresses* (London: Geoffrey Bles, 1962), pp 51-71, and *Selected Literary Essays* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969), pp 88-105.

2 All line references to the play are taken from Lewis's own Dowden edition; other editions will have different line numberings, depending partly on how they treat omissions or additions in the variant texts, partly on the differences in lineation in setting prose as distinct from verse.

between the quarto and folio texts; and a brief entry listing the five occurrences of alexandrines in the play, that is, where a (six-foot) iambic hexameter replaces the expected (five-foot) pentameter. These various lists function in effect as an index to the notes Lewis made on almost every page of the text itself, where underlined words and a tiny circled number direct attention to his own notes in the bottom margin. There are a few underlinings that do not have notes attached; and a handful of very short notes appear in the side margins.

Hamlet: The Text

Lewis's annotations on the pages of the text offer a second layer of commentary in addition to what Dowden's printed text provides. They take the form of a detailed and informed study of the text itself, the import of the variants between the different early editions, and the possible meanings of obscure words and phrases culled from Lewis's own wide knowledge of etymology and other early modern texts. The date of the fifth edition suggests that he might have bought it in his undergraduate days: he read English for a year in 1922–3, after taking a First in Literae Humaniores.³ The notes are not, however, and in contrast to those of the sonnets, undergraduate markings. The critics cited in his summary of views on the character of Hamlet cover a chronological range from the third earl of Shaftesbury in 1710 to Arthur Clutton-Brock (the great-uncle of Magdalene's own Tim Clutton-Brock) in 1922; but that date is evidently still too early for when the annotations were assembled. A better indication of when he might have made them is that a number refer to the views of 'D.W.', sometimes as a supplement to Dowden's own notes, sometimes in order to disagree. D.W. is John Dover Wilson, editor of the Cambridge Shakespeare series, whose edition of *Hamlet* was published in 1934. Some of these seem to have been added as a later layer to Lewis's original annotations, as the numbers in the text linking them to the notes are occasionally out of order, the number '2' on a page of text preceding a '1'; but there is no difference in the handwriting, and it looks as if they all belong to much the same period of his life.⁴ They would thus have been written when he was well established as a Fellow at Magdalen College Oxford, where he taught English from 1925 until his move to Cambridge in 1954. A date close to the appearance of Dover Wilson's edition is confirmed by his note on Gertrude's notorious comment on her son in the duel with Laertes, 'He's fat, and scant of breath' (V.ii.298; 'fat' underlined in the text). Lewis annotates 'fat' as 'Sweaty.... A pupil tells me (1935) that he has heard fat for "sweaty" in Wales.' It is a very rare glimpse from Lewis's side into what sort of thing went on his tutorials.

3 The latest possible date for its purchase would be 1927/8, as the sixth edition was published in 1928.

4 The one exception is an entry in royal blue ink, as distinct from the usual blue/black, at III.ii.33 (a comparative citation from Shelton's translation of *Don Quixote*).

Quite apart from its clue as to the dating of the notes, remarks that show a fascination of this kind with the language of the play are one of the most abundant topics of annotation, even (or especially) if it is a matter of asking questions rather than deciding answers. When Hamlet describes a king's relationship with his flatterers as 'He keeps them, like an ape, in the corner of his jaw' (IV.ii.19-20, the Folio reading adopted by Dowden), Lewis lines up the variant readings listed in Dowden's textual notes for 'like an ape' – 'Q1 as an Ape doth nuttes; Q2 like an apple; F1 like an Ape' – and notes, 'All three make good sense: I see no way of deciding that one is more genuine than another.' On the 'slings' of 'slings and arrows of outrageous fortune' (III.i.58), he notes that in Michael Drayton's poem on the battle of Agincourt, 'slings' may 'apparently...mean "culverins," tho' there is no proof that it here does'. He will similarly call on contemporary texts to adjudicate between different readings given by the early texts or proposed by more recent editors, as he puzzles over a word to try to decide which version might be authentically Shakespearean. He draws a linguistic family tree to show how the different meanings of 'circumstance' might have developed. He will also on occasion try out what Shakespeare's original copy might have looked like. When Claudius worries that

The terms of our estate may not endure
 Hazard so near us as doth hourly grow
 Out of his lunacies, III.iii.5-7

the word 'lunacies' is taken from the Folio text, where the quarto editions have 'browes'. Lewis settles for a third reading, 'lunes', meaning 'fits of lunacy': he comments, 'Q must be a misreading of lunes [followed by a writing of both words in an imitation of the secretary hand standard around 1600, to show how similar they might look: Fig 2] and F a compositor's, or editor's, substitution of the more familiar for the less. Read lunes. D.W. conj[ectures] brawls.'

