King’s College, Cambridge
Annual Report 2018
Annual Report 2018

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The University has been the subject of press attention in relation to the relatively narrow diversity of its students. While we at King’s are determined to attract applications from young people with non-traditional backgrounds, we intend to do more to encourage such students to apply, and to provide not just extra support for them at the start of their time here but additional preparation for them in advance of their arrival. Our own initiatives will be undertaken in concert with the University’s own plans for improving access.

I am very pleased to report, after a number of years of anticipation, that the Register is finished and is now on sale. It is a very valuable resource and we are enormously grateful to the editors for persevering in the face of initial difficulties in organising the data. It was completed before the new GDPR regulations came into force: producing another volume in the future will be next to impossible because of the difficulties surrounding data retention under the new rules.

The proposals, mooted last year, to cease the publication of class lists have not been accepted. However, larger numbers of students are exercising their right to opt out, which means that the full lists are available only privately to Colleges. Thus the Baxter Tables have not appeared this year, but the information we have allows us to calculate that had they appeared, King’s would have been in fifth place, a highly creditable outcome and a tribute to our hard-working supervisors and Directors of Studies.

There are two momentous events ahead of us. The first is the retirement in September 2019 of Stephen Cleobury, who has been Director of Music since 1982. He has conducted the Choir with energy and determination and has not only maintained its world-wide reputation through all these years but overseen important initiatives such as the College’s concert series and the commissioning of new music. We are immensely grateful to him for his contribution. Stephen will direct his last Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols this Christmas Eve; this will also mark the centenary of the service, first sung in 1918. Stephen will be succeeded by Daniel Hyde, a former King’s Organ Scholar, presently Director of Music at St Thomas’ Church, New York.
2018 will also see the launch of the College’s major fundraising campaign. There will be a series of inaugural events in the College on 1 December, with the aim of reaching the £100M target for needs we have identified in the areas of student support, research support and buildings. Thanks to some generous recent donations we have reached half this total since the start of the campaign in 2012.

Universities, and the country at large, face a number of uncertainties over the next year. But I am cautiously optimistic that King’s is in good shape to ride out any storms that may arise.

**Michael Proctor**

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**The Fellowship**

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**New Life Fellows**

Professor Anne Davis

**Fellows moving on**

The following left their Fellowships in the last year:

Stephen Fried
Juan Garaycoachea
Rachel Hoffman
Simone Teufel
Paul Sagar

**New Fellows**

**CAROLINE GOODSON (Fellow, History)**

Caroline Goodson grew up in Texas, USA. She studied Fine Arts at Rhode Island School of Design, then completed a PhD in Archaeology and Architectural History at Columbia University, New York City (2004). From 2005–17 she was a member of the Department of History, Classics and Archaeology at Birkbeck College, University of London. In 2017 she joined the Faculty of History at Cambridge as University Senior Lecturer in Early Medieval History.

Her research and teaching considers the formation of early medieval societies in the post-Roman world, especially Italy and North Africa. Her published work concentrates on the nature and experience of power in these places, examining how different groups positioned themselves as successors of Rome’s past glories or innovators in a developing world. Her work deliberately moves between the disciplines of history and archaeology, considering not only medieval documents and historical texts but also excavation and standing-buildings archaeology, archaeological
archives and material culture. During 2017–18 she holds a Leverhulme Research Fellowship to work on her current book project examining urban gardening in early medieval Italy. This research attests to the political, economic and social values of food cultivation, reconfiguring urban landscapes in the period c600–1100.

She is author of *The Rome of Pope Paschal I (817–24)* (2010), and co-author and -editor of *Graphic Signs of Identity, Faith, and Power in Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages*. *Excavations 2006–10* (2016); *Cities, Texts and Social Networks, 400–1500: Experiences and Perceptions of Medieval Urban Space* (2010); and *Walls and Memory: The Abbey of San Sebastiano, Alatri (Lazio) from Late Roman Monastery to Renaissance Villa and Beyond* (2005).

She is the recipient of a Rome Prize from the American Academy, Rome (2002–3) and is a member of the Royal Historical Society (2010) and the Società degli Archeologi Medievisti Italiani (2010).

**Mark Johnson (Professorial Fellow, Psychological & Behavioural Sciences)**

Mark Johnson was born in London of Anglo-Polish descent, but then raised in Scotland. After obtaining a degree in Biological Sciences and Psychology at the University of Edinburgh, he was a PhD student at King’s College from 1982 to 1985, supervised by Gabriel Horn and Pat Bateson. From 1985 to 1998 he worked as a research scientist for the Medical Research Council in London, interrupted by a period of four years during which he was Associate Professor of Psychology at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, USA. In 1998 he moved with MRC funding to take up the chair of Psychology at Birkbeck College, University of London, and established the Centre for Brain & Cognitive Development. After nearly 20 years in this role he recently became Professor of Experimental Psychology, and Head of Department, at Cambridge.

His research is focused on the development of the human brain, and its association with the increasing social, motor, cognitive and language skills observed during childhood. In addition to typical development, his lab studies babies at-risk for autism, ADHD and related conditions, in order to understand the early precursors of these conditions. He is an elected fellow of several academic societies including the British Academy (FBA) and has been awarded a number of national and international prizes.

**Richard Bourke (Professorial Fellow, History of Political Thought)**

Richard Bourke grew up in the Republic of Ireland, and studied for his first degree in English and Philosophy at University College Dublin, graduating with a BA in 1986. After a year at St Catherine’s College, Oxford, Richard moved in 1987 to King’s, where he took his PhD in 1990. He then spent three years as a temporary lecturer in Dublin before taking up a position at Queen Mary, University of London in 1993. He took a second BA in Classics at Birkbeck College in 2001. Richard has held a number of fellowships in Europe and the US, and his work has garnered a number of awards and prizes, including the István Hont Memorial Book Prize in Intellectual History in 2016.

Richard’s research has for the most part been on the history of political thought, with a focus on Enlightenment political ideas, but he has also written on ancient and modern intellectual history, and on literary history. In addition, he has published on Irish history, ranging from the history of the modern Troubles to the history of historiography. Much of his writing has focused on the themes of empire and democracy in political thought. His major publications include *Peace in Ireland: The War of Ideas* (2003) and *Empire and Revolution: The Political Life of Edmund Burke* (2015). He is currently working on ideas of progress in the philosophy of history, and on the history of democracy.

**Joanna Kusiak (JRF, Geography)**

Joanna Kusiak is an urban scholar focusing on land, property and the role that legal technicalities play in shaping our cities. She received her PhD in Sociology from the Darmstadt University of Technology. Following the interdisciplinary demands of her research, she has worked as a visiting scholar at a range of departments including the Department of Geography,
He teaches the modern British history papers at Cambridge and on the history of political thought from 1890–present.

Freddy was an undergraduate at King’s College, London and did his graduate studies at Cambridge and Princeton, where he was a Jane Eliza Procter Fellow in 2016–17.

Zoe Adams (JRF, Law)
Zoe is conducting research into labour market inequality. This research lies in the field of labour law, legal theory, law and economics, and legal methodology, with a particular focus on social ontology and wage regulation. Her research explores the ontology of legal concepts and their relationship with capitalist social relations.

Zoe’s PhD thesis, ‘A Social Ontology of the Wage’, explored the problems of low pay and unclear employment status through the lens of the ‘wage’. Her current and future research builds on the PhD, exploring more specifically the problem of labour market inequality and its relationship with the legal concept of ‘work’.

Before commencing her PhD Zoe completed her LLM at the EUI in Florence after having graduated with a first-class BA degree in Law from the University of Cambridge in 2013. Her LLM thesis explored conceptions of social justice in the policy documents of the European Commission from the Treaty of Rome to the present day.

Between 2013 and 2017 Zoe worked as a researcher for the Centre for Business Research, working alongside Professor Simon Deakin on a number of projects relating to labour law, corporate governance, law and economics, legal methodology and EU law. In 2017 she was appointed an affiliated researcher with the CBR and continues to contribute to its work.

In 2018 Zoe was appointed an Affiliated Lecturer in Law at the University of Cambridge, lecturing in labour law and law and economics. In 2018–19 she will be lecturing advanced labour law. She also supervises labour law and tort law.
Cicely Marshall (JRF, Natural Sciences)
Cicely Marshall completed her DPhil in Plant Sciences at the University of Oxford in 2017. She holds a BA in Biological Sciences from Oxford, and an MA in Environmental Studies from Brown University (USA). She will take up her King’s JRF at the Cambridge Conservation Initiative.

Cicely is a botanist with a particular interest in the flora of tropical Africa. Her work has documented continental-scale and local-scale patterns in the distribution of plant species. She seeks to provide information that is important for the management of landscapes, with a view to improving conservation outcomes. Such information includes establishing the global range of the plant species of tropical Africa, local uses of those plant species and the characterisation and distribution of distinct vegetation types.

Her work in Cambridge will build on her earlier work describing plant biodiversity hotspots in tropical Africa, by investigating the evolutionary origins of these hotspots.

John Perry (Fellow, Medical Sciences)
John is a human geneticist and programme leader at the MRC Epidemiology Unit. His academic life began with a BSc in Computer Science, MSc in Computational Biology and PhD in Human Genetics. Before joining Cambridge he held a Wellcome Trust Fellowship with appointments at the Universities of Oxford and Exeter, King’s College London and the University of Michigan.

Susceptibility to disease is determined by a complex mix of genes and the environment (‘nature vs nurture’). John’s research uses population studies to identify the individual genetic risk factors and biological mechanisms underlying Type 2 diabetes, cancer and reproductive health in women. Identifying biological determinants for these traits helps identify individuals at high risk in the population, inform intervention strategies and prioritise novel targets for drug development.

John has published over 100 peer-reviewed articles and his work has been collectively cited over 36,000 times.

John Filling (Fellow, Philosophy)
John Filling has been Lecturer in the Faculty of Philosophy at Cambridge since 2015, and a Bye-Fellow at King’s since 2016. He is delighted to become a Fellow. Ever eager to hit the ground running, he will serve as Director of Studies in Philosophy, Director of Studies in History and Politics, and Assistant Tutor.

Prior to coming to Cambridge John taught in the Department of Political Science at UCL, where he was programme director of the MA in Legal and Political Theory. Before that, he spent many years in Oxford: he was the Andrew Fraser Junior Research Fellow in Political Philosophy at St John's College, Lecturer in Political Philosophy at Brasenose College, and took his BA, MPhil and DPhil degrees at Corpus Christi College. Despite this extended period of time spent in the south east of England, John has – alas or otherwise – retained his Glaswegian accent.

John works on political philosophy and post-Kantian philosophy. He is currently writing two books: one about what the study of Hegel and Marx can tell us about modern forms of freedom, the other about what the study of social structures can tell us about modern forms of domination.

Sebastian Eves-van den Akker (JRF, Natural Sciences)
Sebastian Eves-van den Akker received his BSc in Biology (2007–2010) from the University of Leeds, and his PhD in Plant Pathology (2010–2014) from the University of Leeds and the James Hutton Institute.

In late 2014 he was awarded an Anniversary Future Leaders Fellowship from the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) to pursue independent research at the University of Dundee and the John Innes Centre (2015–2018). In 2018 he was awarded a BBSRC David Phillips Fellowship and appointed Head of Group in the Department of Plant Sciences at the University of Cambridge.

Sebastian is a geneticist with an interest in inter-kingdom communication. He investigates the genes that control a dialogue between kingdoms of life:
the two-way molecular communication between plants and their parasites. The outcome of this communication dictates plant organ development, animal sex determination and ultimately human food security.

**Naomi McGovern (JRF, Medical Sciences)**

Naomi is a Sir Henry Dale Fellow in the Department of Pathology. Her research interests include human pregnancy and the role that the foetal immune system plays in both health and disease. In particular, she is interested in understanding the role played by placental immune cells in the transmission of viruses from mother to foetus, such as HIV and Zika.

Naomi comes from Ireland and received her BSc in Biochemistry at Trinity College, Dublin in 2006. Her interest in understanding human immune cell properties began during her PhD, at the Department of Medicine in Cambridge (2006–2010), where she studied the effects of hypoxia on immune cell biology.

Naomi carried out postdoctoral work at the Institute of Cellular Medicine, University of Newcastle (2010–2013) and Singapore Immunology Network (SIgN), Singapore (2013–2017). Her work involved identifying foetal immune cells and demonstrating that these play an active role in maintaining a healthy pregnancy.

In March 2017 Naomi returned to Cambridge to take up her Wellcome Trust/Royal Society Sir Henry Dale Fellowship.

**New Honorary Fellows**

**Michael Cook**

As a schoolboy Michael Cook developed an ambition to become a historian of the Middle East. While an undergraduate at King’s he pursued this objective by combining a Part I in History with a Part II in Oriental Studies. He then embarked on research on the economic history of the Ottoman Empire in the 15th and 16th centuries. Thereafter his interests shifted, first to the formation of the Islamic world and then to the macro-history of the Islamic concept of ‘commanding right and forbidding wrong’.

In addition to his research projects he has written a short introduction to the Koran and a brief world history. He is currently working on a one-volume history of the Islamic world covering the period from 600 to 1800.

**New Fellow Commoners**

**Adrian Suggett**

Adrian Suggett was fascinated by electronics from an early age and completed a wide variety of electronic projects unaided while still at school. Prior to coming up to King’s he worked for Marconi Research, first in radar and then robotics. During the Long Vacations he worked for the BBC doing TV transmitter maintenance. In 1989 he graduated from King’s with a First in electronic and information sciences.

After graduating Adrian joined Madge Networks Ltd, at that time a young company with around 30 employees. The company developed a complete suite of products to enable personal computers to be networked together, at a time when networking was very much the exception rather than the norm. By the time Adrian left, the company had grown to over 600 employees and had successfully gone public on the NASDAQ stock exchange.

Adrian subsequently founded three companies, first as an employee and later as an investor and technical consultant. The last of these was Acano Ltd, which developed highly reliable scalable video communication solutions for global enterprises. Acano was acquired by US-based tech giant Cisco Systems Inc. in 2016 for $700 million.

Adrian now works as a Business Angel and investor in a range of start-up and early-stage companies, all of which involve the development and application of new technologies. Business sectors include medical imaging, care provision for vulnerable people and the reduction of post-consumer waste.

Adrian and Tessa Suggett have a number of philanthropic interests, particularly in education and music.
Tessa Suggett

Tessa Suggett is from Cornwall. Following a Music and Linguistics degree at Leeds University she spent three postgraduate years at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama where she won many prizes and awards, graduating with distinction grades. Tessa was awarded first prize in The Association of English Singers and Speakers International Competition.

Repertoire includes Elgar, *The Kingdom*; Verdi, *Requiem*; Mozart, *Requiem*, C minor Mass and ‘Exultate Jubilate’; Rossini, *Petite messe solennelle* and *Stabat Mater*; Schubert, Masses; Beethoven, Mass in C; Handel, *Messiah*; Bach, *Magnificat*; and Jongen, Mass, at numerous cathedrals, the Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room, the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, Wigmore Hall, and Eton College. Overseas, she has appeared in concert halls and embassies in Italy, France, the US, the Canary Islands, Oman and Australia. She enjoys recital singing and recently recorded a CD of recital music.

Opera roles include the Countess in Mozart’s *Le Nozze di Figaro*, Katya Kabanova in workshop for Welsh National Opera and a tour of the US with *Carmen*. Tessa is a prolific wedding singer, and loves to perform cabaret. She is also a keen exponent of contemporary music and has commissioned and performed a number of new compositions, including works by Russell Pascoe and Quentin Thomas.

For over 25 years she has worked as a voice teacher with numerous pupils and is passionate about the therapeutic and liberating effects that singing can have. She often works with nervous novices – people who want to sing but have never been able to. Tessa thoroughly enjoys conducting her local community choir, The Sappers Singers, and a number of other choirs and groups.

Fellows

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Zoe Adams</td>
<td>Law</td>
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<td>Dr Ronojoy Adhikari</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
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<td>Dr Tess Adkins</td>
<td>Geography</td>
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<td>Dr Sebastian Ahnert</td>
<td>Natural Sciences</td>
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<td>Dr Mark Ainslie</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
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<td>Dr David Al-Attar</td>
<td>Geophysics</td>
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<td>Dr Anna Alexandrova</td>
<td>Philosophy</td>
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<td>Professor John Arnold</td>
<td>History</td>
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<td>Dr Nick Atkins</td>
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<td>Professor Gareth Austin</td>
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<td>Professor William Baker</td>
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<td>Dr Amanda Barber</td>
<td>Neuroscience</td>
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<td>Dr John Barber</td>
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<td>Professor Mike Bate</td>
<td>Developmental Biology</td>
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<td>Dr Andreas Bender</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
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<td>Professor Nathanael Berestycki</td>
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<td>Dr Alice Blackhurst</td>
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<td>Professor Richard Bourke</td>
<td>History and Politics</td>
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<td>Dr Miriana Bozie</td>
<td>Psychology</td>
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<td>Dr Angela Breitenbach</td>
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<td>Professor Sydney Brenner</td>
<td>Genetic Medicine</td>
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<td>Dr Jude Browne</td>
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<td>Professor Nick Bullock</td>
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<td>Dr Matei Candea</td>
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<td>Dr Keith Carne</td>
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<td>Mr Richard Causton</td>
<td>Music</td>
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<td>Mr Nick Cavalla</td>
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<td>Dr Goylette Chami</td>
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<td>Revd. Dr Stephen Cherry</td>
<td>Theology, Dean, Study Skills Tutor</td>
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<td>Mr Stephen Cleobury</td>
<td>Music, Director of Music</td>
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<td>Dr Francesco Colucci</td>
<td>Life Sciences</td>
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<td>Dr Sarah Crisp</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
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<td>Dr Laura Davies</td>
<td>English</td>
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<td>Professor Anne Davis</td>
<td>Applied Mathematics</td>
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<td>Professor Peter de Bolla</td>
<td>English, Wine Steward</td>
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<td>Dr Megan Donaldson</td>
<td>International Law</td>
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<td>Professor John Dunn</td>
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<td>Professor George Efthathiou</td>
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<td>Professor Brad Epps</td>
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<td>Dr Aytek Erdil</td>
<td>Economics</td>
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<td>Dr Sebastian Eves-van den Akker</td>
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<td>Professor Khaled Fahmy</td>
<td>AMES</td>
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<td>Dr Elisa Faraglia</td>
<td>Economics</td>
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Dr Darin Weinberg  
Dr Godela Weiss-Sussex  
Dr Tom White  
Professor John Young  
Professor Nicolette Zeeman  

**Sociology**  
**German, Graduate Tutor**  
**Physics**  
**Applied Thermodynamics**  
**English**  

**Director of Research**  
Professor Ashley Moffett  

**Honorary Fellows**  
Professor Danielle Allen  
Mr Neal Ascherson  
Professor Atta-ur-Rahman  
Professor John Barrell  
Professor G W Benjamin CBE  
The Rt Hon Lord Clarke of Stone Cum Ebony  
Professor Michael Cook  
Miss Caroline Elam  
Professor John Ellis CBE  
Sir John Eliot Gardiner  
Professor Dame Anne Glover  
Sir Nicholas Goodison  
The Rt Revd and Rt Hon the Lord Habgood  
Dr Hermann Hauser CBE  
Lord King of Lothbury  
Professor Sir Geoffrey Lloyd  
Professor Dusa McDuff  
Ms Frances Morris  
The Rt Hon Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers KG  
Professor C R Rao  
The Rt Hon the Lord Rees of Ludlow  
Lord Sainsbury of Turville  
Professor Leslie Valiant  
Professor Herman Waldmann  
Ms Judith Weir CBE

**Fellow Benefactors**  
Mr Robin Boyle  
Mr Ian Jones  
Mr Martin and Mrs Lisa Taylor

**Fellow Commoners**  
Mr Nigel Bulmer  
Ms Meileen Choo  
Mr Alan Davison  
Mr Anthony Doggart  
Mr Hugh Johnson OBE  
Mr Stuart Lyons CBE  
Mr Lars McBride  
Dr Jonathan Milner  
Mr Bill Owen  
Mr P. K. Pal  
Dr Mark Pigott Hon KBE, OBE  
Dr Stephen and Mrs Priscilla Skjei  
Mr Nicholas Stanley  
Mr Adrian and Mrs Tessa Suggett  
Mrs Hazel Trapnell  
Mr Jeffrey Wilkinson  
The Hon Geoffrey Wilson  
Mr Morris E Zukerman

**Emeritus Fellows**  
Mr Ian Barter  
Professor Bill Burgwinkle  
Professor Anne Cooke  
Professor Christopher Harris  
Mr Ken Hook  
Dr David Munday

**Ms Eleanor Sharpston**  
Professor Azim Surani

**Bye-Fellows**  
Dr Poppy Aldam  
Dr Maurice Chiodo  
Dr Fiona Godlee  
Dr Krishna Kumar  
Dr Fraz Mir  
Mr Ben Parry  
Dr Justin Pearce  
Dr Ben Ravenhill

**Emeritus Chaplain**  
The Revd Andrew Hammond

**Chaplain**  
The Revd Richard Lloyd Morgan

**College Research Associates**  
2015 (renewed)  
Dr Katie Reinhart

2016  
Dr Sandra Jasper  
Dr Marta Serrani  
Dr Thomas Torode

**Nicholas Marston**  
Vice-Provost

**Late Hon. George Marston**

2017  
Dr Katherine Brown  
Dr Adam Green  
Dr Julie Laursen  
Dr Lewis Mervin  
Dr Kristian Mjåland  
Dr Nazima Pathan  
Dr Anna Schliehe

2018  
Dr Ninke Blom  
Dr Johanne Lenhard  
Dr Luke Meredith  
Dr Tobias Mueller  
Dr Alexander Patto  
Dr Velislava Petrova  
Dr Sinead-Elouise Rocha-Thomas  
Dr Jack Wright

**Lectrices**  
Ms Elise Hutereau  
Ms Suzanne Hartoin
Taking over as Senior Tutor this year from Perveez Mody has left me with a tough act to follow. However, I consider myself very fortunate to have benefitted from her legacy: a fantastic group of dedicated Tutors and Directors of Studies; a healthy Fellowship able to admit, teach and generally look after our undergraduate and graduate students; an increased admissions effort in which we have an Admissions Tutor aided by two Assistant Admissions Tutors; a hard-working and committed group of Tutorial staff; a Welfare team including a new College Nurse, Susie Forster, who has done what I thought was impossible by seamlessly taking over from Vicky Few; a Cognitive Behavioural Therapist, Barbara Steen, now employed three days per week; and perhaps the best bit, a College full of talented, bright and hard-working students.