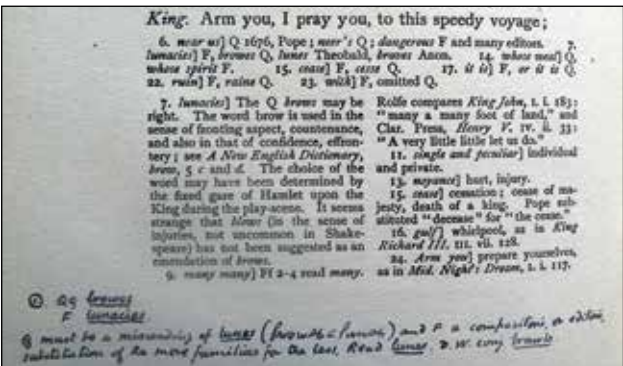


Figure 2

Many of the citations of Dover Wilson are rather less neutral, as Lewis frequently shows signs of impatience with his comments. His copy of the Cambridge edition of the play is also preserved in Magdalene Old Library, but it does not contain any annotations by Lewis:⁵ he noted everything that struck him into his Arden edition, so that all his comments are assembled in the one place. He will approve it on occasion (he agrees with Dover Wilson against Dowden on the excellence of French falconers, II.ii.457), but elsewhere scholarly disagreement breaks out into downright irritation. In his discussion of the problem of 'O that this too too solid flesh would melt' – the Folio reading of I.ii.129, where the quarto reading is 'sallied' and more recent editors have suggested 'sullied' – Lewis comments,

The emendation sullied for sallied of course involves no paleographical difficulties: but the F. reading is excellent. I cannot agree with D.W. that "there is something absurd in associating 'solid flesh' with 'melt'." Nay, what wd. melt if not a solid?

A trivial substitution of Dover Wilson's later in the play ('and' for the Folio's 'yea' at III.iv.49) elicits a still sharper comment, that the alteration is 'needlessly the very ecstasy of paleography!' The disagreements spill over too into matters of taste and critical interpretation – even bordering on theology. In the lines spoken over Claudius as he is attempting to pray, Hamlet expresses the wish that the king's 'heels may kick at heaven' as his soul tumbles into hell (III.iii.93-5). Samuel Johnson, one of the great Shakespeare scholars, had complained that the lines are 'too horrible to be read', a judgement rejected by Dover Wilson on the grounds that 'they are no more "barbarous" than Hamlet's "fattning the region kites" or Laertes "'cut his throat in the Church"' – all of which Lewis quotes, concluding with 'surely an odd view!' He is however ready too to record debts where they are due, and such notes show how he was not only thinking about the text himself but discussing its details with other people. The example of the undergraduate from Wales is one; another occurs with the line 'What a piece of work is a man' (II.ii.318), where one late quarto reads simply 'is man', a reading also argued for, as Dowden and Lewis note, by two of the play's nineteenth-century editors. Lewis's comment runs: 'But it would need better evidence to make me alter F1 so greatly for the worse. Man is a Godwin and Shelley figment: a man is the concrete (I owe this point to Barfield)' – Owen Barfield being one of the central figures of the Inklings alongside Tolkien and Lewis himself. Such notes extend his thinking about the words of *Hamlet* beyond Lewis's desk to his tutorials and perhaps also the Eagle and Child, the Inklings' favourite watering hole.

Lewis provides notes too on social customs and contemporary beliefs. He is emphatic on the fact that Hamlet, in accordance with the early modern belief as set

5 The volume does contain some pencil annotations in the side margins of the text, but they were presumably added after the book entered the College Library after Lewis's death: they are not in his hand, and consist solely of lexical glosses copied directly from Dover Wilson's endnotes and glossary.

out in the 1572 work *Of Ghosts and Spirits walking by Night* (itself cited, he notes, by Dover Wilson), does not assume that the ghost is his father's: an apparent spirit of the dead might well be a devil in disguise, and Hamlet needs a proof that it is not. 'Of course,' Lewis adds, 'all the characters, v. properly, wobble.' On Hamlet's comment to Polonius on the players, that everyone would deserve whipping (II.ii.564-5), he notes that the lines have 'more point if we remember that that Players were classed by the Act of 1572 with rogues and vagabonds to "bee grevouslye whipped"' unless they had aristocratic patronage. For the gravediggers' discussion of suicide, he writes 'Excellent' beside Dowden's note citing a contemporary account of an analogous coroner's case. He wonders, inconclusively, about Dover Wilson's claim that an Elizabethan audience would not have known enough about the Danish monarchy's being elective to have picked up the play's passing references to it. He joins the debate about whether the inset play speech 'The rugged Pyrrhus' (II.ii.483) is intended to be recognized as an imitation of Marlowe or as a parody, and insists that it is certainly not 'intended to be ridiculous'; in support, he quotes Coleridge's description of it as 'this admirable substitution of the epic for the dramatic', and the need for it to be differentiated from the language of *Hamlet* itself.

Hamlet the Prince

Very few of Lewis's annotations to the text attempt to look into the minds of any of the characters to explain what might motivate their speeches and actions. The discussion of what Hamlet thought about the ghost comes close; another is what 'to be or not to be' refers to, in which Lewis comes down in favour of revenge rather than suicide. Both examples rely on a knowledge of the mindset and assumptions that a contemporary audience, or indeed an Elizabethan Shakespeare, would have brought to the play. It is the character of Hamlet himself, however, that had been the focus of criticism from the eighteenth century forward, and it is that that forms the sole topic of the four pages of notes at the start of Lewis's copy. Here he summarises or quotes the views of 26 earlier critics, most of them English, but including Goethe and Schiller. These concentrate largely on two issues: why does Hamlet not kill Claudius right away, and does he really go mad? The latter elicits the briefest of the cited quotations, Voltaire's 'H. becomes crazy in the second act.' Lewis then summarizes these in the final half-page of the four, headed 'Equidem', 'for my part' (Fig 3). Here, he divides the differing views of his 26 critics into four groups, each with the relevant names attached:

- I The 'Pressure of Grief' group
- II The 'Shakespeare bungling' group
- III The 'Madness' group
- IV The 'Hamlet awaiting Proofs' group

make the tragedy inevitable, have already been done. Thus the murder is made known to him. He sees the reality beneath the plausible faith of them. The world has become a mockery under the glare of a single fact. It is observed by Coleridge that in *H.* the equilibrium between the real and the imaginary is disturbed. Such a disturbance is produced by any great shock. What *H.* does is of little importance; nothing that he can do wd. about the tragedy. It is not by what he does that he differs to us, but by what he sees and feels. Even a dreaming man often finds ^{his mirror} at leisure as tho' he were contemplating his own struggle at a distance. *H.'s* actions surprise himself. His reason is impressed above the sense. (p. 199, 202.)