Now, about those students: one of the greatest pleasures of this job has been working with our undergraduate and graduate students. While there are inevitably areas of tension, the regular meetings with the KCSU Officers, in particular the President and Vice-President, have always been polite and constructive. They have resulted in some great student-led initiatives such as Welfare Day and the inaugural Black and Minority Ethnicity (BME) day at King’s, of which more later. The BME, LGBT+ and Women’s Dinners all continue to be annual fixtures thanks to the efforts of the relevant KCSU and KCGS Officers, and all of this leads to the exciting and vibrant atmosphere that we aim to foster at King’s. But inevitably I must turn to the academic achievements of our students, and once again they have excelled in this area. My predecessor was rightly proud of King’s coming 8th overall in the Baxter Tables of last year, and the 2017–18 vintage improved on that by taking King’s to 5th place, the highest we have been for decades. It should be mentioned here that the academical year 2017–18 marked the demise of the Baxter Tables owing to the new GDPR legislation, but I and other Senior Tutors were unable to resist processing the data using the Baxter methodology for one last time.
Some more statistics: we had 118 Firsts or Distinctions across all years compared to 112 last year; 33.6% of our finalists achieved Firsts compared to 22.7% of our first years, hinting at what we are most proud of at King’s, namely the ability to spot potential at admission and then add value to that potential over our students’ time here. Our Organ and Choral Scholars as a group have come under great scrutiny in recent years, and I am pleased to report that they have outperformed all other student groupings at King’s. It is extremely challenging to balance academic and Chapel pressures, but the evidence is that our students do this very well. This is of great credit to Stephen Cleobury, the Dean, and the Directors of Studies and Tutors to these students. Overall, then, this has been a good year in terms of the results our students have achieved, and I am delighted that this has happened without compromising our core value at King’s of providing opportunities to all, irrespective of their background.

Undergraduate Admissions
A successful outcome is achieved by identifying applicants with potential at admission time, and then making sure that the students we admit are well taught and supported when they arrive. Spotting talent rather than good training at admissions is a huge challenge, but one which we are now better equipped to face following our increased investment in the admission process. For the bare statistics, and with last year’s figures in square brackets, in the 2017–18 undergraduate admissions round we received 873 [1063] valid applications. We continue to be a very popular destination for prospective candidates. The challenge is to admit the best of these many candidates and provide opportunities for those who are most likely to be able to thrive here. Of these 873 we saw a significant rise in the percentage of applicants from the UK: 62.2% [52.9%], and a fall to 17.7% [27.4%] from the EU or EEA, with a rise to 24.2% [20%] from overseas applicants. 49% [46%] of our applicants were female, 51% [54%] were male. Of applicants from UK schools, 82% [79.9%] were from the maintained sector and 18% [20.1%] from independent schools. In this past round we made 158 [158] offers, 151 [143] for immediate and 7 [15] for deferred entry. Of these, 77.2% [79.2%] went to candidates from the UK, 10.7% [12%] to candidates from the EU or EEA and 12.1% [8.8%] to overseas candidates. 48.1% [48.1%] of our offers went to females and 51.9% [51.9%] to males. Of the offers made to UK applicants, 75.4% [70%] went to candidates from the maintained sector and 24.6% [30%] to candidates from independent schools. A further 46 [52] or 21.0% [24.9%] of our pooled applicants received offers from other Cambridge Colleges. This is a sign that our applicants were not merely numerous but of high quality, and that our good judgement of them was recognised as such by our colleagues in other Colleges.

Graduate Admissions
For graduate admissions we work within a framework agreed by the Governing Body at the Annual Congregation in 2009, with a target of admitting 45 for the MPhil and 25 for the PhD. The proportion of graduates confirming their places varies greatly from year to year, however, and the 136 [161] offers made (on the basis of 452 applications received before we closed on 23 March 2018) yielded 69 [73] rather than the target 70 new graduate students: 36 for the MPhil (or other Master’s course), 33 for the PhD and 7 students continuing to Clinical Medicine. 12 King’s undergraduates continued into graduate work; another 19 ‘new’ graduate students are King’s MPhil students continuing to PhD. Of these, we have a good balance of 34 females and 35 males, with 51 in the Arts and 18 in the Sciences. 40 King’s graduates are wholly or partly supported by College studentship funds. The names and dissertation titles of our graduate students who successfully completed a PhD during this past academical year are given at the end of this report.

What’s new this year?
The increased admissions resources have meant that some exciting and innovative outreach work has taken place. For the first time in its history King’s organised a BME Open Day, in which Year 12 BME students came up to the College for the day to hear from subject specialists about the courses available here; they were also able to tour the College and meet some of our current BME students. But perhaps the highlight of this memorable event was the talk given by a King’s alumnus, George the Poet, who spoke eloquently of the benefits of a University education. Target Oxbridge was a similar initiative which was hosted at King’s, aimed at bringing in Year 12
BME students for a short residential (3 days, 2 nights) visit, with subject taster sessions, meetings with current students, empowerment talks and generally demystifying King’s and Cambridge such that BME students feel encouraged to apply here. Project Access was another initiative that we ran for the first time, with the aim of providing support to those from disadvantaged backgrounds in meeting their offers.

We have also been extremely fortunate in the ongoing support of our alumni. Indeed, one of the pleasures of this job has been working with the Development Office staff. The annual Telephone Fundraising Campaign, which raises money for student support was again very successful thanks to the generosity of our wonderfully supportive alumni. New funds have been created to resource student welfare, specifically for increased support for students suffering with mental health problems. King’s is also taking part in a new pilot top-up bursary scheme which recognises that often the most financially vulnerable students are from homes where the household income takes them just outside of the Cambridge Bursary Scheme. But without the ongoing support of our alumni much of this would not be possible; we are truly grateful.

It’s not all been plain sailing, however. In a well-meaning attempt to equalise recruitment of new Fellows across the Cambridge Colleges the University has introduced a mechanism in which Colleges are placed in priority order of need when a new faculty appointment is announced. Although the scheme has only been running since the start of this calendar year, anecdotally it is not clear that it will work in practice: College Fellowships often result in a lifetime association, and understandably new appointments often prefer to go without a College affiliation rather than join a College that ultimately will not meet their needs. Fortunately, King’s has sufficient pulling power to mean that so far we have not found it too difficult to recruit new blood in areas of need. But I am cognisant of the need to keep this under review, and to look to new and creative ways to ensure that we are able to continue to deliver a world-class education to our students.

On that note, this year saw the creation of an Education Committee, the main priority of which is to ensure the said world-class education. Previously the College Council was the forum in which matters of educational policy were considered, but with the increasing need for Council to attend to other important matters it was felt that the time was ripe to have a committee which can dedicate itself to this very important area.

The new GDPR legislation has caused a lot of headaches for many people within the College, but one effect that has largely been celebrated is the demise of the Baxter Tables. These relied on the examination data of all Cambridge students, and since GDPR requires all students to opt in to the sharing of such data (and many choose not to) the Baxter Tables can no longer be constructed. The reason that this is being celebrated is that the dissemination of this data acts only to heap pressure to perform academically on to our already stressed student body. It also increases the sense of our students that the only thing they are valued for is their academic abilities. Although it is helpful for Fellows, and particularly Directors of Studies, to know how their subjects are doing relative to the University, this information can be provided in a much more sensitive manner, and plans are afoot to achieve that.

Finally, this year was the inaugural year of the Provost’s Prizes, in which four students taken from the entire student body are nominated for their contributions to life at King’s. These are a great way for the College to recognise that our students have many and varied talents, and that success in life is not just about being academically accomplished.

**Tim Flack**
Senior Tutor
# Undergraduate scholarships and prizes

Those not marked with an asterisk have achieved this for the first time, and so will be elected to their Scholarship and receive a College prize. Those marked with an asterisk have previously been elected to their Scholarship and so they receive a College prize only.

## First year

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## 2nd Year

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John Rose Prize:
Nicola Pantelis
Jardine Lachlan
Matthew Maltby
(Notable mentions: Joseph Wu, Keaghan Yaxley, Alec Christie)

James Essay Prize:
Jack Goulder
Padraig Cuffe
Matthew Maltby

Jasper Ridley Prize:
Makeda Doyal
Lorcan Greene
Tara Hill
Ho Tsang

Edward Gollin Prize:
Zachary Moxon
Edward Wolstenholme

Bertram Faulkner Prize:
Joshua Ballance
Joy Lisney

College Prizes nominated by Directors of Studies

Classics (Walter Headlam Prize for best dissertation by a Finalist):
Isobel Higgins

Mathematics (Gordon Dixon Prize for best performance in Part II):
Thomas Fielden

Other Prizes and Scholarships

Derek Cornwell Scholarship (instrumental performance):
Tara Hill
Zachary Moxon
Tirion Rees-Davies

Harmer Prize:
Stephen Whitford

Susie Gautier-Smith Prize:
Joseph McGuchan

Rylands Art Prize:
Semilore Delano
Mariadaria Lanni-Ravn
Charlotte Clark
Peter Welford (staff)

Bedford Fund:
Bethan Clark
Andrea Strakova

H. E. Durham Fund:
Damaris Bennett
Lauren Dyer

The Provost’s Prizes:
Nina Grossfurthner
Adam Williams
Tega Akati-Udi
Georgia Cooke
Graduates

In the academical year 2017–18 the graduate students listed below successfully completed the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In addition, some 53 graduate students completed a variety of one-year graduate courses of which the majority (43) were MPhils.

Abrams, Benjamin (Sociology)
Mobilisation beyond the movement: contention, affinities and convergence in New York, Cairo and Paris

Baumann, Hanna (Architecture)
Navigating the neoliberal settler city: Palestinian mobility in Jerusalem between exclusion and incorporation

Bethlehem, Richard (Psychiatry)
Effects of hormones, genetics, and sex on typical and atypical brain organization

Braghieri, Giovanni (Engineering)
Application of robust nonlinear model predictive control to simulating the control behaviour of a racing driver

Bratières, Sébastien (Engineering)
Non-parametric Bayesian models for structured output prediction

Burman, Annie (Classics)
De lingua Sabina: a reappraisal of the Sabine glosses

Byrne, Elizabeth (Biological Science)
Working memory training and transcranial electrical brain stimulation

Chen, Xiao (Development Studies)
Development challenges for Chinese private manufacturing firms in globalisation: the case of Wenzhou’s leading firms

Chiritoiu, Daniel (Classics)
Commanding texts: knowledge-ordering, identity construction and ethics in ‘military manuals’ of the Roman Empire

Critchfield, Katy (Latin American Studies)
Radical democracies: the politics of the aesthetic in the Southern Cone

Dalderop, Jeroen (Economics)
Essays on nonparametric estimation of asset pricing models

Della Grotta, Federica (Philosophy)
The freedom of what we care about: revisiting Frankfurt’s hierarchical theory of Free Will

Ding, Minsheng (Engineering [Photonics SD])
Energy efficient high port count optical switches

Feile Tomes, Maya (Classics)
Neo-Latin America: the poetics of the ‘New World’ in early modern epic

Fitzpatrick, Katherine (Biological Anthropology)
Foraging and menstruation in the Hadza of Tanzania

Franklin, Rosalind (Geography)
War machines of the charitable city: fundraising and the architecture of territory in Paris

Fries, Maximilian (Medical Science)
Multiplexed biochemical imaging reveals the extent and complexity of non-genetic heterogeneity in DNA-damage induced Caspase dynamics

Gottfries, Axel (Economics)
Essays on models of the labour market with on-the-job search
Grunstra, Nicole (Biological Anthropology)
What’s in a tooth? Signals of ecogeography and phylogeny in the dentition of Macaques (Cercopithecidae: Macaca)

Gutt, Blake (French)
Rhizomes, parasites, folds and trees: systems of thought in Medieval French and Catalan literary texts

Holeman, Isaac (Management Studies)
Sensemaking and human-centred design: a practice perspective

Holmström, Josefin (English)
Transatlantic Italy and Anglo-American periodical writing, 1848–1865

Keogh, Michael (Clinical Neurosciences)
The role of germline and somatic nuclear and mitochondrial DNA variation in neurodegenerative disorders

Kissler, Stephen (Applied Mathematics and TP)
Geographic and demographic transmission patterns of the 2009 A/H1N1 influenza pandemic in the United States

Lebiez, Judith (German)
‘Sie rief mich aus der Nacht’: the birth complex in Nietzsche and Wagner

Lenhard, Johannes (Social Anthropology)
Making better lives: home making among homeless people in Paris

Martinez, José (Politics and International Studies)
The politics of bread: state power, food subsidies and neoliberalization in Hashemite Jordan

Miller, William (Earth Sciences)
Carbon systematics of the Icelandic crust and mantle

Mukherjee, Paromita (Physics)
Investigation of the magnetic and magnetocaloric properties of complex lanthanide oxides

Peruzzotti-Jametti, Luca (Clinical Neurosciences)
Neural stem cells respond to extracellular succinate via SUCNR1/GPR91 to ameliorate chronic neuroinflammation

Proudman, Charlotte (Sociology)
The impact of criminalisation on female genital mutilation in England: from the perspective of women and stakeholders

Pulford, Edward (Social Anthropology)
On northeast Asian frontiers of history and friendship

Roy, Victor (Sociology)
The financialization of a cure: a political economy of biomedical innovation, pricing and public health

Soergel, Bjoern (Astronomy)
The kinematic and thermal Sunyaev-Zel’dovich effects as probes of cosmology and astrophysics

Soper, Harriet (Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic)
A count of days: the life course in Old English poetry

Strakova, Andrea (Veterinary Medicine)
Genome diversity and evolution in canine transmissible venereal tumour

Strege, Annette (Biological Science)
Thermostabilisation of the human CRF₁ receptor in the presence of a peptide agonist and a G protein
As always, it has been a big and productive year for King’s undergraduates. From the flourishing of College initiatives to involvement in diverse University-wide campaigns, the way in which our students have followed their passions both within and beyond our College grounds has continued to shake the foundations of the University from the sandstone up, and woven the fabric of the close-knit, eclectic and wholly magnificent community that defines King’s. A place where compulsory high tables have been switched out for gender neutral bathrooms smattered with campaign stickers, and with a slightly ridiculous but nevertheless proudly displayed communist flag adorning the walls of the bar, King’s is a place for everyone, and it buzzes with the energy and capacity for transformative action that results from such a high concentration of brilliant and motivated minds.

More than anything, this past year has demonstrated the way in which our concerns are not just limited to the student bubble. Back in the 1980s, KCSU raised money for the miners’ strikes, engaged in regular protests, wrote letters to the government and infamously spray-painted the walls of the Chapel in protest at Nelson Mandela’s arrest. Where being a student here means maintaining a simultaneous awareness of our privileged place within this institution alongside a resultant desire to challenge it, this year proved more than ever our recognition of and capacity for involvement in the social and political movements that shape our world.

We love politics (and the people who make this University what it is)

As always, being members of a student union has meant striking a fine balance between student welfare and politics, where the two are always inextricably entwined. At no point was this more cogently illustrated than by the KCSU mandate to support the UCU strike, which made clear the importance of bringing the sometimes trapped-in-an-echo-chamber power of
student politics to bear on the real politics unfolding around us. As a student union affiliated with CUSU and mandated by the motion passed at the 19 February Open Meeting, KCSU had a responsibility to uphold its position in support of the strike through the promotion of dialogue, awareness and encouragement of student involvement. From breakfast and tea runs to picket lines, CUSU organisational meetings, writing to the University Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, attending rallies, boycotting lectures, signing the KCSU open letter, writing notes of support to lecturers, having constructive conversations with peers, and even committing to self-education on the issue of pensions, staff pay and strikes, students demonstrated their support in favour of our academic and supporting community. Ultimately, the stance that was advocated went beyond any individual pension or the content of any one lecture: it was about standing alongside our Fellows, lecturers and teaching staff, who are all included in the pension scheme.

What student involvement showed was a commitment to standing in solidarity as two communities that interact in the reciprocal process of teaching and learning to which this institution is dedicated, the future of which is being undermined by an ongoing marketisation of higher education to which we cannot remain apathetic. Despite the inevitably disruptive nature of the strikes and the difficulty of navigating the overlap between personal, ethical and political intricacies that this consequently involved, the culture of awareness and community that was created reflected an ethic of fair treatment, respect and mutual wellbeing that recognised the value of our teachers, peers and our own selves as members of a vitally important, interdependent community. This is what being a student at King’s is all about.

We love welfare (and begrudgingly acknowledge that happiness is actually more important than books)

In a demanding place where there really is just so much going on 100% of the time, finding time away from this and building a community where students are looked out for and look out for each other continues to be a big priority. Following from the previous year’s close work with College staff to support the appointment of a mental health advisor, we now have a cognitive behavioural therapist available to students to help strike that work/life balance that can so easily be spun out of kilter in such a hectic environment. We continued to pursue this in lighter ways, from hosting weekly tea and cake sessions with our brilliant Welfare Tutor, opportunities for rendezvous with the College cats, organised runs and a joint KCGS-KSU Welfare Day enabled by the generous donation of the Class of 1985 Fund that saw the Front Court populated by a bouncy castle, ponies, yoga and meditation sessions and a whole afternoon of talented student musical performances.

As always, the Feminist Society headed by our Women’s Officer continued its great work in asserting and protecting the interests of King’s female and non-binary students; hosting zine and art-making workshops, talks from a whole cross-section of non-male inspirations, and a Women’s Dinner that saw the coming together of our female and non-binary community including mothers, students and tutors to celebrate the place and historical struggle of women in this institution. In particular, the Committee hosted trans activist Charlie Crags as keynote speaker in the effort to continue to make College a safer place for trans women and non-binary people.

Celebrating the diversity of our community was not limited to the internal remit of the Union, with a particular landmark achievement led by our past President and BME Officer that saw the successful bringing together of King’s first ever BME Open Day. Almost unique in the university, the day dedicated itself to improving the accessibility of this traditionally white male institution to the wealth of bright minds that belong to those outside that restrictive categorisation, promoting King’s as a welcoming and safe space for students of BME background. This involved an admissions talk, arts and science talk, the opportunity to meet and speak to current BME staff and students, College tours, an empowerment session with special guest speaker George the Poet, a ‘demystifying Cambridge’ talk and opportunity for Q&A. All in all, this KCSU initiative sought to address some of the barriers that are presented to students from diverse backgrounds; we hope that this Open Day will continue as long as is necessary and will have real impact on increasing the proportion of BME students in the University.
We love the environment (and value our futures)
This year has been a big year for the future of our environment in more ways than one. To start with, Council meetings have been regularly punctuated with discussions about the comprehensive renovations that are to take place for the next few years, from the replacement of Bodley’s roof that is currently underway to the renovation of Garden Hostel and the total reconfiguration of student space with the Chetwynd Court redevelopment. As a point of contact between staff and students, KC SU has continually worked to assert the student voice and opinion in these discussions, and to ensure that the space being created is one shaped for the community that lives within it.

Beyond the College walls, King’s has flexed its green conscience through significant student involvement in and support of the university-wide Zero Carbon campaign that seeks to impel University divestment from fossil fuel companies in the interest of undermining the destructive oil industry and the companies that dominate it. Marches, banner drops, and even the student occupation of a University building to demand democratic student involvement in University investment decisions took their place along the usual green repertoire of recycling and fundraising, culminating in a rally that saw the streets of Cambridge flooded with hundreds of impassioned students at the end of Lent Term.

From outside and within, we continue to work toward making our footprint on the world around us as undestructive as possible in the spirit of valuing and respecting this very special place we are lucky enough to call our home.

We love people, places and things (and have so many people to thank)
As feisty as we may be, the KC SU and wonderful students we represent recognise we comprise only one part of the dynamic and engaged community of King’s. A limitless thank you must be extended to all the people who supported us along the way: the members of Council, who took our views on board and respected the input of students on College matters; the Provost, for helping us work through all the financial jargon that plagued our attempted comprehension of College papers, and even hosted us for dinner in his own home; the Senior Tutor and the constructive conversations we were able to have together; the Development team who always kept the interests of the College front and centre, and Bronach, for the mammoth job she had in chasing up the wayward movements of a rather volatile body of loud-mouthed students and junior Council members. A big thank you to the support from our tutors, from the nurse, from our porters, and all the rest of the friendly faces that never fail to imbue this place with such a warm and welcoming energy, from the housekeeping team to our friends looking out for us in the servery, coffee shop and bar.

In a place that houses a world-famous Chapel, spectacular lawns and centuries-old buildings, it’s no small deal to say that this place is made by the people within it. As I enter my final year here at King’s and step down from my position after two eventful years on KC SU, I am aware more than ever of the energy, commitment and drive that defines this community and saturates King’s in the magic that strikes any visitor the moment they walk through those big wooden doors.

Alice Hawkins
KC SU President
King's continues to provide a fantastic graduate life, on both social and academic fronts. Our driven committee have provided a host of social, welfare and other services to the graduate community. We also welcome the closer ties with the undergraduate body that we have built, with many joint enterprises proving to be very successful and enjoyed by many. On a personal level, I have found making the transition to graduate life as a continuing King’s student incredibly easy and welcoming. I hope this too extends to those coming from all over the world to join us.

One of my personal projects for the year has been to revive the graduate lunchtime seminar series, which had unfortunately slipped off the radar. I am pleased to report that it is back, with many volunteers keen to share their research with the their peers. On top of this, we have held a series of popular research seminars on the topics of ‘Sleep’ and ‘Humanities in Medicine’, with invited speakers from within the graduate body as well as alumni and other members of the University.

I believe that the best way to hear about what has been going on in College is to get it directly from the Officers responsible. Please enjoy what they have to report below.

**Women**

This year has been an active one for the Women’s Officer, with huge gains made on a University level, as well as within the College, being in part spearheaded by me. To list some achievements this year:

1. I wrote and submitted a report with three other students on the University regulations regarding sexual assault and harassment.
2. As part of this I successfully persuaded the University to include intimate partner abuse in its regulations.
3. I am also currently helping the University to redesign its website for reporting sexual assault and harassment.
4. I persuaded the Senior Tutor to fund professional talks in Freshers’ Week on consent and intimate partner abuse, something that I hope will continue in future years.
5. Together with the undergraduate Women’s Officer I organised a very successful women’s day.
6. I participated in the review of the burden of proof required for complaints of sexual assault and harassment in the University.
7. I supported a number of students with personal issues.

**LGBT+**

This year we have had several well-attended LGBT+ events for the graduate community. The Chaplain, Andrew Hammond, hosted a casual LGBT+ wine and cheese evening in his flat, attended by 30 graduates and undergraduates. At the queer poetry night each attendee shared a meaningful poem or spoken-word piece and we discussed the value of poetry and literature in the queer experience. We also held a LGBT+ Welfare tea and movie night in the graduate suite, with a screening of *The Adventures of Priscilla, Queen of the Desert*. Finally, a selection of books by and for LGBT+ people has been purchased and is available in the graduate suite.

**Social**

The Social Secretaries this year have continued to make King’s an active and sociable place for graduates. Our termly superformals were all very successful, with themes ranging from ‘The Nightmare before Christmas’ to ‘Disney versus Tarantino’. They continue to be one of the most sought after formals in Cambridge, due to the scarcity of tickets, the quality of the food and the large-scale atmosphere of post-formal entertainments. This year we welcomed groups from over 10 different Colleges and were in turn welcomed by them in a series of formal swaps. We held two wine tasting events, one of which gave many graduates their first opportunity to experience the beautiful Saltmarsh Rooms, as well as a beer tasting in

Graduates
the Provost’s Lodge. The staple of graduate life continues to be our weekly Friday events, which this year have ranged from graduate drinks, to pub crawls, pizza nights and gatherings in the main bar. The King’s community has been a very convivial one this year. We look forward to welcoming the graduates of 2018 with an even greater variety of social events.

Welfare
It’s been a big year for Welfare, not least because of the second run of the annual Welfare Day. This is a day organised jointly by KCGS and KCSU to encourage students to set aside the day to just relax, made possible by the generous donation of the Class of 1985. This year’s day was even bigger and better than last, with returning favourites such as the bouncy castle as well as some fantastic new additions such as adorable Shetland ponies for petting, and concluding with a night of live comedy focused around a mental health theme.

In addition, KCGS has introduced a fortnightly Welfare tea where students can come together in the graduate suite to relax and enjoy some tea and cake. We have even gone one further and held a special edition of one of these events, at which we provided the materials for students to decorate their own mugs, so that they could enjoy drinking out of them for the rest of the year and have a little taste of Welfare any time they need.

We have continued to ensure that students have all the Welfare supplies they need for free! We offer free sexual health supplies, and have begun supplying free earplugs and sanitary products. Finally, we have made up a Welfare Box for each graduate hostel, containing some of these Welfare consumables plus items such as a bike pump, bike multi-tool, bike chain oil, and luggage weighing scales, so that students can use these communal items in their hostels without having to trek to the Porters’ Lodge or the graduate suite.

We hope next year will continue to build on these achievements, and we welcome any new ideas!

Computing
This year I have done website maintenance, managed mailing lists and added Freshers to mailing lists. I am also about to add 4th years. Nothing major, just minor tasks for now. Successes to date have been largely at a University level but with the hope that they benefit students at Kings too!

King’s Graduate Bar
KGB has been moving from strength to strength over the course of the last academical year, having left behind the threat of closure completely, to strike forth with new alacrity into the heart of the King’s graduate community. With a cocktail of improvements, KGB has sought to provide a salve for the weekly woes of graduate life, with the help of a well-stocked fridge, music and good company. An early Michaelmas recruitment drive filled the ranks with approved, ‘bar-trained’ staff, which has allowed us to keep regular opening hours. This has rather helped our bank account, allowing us to make improvements to the equipment behind the bar. Thanks to an interesting note from the inaugural Vacation Bar Manager, we now know that we will be celebrating the 40th (rather than 50th) anniversary of the Vacation Bar, first opened in 1979, in the coming year. Regardless, we hope to continue to offer a social place for graduates to gather, relax and enjoy their time at King’s.

The year ahead
The future, as (almost) ever, looks bright for the graduate community of the College. Where we have made losses (RIP Friday night graduate suite drinks) we have found alternative solutions to support and bring the graduates together. We have been fortunate to have a driven committee this year, as shown by our results and successes, and hope to maintain and build upon this momentum in the year ahead. I must give special thanks to all involved, from the KCGS Committee, to the graduate tutors, and to the members of the Council. They have all worked hard to ensure that we graduates have the best time possible here, and have made my job immeasurably easier through their fantastic hard work.

CONOR BACON
President, King’s College Graduate Society
The Chapel is a sign of stability and an icon of excellence in Cambridge, and its life is more one of continuity than innovation. Every week in term hundreds of people attend our eight choral services, and while many leave in silence there are always those who express appreciation, awe or heartfelt gratitude for what they have just experienced.

We continue the tradition of having a good number of visiting preachers on Sunday mornings and also sermons from Fellows. The list of visiting preachers is presented as a table this year. Notable among our visitors was Bridget Kendall, Master of Peterhouse, who gave the Sermon before the University on Sunday 13 May.

The work behind the scenes continues to draw the best efforts from the whole team involved in keeping the operation going. During the year we said thank you and farewell to Mr Henry Freeland, who had been Inspecting Architect since 1987. We appointed Oliver Caroe as his successor, and look forward with nervous anticipation to his first Quinquennial Inspection Report in the autumn of 2018. During the past year we have been exploring the possibility of a comprehensive lighting scheme for the whole Chapel. The first two experimental trials have revealed that it is possible to light the Chapel both functionally and beautifully. It remains to be seen whether or not we can do so without introducing lighting units which detract so negatively from the beauty of the Chapel by day as to make their introduction problematic.

The ‘sound reinforcement system’, which offers amplification in the Ante-Chapel only, is now operating in a satisfactory way, but nothing is ever quite as easy or straightforward in the Chapel as one might expect, and all kit needs to be operated skilfully.

One very nice little project this year has been the restoration of the sundial just to the east of the south door. One of the Visitor Guides mentioned its sorry state to the Dean and it was not long before both funds and permission to do the work were forthcoming and we found a skilled conservator to undertake it. We work tirelessly to be precise in our timings in Chapel, to run it ‘like clockwork’, so it is perhaps salutary to note the sundial as we go in, reminding us that, in truth, times flows smoothly and is a rhythm of the universe, not just a preoccupation of our busy-busy minds.

We removed the chairs in the Ante-Chapel for the summer months and the resulting sense of space and beauty has been much commented upon and appreciated.

The beauty of our liturgy has this year been enhanced by the commissioning of a full set of white vestments and matching copes, which arrived and were dedicated in January. We extended our liturgical wardrobe yet further with a full green set in September. These vestments were all paid for by generous donations.

The Chapel’s ministry benefitted from the presence of two ordinands from Westcott House, one of whom, Taylor Carey, was also reading the Theology, Religion and Philosophy of Religion Tripos. One minor, but significant liturgical development is that the prayers of intercession in Eucharistic services are almost always led by junior members of the College.

Other liturgical innovations have been the creation of a bespoke lectionary for our choral services. This is not a new idea at King’s, though in recent years the standard Common Worship lectionary had been largely used. However, no published lectionary meets our needs particularly well and so we have made our own, recognising the need to provide coherent, comprehensible and, where possible, connected readings that fit with the mood and tone of services on different days of the week. For instance, on Wednesday evenings we have slowly read through the epistles of James, and on Friday we have a Passion or Passion-connected reading, while at Saturday Evensong the readings are based on the stories in one of our great windows. On Monday evenings we have had one Biblical reading and a passage from the Revelations of Divine Love by Julian of
Norwich, thereby having the words of a woman read in Chapel every week and introducing King’s Voices to the writings of a remarkable theologian and visionary.

In March there was a most impressive installation by the Syrian artist Issam Kourbaj, which evoked the plight of his fellow Syrians. *Dark Water, Burning World* was an installation on the floor of the Chapel of 1000 miniature boats made from recycled bicycle mudguards, jam-packed with upright spent matches. To complement this artwork there was a special concert of music, poetry and sound effects, with choral music, upon the themes of ‘exile’ and ‘flight’, sung by King’s Voices and conducted by Ben Parry. This included a Syrian chant sung by Lina Al Shahin – perhaps the first time such a chant has been heard in our Chapel. The poetry included Ruth Padel’s *Lesbos 2015*.

As has become customary, I prepared a new event for the Easter Festival. This year it was called ‘Blazing Harmonies’ and was based on the diaries of Etty Hillesum, a Dutch woman who died in Auschwitz at the age of 29. Her writings are a testimony to a remarkable person who embraced life to the full, and they continue to move and inspire. The music was provided by ZRI, who have developed skills of improvisation as well as a strong affinity with the klezmer, gypsy and classical styles. Etty’s words were read by Rosie Hillal, and Donald Macleod read the narration. ‘Blazing Harmonies’ will be performed for a second time in September 2018 at the 3rd International Etty Hillesum Conference in Middleburg, Holland.

Over the summer we have hosted two exhibitions of Chinese art at the west end of the Ante-Chapel. The works of Yu Hui and Lin Chunchao came to Cambridge as part of the Xu Zhimo Poetry and Art Festival and have been admired by our many Chinese visitors. We have also had a small exhibition of photographs by Sara Rawlinson. Sara is developing a very interesting portfolio of Chapel photography, which we hope may be collated as a published monograph in the coming years. One of her photographs illustrates this report.

During the year there have been activities and events for students both in Chapel and in the College beyond, over and above the daily round of services and the preparation for them. In Chapel we have continued to develop late Thursday evenings. In addition to ‘HeartSpace’ (simply opening Chapel up for students to spend quiet time there) and Choral Compline, followed by port and hot chocolate, we began a series of late evening atmospheric services called ‘Critical Mass’. There were two or three of these each term, where we sat on rugs at the west end of the Ante-Chapel, with projected texts on the west wall, ambient music played electronically, much incense and candlelight.

The Chaplain has offered sessions on personal resilience, called ‘SoulStrength’, adapted from Ignatian spiritual practice; regular prayer breakfasts on Friday mornings; and Bible Study sessions every Friday evening during term, ‘the Pizza Bible Club’. Some students have sought spiritual direction, received preparation for Confirmation and explored vocation to ordained ministry. Other hospitality has included Sunday tea and cakes in exam term for undergraduates, termly drinks for the LGBT+ College group and the annual Founder’s Breakfast.

A great and growing part of all this has been the Chaplaincy Assistant scheme. This began in 2016–17 with one undergraduate, and this year grew to include three students and has become a team effort. Assistants are involved to varying degrees in supporting chaplaincy events and in Chapel worship, and are vocal, encouraging ambassadors for the life of the Chapel to the wider College community.

The vergers have continued to support the Choir and clergy in their daily offering of prayer and music. We receive many requests for concerts and other events, and there is a careful and collaborative ‘permission process’ to be managed before anything actually happens. The Chapel could not function without the enthusiastic support and loyalty given by Chapel Service Stewards. The interaction each day between staff, volunteers, visitors, performers, promoters and exhibitors, continues to convey the all-important message that we each strive to offer and share the very best in all that we do.
We continue to make Chapel services available to thousands of listeners around the world through our webcasts, and we regularly receive delighted emails from all corners of the globe thanking the College for it. Over the past year the webcasts have included the Sermon before the University and the Joint Evensong with the Choir of St John’s College, as well as the live broadcast of the King’s Singers’ 50th Anniversary Concert in January this year.

**Visiting Preachers**

**Michaelmas Term**
- 15 October 2017  Professor Richard Rex, Queens’ College, Cambridge
- 29 October 2017  Dr Paula Gooder, Director of Mission Learning & Development, Birmingham Diocese

**Lent Term**
- 21 January  Vanessa Hadley, Ordinand, Westcott House
- 4 February  The Reverend Kirsty Ross, Chaplain, Trinity College, Cambridge
- 11 February  The Reverend Canon Rosalind Brown, Durham Cathedral

**Easter Term**
- 13 May  Bridget Kendall, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge (Sermon before the University)
- 20 May  The Right Reverend Stephen Conway, Bishop of Ely
- 10 June  The Reverend Carol Barrett Ford, Chaplain and Acting Dean of St John’s College, Cambridge
- 17 June  The Reverend Dr Andrew Davison, Starbridge Lecturer in Theology and Natural Sciences, Corpus Christi College and University of Cambridge

**Members of the College who have offered sermons or addresses**

**Michaelmas Term**
- 24 September 2017  Professor Michael Proctor, Provost
- 12 November 2017  Mr Peter Jones, Fellow, Librarian

**Lent Term**
- 25 February  Dr Keith Carne, Fellow, First Bursar
- 4 March  Yvette Day, Master over the Choristers

**Easter Term**
- 29 April  Taylor Carey, Ordinand and Affiliated Student
- 1 July  Professor Gareth Austin, Fellow

**STEPHEN CHERRY**
Dean
This year had something of a classical feel to it, seeing the Choir in Rome (September) and Athens (December). In Rome a concert was given in St Maria Maggiore, and Mass was sung in St. Peter’s. We were splendidly entertained to dinner by the Ambassador to the Holy See at her residence. In Athens the Choir sang in the Megaron concert hall. Thanks to the enthusiasm and organisational skill of Jill Etheridge, the Choristers’ boarding-house mistress, who teaches Classics at the College School, much fascinating sightseeing took place.

In early November the Choir joined forces with the chorus and orchestra of the Royal College of Music for a performance of Mozart’s Requiem in memory of Sir David Willcocks, who was Director of the RCM after his tenure as Director of Music here at King’s. The RCM orchestra came to Chapel a few days later to accompany our Choir in the Mozart at our annual Remembrance Sunday Requiem. Later in the month the Choir sang at the memorial service for Patrick Bateson. Pat, as Provost, was a great supporter of the Choir, and we were able to reflect his operatic interests by including the ‘Easter Hymn’ from Cavalleria Rusticana. A recent recording on the College label of Bernstein’s Chichester Psalms and Vaughan Williams’s Dona Nobis Pacem has been very well received, and we enjoyed the chance to repeat this music in a concert at London’s Barbican Hall in December, and at the Saffron Hall (a wonderful recent addition to local concert venue provision) in February. Both these concerts took place by invitation of the Britten Sinfonia, which also appeared in the recording.

December followed its usual pattern: television recordings for Christmas and Easter were succeeded by the already mentioned Athens trip, and the annual Royal Albert Hall concert with the Philharmonia. The Christmas Eve broadcast in Chapel included a new carol by Huw Watkins (KC 1994) sung in Welsh. The Master of Magdalene College (formerly Archbishop of Canterbury) was present and approved of the Welsh pronunciation in which we had been ably coached by Michael Gibbon (KC 1986).

In January we were delighted to welcome Yvette Day as the new Head at the School; she also has the role, provided for in the Statutes, of Master over the Choristers.

The new year also saw the beginning of a recording project, ‘The Sound of King’s’, and a collaboration with the King’s Singers who gave a concert as part of their 50th anniversary celebration. We are delighted that two recent members of the Choir, Patrick Dunachie and Edward Button, have recently joined the King’s Singers.

Our annual broadcast of Evensong for the BBC included Palestrina’s Stabat Mater, a work repeated in concerts of seasonal music given in London’s Cadogan Hall and in Chapel as part of the Easter Festival. The Festival also included Bach’s Johannes-Passion with the Academy of Ancient Music, a performance of Elgar’s The Dream of Gerontius and, on Easter Eve, a recital by the Choir.

Meanwhile the annual Foundation Concert in mid-March featured the distinguished former Choristers Magnus and Guy Johnston in Brahms’s Double Concerto. The other main work was An English Mass, by Herbert Howells, which was subsequently recorded with the Britten Sinfonia. It will form part of an all-Howells disc to be released in 2019.

Some filming took place in May to support the release of a CD recorded for the Chinese market. This contains a setting by John Rutter of the poem ‘Second Farewell to Cambridge’, by Xu Zhimo, which is inscribed in stone by the bridge, as well as a setting I myself made of the ‘Jasmine Flower Song’.

Some of the boys made separate appearances in London: a group represented us at an Evensong in St Paul’s Cathedral to mark the centenary of the Choir Schools Association, and Tim Alban sang ‘Pie Jesu’ from the Fauré Requiem under the direction of Robert Chilcott, former...
As ever, we were delighted to sing at the Matriculation Dinner at the start of the year: this encourages potential new recruits. We are delighted that Eleanor Carter from Clare College became the first-ever female Organ Scholar for King’s Voices.

During the Michaelmas Term, in addition to Monday Evensongs, King’s Voices sang Eucharist in Chapel, as well as a poignant and atmospheric Remembrancetide Sequence. We visited St John’s College Chapel for our annual Joint Service with St John’s Voices, and were honoured to sing at the annual Founder’s Day service and Dinner at the end of term.

Early in January 2018 we celebrated our 20th anniversary with a special Choral Evensong and dinner, to which many former members returned, as well as previous Directors of Music, Simon Brown and John Butt (who played the organ for the service). The Evensong included the first performance of a specially composed introit, Lord I am not worthy, by Josh Ballance (KC 2015). Later in the term we sang Choral Evensong with Aldeburgh Voices, the resident choir at Snape Maltings in Suffolk, home of the Aldeburgh Festival, and also joined forces with the KCMS Orchestra in the Lent Term concert for performances of Bernstein’s Chichester Psalms, Debussy’s ‘Sirènes’ (Nocturnes) and Parry’s Blest Pair of Sirens.

In the Easter Vacation we made our annual tour, this year to Iceland. Highlights included concerts at the Hateigskirkja and Harpa Concert Hall in Reykjavik and Skalholt church with local choirs, and two services – Choral Evensong and Palm Sunday Matins – in the stunning Hallgrímskirkja in Reykjavik. The tour also included some spectacular sightseeing, including waterfalls, hot lakes, volcanoes and active geysers.

King’s Voices joined the Chapel Choir and KCMS Orchestra, conducted by Stephen Cleobury, in a performance of Verdi’s Te Deum (Quattro pezzi sacri) as part of the annual May Week Concert at the end of Easter Term.

All in all, we have enjoyed another year of varied music-making, and I would like especially to thank Ben Parry and the Organ Scholars for shouldering a considerable extra workload during my absence following an accident in February.

We bade farewell at the end of the year to Jack Goulder, Julius Haswell, Zac Moxon, Stephen Whitford and Barney Wolstenholme, Choral Scholars. I thank them for all that they contributed to the life of the Choir, and wish them well for the future.

As always, I welcome enquiries from potential Choral and Organ Scholars, and Choristers. I am ready to meet them at any time of the year. Please contact Caroline or Margaret through choir@kings.cam.ac.uk or 01223 331224.

Stephen Cleobury CBE
Director of Music
and rounded the year off with a visit to the North Hartismere benefice in Suffolk, where the parish of Wortham has long historic connections with the College and the Church of St Mary the Virgin is a College Living. We sang Evensong, and the Dean preached, to a packed St Stephen’s Church, Palgrave, Suffolk, in the same benefice.

We have been more adventurous with the programming of repertoire this year, not least the inclusion of some Icelandic choral music (including the première of a new work, *Diliges Dominum*, by Sigurour Scevarsson) and more choral works by women composers including Roxanna Panufnik, Janet Wheeler, Sally Beamish and Errollyn Wallen (KC 1999).

Grateful thanks are due to Tara Hill and Josh Ballance who have acted so efficiently as choir secretaries this year.

**Ben Parry**
Assistant Director of Music
Director, King’s Voices

**King’s College Music Society (KCMS)**

We have had a year of wonderful concerts and recitals, building on the enthusiasm which blossomed in 2016.

The Opening Gala Concert, our biggest concert this year, featured Strauss’s formidable *Eine Alpensinfonie*. This was a great success musically, set a fantastic tone for an exciting year of music making, and gained the Society more prestige within the College and beyond.

The Michaelmas Term saw a series of Sunday night events: these comprised a Restoration anthem concert, Instrumental Award Scheme wind decet concert, a concert of contemporary composition, the Seraphin Chamber Orchestra featuring Laura van der Heijden, and a solo song recital with Helena Moore and Henry Websdale. The Michaelmas Concert gave plenty of opportunity to our King’s conductors and instrumentalists.

Lent Term saw further high-quality events: a concert of chamber music, two Thursday lunchtime recitals from King’s students in preparation for their Tripos examinations, and a jazz evening which proved highly popular and was held in the intimate setting of the Provost’s Lodge, by kind permission of the Provost. There was also Barney Wolstenholme’s performance of Maxwell Davies’s *Eight Songs for a Mad King*. The Society received a wonderful letter afterwards from one of the attendees saying how much of a life-changing experience Barney’s performance had been for him. A Baroque concert entitled ‘Penitence and Faith’ was of a notably high standard.

A Nico Muhly concert devised by Josh Ballance was clever and successful. The world première of KCMS Committee member Joel Robson’s *The Greenway* also featured in this concert.

The KCMS and King’s Voices Lent Term Concert featured Bernstein’s *Chichester Psalms* conducted by Ben Parry, Assistant Director of Music, C. H. H. Parry’s *Blest Pair of Sirens*, Debussy’s *Nocturnes* and Rimsky-Korsakov’s exotic *Capriccio Espagnol*. This provided some of the first-years with their first big orchestral conducting experience, and they thrived under the pressure.

The annual May Week Concert was a huge success, with a full Chapel, and a hugely powerful choir and orchestra to end the year in style. Repertoire included Strauss’s *Der Rosenkavalier* Suite: it seemed an appropriate end to the year as we had started with Richard Strauss. Verdi’s Te Deum combined the Chapel Choir and King’s Voices, and other performers gave Butterworth’s *A Shropshire Lad*, selections from Wagner’s *Wesendonck Lieder* and *Tannhäuser*, and Elgar’s *Romance* for bassoon and orchestra.

The success of this year would not have been possible without the hard work of the KCMS Committee; special thanks should go to Josh Ballance for his unrelenting enthusiasm and help.
Much of our social media this year was linked to the release of *Love from King’s*. On Valentine’s Day our Facebook Live video was viewed by some 10,000 people. This was topped by our second Christmas Facebook Live, viewed by around 57,000, but both were significantly overshadowed by the professionally produced video from Singing on the River 2016, released to promote *Love from King’s*. With 295,000 views, it is clear that the better the quality of the video, the better the reception.