Clutton Brock (1922 *Hamlet*) "The question is asked often enough, but not, I think, during our actual aesthetic experience of the play. That is to say, it is not an aesthetic problem at all but an intellectual, a psychological problem such as might arise about the behaviour of anyone in real life. . . . When *H.* was implored by the Ghost . . . his conscious resolve was to obey his father. But the shock on hearing of the murder and particularly on realising the full horror of his mother's remarriage, made a wound in his mind, wh. hurt whenever he thought of the murder, or of his uncle, or of his mother's connection with his mother. The pain was so sharp that, unconsciously, he flinched from it and ceased every pretense to forget it.

Equidem. It is satisfactory to find that the greatest and most authoritative fruit of these critics differ no more from one another in their accounts of *H.* than the same number of people would in describing a living acquaintance. The main groups of critics (omitting Schenckel and the agnostic Dowden who stand alone) are four in number.

I. The "Passion of Just" group - Hallam, Stevens, Raleigh, Clutton Brock

II. The "Shakespeare bungling" group - Hammer, Johnson, Rieuwelaer

III. The "Madness proof" - Voltaire, Stevens, Nazam

IV. The "Hamlet availing Proof" group - Rilton, Klein, Warden, Macdonald

When we have eliminated these we are left with what may be called the orthodox tradition which attributes the delay to the weakness of *Hamlet*, a tradition including Machenzie, Richardson, Joethe, Coleridge, Schlegel, Hazlitt, Voss, Moberly. As far as authority counts at all, some of these names are irresistible. They are also not incompatible with the doctrine of group I.

My own view wd. be orthodox with some modifications. *Hamlet* is the tragedy of weakness. But group I are right in attributing the weakness to *Hamlet's* three intolerable experiences rather than to an original character. That is, a character before the play began, of which we can know nothing. The weakness springs from disgust, from the haunting, from apparently despaired love, and from fear of death (v. II. 78, 159, 217). But this weakness is finally overcome. *H.'s* mind is made up when he is summoned to the duel: not that he foresaw what would there occur, but that he was now ready to take the next opportunity (v. I. 21). And finally, the weakness is not to be regarded as anything abnormal, nor is all the delay to be laid to its charge - the journey to England being compulsory. The inner history of any great action performed by a man of the reflective (as opposed to the heroic) type, wd. be found to contain all these elements and conditions; and the soliloquies "Oh what a rogue" and "How all occasions" owe their endless appeal to the fact that we have all said them already - to ourselves. *Hamlet* (as Hazlitt said of his creator) is just like any other man, except that he is every other man. In him, *sh.*, by extreme individualism, reaches the universal. See how Joethe and Coleridge (why *sh.* I venture into their company) and poor Hazlitt all betray themselves as soon as they describe him.

Figure 3

– to which he adds ‘what may be called the orthodox tradition which attributes the delay to the weakness of Hamlet’. He continues:

My own view wd. be orthodox with some modifications. Hamlet is the tragedy of weakness. But group I are right in attributing the weakness to Hamlet’s three intolerable experiences rather than to an original character – that is, a character before the play began, of which we can know nothing. The weakness springs from disgust, from the haunting, from apparently despised love, and from fear of death [with references to the soliloquies ‘To be or not to be’ and ‘How all occasions’, and the exchange with Horatio culminating in ‘What is’t to leave betimes?’.] But this weakness is finally overcome. H’s mind is made up when he is summoned to the duel: not that he foresaw what would there occur, but that he was now ready to take the next opportunity [a reference to that same exchange with Horatio]. And finally, the weakness is not to be regarded as anything abnormal, nor is all the delay to be laid to its charge – the journey to England being compulsory. The inner history of any great action performed by a man of the reflective (as opposed to the heroic) type, wd be found to contain all these turnings and windings: and the soliloquies ‘Oh what a rogue’ and ‘How all occasions’ owe their endless appeal to the fact that we have all said them already – to ourselves. Hamlet (as Hazlitt said of his creator) ‘is just like any other man, except that he is every other man’. In him, Sh., by extreme individualising, reaches the universal. See how Goethe and Coleridge (why shd. I venture into their company!) and poor Hazlitt all betray themselves as soon as they describe him.

The passage is interesting, not only as setting out Lewis’s own views, but because it formed the basis for the first part of his British Academy lecture on the question of ‘the prince or the poem’.