The most recent King’s Men engagement was a major tour to China. A team of eight Choral Scholars performed concerts of various sizes in a variety of venues, in Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Suzhou and Haining. Our three major concerts were performed in theatres within large university complexes, and often involved meetings with local students, many of whom asked about applications to Cambridge and studying in the UK. All of our concerts were performed alongside local Chinese performers: in some, actors performed a dramatic recitation of Xu Zhimo’s poetry; in others, local musicians (luitists, choirs, soloists) played or sang. From our perspective there are many exciting musical opportunities to be had if further tours are planned. For those of us who were lucky enough to go, it was an unforgettable experience.

**TARA HILL**
KCMS Junior President 2016–2017

The King’s Men

In addition to our usual calendar of dinner sets, concerts and other gigs, the King’s Men launched a new disc built on our programme of outreach work, increased our social media presence and recently completed a tour of China.

The first half of our year was marked by preparation for the release of our latest CD, *Love from King’s*, the product of over two years’ work. Owing to the range of music on this disc we were able to raise a lot of interest by promoting it at musical events and on social media.

Before the academical year had begun, in late September 2017, we returned to Northampton for the third time, to perform to and speak to assembled primary school children. Most of these schools, all part of DRET (the David Ross Education Trust), have recently become so-called ‘Singing Schools’: choral singing is now part of their daily schedule, and teachers are given basic musical training. Similar conversions in other local schools have seen dramatic improvements in the level of academic achievement, as well as other benefits in other fields. It has been a pleasure for me personally to witness the improvement in children’s education in these underprivileged areas. I hope that the King’s Men will continue to return to Northampton and to build on other outreach programmes (such as our annual trip to Addenbrooke’s Hospital), with the intention of meeting and inspiring people young and old.

**STEPHEN WHITFORD**
Senior Choral Scholar

Our players have wanted to return to play time and time again. This is the sign of a successful, diverse and thriving Music Society. I would like to wish the best of luck to next year’s committee.

**TARA HILL**
KCMS Junior President 2016–2017
The Research Committee aims to support and enhance the research activities of Fellows and the general research culture in the College. This typically involves appointing four new Junior Research Fellows and around six College Research Associates per year, providing financial subvention and other forms of support for conferences and workshops, work-in-progress seminars, and College seminar series, administering research grants to Fellows, and a number of events in which Junior Research Fellows and College Research Associates are able to share their work with the College community.

The Research Committee elected three stipendiary and, exceptionally, by special permission of the Governing Body, two non-stipendiary Junior Research Fellows, to begin their tenure in 2018–19.

In the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences the Research Committee pioneered a slightly different approach. Having in recent years most frequently advertised JRFs in particular academic subjects or fields, for 2018 we advertised for projects on two topical problems, Inequality and Race: problems that interlock with the fields – Gender Studies and Urban Studies – in which we had elected JRFs in 2017. We were not necessarily looking for candidates whose doctoral work had been on race or inequality, but for those who had realised in the course of their doctorates that the next big question to ask concerned inequality or race. We received more than 120 applications for Inequality, from a wide range of countries. We shortlisted four women and one man (three from Cambridge, one from Oxford and one from Chicago) and appointed Zoe Adams, who was just completing a PhD in Law in Cambridge. For Race we received just over 60 applications, again from all over the world, and shortlisted two women and two men (one from Cambridge, one from Oxford, one from Southern California and one from Rutgers). We appointed Freddy Foks, who was completing a PhD in the History Faculty at Cambridge. In both competitions we received more applications from women than from men.

For the stipendiary Science JRF we advertised in Biological Sciences and attracted 33 candidates. Three men and one woman were interviewed (three from Cambridge, one from Oxford) and we appointed Cicely Marshall from Oxford, who works in issues of biodiversity in Africa. In the non-stipendiary JRF competition, also in Biological Sciences, we attracted 39 candidates, shortlisted four and appointed two, Sebastian Eves-van den Akker and Naomi McGovern. Sebastian works on plant-parasite interactions and Naomi on human dendritic cells.

As College Research Associates we re-appointed Sandra Jasper and Thomas Torode for two further years, and additionally appointed Nienke Blom (seismology), Johannes Lenhard (venture capitalism), Luke Meredith, Alex Patto, and Velislava Petrova (all Borysiewicz Fellows working on a project to empower pathogen detection in low-income countries), Tobias Mueller (Muslims and the state in Britain and Germany), Sinead Rocha-Thomas (developmental cognitive neuroscience) and Jack Wright (the politics of social scientific expertise).

In the course of the last year the Research Managers and Graduate Tutors organised various research events to enable the rest of the College to discover what the JRFs and CRAs do and to facilitate research exchange. One result of an earlier evening of this sort was a conversation between then-CRA Paula Jofré and Rob Foley which led to the idea of visualising the evolution of stars through a family tree – and to a subsequent publication that has attracted quite a lot of attention.

The Research Committee also supported a number of seminars, conferences and workshops run by Fellows. Among seminar series, it has continued to fund ‘King’s in the Middle East – a seminar series on history and society’, run by Mezna Qato, and ‘Medieval questions’, run by John Arnold, Bill Burgwinkle and Nicky Zeeman, and has supported Goylette Chami in running a ‘Global health’ seminar that has filled the Keynes Hall. It
supported a number of conferences and workshops, in particular ‘The medieval city – a question of trust’, run by John Arnold, ‘The comparative history of occupational structures across Africa’, run by Gareth Austin, ‘Philology’s shadow’ (on the relations between philology and theology), run by Simon Goldhill, ‘Benefitting self and others’, run by James Laidlaw, ‘Spaces of care’, run by Perveez Mody with Brian Sloan (former Fellow) and Loraine Gelsthorpe. It has also enabled Fellows to attend conferences – something particularly valuable for JRFs and for retired Fellows who have less access to resources from elsewhere. This has enabled Nick Bullock to attend a symposium in Paris commemorating the events of May 1968 on their 50th anniversary, Martin Hyland to pursue investigations of Brouwer’s weird notion of Free Choice Sequence which underlies his concept of Intuitionism, and to explore the foundations of certain kinds of algebraic theories which pervade modern theoretical computer science, Christopher Prendergast to attend conferences in Paris and Venice, Rob Foley to excavate for fossils illustrating the early history of man (300,000 years ago) in West Turkana, Kenya, Julienne Obadia to give papers at major anthropological conferences in Washington DC and Oxford, and Ben Gripaios to give a paper at CERN.

The approved 2017–18 budget for activities in the remit of the Research Committee was £549,510 (down from £569,015 in 2016–17). The budget was underspent by £50,000, partly because of the success of JRFs in obtaining academic posts and so leaving early. The Research Committee budgeted £70,000 for research grants to Fellows, and £28,500 for conferences and seminars and managed to spend all but £2,000 on these activities. Fellows have taken advantage of the one-year ‘roll-over’ of research allowances which is now permitted in order to use their allowances to support more substantial research projects.

At the end of the academical year 2017–18 Geoff Moggridge was obliged by the pressures of new departmental responsibilities to demit office, six months before the end of his second two-year term as a Research Manager. It has been very largely due to his energy and initiative that the CRA scheme has got off the ground so effectively. The College owes him a great debt of thanks, and the Research Committee will miss his forceful and articulate expressions of view. James Fawcett has kindly agreed to step in as interim Research Manager, looking in particular after the science side of things, until April 2019.

ROBIN OSBORNE
Research Manager
This year saw the successful conclusion of our Heritage Lottery Fund project on ‘Shakespeare and Austen at King’s College: Celebrating their Centenaries in 2016 and 2017’. In the course of the project, 1,951 books from the George Thackeray collection were catalogued and are available online on the King’s College Library catalogue and the University Library catalogue, and will soon be searchable through Google. In addition, 371 books were conserved, ranging from full conservation to the provision of protective boxes, and 1,441 were cleaned professionally. In terms of outreach, we held four exhibitions attended by a total of 25,090 people. We also had visits from school students and the Jane Austen Society, and two distinguished speakers, Professor Emma Smith (Oxford) and Dr Linda Bree (Cambridge University Press) gave talks on Shakespeare’s First Folio and Jane Austen in print, respectively.

For those who could not make a visit in person, there are lots of images and descriptions of rare books, with pages about Shakespeare and Austen, available in our digital library at www.kings.cam.ac.uk/library/thackeray-project. Blog posts about the project have been posted at kcctreasures.com. And, in a first for the Library, we made a YouTube video about conserving our rare books for the project, with a majestic voice-over by our own Gareth Burgess – see www.youtube.com/watch?v=nnwNUJ_7C-Q.

Dr James Clements, College Librarian, led work on this project, and our principal cataloguer was Dr Iman Javadi. They, together with all the full-time and part-time members of staff and volunteers who contributed, not forgetting the team at the Cambridge Conservation Consortium, deserve warm thanks and congratulations on this success. We are glad to be able to say that Iman will be continuing to catalogue our rare books for a further three years, thanks to a generous legacy gift from Sir Adrian Cadbury (KC 1949).

On a more mundane, but essential, level, this year several improvements have been made to the Library facilities. The lights in the Wilkins Library have been replaced by new ones with light level and movement sensors. Our long-serving intruder alarm system was also replaced during the Easter Vacation. The Symphony library software system was upgraded in September 2018, keeping us up to speed with improvements in services to readers. The appearance of the Library interior, and of the old bookcases in the side chapels, was recorded by the photographer Sara Rawlinson for her ‘Illuminating Cambridge Libraries’ project. The pleasing results may be seen at www.sararawlinson.com/kings.html.

Some other exhibitions were put on in the Library for special occasions. Together with the Archives, the Library put on a display of ‘Music in King’s’ in March, to coincide with a visit of the Friends of Cathedral Music. The Fellows’ Summer Supper Party had a special exhibition, as usual. This year, the double centenary of the publication of Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein, the theme was ‘Gothic horror’! The display included the first ever Gothic novel, The Castle of Otranto (1764) by Kingsman Horace Walpole, as well as the first edition of Frankenstein, and some suitably Gothic props. The online version may be seen in the King’s Treasures blog, at kcctreasures.com/2018/07/27/tales-from-the-script-late-night-gothic-horror-in-the-library. Watch out for Bony Tony . . .

Mould is a fine Gothic notion, but not so amusing when found for real in a College Archive store this year. Dr Patricia McGuire, Archivist, had to lead a rescue mission to save hundreds of documents that were discovered to have traces of mould. The worst affected cases were sent off to Harwell for drying, before being brushed clean. A team of volunteers, including Fellows, members of staff and students, was recruited and directed by Patricia in the clean-up of the store’s shelves and remaining documents. The counter-attack has been successful, and all those who gave so willingly of their time and effort were thanked by the College at a special tea.

A generous grant from the Friends of the National Libraries enabled us to recruit other volunteers to digitise Rupert Brooke documents in the Modern
The College’s finances have continued soundly during the year with good control of our expenditure and growing income. This reflects well on the skills and dedication of our staff. It permits us to continue devoting ourselves to supporting education, religion, learning and research. In particular, we have had the opportunity to explore different ways to support and encourage applicants from diverse backgrounds and to support them during their studies. This will be a continuing challenge in a very uncertain environment.

In different ways all of the College’s major committees have struggled to predict our future needs and opportunities. The Investment Committee has wrestled with how to protect the College in uncertain economic times. We have had a decade of growth across all of the major markets. While that may continue, there are significant concerns over Brexit, free trade, quantitative easing and overheating of the economy. The Investment Committee continues to look carefully at opportunities to reduce risks but has found little that it can usefully do. So, it remains fully invested. During the past financial year our investments have grown by 5.4% compared to 5% for the FTSE All Share index and 9.3% for the MSCI All World index.

The Investment Committee has decided to move gradually to a more international investment weighting. We believe that this will improve returns and diminish volatility. The major part of our equity investments is in index funds, spread across the major markets. At the margin, we have agreed small-scale investments in particular areas that we believe will give us greater diversity. The investments made recently have been in Impax Environmental Markets, Clipstone Industrial Unit Trust, and the Amadeus V Fund. Impax invests in companies making a positive contribution to the environment; Clipstone manages industrial properties in the South-East; and Amadeus is a venture capital fund supporting entrepreneurs. In each case the size of the investment is modest at about £2 million.

Bursary

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One of the chief tasks of the Investment Committee is to advise the College on how much can be spent each year from our endowment while still expecting to maintain its real value. For the past several years this has been set at 3.35% of the endowment, amounting to £5,010,145 in 2017/18. As such, it represents a significant part of our overall expenditure of £17,536,457 (excluding King’s College School). The Committee will consider this again, in the light of growing concern about investment prospects.

The Finance Committee has led discussion about the College’s expenditure and budgeting. Last year there were large additional commitments to the Tutorial side of the College agreed at a late stage and so the final budget predicted a deficit of £27,187. In reality, our income was significantly better than we had predicted and our expenditure was carefully controlled. So, we ended with a surplus of £305,538.00. The major causes of this improvement were the performance of our investments, and the growth in income from visitors to the College. The latter has shown a marked improvement under the direction of Sarah Friswell and her team of Visitor Guides. They have managed visitors more effectively, so that income has grown despite numbers remaining steady; and our visitors themselves now enjoy a much better experience of the College without causing any more disturbance. The Finance Committee worked with departments throughout the College to set a budget for 2018–19 showing a surplus of £31,455. Performance so far has matched our expectations.

For the future, there is concern over the funding of universities. The Government has yet to explain its intentions over research funding after withdrawal from the EU or its intentions over student fees. Moreover, we remain concerned about the need to support applications from a wide variety of backgrounds and support for those who are admitted to study here. King’s College is proud of its ability to attract applicants and we provide good support, financial and pastoral, to our students. Nonetheless, this is an area that requires new and imaginative ways to ensure that we sustain the quality of our students and give them the opportunity to thrive. Already, a large proportion of our expenditure is devoted to that end and this amount is likely to increase further as we explore more effective and appropriate ways to fulfil our aims. This is also an area where the College has received very generous donations and continues to do so, allowing us to be imaginative in exploring different approaches.

The College is responsible for maintaining a large range of buildings and developing new ones to meet growing needs. The Buildings and Safety Committee oversees this and prepares a ten-year plan for future projects. The actual amount spent on buildings varies from time to time but we believe that, on average, we should spend £2.7 million per year to maintain and renovate our existing buildings. That is the amount put into our budget each year as a depreciation charge to ensure that we can both do what is necessary and sustain the size of our endowment. The Buildings and Safety Committee’s plans also envisage spending this amount on average over the next decade. Such building works are inevitably disruptive and so we try to organise them to minimise that disruption.

The difficulties of the site also make access for materials challenging. Over the next few years there are expected to be several significant projects.

We have begun work to re-roof Bodley’s Court and make repairs to the windows and external parts of the building. The roof is of Collyweston tiles and such a large demand for Collyweston required us to support the re-opening of a quarry in order to obtain these materials. The work will take place over 18 months, moving gradually around the Court. Very shortly we will start work on building new graduate accommodation at the junction of Grange Road and Cranmer Road. This will enable us to house a higher proportion of our graduates, which will be very welcome. Both of these projects are being well managed by Shane Alexander, the Clerk of Works, who has been instrumental in developing our plans and ensuring that they are delivered effectively. For the future, there will be more work required on the main site. There is an immediate need for work to improve the electrical supply to the Gibbs Building. In the summer of 2020 we will renovate the Keynes Building, which has not been done since it was built. To minimise disruption, we will also re-roof the Hall at the same time. Our
hope is that the difficulties of these works can all be concentrated in one period so as not to cause unnecessary disturbance to our students.

As always, the College relies on its Fellows and staff and has been very well served. The Heads of Department form a very able and cohesive team on whom I can and do rely. I am particularly grateful to Philip Isaac, Domus Bursar, and to Simon Billington, Assistant Bursar. Both have been exemplary and have enabled the College to make good and appropriate progress.

KEITH CARNE
First Bursar

Staff

Staff Leaving
The following members of staff left the College:

- Mark Andrews, Computing Manager (10 years’ service)
- Wioletta Bezak, Trainee Domestic Supervisor (2 years’ service)
- Melanie Bliss, Domestic Assistant (2 years’ service)
- Emma Bowditch, Conference & Events Sales Executive (3 years’ service)
- Julie Cammann, Payroll & Pensions Clerk (2 years’ service)
- Georgia Crick-Collins, Development Officer (3 years’ service)
- Kevin Doidge, Gardener (3 years’ service)
- Iwona Drynkowska, Food Services Assistant (18 months’ service)
- Marlene Ferreira, Visitor Centre Supervisor (2 years’ service)
- Kristian Hellwing, Janitor (3 years’ service)
- Philippe Hengl, Porter (10 years’ service)
- Susana Juberias, Domestic Assistant (18 months’ service)
- Anna La Mura, Commis Chef (9 months’ service)
- Pauline Muncey, Domestic Assistant (10 years’ service)
- Amber Nash, Conference & Events Sales Executive (3 years’ service)
- Cheryl Neal, Head Bedder (18 years’ service)
- Michelle Pitkin, Health & Safety Adviser (2 years’ service)
- Amber Rashid, Accommodation Officer (2 years’ service)
- Ashley Seymour, Porter (3 years’ service)
- Liva Vorobjova, Domestic Assistant (1 year’s service)
- Clare Walker, Domestic Assistant (14 years’ service)
- Ben Weaver, Electrician (1 year’s service)
- Graham Williams, Carpenter (16 years’ service)
- Clare Wilson, Visitor Centre Supervisor (1 year’s service)
• Silvester Zahorszky, Chef de Partie (18 months’ service)

• Terry (Teresa) Hall retired August 2015 (25 years’ service)
  (we apologise for the late inclusion of this notice)

Staff arriving
• Talib Almusawe Manarel, Food Services Assistant
• Julia Andersson, Gardener
• Robert Archer-Smith, Conference & Events Sales Executive
• Jessica Avery, Assistant Shop Manager
• Maria Benadero Garcia, Domestic Assistant
• Malena-Joy Chadwick, Domestic Assistant
• Jerome Chandrahasa, Computer Officer
• Paul Cooper, Lodge Porter
• James Cousins, Maintenance General Assistant
• Jarmila Davis, Domestic Assistant
• Cristina Espinosa Mondejar, Domestic Assistant
• Beatriz Gallego Martin de Soto, Food Services Supervisor
• Tomasz Garstecki, Chef de Partie
• Sandra Giddens, Domestic Assistant
• Natasa Hart, Domestic Assistant
• Hannah Hopper, Domestic Assistant
• Mariusz Kasprzak, Domestic Assistant
• Eniko Lazar, Domestic Assistant
• Paula Nicoll, Domestic Assistant
• Lucy Ogden, Accommodation Officer
• Tiffany Orgill, Payroll and Pensions Clerk
• Adegoroye Owolabi, Systems Developer
• Valentina Paun, Domestic Assistant
• Brian Phillips, Seasonal Gardener
• Jason Randall, IT Director

• Rose Robinson, Visitor Centre Sales Assistant
• Jara Rodriguez Bravo, Breakfast Chef
• Isabel Ryan, Development Officer: Regular Giving & Communications
• Francesco Silvestro, Janitor
• Sarah Sleight, Domestic Assistant
• Emma Spooner, Admissions & Outreach Officer
• Barbara Steen, Cognitive Behavioural Therapist
• Liz Telford, Health & Safety Adviser

Deaths
It is with great sadness that we report the death of the following members of staff:

MR STEWART HALL, who was a Porter for 2 years; Stewart died on 10 March 2018.

MISS CHRISTINE LEWIN, who was Deputy Domestic Manager for 15 years; Christine died on 3 March 2017.

MR JOHN PHILLIPS, who was a Chapel Custodian for 6 years; John died in 2017.
The headline news this year has to be the completion of *A Register of Admissions to King’s College Cambridge 1934–2010* (Cambridge, 2018). After years in the compiling, we were delighted to announce the news in February, and to post out the first of the very fine King’s purple copies to those NRMs who had ordered and waited patiently. We have sold over half our stock; copies are still available to order by post or collect from the College, and any profit made is added to the Supplementary Exhibition Fund for student hardship.

**Alumni Relations**

This is always at the heart of all that we do, providing events and services to our alumni worldwide. We held over 30 events over the academical year, which were attended by a total of around 2,000 Members, Friends and guests. Reunions and academic talks were well attended in the College, and we had overseas gatherings in the US, Rome and Hong Kong.

Those attending the reunion events had great fun seeing old friends again, catching up with College news and hearing about our plans for the future. Many have asked if the Cellar (now known as the Bunker) could be opened up at such gatherings – we will explore this idea, so watch this space. I’ve been told that its name has changed over the years but the décor has not, which may come as a relief to those who remember it fondly!

We were delighted to welcome Professor Oliver Hart (KC 1966) back to College as our guest speaker at the 1441 Foundation Dinner on Saturday 25 November 2017. Oliver was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 2016. He was eager to meet as many of the King’s community as possible over the weekend, and he did! Over 150 students gathered in Keynes Hall only two hours after his arrival on Friday 24 November to listen to a fascinating conversation-style interview between Oliver and Economics
Fellow Dr Paul Ryan. On Saturday afternoon Oliver gave a talk to NRM
followed by a lively question and answer session; then a wonderful speech
at dinner to our 200 guests; finally came breakfast the next morning with
a large group of students before his return to the US. We are grateful to
Oliver for being truly involved for the whole weekend, and to his wife
and family for selflessly approving of his leaving their Thanksgiving celebrations
to come to King’s. The 1441 Foundation programme also featured an
opportunity for our guests to hear about some of the current research in
the College, with TEDx-style presentations by Dr Marwa Mahmoud, Junior
Research Fellow, on emotionally intelligent interfaces. Marwa is involved
in building automatic systems to sense, analyse and decode non-verbal
signals from face and gesture. The new system can detect different parts
of a sheep’s face and compares them with the standardised measurement
tool developed by veterinarians for diagnosing pain; Marwa appeared on
the BBC’s Countryfile programme earlier this year. Eugenia Biral, PhD
student, talked about her work around developing thermoplastic elastomers
for prosthetic heart valves; Eugenia works with Professor Geoff Moggridge.
Finally, Professor Jason Sharman, Fellow, gave a stunning talk on how
corrupt political leaders hide and launder their ill-gotten gains in places like
Britain, the US and Switzerland.

Andrew Hodges, Turing’s biographer, gave the annual Alan Turing Lecture
2018 in April and over 250 people joined us. Andrew’s book Alan Turing:
The Enigma (1983) formed the basis of Hugh Whitemore’s 1986 stageplay
Breaking the Code, which was adapted for Television in 1996 with
Derek Jacobi as Turing. The book was later made into the 2014 film The
Imitation Game, starring Benedict Cumberbatch as Alan Turing. Andrew
spent time in the King’s Archives researching the currently undigitised
personal letters we received in 2015 from Nicholas Furbank’s estate and
was able to draw conclusions about Keynes’s strong influence on Turing,
and about his death. The talk was preceded by an exhibition of our Turing
Collection, and followed by a drinks reception; the event was sponsored
by The Phoenix Partnership (TPP), who also announced their intention
to establish our first Turing MPhil at King’s. The Turing Committee are in
the process of selecting the guest speaker for the 2019 Lecture, and we are
exploring the possibilities of taking the Turing Collection to Silicon Valley.
If you are able to offer any help or advice with this, please contact me.

The Keynes Conference was held in June, again hosted by Professor Jean
Michel Massing and Dr Hélène de Largentaye (KC 1979), former Secretary
General of the French Prime Minister’s Conseil d’Analyse Economique.
The workshop was in preparation for the publication of the catalogue
of the Keynes collection in King’s College, which will include articles by
different authors on Maynard Keynes’s interest in the visual arts. The first
part of the day explored the collection itself and the second part reviewed
his wider influence on cultural and political activities.

A group of friends who were together at King’s in 1977 arranged a private
fundraising dinner for the Provost at the House of Commons, hosted
by Jeremy Lefroy (KC 1977). The conversation was focused around the
plans for King’s over the next five years and the aims and priorities of the
forthcoming Campaign. Sincere thanks to all involved and for the ongoing
discussions that have resulted.

Cynthia Bittner and Randal Schreiner, known as Cindy and Randy, hosted
their second annual ‘Voices of King’s’ event at their home in Minnesota in
support of King’s Chapel and Choir. We are deeply grateful that these warm
Friends of the College put such care and thought into making the gathering so
very special, and encouraging others to join them in becoming donors. This
wonderful thing about King’s, its ability to attract and involve non-alumni
supporters, was summed up beautifully by Cindy: ‘In a world of constant
change, the long-standing traditions upheld by King’s College give us a sense
of peace and continuity’. Cindy and Randy have greatly strengthened the
Minnesota Friends of King’s College, Chapel and Choir and together they
have raised significant funds and pledges for the Chapel and Choir.

The Foundation Lunch attracted around 140 NRM back to the College,
and this year the exhibition theme was prompted by the First World
War centenary, marking one hundred years since the end of conflict. The
Archivists pulled together a fascinating and poignant exhibition examining
Donations have enabled the College to host and pilot new access and student support initiatives. A major gift is underpinning the King’s Top-Up Bursary Scheme that we are piloting along with seven other Colleges, starting in Michaelmas Term 2018. In April we hosted 50 students of black African and Caribbean heritage and their six student mentors for three days, as part of the Target Oxbridge programme. In June the College and KCSU hosted its first ever Open Day for Black and Minority Ethnics (BME), where George ‘the Poet’ Mpanga (KC 2010) came back to give an empowerment session. Despite the high acceptance of state school students at King’s, the ethnic diversity of students who apply remains a point of concern. The goal was not just to combat the numbers, but address their root causes, namely the lack of confidence and support that too often discourages BME students from even considering an institution like Cambridge as a viable place to foster their intellectual curiosity. The programme had a clear impact on the students, with those ‘very likely’ to apply to Cambridge increasing from 17.9% to 60.3%. A multi-million pound pledge has been made to establish a new teaching and research programme in Silk Road Studies. The Fund is likely to support Junior Research Fellows and PhD students in the first instance. The focus of the programme will be the in-depth study of the Silk Road countries, societies, and cultures, past and present.

Philanthropy

I am delighted to report that it has been another record year for fundraising. Just over £16,400,000 was raised this financial year in philanthropic gifts and pledges, which is an increase of £6,200,000 on last year’s figure. This is an astounding amount and we are sincerely grateful to everyone who made a donation or a pledge; thank you. Every single gift truly makes a difference, no matter what size, and the combined total has a huge impact on the life of the College and the people in it. We rely on the steady flow of regular gifts made by many of our donors each year towards student support, research, Chapel and Choir and the Future Fund. I thank all of you who are such donors, and special thanks to those who have been giving regularly for well over 30 years.

We look to significant philanthropy for those projects that will have a transformational impact on the life of the College. As many will know, the College is unable to house all of its graduate students and hence they have to find private accommodation in Cambridge, which is in great demand and very expensive. This also risks alienating our graduate community from the College. We are thrilled to say that we have received a donation that has enabled us to start work on new graduate accommodation that will create 59 new rooms. This will still leave a shortfall, but we have more plans in the pipeline. The new student housing will be a sustainable housing initiative, built to a Passivhaus standard and the first of its kind in the city. It will be situated in existing College grounds on Cranmer Road. It is expected that students will take up occupation in Michaelmas 2019. We are extremely grateful to our donor.

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The Provost and I travelled to Hong Kong from 26 to 31 March and had an intensive week of meetings and a dinner with NRMs and partners. The Vice-Chancellor was hosting a Global Cambridge Event there, so we took the opportunity to build a programme of meetings around this gathering. It was a very successful trip, helping to build stronger relationships, and we intend to set up an alumni group there, co-ordinated by Sandy Peng (KC 2005). We have since met NRMs who would like to start alumni groups in New York and Boston, so please watch our website for more news about these and others. If you would like to be involved, please let us know.

In recognition of outstanding philanthropy and support for the College, we are delighted to welcome two new Fellow Benefactors (making a total of four) and three new Fellow Commoners, taking the number to 21 in total. We thank them for their generous support of the College, and in addition we thank all those who have given their time, advice, support and offered their help in so many other ways.

**Staff news**

After his exemplary work on the Register, Jonty Carr was appointed as Publications Officer in February and has been heavily involved in our new website and Campaign video. He is a huge asset to the team and College. Amy Ingle left on maternity leave in mid-April and we appointed Cristina Travieso-Blanch from the beginning of July to concentrate on stewardship. Amy gave birth to a daughter at the beginning of May and she has already been back to introduce her to us. Georgia Crick-Collins left at the beginning of July to take a job in London with Macmillan Cancer Support. We wish her the very best of luck and congratulate her on this wonderful appointment. Izzy Ryan has now been appointed and is settling in brilliantly well. Jane Howell has been studying part time with the OU for many years, and has been awarded a BSc with Honours. I am delighted for Jane as I know how hard she has worked for this, and we have benefitted from what she has learnt in the meantime. It has taken great dedication and many hours of burning the candle at both ends, but a fabulous result! Congratulations to Jane.
Acknowledgements
Sincere thanks to our Editorial Board who took on the mammoth task of helping with the Register: Dr Tess Adkins, Nigel Bulmer (KC 1965), Peter Jones, Henry Langley (KC 1969) and Paul Nicholson (KC 1993). Thanks too to the Provost, Fellowship, and College staff for their advice and support throughout the year, and to everyone in the Development Team for their hard work and dedication in making this such a successful year.

Lorraine Headen
Director of Development

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Major Promotions, Appointments or Awards

Fellows
Professor Mark Johnson
Winner of the 2019 Associate for Psychological Science Mentor Award. Awarded the William Thierry Preyer Award for Excellence in research on human development.

Professor Richard Bourke
Fellow of the British Academy.

Professor Simon Goldhill
Appointed Vice-President and Foreign Secretary of the British Academy from September 2019.

Dr Sebastian Eves-van den Akker
Awarded the Rank Prize Funds New Lecturer Award; also £1.5 million by the BBSRC to continue his research.

Dr Cesare Hall
Awarded the 2016 Gas Turbine Award.

Dr Felipe Hernandez
Appointed Director of the Centre for Latin American Studies.

Dr Marwa Mahmoud
Appointed an Affiliated Lecturer in the Department of Computer Science and Technology.

Dr Darin Weinberg
Awarded the 2018 Melvin Pollner Prize In Ethnomethodology by the American Sociological Association (Ethnomethodology and Conversation Analysis section) for his book Contemporary Social Constructionism (2014).

Emeritus Fellow
Professor Azim Surani
Wellcome Trust Investigator Award to continue research on the Human Development and Germline Program.
Appointments & Honours


Harcourt, G. C. (1955)  In the Queen’s Birthday Honours 2018, made Companion in the General Division of the Order of Australia (AC) for Outstanding Service to Higher Education.


Newell, A. (1986)  Awarded the Tonic Theatre Award 2017 for her innovative work in creating ideal conditions for disadvantaged people and awareness of the positive impact that theatre can have from a young age.

Saumarez Smith, C. R. (1972)  Awarded a Knighthood in the Queen’s Birthday Honours 2018 for services to Art, Architecture and Culture in the UK.

Tatham, P. F. B. (1955)  Awarded an MBE in the Queen’s Birthday Honours 2018 for services to the community in the Mole Valley, Surrey.

Zimeta, M. G. T. (2000)  Received a travel award from the Pulitzer Center which supports in-depth engagement with under-reported global affairs.
Obituaries
JAMES SLOSS ACKERMAN (1969) was Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge for 1969–70, and elected a Supernumerary Fellow of King’s for that year. At the time of his election Jim was Arthur Kingsley Porter Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard University, and he had the honour of giving the Slade lectures in the centenary year of the foundation of the Professorship. Jim was a specialist in Renaissance Italian architecture, and in the 1960s and 1970s was in the process of revolutionising approaches to this much-studied subject.

In their introduction to a volume of his essays, Distance Points (1991), Kathleen Weil-Garris Brandt and Richard Krautheimer wrote of Jim: ‘he focussed on the figure of the architect and on his need to cope with intersecting forces and pressures. The architect may view himself as a free agent distrustful of bureaucratic organization; but in fact he must deal with all the demands that press upon him from clients, neighbours, politicians, religious authorities and the like. Jim’s work, in its focus on context, obviously has relevance to the present day as much as to the Italian Renaissance, and it is his awareness of this dialogue between past and present that makes his work so compelling not just for academics but for all those concerned with architecture as actors or spectators.

Jim was born in San Francisco on 8 November 1919. He graduated from Yale, class of 1941, and went on to the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, and there took his MA in 1949 and his PhD in 1952. That year he started teaching at the University of California, Berkeley, then joined
Harvard in 1969, just before taking up the Slade Professorship at the other Cambridge. He continued to teach at Harvard until his retirement in 1990. What his *curriculum vitae* misses out is the impact of Jim’s experiences in World War II. As Guido Beltramin wrote in a eulogy – the full story is told in Jim’s *Origins, Invention, Revision* (2016), ‘the first time that Jim Ackerman saw Italy was in July 1944 . . . with the army, Jim made his way up Italy as far as Milan. In April 1945 he even liberated Mantua single-handed. It was like some neorealist film: in a jeep he drove into the city of Alberti, Mantegna and Giulio Romano, without realising that he was the first Allied soldier to get there. He was surprised to be feted like a hero by a wildly jubilant crowd. They thought he was in the advance guard of the whole army. But the army was actually still a long way off . . . ’. In that same spring, after the liberation of Milan, he was sent to the Carthusian monastery of Certosa di Pavia, and had to supervise the transfer of archives. Strolling through the courtyards was an experience that was to change his life. As Jim wrote, ‘this experience solidified my decision to make the art and architecture of Italy the focus of my work as a scholar and teacher.’

The Certosa di Pavia was the subject of his first published essay in 1949 (republished in *Distance Points*). He went on to publish *The Cortile del Belvedere* (1954), about Bramante’s work at the Vatican; *The Architecture of Michelangelo* (1961); *Palladio* (1966); and *The Villa: Form and Ideology of Country Houses* (1991). All were translated into Italian and other languages, all are landmark studies in architectural history. But there was much more to Jim’s achievements than publication. He was a passionate and engaged teacher, inspiring his students but also wider audiences. One of his pupils, Natasha Staller, wrote in her eulogy, ‘he was my toughest critic, my favorite interlocutor, and a precious friend. I have never known anyone who was more voraciously curious and ecstatically open – to new ideas, new approaches, to different fields and their interconnections, to every imaginable facet of the world at large, to his life.’ Jim worried nevertheless about the relevance of Art History as a discipline, and the marginality of the intellectual in modern society. His involvement in contemporary art, architecture and art criticism was not a superficial trendiness but an act of conviction. He had painted Italian landscapes while a soldier in Italy in 1944–45, and in his retirement took up sketching again, encouraged and supported by his wife Jill, herself a practising sculptor and teacher. In his later essays his voice became more personal, less didactic, reaching out with a new directness and intimacy to his readers.

Jim died on 31 December 2016, survived by Jill and his children.

**JOHN BERNARD ADIE BARTON** (1948) was a former Fellow at King’s and director who helped Peter Hall initiate the Royal Shakespeare Company and who was widely regarded as one of the world’s most influential interpreters of Shakespeare.

He was born in London in 1928, the son of Sir Harold Montague and Lady Joyce Barton. John went to Eton where he made friends with Douglas Hurd and first staged Shakespeare, casting himself as Harry Hotspur. He came to King’s in 1948 to read English and soon became involved in student theatre, where he met the young Peter Hall and Ian McKellen, who remembered John’s unkept beard and long cardigans. John joined the Marlowe Society and became President of the Amateur Dramatic Club, played many different roles in student theatre and became an influential force on the theatre scene, with some attributing the success of other actors to the standards set by him. John sustained severe injuries in stage fights which badly affected his health in later years.

John became a Fellow at King’s after his graduation in 1954. During this time he produced a series for BBC radio about the medieval mysteries, and directed *Henry V* for the Elizabethan Theatre Company. He was swept
away from academia by the theatre, when he was invited by Peter Hall to be a founder member of the Royal Shakespeare Company in 1960. John worked with the company for the rest of his life.

At first, his academic approach to performance and forensic study of the text did not go down well with actors and only served to inspire mutiny. His first The Taming of the Shrew, with Peter O'Toole and Peggy Ashcroft, had to be taken over by Peter Hall as the cast would not work with him. However, over time his teaching and direction influenced many of Britain’s best-known performers, such as Helen Mirren, Judi Dench, David Suchet and Jeremy Irons. John was keen to emphasise that they should not focus on how to speak verse, but instead on how to make the audience listen.

One of his major achievements in the RSC was an adaptation of Shakespeare called The Wars of the Roses in which he condensed Shakespeare’s three Henry VI plays together with Richard III to form a single production at Stratford-upon-Avon. It was a great success and helped to put the RSC on the map, as theatre-goers saw in Shakespeare’s ambitious kings and noblemen a mirror of the interactions between Khrushchev and Kennedy as the Cold War took hold. John was not afraid to experiment with Shakespeare and once rewrote King John, splicing in other lines by different writers including himself. In 1980 he conflated ten plays into a trilogy, The Greeks, and in 2000 the RSC put on his Tantabus, a nine-hour-long retelling of the Trojan War. His series of nine workshops, ‘Playing Shakespeare’, recorded in 1982 and later turned into a book, is still regarded as a definitive resource for Shakespearean actors. Troilus and Cressida was John’s favourite; he enjoyed the ways in which the characters made political moves and manipulated others. He always liked to shine a light on the less fashionable productions, turning his attentions to other writers as well and bringing back to life some restoration comedy and Ibsen.

John was a self-deprecating man who brought his scholarship and instincts to Shakespeare, allowing the plays to breathe naturally and the actors to ‘own the words’. He was often eccentric, leaning backwards in his chair on stage and falling off it but carrying on his sentence as he lay in the front row of the stalls.

John married Anne Righter, a Fellow of Trinity College and an incisive literary critic, in 1968. She died in 2013, and John on 18 January 2018 at the age of 89.

BRIAN MCMURROUGH CAVEN (1940) was born in Cork on 24 April 1921. Born in Ireland in the last years of British rule, he grew up shuttling between England and the new Republic, ruled and richly influenced by his parents and an array of charismatic, opinionated (and in some cases Fenian) uncles, aunts, cousins and grandparents. As a highly intelligent child he was firmly guided towards academia by his teachers at Wimbledon College, and by 1939 had duly earned a Classics scholarship to King’s. Here, despite the interruption of war, he flourished, academically as a prizewinner and double First, and as an enthusiastic stalwart of the Cricket and Rugby Clubs. His rooms in Bodley’s were decorated with framed prints, another of his interests.

Like many of his generation, his experiences as a soldier in the Second World War in India and Burma with the East Yorkshire Regiment defined his formative years and continued to shade and colour his later life, particularly towards its end. He was always careful to share the palatable or comically absurd side to this wartime life, but some of the dark moments would slip out and he clearly had relied on faith to see him through. In fact, one of his favourite stories related how he was tasked to accompany and guard an Irish priest to say Mass at a recently liberated abbey in a portion of the Shan state in Burma that was still largely occupied by the Japanese. Brian served at the Mass for a few aged nuns against the rich soundscape
of a tropical morning, and always wistfully claimed that it was the most poignant service he ever attended. Not least because, to the chagrin of the horrified priest, it turned out he had forgotten to load his rifle at the outset. He returned from the Army to resume his studies, so successfully that he was elected to a Junior Research Fellowship at King’s in 1950. He was, unusually, a Fellow who travelled by motorbike. In 1954, at the end of his Fellowship, he married Jane Raby.

Brian was not a prolific author of academic articles or books, but in 1957 he was appointed to a lectureship in Classics at Birkbeck College, London. In those days Birkbeck was run by a group of ‘old Africa hands’ in the administration, with whom Brian got on extremely well. He was an amazingly entertaining lecturer, who could turn his own experience to bitterly comical effect. Groups of first-year students would be shocked out of post-party torpor with the information that the reign of Commodus was a bean-feast. Brian patronised the student bar after his evening teaching, and kept a camp bed in his office. But he was a careful and astute tutor as well as an entertaining lecturer, particularly valuable to the mature part-time students on the evening degree courses at Birkbeck. It was something of a pity that Brian took to scholarly publication only towards the end of his academic career. His book The Punic Wars (1980) was, and remains, a success. Cheered by that, he contemplated further writing, but was nearing retirement, and had many other interests to pursue once retired. In fact his second book, Dionysus I: War-Lord of Sicily (1990), a study of the fourth-century BC tyrant based on a synthesis of literary sources, was delayed by the incineration of his research notes by over-conscientious cleaners at Birkbeck.

GABRIEL ARIE DOVER (1969) was a geneticist who played an important role at the interface between the long-standing discipline of evolutionary biology and the emerging discipline of molecular biology. He was best known for coining the term ‘molecular drive’ to describe a possible evolutionary force operating distinctly from natural selection and genetic drift; this was an idea he spent much of his later career developing, to mixed reception.

Gabby was born in 1937 in Manchester to Jewish parents. He had a difficult childhood, as his father left when he was only two days old and his mother was rather unstable. Gabby went to North Manchester Grammar School where he won scholarships. He joined Hashomer Hatzair, a socialist secular Zionist group for the young. His leaders inspired him politically and intellectually, and he moved to London in order to become a youth leader himself in the movement. Gabby studied Hebrew and Aramaic at the School of Oriental and African Studies and then left the UK at the age of 22 to join a kibbutz and put into practice his socialist beliefs about equality. He stayed for five years, but eventually felt that kibbutz life was too constraining, and he returned to the UK to take up a place at Leeds University where he studied Botany.

Gabby began his PhD in 1969 at Cambridge’s Plant Breeding Institute and was then appointed a Lecturer in the University Department of Genetics. He stayed as a Fellow at King’s for the majority of his career. It was an exciting time, the beginning of the era of gene cloning and the Old Lags group. In 2015 he led a family group to visit his old haunts in King’s, aged 94, and clearly relished the chance to show them round the College, Chapel and Library. Brian died on 15 December 2017, survived by his children Terrence and Tess.
Gabby was married three times and had several long-term relationships. He had a daughter Merav and two sons, Noam and Alexis, and eventually two grandchildren. He had a complex relationship with his own Jewish identity. He was fiercely critical of the Israeli government and was a fervent supporter of Palestine although he requested a Jewish funeral. His health declined in later life and he died on 1 April 2018 of a chest infection.

DAVID JOSEPH PAYNE (1963) was born, with his twin brother John, in Liverpool on 12 January 1933. They went to the Holt Grammar School there, and David shone, as one might imagine from his later career, at mathematics and physics. David was too young to take an active part in the Second World War but he was eligible for National Service shortly afterwards. Hence, in 1951 he joined the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and completed the statutory two years. While at school he had secured a place at Cambridge to read Mathematics but when he arrived he changed to the Mechanical Sciences Tripos – which is what Cambridge called Engineering in those days. It was perhaps his stint in the Army that convinced him that he was more suited to a practical subject. David was an undergraduate at Gonville and Caius College and was awarded a First in both parts of the Tripos. This was impressive because many of those who did their National Service before university found it difficult to readapt to academic work.

He graduated in 1956 and went to work first at the Bristol Aircraft Company at Filton, near Bristol, and then the Nuclear Power Division of the English Electric Company. The world’s first nuclear power station, at Calder Hall, had just been commissioned and hopes for a nuclear-based future were high. We now know better, of course, but the postwar period was still a good time to be an engineer: there was a lot going on. In 1960 David joined the staff of the Engineering Department at Cambridge. Universities were DNA sequencing. As the first gene sequences began to be uncovered in the late 1970s and 1980s it became apparent that some DNA sequences were present in hundreds of copies in the genome, and were not evolving independently of each other but rather staying similar throughout the processes of exchange of genetic information. Gabby’s research led him to the belief that mutations in these repeated DNA sequences could spread in a cohesive manner that was independent of natural selection. He thought that there was a further undiscovered force at work in the evolutionary process, which he called molecular drive. He wrote a paper on the subject in 1982 for the journal Nature which met with mixed responses from other scientists, especially as Gabby had a tendency to present his ideas in a combative style that sometimes ruffled feathers.