The lecture opens with a reassurance that he is ‘not going to advance a new interpretation of the character of Hamlet. Where great critics have failed I could not hope to succeed; it is rather my ambition ... to understand their failure’. He then sets out a division of their views into ‘three main schools or tendencies’. The first of these corresponds to Group II of his Arden survey: that ‘the actions of Hamlet have not been given adequate motives and that the play is so far bad’. He then gives brief quotations from the critics he had assembled in the front of his copy of the play, but he adds a new one for particular attack: T S Eliot, who in an essay of 1919 had branded the play ‘most certainly an artistic failure’.⁶ The next group corresponds to

6 Reprinted in T S Eliot, *Selected Essays* (London: Faber and Faber, third enlarged edition 1951), pp 141-6 (p 143). This is the essay in which Eliot invents the term ‘objective correlative’ to explain his conviction that the play does not provide ‘a situation, a chain of events’ sufficient to provide a formula adequate to Hamlet’s emotions (as if the discovery of his father’s murder, the appearance of the ghost, his mother’s rapid remarriage, and the suicide of the girlfriend he had psychologically abused were insufficient).

his earlier Group IV, that Hamlet needs more than the word of a ghost to justify his killing of the king, and that he proceeds as quickly as he can. The third group in the lecture is in effect an amalgamation of the original Groups I and III, grief and madness, where the delay is genuine procrastination but brought about by the prince's psychological state, though the degree of actual insanity is disputed. Eliot ascribes what he sees as the play's failure in part to Shakespeare's reworking of earlier intractable material, but he dwells at some length too on his conviction that Hamlet's disgust with his mother is excessive, and must be a symptom of some horrible event that had affected Shakespeare's own psychology. Lewis ignores the question of Shakespeare's psychology (I would guess he thought it beneath serious notice), but he spells out the problems of all those other positions by the analogy of disagreements over a picture, where the critics cannot even agree on its subject, let alone its quality; but, he notes, a picture cannot answer back – 'but Hamlet does', offering his own views on his circumstances and state of mind. The discussion would seem to threaten a conclusion endorsing the accusations of artistic failure; but, Lewis insists, if you read or see the play, you are left saying that if this is failure, then failure is better than success. We want more of these "bad" plays. He quotes the extract from Shaftesbury that he had copied into his Arden edition, that this play above all others seems 'most to have affected English hearts and has perhaps been oftenest acted' (and note that choice of 'hearts': a direct appeal to the emotions such as modern scholarly standards exclude, so Shaftesbury can do Lewis's work for him).

Lewis's solution is one that he notes was already finding favour with the latest generation of critics in the 1930s, and which is itself close to Aristotle's insistence that a tragedy is an imitation not of men but of action and life. He rejects the whole movement of character-based criticism, which had been dominant in particular since it was given its supreme and most influential formulation by A C Bradley in 1904. Instead, he demands attention to *Hamlet* as a play and to the compulsive force that it carries, in both the quality of its language and the way it seizes the mind at a level distinct from cold rationality. The second part of the lecture thus shifts its attention from 'the prince' of the title to 'the poem': 'the first thing to do is to surrender one's self to the poetry and the imagination.' If the 'poetry' focuses on the language of the play, however, the strongest appeal to the 'imagination' is carried by the story. This is why the ghost matters so much in *Hamlet*, or the witches in *Macbeth*, or the casket scene in *The Merchant of Venice*; and to turn the discussion away from those into the effect on, or revelation of, character, is a 'disenchantment' that banishes the primary pleasure of the plays. The *Merchant* is close to folktale with its beautiful and rich princess and 'a wicked ogre of a Jew' – and although we now recoil from such phraseology, the presence of an ogre figure is central to such a folktale reading. He notes too that unlike the ghosts in the plays of other contemporary dramatists 'who do their ghosts very vilely', this one is fearfully ambiguous: whether it is 'a spirit of health or goblin damn'd' is a crucial question. The real subject of the play, furthermore, is death:

not just because many of the characters die, as happens in all the tragedies, but because this is the only play which thinks not just about dying but about *being dead* (Lewis's italics). The play recurs to that constantly, in the speeches of the ghost, in the speculation in 'To be or not to be' as to how far death might be like sleep (complete with nightmares), in the scene where the gravediggers are tossing up bones of the grave's former occupants. The play finally 'describes a certain spiritual region through which ... anyone in his circumstances might be expected to pass', but what matters is not Hamlet as a unique individual but Hamlet as representative of mankind, 'creatures shaped in sin and conceived in iniquity': a formulation that reflects not so much Lewis's views of Christianity but his knowledge of those of the Elizabethans (Shakespeare and Hamlet unavoidably included). The unabated fascination with the play over the centuries demonstrates that 'we have here something of inestimable importance... evidence that the real and lasting mystery of our human situation has been greatly depicted'.

The lecture shows very clearly how far Lewis's thinking had advanced beyond the bare extracts on Hamlet's character that he assembled at the front of his Arden copy. Although the initial list of critics could, in theory, have been compiled in preparation for the 1942 lecture, the lack of any reference there to critics writing after 1922 (including Dover Wilson himself, who has plenty to say about Hamlet's psychology) suggests that the full import of his rejection of the 'character' school was developed at a later stage. His marginal notes still very occasionally appeal to just that kind of character appraisal: it happens for instance when he discusses 'To be or not to be', though there, as in the lecture, he also moves towards Hamlet's fear of death as the controlling emotion. That same tentative movement towards the tenor of the lecture also happens in the 'Equidem' summary of the views on Hamlet's character, where the fear of death and the downplaying of individual character, ideas developed in much more detail in the lecture, are already being tentatively delineated. If the tutorial of 1935 indicates a likely date for the notes, the lecture adds other critics from the 1930s who do not figure in his Arden comments and presumably represent later reading: G. Wilson Knight, cited as representative of the new historical school of criticism, and with whom he notes disagreement; or Caroline Spurgeon, named as a key influence, whose still-classic study of Shakespeare's imagery would have lent itself well to inclusion in his textual annotations if he had known it when he was compiling them. He also cites the continuing inspiration provided by Owen Barfield, whose discussions with Lewis carried forward over many years. My supposition would be that when he was asked by the British Academy to give its Shakespeare lecture, he turned to material that he had already assembled in his edition of the play and worked it up, backed by some critical updating and more extensive thinking, for presentation and publication.