He became Professor of Genetics at Leicester University in 1991, where he wrote a book, Dear Mr Darwin: Letters on the Evolution of Life and Human Nature, in the form of an imagined correspondence between himself and Charles Darwin. Under his leadership, the Department was awarded a rare five-star rating in the 2001 Research Assessment Exercise.

Gabby was known for being lively and opinionated, a man who had a view on just about anything. He created a working atmosphere that was spirited and creative, in which many flourished; working mainly in an age when there was not a huge wealth of data, he encouraged collaborative thought and discussion as a means of making intellectual progress by challenging people to think, even if they did not always (or ever) agree with him. Several of his PhD students went on to become Fellows of the Royal Society.

Gabby was a warm and engaging person with a love of opera. He was known for being loyal although he could also be difficult, craving acceptance but often behaving in erratic ways unlikely to endear him to others. He remained a socialist all his life and was a brilliant man who was fun to be with.

After his retirement in 2002 he lived quietly in Oxford, where he enjoyed his collection of vinyl records, his reading and his collection of artworks.
expanding rapidly and the Head of Department, John Baker, was intent on making the Cambridge Department the best in the country. Baker was a structural engineer and he was keen to appoint David, whose interests lay in the same area.

One of David’s research interests was the study of stress fields in solid bodies using what is known as the photoelastic technique. These were the days before computers and it was only possible to calculate stress fields for simple geometries. Most practical problems involve complex shapes and there were many structural failures resulting from high stress concentrations that had not been predicted (most notably the crashes of the Comet airliner, caused by high stress concentrations around the corners of the rectangular windows in the fuselage). In the 1960s these problems were investigated experimentally. The photoelastic technique that David helped to develop involved making a transparent model and passing light through it. As the model was loaded up a stress field developed and could be seen as a pattern of so-called interference fringes. When analysed, the fringe pattern could disclose areas of dangerously high stress concentration. The technique was clever and accurate, and could be used on any two-dimensional geometry, however complex.

In 1963 David became a Fellow of King’s. At that time King’s was predominantly an arts and humanities college and operated with just two Engineering fellows. David joined the incumbent fellow, Paul Dykes, and together they covered all the different topics in the Tripos. When Paul retired in the early 1970s David took over as Director of Studies, a position he held for the next 25 years. Then, in 1976, John Young arrived in Cambridge and David asked him to help with the supervisions. John started teaching at King’s and, thanks to David’s recommendation, was elected a Fellow. Under David’s leadership Engineering became a consistently successful subject, eventually to be run by a strong team of younger Fellows – the original complement of two has now risen to six. And the status of Engineering has risen accordingly: no longer does a jocular arts Fellow in the SCR call for an engineer when a light bulb needs replacing! Not so many people are aware of David’s part in all this because he deployed his skills quietly and efficiently without great external show. However, the end of year did not only mean Tripos exams, it also meant parties. Many generations of King’s Engineering students will remember with great affection the end-of-year dinner for finalists. Most subjects at King’s tended to have a garden party in the Fellows’ Garden, but David was different: there was a full black-tie dinner for graduating students to which the Fellows’ partners and postgraduate supervisors were also invited. David’s wife Lesley was always very popular with the students, not least for her enthusiastic cheering of David when, by tradition, he held arm wrestling matches with the undergraduates.

Frank Payne (no relation) met David for the first time in the summer of 1986, having been recently interviewed for a lectureship in Electrical Engineering. King’s was looking for an electrical engineer and David interviewed him for a teaching Fellowship. Frank’s first impression was of a quiet, thoughtful person, not trying to show how clever he undoubtedly was, but gently probing to find out what he could and would be able to teach. David came across as rather different to most academics, by nature somewhat combative. His approach was unhurried but thorough, showing tremendous understanding of what was needed to teach Engineering effectively at Cambridge, and in particular at King’s.

As Director of Studies, David had a very sympathetic understanding of the students who were admitted and taught, particularly so with the very high intake from state schools at King’s. This was most evident during admissions. David knew how to ask the simple but searching question; how to distinguish a genuinely clever student from one well prepared by their school for the interview. He had a gift of being able to pick students who would go on to achieve outstanding results and perhaps had not yet shown their full potential. Even those candidates who were unsuccessful at interview left with something positive. During David’s time as Director of Studies, King’s was consistently one of the most successful Colleges in Engineering, and Engineering one of the best subjects at King’s. David achieved this not by pressured teaching but by building in the student a genuine understanding of the subject as well as finding excellent
Artillery, and then the Intelligence Corps. He had met Pamela Griffiths on his 18th birthday in 1939, while they were both studying French at the Sorbonne, and they married on 29 September 1945. In the last year of the war Daniel saw Assisi, and it was a transformative experience for him to come back to King’s afterwards and take a course on St Francis of Assisi with the great scholar David Knowles. Having scarcely read a book for five years he was delighted to be plunged into the problems set by the lives and legends of the saint. He and Pamela lived in Cambridge where he embarked on a PhD on the history of medieval Orvieto, and Pamela pursued her own research on Hispanic languages (she later taught at Westfield College in London). At King’s Daniel was a keen cricketer, and Captain of the 2nd XI; he later lived near enough to Lord’s to gain the full benefit of his MCC membership.

He won a Fellowship at King’s in 1950, the year of his PhD, but in that year moved with Pamela to London, as Daniel had already taken a up a post as Assistant Lecturer in History at the London School of Economics. He moved steadily up the ranks at the LSE, Lecturer (1951), Reader (1962) and finally Professor of History (1970). His first book, *Mediaeval Orvieto* (1952) had won the Prince Consort Essay Prize before its publication by Cambridge University Press. Daniel and Pamela visited Italy most summers, staying in San Gimignano, from where Daniel could take a couple of buses to the archives in Siena. The focus of his research was the study of the Italian city republics, and his best known book on that subject, first published in 1969, was to become one of the most successful textbooks on medieval history ever written. It reached a fourth edition in 2010, and has been translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish and Japanese. Daniel initially synthesised the new research of the 1960s, including his own work on the Papal States and Siena, and drawing on art history, family history, and other fields besides the more familiar internecine politics of the city republics in the 12th and 13th centuries. Later editions skilfully integrated further research on agrarian history, historical demography, and the contributions of the church and confraternities to civic life. Daniel’s historical interests were by no means confined to the Middle Ages. While still at the LSE he began to research
discovered the extraordinary medical pictures in the manuscripts of the foundation collection of Sir Hans Sloane). He also took me into his confidence in his dealings with the redoubtable widow of Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin. In giving Fleming’s papers to the British Library she had also transferred a vast quantity of offprints of his published articles. Daniel had been desperate to make more space in the Department and had disposed of the offprints – which Lady Fleming then demanded to see on a forthcoming visit from her home in Greece. I had to xerox the original articles from scientific journals in short order and Daniel had the xeroxes handsomely bound into books for presentation to Lady Fleming to avert her wrath.

In retrospect Daniel’s time in charge of the Department of Manuscripts was a golden age for acquiring, exhibiting and publishing manuscripts of all kinds and periods from the ancient world to the 20th century. He deserves huge credit for presiding so benignly over this last flourishing, before the combined forces of managerialism and budget cuts brought it all to an end. Daniel was delighted when I left the British Library for King’s in 1985, and we continued to correspond about his interest in the College once he had retired from the British Library. He remained just as quizzical about goings on in Cambridge as he was about the latest developments in the Byzantine politics of the British Library.

On retirement from the British Library Daniel resumed his Italian travels and research on medieval Siena, and this bore fruit in Siena and the Sienese in the Thirteenth Century (1991). In later life he gave devoted care to Pamela, and they moved to Lewes in Sussex. They celebrated 70 years of marriage together in 2015. Daniel was a devoted family man, visiting elderly relatives and taking great interest in the young (he was delighted when his grandson scored a century, and gave him a bat to celebrate). Daniel was an energetic walker, and took friends and visitors for walks over the Downs, calibrating the length to their strength and tolerance of muddy conditions. He and Pamela played Scrabble every day, sometimes playing in Italian or French for variety. His intellectual interests were undimmed and he became the biographer of the Liberal imperialist
statesman, Sydney Buxton, Governor General of South Africa during and after the First World War (A Liberal Life: Sydney, Earl Buxton 1853–1934 (1999)). His interest in King’s did not flag either. He wrote, not long before his death, to the College in connection with the obituary of Arthur Hibbert in the Annual Report, to cast light (unflatteringly) on Noel Annan as Provost, whose treatment of Hibbert had led to the latter’s alienation from the College. Daniel wanted to put the record straight, as ever. He died on 26 May 2017, survived for only a few months by Pamela, and by Muhammed Isa and Harriet.

The Council records the death of the following Non-Resident Members:

BHALCHANDRA PUNDLIK ADARKAR (1928), who died in 1988, was born in Vengorla in present-day Maharastra in 1903. He came to King’s to study Economics having already obtained a BA in English and Sanskrit from Bombay University. He was an outstanding scholar, achieving a First at King’s and becoming in 1933 the first Indian to win the prestigious Adam Smith Prize in economic research. From King’s he went to research at the LSE and submitted his MA thesis in Cambridge. John Maynard Keynes, who was his supervisor and mentor, wrote of him: ‘I consider him to be the most promising Indian student of economics, as far as original work is concerned, who has been in this country.’

Bhalchandra became a Lecturer in Economics in 1932 at Benares Hindu University and then taught at Allahabad University until 1943. Thereafter he worked for the Indian government and produced a number of major studies and reports, two of which were particularly influential. One was the ‘Report on Health Insurance for Industrial Workers’ which formed the basis for the Employees’ State Insurance Scheme adopted after Independence, and the other was the ‘Report on Federal Finance in Australia’.

After Independence, Bhalchandra held senior positions in the Ministry of Finance and External Affairs, including postings with Indian diplomatic missions, as well as representing India at several delegations to UN meetings and conferences. He retired from government service in 1951. He wrote many influential books and articles on topics ranging from usury to financial aspects of the Indian constitution, including the much-discussed ‘Years of High Theory’, a significant contribution to Keynesian thought. Bhalchandra had a distinctive style of writing that was brief and pointed in its criticisms. He argued that India’s failure to develop in the first half of the 20th century was not going to be solved by an increase in agriculture, which was already under pressure, but that industrialization and the protection of embryonic industrial initiatives was the key to bringing
India out of poverty. Bhalchandra was a gifted economist whose expertise straddled a range of fields of economics, making a notable contribution to academia as well as influencing public policy.

However, all of his major contributions to economics were made before he was 40, and thereafter he lived a somewhat dissatisfied life. He was actively associated with the National Planning Committee of the Congress Party, headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, but the association turned out to be short-lived, perhaps because he was not completely in tune with the Party’s thinking. Although Bhalchandra had great intellectual ability, he did not find the success he deserved in academia. He had waited a long time to get his scholarship to Cambridge and made his mark there as an economist but on his return to India he was sent from pillar to post in search of even a modest lectureship. Professorship eluded him while others with lesser abilities were offered positions he wanted. He became rather embittered, both in universities and then in his roles in government, where he struggled to come to terms with the fact that advice is not always taken and can depend on the manner in which it is offered rather than on its intrinsic merit. His whole attitude to life changed radically and he became motivated solely by making money, deciding that wealth was the only way of earning the respect of others. Bhalchandra abandoned academic economics and went to work in the diamond business for the remainder of his career, advising others that they would be better off pursuing wealth than trying to achieve success through the study of economics.

JOHN EDWARD ASHBURNER (1963) was born in Lancaster in 1944 and attended Derby School before coming to King’s to read Mechanical Sciences. Throughout his life his major interest was in the mountains, their features and the people who lived and worked on them.

Whilst at King’s, John was a member of the Cambridge University Mountaineering Club and began tackling summits such as Zermatt in 1963, surviving on spaghetti and tomato paste for the duration of the climb. By his second year in Cambridge, John was already a seasoned alpinist and excellent rock climber, and decided that he would prefer something wilder, more distant and uncertain than the Alps. In the summer of 1965 he set out with an expedition to Ala Dağ in Turkey, before tackling the Hindu Kush in Afghanistan the following year with a crew of three CUMC members. Setting out from Cambridge in an antique Land Rover, the mountaineers reached Kabul after three weeks’ driving, before heading off on a six-week hike from the village of Dasht-e-Rewat in the Panjshir Valley, including an ascent of the 19,551ft Rast Darrah. After the ‘golden age’ of Afghanistan was well and truly over, John would later return to the Hindu Kush for the unfortunate professional purpose of assessing the mineral resources left behind by the Russian military, in the form of derelict tanks and other hardware.

After leaving Cambridge John secured a berth with the Voluntary Service Overseas in Allahabad, which he used as a springboard for forays to little-visited parts of the Himalayas, most notably the first ascent of Mukar Beh in 1968. At 19,910ft, Mukar Beh was the highest unclimbed peak in Kulu Valley, and a mountain of great beauty and surprising difficulty which had repelled several previous attempts to conquer it. Indeed, John’s great friend and fellow mountaineer Geoffrey Hill had died on the mountain earlier that year, and it was in order to retrieve his body that John had decided to embark on the trip.

John’s subsequent career was spent in the field of agricultural engineering, and the experience that he had gained on expeditions led him to become one of the world’s foremost experts on animal traction. He worked professionally in more than 50 countries, and many of his postings with the United Nations were to the desert regions he hankered after, particularly in Africa. By the mid-1970s he had shifted to South America, where he married Patty and set up a permanent base on the flank of a volcano above Quito.

John brought his family back to the UK in 1997 to live in Southport, where he celebrated the 50th anniversary reunions of many of his expeditions. He died on 5 May 2017 after a lengthy battle with cancer of the larynx.
EDWARD LAURENCE ASHTON (1940) arrived at King’s to take a short course in Engineering, ahead of earning his Commission in the Royal Engineers the following year. He was made Captain and Adjutant in 1944, serving in France and Germany and being Mentioned in Despatches. At the end of the war Teddy studied for a BA in Jurisprudence at New College, Oxford, the sister College of King’s and where his academic allegiance subsequently lay.

A keen sportsman, Teddy had been a member of the First XI at Winchester College, for whom he later – in 1948 – turned out in the Arthur Dunn Cup for Old Boys of public schools. On returning to his native Liverpool, he played football for Liverpool Ramblers from 1946–51, cricket for Northern Cricket Club 1946–62, and was Captain of the West Lancashire Golf Club in 1971.

Teddy pursued a successful career as a chartered accountant in Liverpool, becoming a partner of local firm Hodgson, Morris & Co in 1951. In the same year he married Elizabeth Morris, his wife of more than 63 years, with whom he had three children, Carol, Helen and Andy.

Appointed a Fellow Chartered Accountant in 1955, Teddy served as a magistrate of the Liverpool City bench from 1966 to 1992, and as President of the Liverpool Society of Chartered Accountants in 1970–1, the Society’s centenary year. He retired as Senior Partner of Hodgson, Morris & Co in 1986 and remained in Blundell Sands until his death, aged 93, on 21 July 2015.

PETER BAIRD (1958) was a teacher and social worker, born at the beginning of the Second World War, in October 1939. He was the son of Josie, who married far too young but wanted to get out of the family home, and Michael who had studied Law at King’s (KC 1928). Michael worked in the city of London for a firm of solicitors and Josie had ambitions of performing on the stage, but then war broke out. Michael volunteered for the artillery, and Peter was born in Eastbourne where the regiment was stationed as part of the defence for the Battle of Britain. Josie was 21 by the time of Peter’s birth; she had him baptized, although she was Jewish, in case the Germans invaded and sought out Jewish children. Josie became a campaigner for prison reform.

The family was evacuated from Eastbourne to Cambridge for the war years, and later to Hillingdon in London so that two families could share one nanny and free their mothers for war work. Peter’s sister Julia was born in 1942; her memories of having Peter as a sibling in childhood are of being teased unmercifully. Once the war was over, the family took over the lease of a large war-damaged house in Hanover Terrace on the edge of Regent’s Park. Although beautifully situated, the house was in a very bad state from a doodlebug landing on the roof; Peter remembered being able to stand in the basement and see the sky.

He was sent away to boarding school at the age of seven, as was considered normal at the time, where he developed a passionate and lifelong interest in railways; three years later his brother Adrian was born, who went on to become Bishop Ambrose of Methoni in Greece. Peter moved on to Rugby School, which he thoroughly detested, before securing a place at King’s. Michael generously supported Peter for what would today be called a gap year, helping out at the British School for Archaeology in Athens. The work included some time at Knossos. Peter enjoyed this experience and learned spoken Greek, before coming to King’s where he read Classics and got engaged several times to Lan Ying, also known as Elizabeth Douglas; he was miserable when she turned him down. At King’s, Peter wore an old tweed jacket, baggy trousers and, like everyone else in those days, a tie. He was extremely fond of Lyons chocolate cupcakes and of reading Greek tragedies with Sir Frank Adcock in his rooms at the top of the Gibbs Building. Peter helped to found a Richard II Society at King’s. They borrowed a large print of Richard II for three consecutive years from the College’s picture loan scheme and held meetings in the picture’s presence. He was a frequent attender of Evensong in the Chapel and was also curious about other places of worship, attending services at Great and Little St Mary’s, the Quaker Meeting House and the Catholic church of Our Lady and the English Martyrs, as well as cycling out to Ely for the Cathedral.
Peter was passionately interested in Russia. He visited the country, taught himself the language, campaigned for political rights under the Soviet regime and was caught trying to smuggle a copy of Solzhenitsyn in his underpants. He thought Russia quite glamorous and wrote: ‘Bolshevism always seemed rather noble and pure in some way, despite all the mass murders’. His second marriage was to a Russian woman, Olga, although it was not a lasting success.

Peter inherited from his parents a love for all things beautiful in literature and art; however, he was always unkempt and had some eccentric habits, such as combing his beard with his fork while waiting for a meal to be served and stretching across the table for large chunks of butter that he ate straight off this knife. He was wonderfully generous, for example employing a gardener who was always drunk and hopeless at gardening, because otherwise the gardener would have been out of work. Peter put a lot of effort into helping his uncle, institutionalized with mental illness, to gain a high degree of behavioural independence. He was very knowledgeable about history and classical authors, gardening and bee-keeping, church architecture and liturgy, Russia and railways, The Archers and cream teas. He put a spoonful of Marmite into anything he cooked, including on one occasion a cake. Visitors to the house would come away loaded with plants, cuttings and books that they simply must read. Although usually a laid-back character, some things annoyed him such as ‘Keep Out’ signs on land he considered to be public, and being asked to sign in when arriving at a building: he always signed in as Leon Trotsky. He found his daughter’s inability to spell profoundly irritating and would get out a pen to correct words and apostrophes even on a postcard or shopping list.

Peter’s left-wing politics were sometimes surprisingly at odds with some conservative views he held on abortion, gay rights and divorce. He had a deep Christian faith that remained unchallenged by the Enlightenment values characterising other aspects of his life and thought.
Peter’s health began to fail but he outlived the expectations of medical experts. Even when he was very frail, visitors always left him feeling that they had had a good time. He died at home on 20 November 2017, aged 78, having been looked after by his daughters.

**ANTHONY JOHN CHERWYND BALFOUR** (1945) was Consultant Pathologist for the Department of Aviation and Forensic Pathology at the Royal Air Force, and later Consultant Advisor in Pathology and Tropical Medicine to the RAF’s Director-General of Medical Services.

Born in Suffolk on 10 November 1926, Tony’s paternal grandfather was John Balfour, the first Baron Kinross; on his mother’s side he was related closely to the Viscounts Chetwynd.

Educated at Eton, Tony arrived at King’s in 1945 to take a degree in Natural Sciences and graduated in 1948. He continued his medical training at Oxford’s Radcliffe Infirmary whilst studying for additional qualifications in London, completing his Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery in 1952.

Two years later Tony left the Radcliffe to join the medical branch of the Royal Air Force. In 1958 he married Judith (Judy) Anderson, with whom he had two sons and a daughter.

After postings at home and abroad as a general pathologist, Tony was appointed to the RAF Institute of Pathology and Tropical Medicine at Halton in 1976. This meant that he became involved with all air accidents in the UK and military planes overseas. Often on site as an aviation pathologist in the RAF (for example, in Lockerbie in 1988), he was concerned for the welfare of his team and for the relatives of those who died. He saw the autopsy as providing clues about the cause and course of the accidents and thus contributing to prevention. His reports to the Air Accidents Investigation Branch were of vital importance and contributed to improvements in safety records. Other countries frequently requested his help.

For his contribution to aviation pathology and air safety he was invested as an officer brother in the Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem, awarded the Lady Cade Medal by the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1987 made CBE.

A member of the Leander Club, an outstanding astronomer, he enjoyed gadgets, technology, and the Chilterns. Widely read, especially in history, he had a dry wit and was an excellent speaker. After his wife Judy died in 1998, he married Mary Lindsay.

Tony died on 21 September 2014 from bronchopneumonia and myelomonocytic leukaemia, leaving Mary, his children Peter, Ella and Harry, and three grandchildren.

**THOMAS FREDrik WEYBYE BARTH** (1955) was a Norwegian social anthropologist who was well-known for his transactionalist analysis of political processes in the Swat Valley of northern Pakistan, and his study of micro-economic processes and entrepreneurship in Sudan. The latter has been regarded as a classic example of formalist analysis in economic anthropology.

Born in Leipzig in 1928, Fredrik grew up in an academic family in Norway and developed an early interest in evolution and human origins. When his father was invited to give a lecture at the University of Chicago, Fredrik accompanied him and decided to attend the university, enrolling in 1946. He earned an MA in paleoanthropology and archaeology in 1949 before returning to Norway.

In 1951 the 22-year-old Fredrik was invited to join an archaeological expedition to present-day Iraq led by Robert Braidwood. When his colleagues had finished digging and had left, Fredrik stayed behind to conduct population studies with the Kurdish people, thereby beginning a 60-year career as an ethnographer.

He continued his graduate studies at the London School of Economics, where the intellectual leader was Raymond Firth, a student of Malinowski.
who also dissented from the so-called ‘structural-functionalist’ model of society. Fredrik then moved to Cambridge following Firth’s student Edmund Leach, who had just published *Political Systems of Highland Burma* (1954), and with whom Fredrik in his own words ‘fell in love’ in spite of finding him arrogant.