What is required in reading, Lewis insists, is the exercise of the 'concrete imagination', the things that a child will be most likely to pick up from a story and

that the adults will overlook; and 'only those adults who have retained, with whatever additions and enrichments, their first childish response to poetry unimpaired, can be said to have grown up at all'. The imaginative power of the ghost in *Hamlet*, the witches in *Macbeth*, thus take their place in a process that ten years later was to emerge in the image that was the first inspiration for Narnia, of a faun with an umbrella walking through a snowy wood. Lewis never edited any text himself, though the range and detail of his notes to his Arden *Hamlet* demonstrate his competence had he ever chosen to do so. His frequent preference for the undecided or undecidable would not, however, have lent themselves well to editorial decision-making. His notes go beyond the scholarly impartiality of the editor to record his questions more than his answers, and also some idea of the social contexts – a tutorial, discussions with friends – in which he developed his thoughts. And there is one other, still more personal, reminder of Lewis himself. On page 26 of his copy, in the middle of the revelation to Hamlet of the ghost's appearance, there is a scorch hole that has burned its way back through to page 24, presumably caused by smouldering tobacco falling from his pipe as he read and pondered on the nature of the ghost (Fig 4). That may not tell us much about Hamlet, but it is wonderfully revealing of Lewis.

EHC

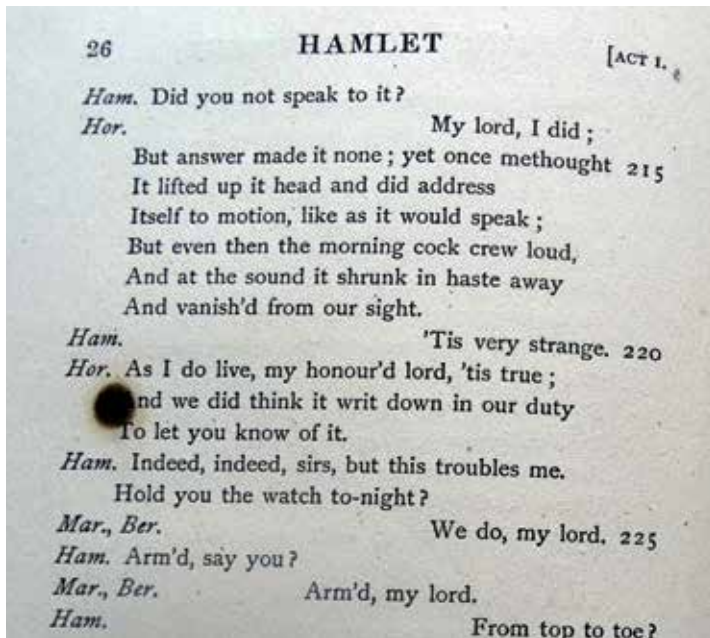
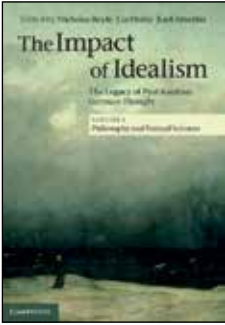


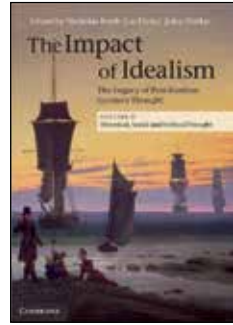
Figure 4

BOOKS REVIEWS

NICHOLAS BOYLE & LIZ DISLEY (eds), *The Impact of Idealism. The Legacy of Post-Kantian German Thought*. 4-Volume Set (Cambridge University Press 2013, 1690 pp)



These beautifully produced volumes, each adorned with a different Caspar David Friedrich painting on its dust cover, are a great tribute to the general editors and to CUP. They result from a project of an International Research Network and contain chapters contributed by some fifty scholars after meeting in four workshop groups. The project culminated in a plenary conference held at Magdalene in 2012.



Volume I deals with German Idealism's impact on philosophy and the natural sciences, Volume II on historical, social and political thought, Volume III on aesthetics and literature, and Volume IV on religion. But the whole project is prefaced by two general



introductions – by Nicholas Boyle on the 18th and 19th centuries and by Liz Disley on the 20th and 21st centuries. Boyle's piece is a magisterial survey of the legacy of post-Kantian thought, in both its positive and negative aspects. Disley's is more descriptive than critical, though there is surely much to deplore in some of what she describes.

One, perhaps marginal, criticism of Boyle's piece concerns its downplaying of the importance of the eighteenth-century British Enlightenment on German (and on French) thought. This was brought out powerfully by Roy Porter in his book, *Enlightenment*, and is relevant to the question of later British philosophy's resistance to and rejection of idealism, whether in Moore and Russell's work or in that of the logical positivists.

Boyle insists that the topic of these four volumes is the impact of post-Kantian German idealism, not idealism in the wider sense defined by Timothy Sprigge in the *Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, viz that 'mind is the most

basic reality and that the physical world exists only as an appearance to or expression of mind'. But Sprigge's definition would surely include Fichte, Hegel and Schelling among the post-Kantians, and, ironically, is not far from how that doyen of modern German idealism, Dieter Henric, defines idealism in his brief foreword to these volumes. Moreover, the wider definition is also exemplified, among others, by the Scottish idealists discussed by David Fergusson in his very interesting piece in Volume I.