For his PhD, Fredrik conducted fieldwork in Swat, Pakistan; his completed dissertation was published in 1959 as *Political Leadership among Swat Pathan*. Shortly afterwards he was part of a UNESCO study of pastoral nomadism that focused on the Basseri in what is now Iran. From this work he published the 1961 monograph *Nomads of South Persia*.

In 1961 Fredrik was invited to the University of Bergen to create an anthropology department and serve as the Chair. This important and prestigious position gave him the opportunity to create Norway’s first modern, world-class anthropology department with an approach similar to those found in England and the US. Helped by the rapid institutional expansion of the Norwegian university system and by an effective cooperation with other talented and ambitious young Norwegian social scientists, Fredrik founded the hugely successful school of thought and turned Bergen from a peripheral town to the centre of Norwegian anthropology.

Fredrik remained at Bergen until 1972, during which time his own work developed in two key ways. Firstly, he developed research projects inside Norway, including an analysis of the dynamics of leadership and competition on Norwegian fishing vessels that he drew upon for the central case in his very well-known and oft-debated lectures published as *Models of Social Organization* (1966).

Secondly, he began writing more purely theoretical works that secured his international reputation within anthropology. These included the small, edited volume *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries: The Social Organization of Cultural Difference* (1969), the introduction to which became his most well-known essay and one of the most cited anthropological texts of all time. In it, Fredrik expounded his theory of the interconnectedness of ethnic identities, i.e. that ethnic identity is the result of a social process of inclusion and exclusion, rather than discontinuous cultural isolates to which people naturally belong.

A creative and outspoken theorist, Fredrik was also an indefatigable fieldworker who was more concerned with his own observations than with the concepts of others, and who sought to define the frontier of anthropology not only by reading new books but by going to new places. He had little interest in the fixed or bounded social structures which underpinned the work of Lévi-Strauss, or in the symbols which so excited Clifford Geertz, and was frustrated by the lofty speculations and untestable assumptions of his contemporaries. Indeed, rumour had it that when he became head of the Ethnographic Museum in Oslo he suggested that they sell the whole collection of artefacts and rather spend the money on sending anthropologists into the field.

His distaste for preconceived theories and empirical projects was similarly blunt; in a seminar at Lund University in Sweden in the 1970s, he is said to have remarked to a self-proclaimed Marxist student: ‘You don’t need fieldwork, you have the answers already!’ However, with the growing popularity of Marxist, postcolonial and Durkheimian critiques throughout the 1970s, Fredrik’s actor-oriented approach was overtaken and swept away by the perspectives to which he was in fundamental opposition. Though his international prominence continued, his all-overshadowing dominance in Norway was progressively reduced as his ideas became passé and the local research milieus diversified and grew.

In 1974 Fredrik moved to Oslo, where he became Professor of Social Anthropology and the head of the city’s Museum of Cultural History, and where he shifted to studying meaning and ritual as developed in ethnic groups, conducting research in Papua New Guinea and publishing several important works. He also continued studies in the Middle East, conducting fieldwork in Oman with his wife Unni Wikan which resulted in his 1983 volume *Sohar: Culture and Society in an Omani Town*. 
In 1989 Fredrik left Norway to accept two positions in the US, at Emory University and later, from 1997 to 2008, in Boston. By this point he felt that he and his wife had done their share of physically strenuous fieldwork and decided to begin a more sedate ethnographic project in Bali, resulting in the 1993 work *Balinese Worlds*. He was elected a Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1997, having already been appointed as a member of the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters.

Although not as widely known as Lévi-Strauss or Geertz, Fredrik Barth remains one of the most important European anthropologists of the 20th century, whose work continues to provide a stimulus in Scandinavia and the Anglophone world today. Indeed, Norwegian anthropology still retains a strong Barthian flavour in its insistence on the primacy of intensive fieldwork and its belief in observation as a means of collecting data. That one should know what one is talking about, especially if one happens to be talking about people who are not present, is perhaps his greatest legacy.

Fredrik died in Norway on 24 January 2016, survived by his second wife Unni Wikan and five children, four of whom were the product of his first marriage to Mary Allee.

**JOHN MAURICE BEATTIE** (1957) was a Professor of History at the University of Toronto for many years.

John was born in 1932 and raised in Dunstan near Newcastle. He and his older sister Joyce were evacuated to the countryside during the war. When it was over, Joyce married an American serviceman and the entire family relocated to Napa, California. John attended the University of San Francisco where he studied History and captained the soccer team, eventually being inducted into the USF Hall of Fame in 1988. He studied for his Master’s degree at the University of California at Berkeley, where he met Susan Mills who became his wife.

The couple moved to the UK in 1957. Susan worked as a schoolteacher while John studied for his PhD at King’s under the supervision of J. H. Plumb. He then accepted a teaching position in 1961 in the Department of History at the University of Toronto, where he stayed for 35 years. John’s academic specialism was crime and the administration of justice in the 18th century. He wrote and published many articles and five books, including his seminal work *Crime and the Courts in England, 1660–1800* (1986). In the 1970s his academic pursuits happily coincided with the creation of the University of Toronto’s Centre of Criminology. John’s working life was closely associated with this institution and he was twice its director.

Research and writing were very important to him as an academic, but his greatest love was teaching. He thought teaching was the most essential role of a university and should be characterized by openness, curiosity, fairness and rigour. John took great pleasure in the academic and personal successes of his students. He was generous to them, to his colleagues and to his many friends and their families.

John retired in 1996 with the title of Professor Emeritus. He enjoyed his retirement, spending summers at the family cottage on Pencil Lake where he supported Susan in her pottery-making business and also took up golf. His marriage to Susan lasted for almost 59 years. They had three children, Katherine, Allison and Roger, and five grandchildren. John died peacefully of cancer at the age of 85.

**DAVID VERE BENDALL** (1938) was a former Grenadier Guards officer, British diplomat, senior banker and Chairman of the British Red Cross Society.

He was born in Las Palmas, Canary Islands in 1920, and was sent to prep school at West Downs, on to Winchester and then up to Cambridge in 1938. There he was awarded a Modern Languages Scholarship at King’s, was a member of the Football Club and Tennis Club, and met his future wife Merrilees Galpin (herself born in Colombo and brought up in Norfolk).
David joined the Grenadier Guards in September 1940 and was posted to the 3rd Battalion in December of that year. On 15 March 1941 he was married at St James’s Spanish Place, Marylebone. He became an Intelligence Officer in July 1942 at HQ 1st Army and then GSO 3. In December 1944 he was appointed senior GSO 2 (Ops) at HQ 5 Corps, where he was responsible for planning and overseeing the final campaign in Italy. For his work he was made MBE and twice Mentioned in Despatches (July and November 1945). Further staff jobs followed at GHQ CFM until he was released in July 1946. As a talented linguist, a career in the Diplomatic Service followed after the war. He was appointed Third Secretary by the Foreign Office, taking up his post at Allied Forces Headquarters, Caserta, and moving in 1947 to the British Embassy in Rome. In 1949 he returned to the Foreign Office in London, and was subsequently appointed First Secretary at Santiago, Chile in 1952. Two postings to the NATO International Secretariat at Paris followed in 1957 and in 1962 with the rank of Counsellor, latterly as Deputy Head of the Economic and Finance Division, and Special Advisor on Defence Policy. He was appointed in 1965 to the Embassy at Washington DC (CMG 1967) as Counsellor, before becoming Assistant Secretary of State for Western Europe (1969–1971). Having been sounded out as the next Ambassador to Moscow, and tipped as a future Head of the Foreign Office, he elected instead to surrender his diplomatic career owing to the precarious health of Merrilees.

At the FCO David was kind and friendly to his juniors and always wanted to understand their views and the reasons behind them. He was open-minded, thoughtful and pragmatic, interested in devising and promoting the best policy on every event or subject in his large area of responsibility. To his colleagues, David was handsome, charming and popular, always worked cooperatively and never threw his weight about.

Joining Morgan Grenfell, he was at the forefront of the merchant bank’s international efforts from 23 Great Winchester Street, focusing on opportunities in Europe, the Middle East and Latin America. He travelled extensively, bringing home tales of trains in Brazil, the Royal Yacht Britannia, and flying Concorde. He would go on to chair the bank’s overseas operations in France, Switzerland and Italy, bringing his strong understanding of the European mind to the successful conclusion of commercial business.

In 1971 he and Merrilees purchased Ashbocking Hall in Suffolk, which they took great pleasure in restoring over nearly half a century. But a sustained love of Italy also led to an appointment as director of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, and for over 30 years the Tuscan seaside enticed him for family holidays at Castiglione della Pescaia.

From 1980 to 1985 he was Chairman of the Red Cross in Britain, while for many years he was also a Director of IISS, the International Institute for Strategic Studies. In Suffolk life he was a stalwart patron of All Saints, Ashbocking, quietly supporting the church’s maintenance and other aspects of parish life. He played tennis comparatively well into his 80s, and golf at Woodbridge and Aldeburgh. Rarely missing a Branch gathering of the Grenadier Guards Association, he also enjoyed music at Snape or close to his London mews house at Cadogan Hall. Opportunities to meet with friends in town usually centred around the gentlemen’s club Boodle’s, which he greatly enjoyed from 1954. He was a keen shot, and loved fine wines. An engaging conversationalist until his final months, he illuminated many others’ imaginations with his breadth of experience, depth of knowledge and a sharp sense of humour. Those who enquired would also discover that he was exceptionally well-read in several languages, and had a continuing mastery of both national and international developments.

His wife predeceased him in 2014, and he is survived by an only child, Fern, who married Captain Alfred Johnson Elbrick, USMC, in Washington DC. He was always closely involved in the lives of his grandchildren Tristan, Sophie, Alexia and Xanthe, for whom he was a source of both warmth and wisdom. A committed internationalist, he succeeded in travelling until his final year, to the Amalfi Coast with his grandson and granddaughter-in-law, and to America to visit his granddaughters and six great-grandchildren.
Through his long and full days, David Bendall lived consistently in the spirit of his own motto: ‘Bien ou Rien’: ‘Done Well or Not at All’. He died on 27 December 2017.

**SIMON PIERS BENNETT** (1963) was a convivial teacher, traveller and schools inspector from Bruton, Somerset. He was a larger-than-life character in all ways, with an undimmbale ebullience which carried him seemingly unchallenged through life.

Simon was an only child whose father came on one side from an established family of Somerset land agents based in Bruton, and on the other from a line of fox-hunting parsons in Leicestershire with connections to the Sheffield plate industry. His mother was the distinguished middle-eastern archaeologist, Crystal Bennett, who was succeessively director of the British Schools in Jerusalem and Amman, and who played a major role in opening up the ‘rose-red city’ of Petra in the Kingdom of Jordan.

After his parents’ marriage broke up when he was young, and with his mother’s work being mostly abroad, Simon was largely brought up by his paternal grandparents and family friends. He became strongly attached to Tolbury House, the family home in Bruton, where the Bennetts had lived almost continuously since the early 19th century.

Simon was sent to prep school at Winchester House in Brackley and then, as a scholar, to Rugby School. Arriving at King’s in 1963, he was assigned a room in Garden Hostel, where Mrs Denton’s breakfasts were one of the social high points of the day. Although initially reading History, he soon switched to English, and quickly formed a close friendship with other Garden Hostel residents Bill Connor, Edward Lyttelton and the Choral Scholar Martin Lane.

At King’s he demonstrated many of the characteristics which would mark his life. Already he had a commanding presence and displayed his leadership qualities not only as captain of the Rugby Club and President of the Chetwynd Society, but also politically in discussions about the constitutional role of junior members within the governance of the College. He was also developing his lifelong interest in books and book collecting over many diverse fields from King Penguins and Observer’s Books to the history and topography of the Middle East. His other eclectic range of interests extended from country and western music to cricket and fine wine. The latter was nurtured at King’s, where his rooms were the scene of many discoveries from the College cellars, with sherry and port dispensed at the drop of a hat. With a youthful conviviality that was to become a hallmark of his adult life, he also hosted epicurean dinner parties there, for which the catering was provided by Provost Annan’s cook and parlour maid, Mrs Brooksbank and Mrs Coulson.

On leaving Cambridge Simon found himself briefly at a loose end and, like so many in those days, consulted Messrs Gabbitas and Thring, the educational agency. They put him in touch with Trent College near Nottingham, where the headmaster was Ford Ikin, another Kingsman, who was approaching retirement. The interview was a great success (Ikin had also been President of the Chetwynd Society) and Simon embarked upon a career for which he had no formal training but a spectacular flair.

As one former housemaster at Trent recalled, Simon appeared to be in charge of virtually everything that moved after only a year at the College. By this time he had been appointed Head of the English Department, was running much of the rugby, had organised numerous outings, and had involved himself in drama, cricket and the College magazine. After Ikin’s retirement Simon’s energy was clearly recognised by the new headmaster as a central plank on which he would rebuild. Although other specialists moved in on sports and other activities, Simon threw himself behind all the changes and still dominated the Common Room and social scene with his boundless enthusiasm, humour, wisdom and humanity. Away team coaches were quieter if he was at home but morale perhaps lower.

His room at the College, museum-cluttered with books and treasures, bottles, glasses and piles of marking, became an item on the school
tour and a social hub. His departure after seven years at Trent would be mourned not only by the school but also by the Long Eaton junk shop (along with its hostelries and off-licence).

This stint was followed by ten years at Malvern College as Director of Drama, and it was with real pride that in later life Simon became a member of the Malvern College Council and was subsequently made a member of the Council’s Management Board.

In 1984 Simon’s zest for new experiences led to a teaching spell in Kathmandu, where he spent three years helping to set up a boarding school offering English education to Nepalese pupils. He developed a great affection for that country and later led expeditions of pupils from the UK back to Nepal so that they could have the experience of trekking through the mountains and learning about the Nepalese culture.

Nepal was followed by a brief return to Trent College and then to King’s School in his home town of Bruton, allowing Simon the particular satisfaction of at last being able to take up permanent residence at Tolbury House, where he was soon to marry Jane Tyrrell and proudly father two daughters, Constance and Honour.

Taking over the English Department at King’s during a period of considerable educational change, Simon’s sharp mind and intellectual confidence enabled him to cut easily through the inevitable bureaucratic undergrowth and get his team securely on to the new route that examined English was now taking. Those same qualities of confidence and clarity made Simon an inspiring teacher. His charges responded eagerly to his relaxed, slightly devil-may-care manner; they too relaxed and that brought out the best in them.

By the same token, he inspired generations of rugby players, actors and debaters, although his hockey umpiring – which involved Jane driving him up and down the pitch so that he could arbitrate from the window of the passenger seat – left something to be desired.

After ten years at Bruton he moved to Ofsted as an HMI, where he had ample opportunity to indulge his taste for home and foreign travel. In due course he was appointed the EU Inspector on the Board of Secondary Inspectors at Brussels, where his ability to get on with people of all nationalities and his enjoyment of working on the wider international stage meant that this suited him perfectly.

On retirement from Ofsted his expertise was again keenly sought and he was invited to join the Independent Schools Inspectorate (ISI) as Senior Editor and Quality Assurance Monitor. Two years later he was also asked to take on a separate inspectorate, the School Inspection Service, as Chief Inspector. This led to the inspection of many specialist types of schools, which gave breadth to his experience of inspection and the chance to visit schools throughout England and abroad, the last trips being to Ascension and Azerbaijan.

Demanding though all these roles were, Simon never lost his commitment to Bruton. He served two terms as an elected member of the Town Council, and he was the Warden of Conservation at the Royal Bath & West Show for ten years. He was a Founder and Life Member of the Bruton Trust, which he chaired for nine years. He was a Life Member of the Bruton Museum Society and gave several interesting lectures. He worked as a governor for several local schools. Tolbury House remained his base throughout his life, the place of return during holidays from school teaching and long excursions abroad. There he planted a large orchard which is now fully mature and will be a lasting memorial to him.

Simon was a strong believer in traditional values, but at the same time he was a radical and forward thinker for whom the individual was ultimately most important. His was a life vigorously and enthusiastically conducted, with nothing undertaken half-heartedly. He loved the good things in life – friends, hospitality, intelligent conversation, books, fine wine and, above all, laughter. He died suddenly on 15 September 2017 and was interred in the family vault in Bruton churchyard.
GERALD HARVEY BLENKIN (1953) was born in Leeds on 3 May 1935. His father’s second wife Ethel nurtured his musical talent and encouraged him to apply to King’s, where he was awarded a place as a Chorister from 1944 to 1949.

From 1949 to 1953 Harvey was a Music Scholar at Ardingly College in Sussex, where he continued to excel at music, drama and sport. He also played the bassoon in the National Youth Orchestra between 1951 and 1953.

When Harvey re-applied to King’s as a Choral Scholar, aged 17, he initially wanted to be a tenor, but with so much competition he was – in the space of weeks – forced to learn to sing falsetto, which he did to perfection! At King’s Harvey loved singing in the Choir, playing football, dating young foreign ladies and perhaps least of all studying. He toured Germany, Switzerland and France on a Vespa alongside fellow King’s students, bedding down with only a groundsheet and notably ending up – on one occasion – tobogganing in tandem with Neil Howlett on a hairpin bend during the descent from Switzerland to the Mediterranean, having inadvertently parted company from the Vespa.

Initially reading for the Historical Tripos, Harvey switched to Law after his first year and was awarded a BA in 1956, followed by an LLB a year later. After leaving Cambridge he was admitted as a solicitor in 1961, working for two years as Assistant Solicitor with Crombie, Wilkinson & Robinson of York and then as a partner in RA & CP Heptonstall of Goole from 1964 to 1980, in general family and criminal practice. He married his first wife Nona Anne Williams in 1960, and they had three daughters.

During this time as a solicitor Harvey also did some peripatetic tutoring in drama with the West Riding County Council from 1965 to 1968, alongside his work as a partner in the solicitors’ firm. He was a founder member and Honorary Solicitor of Goole and District Citizens Advice Bureau, a Clerk to the Governors of Read School, Drax, Solicitor to Goole District Council and to the Internal Drainage Boards of Goole and Airmyn, Snaith, Cowick and Went.

In the 1960s and 70s Harvey, the life and soul of every party, was a leading and popular member of the local Carlton Amateur Dramatics Society and also sang sometimes with his Uncle Harry down in London, participating on one occasion in Verdi’s *Requiem* at the Royal Albert Hall. He also made a vain attempt at training the village church choir (which wasn’t helped by a deaf organist!). His musical talent meant that he had a wonderful ear for learning different accents, in particular the Russian accent, much to his wife’s amusement. Harvey’s love of music continued; on one occasion, whilst hosting a party at home, the police arrived following village complaints about the loud classical music blaring out of the gramophone record in the garden.

Harvey had a passion for travelling to France, a love of wine and good food, and spent a lot of time listening to his growing collection of classical music. He always had all of the latest musical or technical gadgets, and in his later life was one of the few people of his age to have a Facebook account.

In the 1980s Harvey moved to Wilmslow, in Cheshire, and then later to Frodsham. He retrained and became a successful member of the Crown Prosecution Service, working in Manchester, Runcorn and Warrington, and used his acting skills and powerful voice to frighten many a criminal in the dock. He continued to work part-time after retirement until he was 70, when changes in the law meant that he could no longer work as a sole practitioner for the CPS.

Whilst in Cheshire Harvey met his third wife Gertrude (Sam) Stott. Sam shared Harvey’s sense of humour and love of life and they were married for almost 30 years. Their shared interests included foreign travel, especially to Europe.

Harvey died after a short illness, which he faced with great courage. He was brave and articulate to the end. His last written words to his friends, in an email dated 12 May 2016, described his musical years at King’s and Ardingly as idyllic, his pride in his daughters and grandchildren, and his reclamation of his Christian faith, which had given him a great deal of contentment. He died on 9 June 2016 and is survived by his three
daughters, Claire, Victoria and Caroline, and grandchildren Thomas, Joseph, Alice and Alexander.

**RONALD CHARLES BROOKS** (1938) was a teacher who devoted almost 50 years of his life to the education of boys in South Africa. He was born in Mill Hill in 1920 and educated at Bedford School before coming to King’s to read Classics, a course that was shortened by the outbreak of war.

In his retirement Ronald wrote a memoir of prewar days in Cambridge, hoping that one of the Cambridge journals would publish it. He described how, during his first few weeks at King’s, there was the sense that war was clearly inevitable, although he remembered coming out of the Arts Theatre following a screening of Disney’s new animated film *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* and seeing a newspaper seller advertising the headline ‘Peace in Our Time’: Neville Chamberlain had just returned from Munich. Ronald and his contemporaries began digging trenches at the Choir School and clearing out the cellars. They were issued with gas masks and stacked sandbags around the Gibbs Building. Although Ronald had been fortunate enough to gain a place at Cambridge, he did not have money for the fees and said he had been either not clever enough or too lazy to be scholarship material. At the age of 18, Ronald was appointed as a Master at King’s Choir School at a salary of £130 per annum, a sum that would support him sufficiently to take up his place at King’s. He therefore combined his studies with teaching and pastoral care of the children. The prospect of war and call-up made him appreciate the halcyon days this life granted to him. He found teaching at the school a delight, as the boys were bright and it was a happy place. Ronald always remembered the boys in his class, especially an enthusiastic character called Richard whose father was Master of Trinity. Richard went on to become Lord Adrian, Master of Pembroke College and Vice-Chancellor of the University, 1985–87. It was this enjoyment of the Choir School that led Ronald to hope that he might one day himself have charge of a prep school, an ambition that was realised when he later led Cordwalles in South Africa for 28 years.

The theatre was an obsession for Ronald. He had acted while at Bedford School and at King’s he joined the Marlowe Society with high hopes. Dadie Rylands gave him the tiny part of Menelaus in *Troilus and Cressida*. Ronald always had a problem pronouncing the letter ‘R’ and was embarrassed when he had to stand up during the play, point over the heads of the audience and utter the words ‘Fwom Twoy’. Every time in rehearsal his big moment came, Dadie and his assistant director roared with laughter, but fortunately in the actual performances nobody laughed. The Cambridge Arts Theatre was, at the time, seen as smart and modern. Tickets were available at 2/6 and Ronald was a regular member of the audience.

He read Classics, finding his tutors encouraging and kind but the Tripos less fulfilling than his schoolmastering. Greek and Latin proses gave him the sort of satisfaction that might be gained from a crossword puzzle but he found little incentive to climb the well-worn path to academic excellence.