The fact is that post-Kantian German idealism divides sharply into metaphysical and anti-metaphysical strands. The latter stem from Kant's so-called 'Copernican Revolution' and 'transcendental idealism' for which objective metaphysics is simply ruled out. This strand has a very positive legacy as shown in a number of contributions to Volume II such as Onora O'Neill's 'From transcendental idealism to political realism', in Roger Scruton's marvellous piece on 'German Idealism and the philosophy of music' in Volume III, and in Boyle's other contribution on 'Hermeneutics from Kant to Gadamer' in Volume IV. Scruton's powerful defence of human subjectivity at the heart of morality, religion, love and art leaves materialism without a leg to stand on. Materialism is shown to be quite unable to explain how a sequence of notes can be experienced as a melody.

This strand has a pervasive negative legacy too, as Boyle and Disley show in their general introductions with respect to the history of modern atheism, from Nietzsche, Marx and Freud through to logical positivism and post-structuralism. Even in religion it has led to the bizarre views of anti-realists such as Don Cupitt.

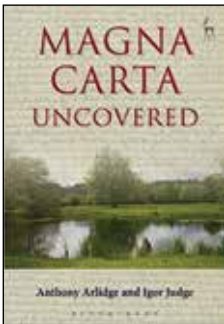
But it is the other strand of post-Kantian German idealism – the metaphysical strand – that has had the larger impact on religious thought, as we see from many of the contributions in Volume IV. This was true of the immediate post-Kantians, Fichte, Hegel and Schelling and of the Scottish idealists already mentioned. The influence of Hegel on Wolfhart Pannenberg and that of Schelling on Paul Tillich have been well-worn topics in twentieth-century theology, but many other important figures and topics are considered in this volume with reference to the legacy of Absolute Idealism. The volume ends with a very difficult but searching contribution by the Master: 'Dialectic and analogy: a theological legacy'. Williams begins by discussing Karl Barth's polemic against the influence of Hegel, largely over the latter's univocal use of the term 'spirit' in speaking of the human and the Absolute. It was this that fueled Barth's extreme hostility to talk of an analogy of being (*analogia entis*) in Roman Catholic theology. But the later Barth, so Williams claims, began to see in the even more difficult work of the German/Polish Jesuit philosopher, Erich Przywara, the possibility of analogical talk of God that is neither univocal nor equivocal. There is much to ponder and discuss here.

While browsing through these splendid volumes I found myself thinking again and again of my former teacher and colleague, Professor Donald MacKinnon, whose name appears here but once in a bracketed list of names towards the end

of David Fergusson's piece on the Scottish idealists. MacKinnon was one of the most profound philosophers of religion of the twentieth century. Throughout his career, he wrestled with the figure of Kant and with the contribution of the knowing mind to what we know; but if there was a persistent metaphysical stance in MacKinnon's thinking it was a dogged realism in both philosophy and theology. In philosophy, this can be seen in two essays on the conflict between realism and idealism, the first being his 1976 presidential address to the Aristotelian Society, the second based on his contribution, in the following year, to Enrico Castelli's Rome Colloquium on philosophy of religion. (The two essays can be found in MacKinnon's *Explorations in Theology* 5) In theology, what worried MacKinnon most were the deterministic implications of the Idealists' holistic view of history. But he would have delighted in these four volumes.

Brian Hebblethwaite (1961)

ANTHONY ARLIDGE & IGOR JUDGE, *Magna Carta Uncovered* (Hart Publishing, 2014, xv + 222 pp)



At a council held in the New Temple in January 1215, the discontented barons sought to lay their grievances before King John. Failure of negotiations was followed by rebellion, and in June 1215 the making of what came to be known as Magna Carta. When John met the barons at Runnymede the Templars' dissolution lay almost a century in the future, but by the 1340s common lawyers were settling in the Temple, forming there two of the four inns of court which by Tudor times comprised the colleges of the 'third university of England', each headed by a treasurer. It is fitting that this book is co-written by two former treasurers of the Middle

Temple, one of whom, Lord Judge, sometime president of the Selden Society, was until 2013 Magdalene's most senior English judge since Sir Orlando Bridgman's dismissal as lord keeper of the great seal in 1672, precipitated in part at least by Bridgman's opposition to government policy, including his refusal to seal a commission for martial law on the ground that it contravened the Petition of Right. Bridgman is absent from this volume, but his stance would no doubt win its authors' approval.

Magna Carta's beginnings in 1215 were inauspicious. As Sir John Baker has put it,

only a few weeks after it was agreed the charter was repudiated by King John, with the blessing of Pope Innocent III. The beleaguered king had an arguable

case for treating it as void for duress, and for the avoidance of doubt he procured a bull from the pope forbidding him ... from keeping his solemn promises. The charter was a dead letter, and it failed even as a means of securing a peace.

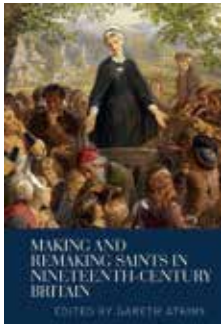
What mattered was not so much the charter of 1215, but the modified versions introduced in the time of John's son, Henry III. Within a century of Henry III's death in 1272 much of the detail of the revived charter was obsolete, the meaning of significant parts of it obscure. But a second life awaited in its 'reinvention' by common lawyers in the decades before 1616 as a fundamental charter of liberties, enshrining due process of law, a story which this book follows through to the Petition of Right 1628, the Bill of Rights 1689, and the framing of the constitution of the United States.

The book is in effect in two parts. The first fourteen chapters provide a detailed account of the genesis and provisions of the charter of 1215, the following eleven consider in outline the charter's later history and influence from the first re-issue in 1216 to the making of the United States constitution, while the epilogue touches lightly on selected themes thereafter. A timeline of events is provided at the start, with a note on sources, short biographies of the rebel barons, and translations of key texts in the appendices. The authors modestly observe that they are 'not scholars or historians', but – while early entrants in the field of Magna Carta anniversary publications and thus unable to take account of some significant recent work (notably Sir John Baker's *The Reinvention of Magna Carta 1216–1616* (2017)) – they have made wide use of the work of others to produce a valuable and stimulating account for the general reader and, indeed, the scholarly non-specialist.

There are points of detail over which the specialist might quibble. It may not be entirely safe, for example, to suppose that William I was the 'owner' of the kingdom (p 89), that in the early days of the common law 'seisin [of land] meant possession' (p 55), or that the book called *Bracton* was written in about 1250 (p 35). But the story is well told, with occasional amusing detail or pertinent modern comparison, and the correction of many common misconceptions, not least a welcome reminder of the influence upon some of Magna Carta's provisions of continental European precedents.

In 2012 a member of the Occupy movement, representing himself in the Court of Appeal, attempted an argument that Mr Justice Lindblom's order that the protest camp outside St Paul's Cathedral be closed did not apply to him as a 'Magna Carta heir', a concept, as the Master of the Rolls observed, 'unknown to the law'. But as this book so clearly shows, the legacy of Magna Carta to the common-law world and beyond has been of inestimable value, '[f]or in brief', as Maitland said, 'it means this, that the king is and shall be below the law'.

GARETH ATKINS (ed), *Making and Remaking Saints in Nineteenth-Century Britain* (Manchester University Press 2016, xi + 283 pp)



This lively collection of essays originated in a British Academy-funded symposium held in Magdalene in 2012, and is a testimony to both the potency and the elasticity of the concept of sainthood in 19th-century England. Sanctity had always been a problematic category for the churches of the reformation, who insisted on the new testament application of the word 'saint' to every baptized believer, while rejecting any notion that sanctity was the prerogative of spiritual athletes who had scooped the laurels that eluded more mediocre religious also-rans.

But even ardent Protestants and liberal unbelievers might have a place for heroes and role-models, and so the making of saints proliferated in the most unlikely quarters, except, perhaps surprisingly, in the Vatican. Though none of the contributors comment on the fact, 19th-century popes were notably sparing with canonizations: only twenty-five saints were formally canonized in the whole course of the nineteenth century, almost half of them by Leo XIII in its final quarter.

The new Catholic saints were overwhelmingly male, clerical and Italian: that bias of course reflected the priorities of Ultramontane Roman Catholicism. The saints explored in this volume are a good deal more varied, in era, gender and state of life. They range from biblical figures like St Paul and the Virgin Mary, to Puritan heroes like Richard Baxter, Catholic nuns like Thérèse of Lisieux, social reformers like Elizabeth Fry and William Wilberforce, and collective groups as the Roman Catholic martyrs of the Reformation or the Scottish Covenanters. But almost invariably these icons of past holiness reflected the current priorities of those who promoted their causes. In the 1890s John Fisher, Thomas More and other Catholic martyrs of the reformation era were triumphantly, and, in staunchly Protestant Cambridge, provocatively depicted in the newly-built Cambridge Church of the English Martyrs just two years after their beatification. More eirenicly, that flagship institution of liberal nonconformity, Mansfield College Oxford, filled the glass of its chapel (now alas desanctified into a dining hall) with a pantheon of 'saints' designed to represent a broader humanism, from Isaiah and Plato via Dante, Hus and Francis of Assisi, to Elizabeth Fry and David Livingstone.

Saints could be improbably pressed into the service of apparently alien causes. Irish and Scots Presbyterians annexed St Patrick as the founder of a native, non-Roman, non-episcopal evangelical Christianity. In a move which would have enraged Hilary Mantel, Thomas More was represented by Robert

Southey as a liberal-minded social conservative who had renounced all trace of religious rancour and hob-nobbed now in heaven with Martin Luther and William Tyndale. These are famous names, but an intriguing essay by Martha Vandrei deals with Anglican attempts to annex the memory of the obscure Claudia Rufina, the supposedly British wife of the Roman Senator Pudens in whose home St Peter was believed to have preached and celebrated the Mass. Pudens and his four children were venerated as saints, and in the Counter-Reformation they served as icons of the continuity between Papal Rome and the church of the catacombs: they appear kneeling before St Peter in the confirmation scene from Poussin's magnificent set of paintings of the Seven Sacraments, now in the Scottish National Gallery in Edinburgh. But for Anglican scholars and propagandists from Thomas Burgess to J A Church, Claudia Rufina was proof of a direct link between native British Christianity and the Apostolic generation, pre-dating and trumping the papal 'Italian Mission' led by Augustine and his Roman monks.

In a splendidly varied and scholarly collection it seems invidious to single out contributors for special commendation, though many readers are likely to enjoy Nicholas Vincent's elegant and witty exploration of the Victorian reputation of Thomas Becket, the editor's examination of Protestant attempts to give the arch-Jesuit Ignatius Loyola his proper due, and, for Cambridge readers, Lucy Underwood's discussion of the beatification of the English Catholic martyrs, which provides a fascinating context for one of city's major Victorian landmarks. If wooden spoons are to be awarded, mine goes to Carol Herringer's essay on Victorian devotion to the Virgin Mary. This opens with a discussion of the Marian imagery in London's Brompton Oratory, and immediately comments that 'to many Catholics [the church and statues] signified a return to practices that had flourished in medieval England'. Applied to the Brompton Oratory and its congregation, this is a very misleading claim: the Oratorians' point of reference was contemporary Italy, not medieval England. It becomes clear that here as in the rest of the essay Herringer consistently conflates Roman Catholics and High-Church Anglicans as 'Catholics', a defiance of common usage which, whatever the ecclesial niceties, consistently muddies her argument: no traveller who asks direction to 'the nearest Catholic church' is likely to be directed to Church of England premises.

On a happier note, this reviewer may be permitted to express his pleasure at discovering from one of the essays that 'Duffyesque' appears to have become an adjective.

E D

SIMON GOLDHILL, *A Very Queer Family Indeed: Sex, Religion, and the Bensons in Victorian Britain* (University of Chicago Press 2016, 344 pp)

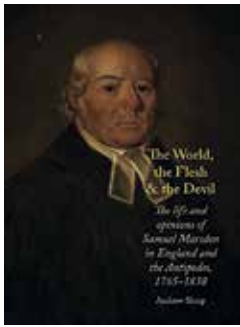


Simon Goldhill's zesty new book could have been entitled 'the family that wrote itself'. Dominated even after his death by their formidable paterfamilias Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bensons were intensely and often amusingly self-analytical. They wrote and rewrote biographies of one another. They bitched about each other in vast diaries, few more monumental than that of A C Benson, onetime Master of this College, whose four million or so words are unpublished. And they stuffed their published writings – which were copious – with the sort of suggestive signposts with

which Freud would have had a field-day. For instance: the eponymous hero of A C Benson's first novel is, like its author, called Arthur, and writes on a piece of paper the words 'I hate papa' before burying it in the garden. As Goldhill makes clear, the Bensons had much to write about. Edward and his wife Minnie became engaged when he was 23 and she only 12, and after her husband's death she shared a bed with Lucy Tait, daughter of his predecessor at Lambeth Palace. Of the children who survived to adulthood, Maggie was a brilliant Egyptologist hospitalized for insanity, Arthur a schoolmaster-don prone to crushing depression, Fred a social butterfly who wrote flippant novels, and Hugh a Roman Catholic convert-priest. None of them married. The Bensons, Goldhill argues, were both embodiments of 'establishment' and transgressors of its values. This most atypical of families, he suggests, was at the same time characteristic of an age in which behaviour and belief were running ahead of inherited discourses. They are, then, not just curiosities but emblems of the struggle to make sense of religion, sex, their upbringings and themselves at a time when disorientating change was beginning to undermine 'Victorian' certainties. That they lacked the frameworks to remedy their agonies makes Goldhill's sympathetic account all the more playful and poignant.

GA

ANDREW SHARP, *The World, the Flesh and the Devil: the Life and Opinions of Samuel Marsden in England and the Antipodes, 1765–1838* (Auckland University Press 2016, 968 pp)



History has not always been kind to Samuel Marsden. While the memorial in the College Chapel follows missionary hagiography in calling him the ‘Apostle to New Zealand’, in Australia Marsden is often remembered as ‘the flogging parson’, a clergyman-magistrate whose vindictiveness stood out even in a convict hellhole. One of a clutch of pioneer missionaries from Magdalene despatched to India, Australasia and the South Seas in the late eighteenth century to spread the Christian gospel, Marsden was cut from tough Yorkshire cloth. ‘Iron is useful,’ his sponsor William Wilberforce observed of such men, ‘though it does not sparkle like the diamond.’ Indeed, Marsden was plain-mannered and quick to take offence, faults accentuated in the goldfish bowl of a colony whose population was a mere 3,000 when he arrived as chaplain in 1793. He also did unforgivably well for himself as a farmer, being envied in New South Wales and admired in England for the merino wool he sent home. Why, then, was he ever regarded as a hero? Anyone who reads Andrew Sharp’s heavyweight biography from cover to cover will need stamina, but they will also be struck by his subject’s staying power. While Marsden’s predecessor and fellow Magdalene man Richard Johnson came home from Botany Bay ‘a mere skeleton’ after thirteen years, the lumpish figure who glares from this book’s dust jacket ministered there for forty-five years, bearing physical hardship, speaking truth to power and risking his life in seeking to bring salvation to the Maori, whom he admired. Although Sharp’s is not the first attempt to rescue Marsden from the condescension of posterity, unlike A T Yarwood’s 1977 biography it seeks not to exonerate but to explain. For the most part this is a strength. Readers may decide to skip over exhaustive descriptions of Marsden’s tussles with convicts, colonial authority figures and backsliding missionary subordinates. But whether or not they share Marsden’s piety they will find compelling Sharp’s vivid evocation of his beliefs and of the evangelical networks that propelled him from a West Riding blacksmith’s forge (where he reportedly chalked Latin declensions with his free hand) via Hull Grammar School and Magdalene to overseas service. There is one clanger: the ex-slaver John Newton’s classic hymn is ‘Amazing Grace’, not ‘Abide with me’.

GA



The flowers from Sir Derek Oulton's funeral (Photo: Mary Fawcett)