During 1939 Ronald inhabited a large and beautifully proportioned room opposite the Chapel, from which he could often see John Maynard Keynes accompanied by his ballerina wife Lydia Lopokova. Ronald took enormous pleasure from living in so august an environment, although because of his teaching commitments he seldom dined in Hall and saw little of his contemporaries. His friends were his colleagues at the Choir School and old schoolfriends from Bedford, whom he met frequently for tea at the ‘Dot’ (the Dorothy Café), a chop suey at the Blue Barn Chinese restaurant near the Round Church, or sherry or walks while engaged in engrossing conversation. Ronald remembered the Provost, J. T. Sheppard who was a classical scholar, theatrical in manner and conspicuous about the College with his copious snowy-white hair and cherubic countenance. An open lecture Sheppard delivered on Euripides to a packed hall was a masterly dramatic performance. Boris Ord was another distinguished Kingsman of the era who often took tea or supper at the Choir School, and David Willcocks who sometimes substituted for Ord was universally popular for his friendliness and urbanity. The beauty of Cambridge made a great impact on Ronald; he loved strolling around the Backs and the Colleges, which were then open to the public and free of crowds of tourists. Ronald
loved King’s Evensong by candlelight on a winter’s afternoon and was sad to see the wonderful windows removed one by one for storage to be replaced by boarding until the war was over.

When Ronald sat for his exams in May 1940, it was not easy for him to accept that his Cambridge days were ending. War was already impinging on his sheltered life; troops back from Dunkirk were billeted briefly in King’s, there were air raid warnings and hours of the night were spent sheltering under the Gibbs Building. In June 1940, once exams were finished, Ronald packed and caught the train to Bedford, and from there it was the Army for him. He was tempted, after the war, to return to King’s as an ex-serviceman to complete his studies, but instead decided that the time had come for him to embark on his peacetime career. The University Appointments Bureau found him a teaching post in Natal.

There followed a South African career of 49 years’ active service in education, in which he was very involved with Michaelhouse boys’ boarding school in Natal. Ronald taught there from 1947 to 1956, marrying Nan Jones in 1949. They were very proud of their little South African house and garden, and their three children learned to appreciate Shakespeare from a young age. Ronald ran the Photographic and Dramatic Societies and directed plays in an old open-air theatre, which was frustrating when the weather was bad or trains rattled by or a dog trotted onto the stage. He was horrified by the inadequacies of young prompters who did not recognise when an actor was pausing for dramatic effect and shouted out the lines from the wings. Eventually Ronald took over the job of prompt himself. After Michaelhouse, from 1957 to 1984 Ronald was Headmaster of Cordwalles Preparatory School for boys, where he remained closely linked to Michaelhouse and persuaded a significant number of his departing Year 6 pupils to move on to Michaelhouse as they continued their education.

In later life Ronald visited the UK with Nan and several times stayed in a guest room at King’s for a couple of nights. They attended Evensong, revisited old haunts and walked down West Road to see parents depositing their sons, and their daughters, at the Choir School. They sat in the Bar to enjoy a glass of cider and were impressed by the new generation of students, whom they found to be uninhibited, full of fun and kindly tolerant of an ‘old fogey’ and his wife.

Ronald died in November 2012, survived by his son Peter and daughter Alice. His other son David, a philosopher interested in racial discrimination, died in 1996. Ronald is remembered as a man of dignity and mature insight, discreet, friendly and warm with his own particular brand of humour.

MICHAEL JAMES BUTTIMER (1943), known as Jim, was a former mayor of Hove and a long-serving member of the local council.

Born on All Hallows’ Eve in 1925, Jim was educated at Rhos College in North Wales before coming to King’s as an RAF Cadet in 1943. After the war he enjoyed a career in the Civil Service, latterly working as Principal Examiner in the Companies Investigation Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry.

A long-standing representative in local politics, Jim and his wife Audrey represented Westbourne Ward on the Hove Borough Council until its merger with Brighton in the late 1990s. He had previously served on Brighton Borough Council. In 1988 Jim was elected Mayor of Hove, soon to be followed by his wife Audrey in 1991. A font of great stories with a wonderfully dry sense of humour, he was known in the local area for his commitment always to put residents first.

After stepping down from the council he became a member of the Brighton and Hove Older People’s Council, serving as its Secretary from 2003 to 2007. He also served as President of the Hove and District Horticultural Society, which has commemorated him with the Society’s Mayor of Hove Cup for its geranium competition.

Jim died peacefully at the age of 90 on 8 March 2016, leaving his wife Audrey, two daughters and six grandchildren.
**SYDNEY JOHN GUY CAMBRIDGE** (1949) was a diplomat whose career concluded with postings as HM Ambassador to Kuwait and Morocco.

John was born in 1928 in Qatta, India, where his father was general manager of the Indian Railways. A very bright student, he went first to Marlborough and then on to his beloved King’s, where he gained a double First in English and Moral Sciences.

In 1951 John became an Apostle, a member of the intellectual secret society named for the 12 Cambridge students who founded it in the 1800s, and he remained close friends with a number of those members he knew from that time. The same year saw the society made public by the exposure of the Cambridge spy ring of Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean and Kim Philby. John loved to tell the tale of an Apostles’ dinner interrupted by a phone call from Moscow which turned out to be Burgess wishing the Apostles well.

John’s diplomatic career was one of great distinction. He served across the globe – the Middle East, Brussels, Rome, London, New York and elsewhere – and he was viewed in what might be thought of as understated Foreign Office terms as ‘a safe pair of hands’. For his important and loyal service he was made a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George, as well as being appointed a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, the personal gift of the Queen.

John went to Kuwait at a difficult time in the Middle East. He arrived with a death threat hanging over his life, but in typical fashion he wore lightly the necessary stringent safety precautions he was obliged to follow. Nevertheless, these included changing the ambassadorial Rover car for a bullet-proof Rolls Royce, which he did not mind too much.

Respect and friendship for John was obvious; he spoke fluent Arabic and succeeded in the task of cementing relations. Among his favourite stories was the state visit of the Queen to the Kingdom of Kuwait, when John hosted the monarch through several days of receptions, given variously by the Queen on the royal yacht Britannia, by the Kuwaiti Royal family and of course by John at the embassy. At his embassy reception, one of the Kuwaiti high officials felt that he had received less of John’s attention than perhaps was his due, and when the Queen came to leave Kuwait, word came that – contrary to protocol – the Kuwaiti official was declining to go aboard Britannia, potentially creating a serious diplomatic incident.

Displaying his art of diplomacy, John at once left Britannia and, entering the diplomatic tent, fell on one knee in full view of the assembled ambassadors from all over the world, pleading for forgiveness and begging his complainant’s attendance on board. The Kuwaiti duly went aboard and the day was saved. His ambassadorship in Morocco was similarly praised for the good relations John developed with King Hassan.

Away from his professional world, John’s life was punctuated by a love of numbers and mathematics, of books and poetry, of languages, of painting and rug making, and of music. He exchanged insoluble conundrums with friends, and was addicted to the most difficult Sudoku puzzle each Saturday, which was to be completed within the morning or the whole week ahead was blighted.

John’s house was home to an ocean of books, and he read in English, French, Greek and Latin, almost to the very end. He read the Bible every day; poetry was also part of the daily routine, and he was determined that he would be able to recite all Shakespeare’s sonnets from memory until the day he died.

John was an accomplished pianist and, in earlier years, a talented painter, but rug making was a bit of a stretch; on account of being colour-blind he had to allocate numbers to colours and draw the numbers out on the canvas before he started. Another great passion was for acting; he even starred in two Shakespeare plays on the British Embassy lawn in Kuwait. For his role as Prospero, he learned his lines by listening to the recordings of John Gielgud, with the result that he sounded like an imitation of Gielgud and had to be reined in.
After his retirement John threw himself into village life in Filkins, Wiltshire, and found few reasons to leave. His passport grew mouldy and expired, and his last visit to London was in 1999. Filkins gave him the companionship and friendship he sought; he was involved with the parochial church council, the St Filica Society, the youth club and local amateur dramatics. In the latter he never did anything by half, and once appeared at the village fête as the mystery female celebrity waving regally to the crowds from a vintage Rolls Royce before emerging on to the field in a big hat, long red hair and flowing dress, with large black army boots on his feet. His door was always open, and his garden too for summer parties, where he would treat his guests to his soggy canapés until he was finally persuaded to use caterers.

John died on 16 December 2014.

RONALD CLIVE ADRIAN CAREY (1940) was born in Cambridge in 1921, at a time when everyone seemed to know everyone else. He loved the sense that all people were in some way connected. Sometimes Adrian’s mother would drop him off to meet his father and the two would go to Evensong at King’s together. It was Adrian’s first experience of religious worship. He was impressed by the sense of mystery and the idea that what was happening beyond the screen in the Chapel was much greater than the world outside.

As a child, Adrian moved to Eastbourne after his father Gordon was appointed Headmaster at his old school. Adrian’s mother died when he was only ten; during her illness Bishop George Bell visited her, which gave Adrian a connection with the Bishop that was to have an enduring influence on his life. From his prep school he won a scholarship to Eton, where he did particularly well in Greek and Latin. He also showed independence when he resigned from the Officers’ Training Corps on conscientious grounds and spent the Easter school holiday of 1939 helping at a reception centre for Jewish refugees.

Adrian came to King’s soon after war broke out and read Part I Classics with academic success. He had to make a difficult choice between registering as a conscientious objector or enlisting to fight, and he chose the latter. He joined the Royal Navy and was soon commissioned. Between 1942 and the end of the war he served on two ships on seven Arctic convoys and one to Malta where he survived being dive-bombed. He became a sub-lieutenant, helped to rescue German sailors from a U-Boat and was Mentioned in Despatches. On one of his periods of leave he stayed with Bishop Bell and his wife, and was introduced there to the ‘Sword of the Spirit’ movement, a newly-formed Christian initiative intended to act as a counter to extremist ideologies, promoting peace and co-operation in accordance with Christian principles.

After the war was over, Adrian returned to Cambridge to take the second part of Tripos, specializing in Greek and working with the theologian C. H. Dodd whom he much admired. The precision of Adrian’s translation skills helped to make a contribution to the scholarship that went on to produce the New English Bible.

At Bishop Bell’s suggestion, Adrian’s next step was to study at Chichester Theological College with a view to ordination. Adrian found the academic standards there ‘minimal’ and nearly gave up his vocation but for a few outstanding individuals who made the experience more worthwhile. Bishop Bell advised him that a curacy in an urban setting would be the most instructive, and so Adrian headed for Birmingham where there was plenty to do. On a single Saturday in September 1949 he had fourteen weddings to conduct, with brides arriving at one door while newly-wed couples were having photographs taken at the other.

Bishop Bell invited Adrian to be his Chaplain, and so in 1950 he moved into the Bishop’s Palace in Chichester where he lived and worked for two years and developed a strong intuitive sense for the character of others, sometimes giving rise to scepticism about some members of the clergy who were usually widely admired. Adrian’s second curacy took him to Keighley where he was able to pursue his ecumenical interests.
and turn out regularly as a prop forward for the town’s rugby team, once solemnizing a wedding while wearing his rugby kit underneath his cassock so that he could make it onto the pitch in time. While walking on Ilkley Moor he met Anne Binns and was completely bowled over by her beauty. They were married in August 1955.

Adrian’s career took a new turning when Anne saw an advertisement for the job of radio producer for religious broadcasting for the BBC. At the time, religious programmes were very popular, with regular live programmes such as ‘Sunday Half Hour’ and ‘Lift up your Hearts’. Adrian enjoyed this post for almost a decade, collecting and editing programmes and interviewing guests from different countries and denominations. He was innovative in his choices, recording for example an interview with John Rock, the American gynaecologist who produced the first contraceptive pill, two years before this invention attracted the attention of the rest of the UK media. The publication of the New English Bible in 1961 inspired a radio serialisation of the Acts of the Apostles, read by Michael Hordern and Patrick Troughton.

When he was 46 Adrian became Vicar of Holy Trinity, Claygate, where the congregation was fairly well-heeled and tended towards Conservatism but nevertheless coped well with Adrian’s liberalism in theology and Labour politics. He became Rural Dean and eventually Rector of Holy Trinity, the civic church in Guildford, as well as being a chaplain to the theatre. Adrian was known as a very good preacher, almost always preaching on themes directly related to the set readings and choosing hymns with appropriate words. His pastoral care for his community was also outstanding.

He retired in 1986 to Kemsing near Sevenoaks and then in 2004 to Lincolnshire. He went on working well into his retirement, taking services to cover for vacancies in local parishes, and officiating in July 2015 at the wedding of his grandson Tommy. In the later years of his life, Adrian was also heavily involved in a campaign to clear the name of George Bell who had been accused of abuse. Adrian was convinced that the claims were false, as he had spent so many hours in Bell’s company during the time that the alleged abuse took place that he thought the accuser’s accounts could not possibly have been true. Adrian was one of the few living witnesses available to comment and spent many hours working to exonerate his friend and mentor, at quite a cost to his own health. It preyed on his mind and he worried constantly that he had not done or said enough and that his memory was not as good at it needed to be.

His Christian faith was the bedrock of his life and survived the tragic deaths of two of the three daughters his marriage to Anne produced. Rachel, the first, died as a toddler from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, and Helen died when she was 30 as a result of postnatal depression. Despite these terrible losses, he maintained a cheerful and positive attitude to life, sustaining good humour and an unwavering Christian faith.

Adrian died on 5 July 2017 following a fall, and is survived by Anne and his daughter Rosemary.

RALPH HENRY VERE COCHRANE (1945), who was always known as Vere, was the sort of country gentlemen often found in the pages of P. G. Wodehouse’s Blandings Castle novels. He was a farmer, entrepreneur, landowner, Scout leader, traction engine driver, racehorse owner, Member of the House of Lords and family man.

Vere was born in 1926 to a family whose forebears had seen distinguished service in the Royal Navy and the RAF. He grew up in Hampshire and also Fife, where as a youngster he could be seen delivering milk on a daily basis in Cupar from his dairy herd at Cults Mill. Vere was educated at Eton and then accepted at King’s to study Engineering. After his first year of study he went to do his National Service with the Royal Engineers. On his return to King’s he announced that he wished to transfer from Engineering to Agriculture. This was a decision he thought horrified the academics, but as an existing student they were powerless to stop him although Agriculture was a very unusual degree choice, with at most one person per year following the course. It was no longer offered by Cambridge after 1965,
with Land Economy becoming the closest-related subject for those who wished to learn about the management of land.

Vere took over the running of the whole family estate, Crawford Priory, when his father died in 1966, and succeeded to the Cochrane of Cults barony (created in 1919) on the death of his elder brother in 1990. He believed that you could teach yourself anything by reading a book on the subject, and practised what he preached, teaching himself both skiing and diving by following written instructions. Learning to ski was to be important for him, as it was on a skiing holiday in Davos that he first met Mary who became his wife. Vere was apparently intrigued and somewhat disconcerted to find that the girls in the party, including Mary, could ski better than he could; those who saw the two of them skiing together in later years found this observation more than a little surprising and thought perhaps Cupid had given Vere rose-tinted spectacles. A skiing honeymoon followed the wedding, and later many family skiing holidays were enjoyed in an era when skiing was rather a niche pursuit.

Vere had a great love of gadgets and machinery. One day he purchased a steam road roller with the late Sir James Morrison Low. They drove this heavy and unwieldy machine all the way to Cults Mill over a period of three days. The two men decided to name their purchase Mary-Anne after their respective wives, in the hope that it would be less likely they would be made to sell it. In the following year the steam ‘collection’ was doubled by the purchase of a traction engine, with which they attended the Highland and other shows. Vere also purchased from his friend a very early and very expensive colour television, his rationale being that it was the Grand National that afternoon; this argument was not well received at home.

He was a country gentleman, generous, practical, resourceful, meticulous and extremely clever. In the management of his estate, he was very much personally involved. If unpleasant news had to be imparted to a tenant employee or contractor, Vere would do it himself. When there was a repair to be carried out or a hole to be dug, he would be along to see how things were progressing and was never satisfied until he had got into the hole himself.

His Achilles heel in the management of his estate was forestry. Vere thought trees occupied land that could be put to more profitable use growing potatoes, carrots or barley, and he would have had all the woods cut down and the land reclaimed for farming if the Forestry Commission had allowed it. He disliked authorities as he did not like being told what he could or could not do by an impersonal being in a distant office. He felt it was no business of the Department of Agriculture to know how many cows or tractors or men he had, so he had a rubber stamp made with a very rude word on it; many a questionnaire was duly stamped and returned unsigned. He was also very rude to the VAT inspector. However it was the Planning Department that caused him the most headaches, in particular in connection with his desire to demolish the beautiful old Priory building on his land that had fallen into disrepair. The ruin is still there: one of his lost battles.

Vere was always strict, unless you had four paws, but brutally fair. Everything was black and white. He was not perfect but was honest, reliable and dependable, a man of strong principles who was loyal to his employees and they to him. Perhaps the only occasion when he was lost for words was when, with the proceeds from a bumper crop of potatoes, he had purchased a new car, a large and impressive Daimler, christened the Golden Wonder. Tin Tin, his poodle, went inside and stood on the switch that locked all the doors with the key still in the ignition. The poor dog was encouraged to run around in the car in the hope that it would stand on the switch again, but no such luck. Defeat was admitted and Vere had to be driven home for the spare key. Tin Tin never went in the Daimler again.

Vere tried a short spell as a partner in an electrical business but that did not turn out to be a success. Much more fruitfully, he took up the idea to establish a caravan park at Mount Melville, close to St Andrews. Craigtoun Meadows Holiday Park was born in 1972, and Vere was determined that the accommodation should be of the highest possible quality, with piped gas, telephone lines and double glazing for all the caravans. As a result of this vision, Craigtoun Meadows quickly developed a reputation for high standards and won many prizes.
Ian’s life began in Mont Albert, Melbourne and, from a very early age, his greatest interest involved sport – tennis, cricket, hockey and golf. At Trinity Grammar School he featured in school teams and at the University of Melbourne – where he completed a Commerce degree – he was a tennis champion as well as a team player at Inter Varsity hockey.

It was at this time that he caught the eye of the Head of Melbourne Grammar School, Brian Hone, who suggested that Ian might learn a little about teaching by working at the Junior School. However, intent on carving his own path, Ian set off for Cambridge. His plan was to study Economics but once again Hone intervened and suggested that Geography might open more doors. Sport was far from forgotten at Cambridge and Ian won the University tennis championship and got to play at Wimbledon, losing to the Australian great Ken Rosewall.

Back in Melbourne Ian became senior Geography master at Melbourne Grammar and, now married to Wendy, began a series of ventures in creating new houses from old. An extraordinary publisher at Cheshire, Dr Andrew Fabinyi, realised that their list of titles needed refreshing, and enlisted Ian to do the job. New Modern World Geographies were the first to appear; they were followed by World, Region and Man (1960), Continents and People (1964) and Western Europe (1973).

In 1959 Ian had become a founding committee member of the newly formed Geography Teachers’ Association of Victoria and later business manager of the journal Geography Teacher. He was a member of the GTAV Committee during 1959–65, serving as Vice President in 1963. In the following year he was one of the original appointees to the newly established Department of Geography at the University of Melbourne, returning to Melbourne Grammar in 1963.

In 1970 Ian decided on a change and established his own publishing firm, Sorrett Publishing. He was responsible for a great series of maths books and the 1974 production of Ronald Millar’s Civilized Magic before selling the firm on to Longman Cheshire. A year or two later Coghill Publishing
was formed. Tennis games continued to be lively on the South Yarra courts and old family memories of Point Lonsdale were rekindled.

Ian died on 26 September 2015 and is survived by his wife Wendy, daughter Nicola and granddaughters.

JOHN COOPER (1973) was a corporate lawyer with what became Hogan Lovells, where he was a long-standing partner and latterly Head of Energy, Natural Resources and Infrastructure.

John came from a small family in Oldham; his parents had met as children, and worked in local factories. He was a serious child, disinterested in sports and other boyish pursuits, preferring to sit and read his books than spend time playing. He was a protective older brother to Janet, with whom he would hold hands on the way to the sweet shop, and was a keen musician from a very early age. He was an intelligent child, who once loftily declared his ambition to be Prime Minister, and enjoyed studying Classics from an early age. He was able to pursue this at Manchester Grammar School, and told fond tales of his time in the ‘Classical Sixth’, where he prepared for the Cambridge entrance exam.

He came up to King’s aged 17 with the intention of studying Philosophy, but eventually graduated in Law, at that time something of a minority interest in the College. At King’s he continued to pursue his musical interests, but his leisure pursuits began to change; he became a member of the Labour party, took up the habit of taking snuff, and even became President of the Chetwynd Society – the notorious choral drinking club.

By the end of his first term he was unrecognizable, and when he arrived back at the Cooper family home in Oldham in his striped purple and white Chetwynd Society blazer his father apparently exclaimed, ‘bloody hell, is that John!?’. He had happy memories of his time in Cambridge and on return visits took great delight in walking on the grass, even if he made his family use the footpaths!

After Cambridge he began to settle down. He began work at Lovell White & King, where he met his future wife, Jane. After a whirlwind romance John and Jane got engaged, and were married within six months, with two sons following in the ensuing years.

John spent 35 years with the company, 26 of them as partner, and withstood the mergers that eventually saw the company become Hogan Lovells. To his sons he was a bundle of contradictions. He worked very long hours and was absent for a lot of the time, yet he was also unmistakably present: a linchpin holding the family together, and a rock to be leant on for support. He was loving but never touchy-feely; proud, but rarely impressed. He was also undeniably generous and charitable, but remarkably stingy: he shared his indulgences in the form of fine wines, *haute cuisine* and exotic holidays, but never missed a bargain – he shopped at Lidl and the 99p shop and took sheets to the laundrette, because it worked out cheaper for such a big load to be taken elsewhere, than to be done at home.

John’s love of music was much more consistent. His house would be bursting with the sounds of Chopin, Schumann, Strauss and several others, with John thundering up and down the piano keyboard, his tongue stuck out in concentration, his head and shoulders tensing and bobbing violently up and down, stopping only to flick his hair out of his eyes, or to whip the music onto the next page. His piano was his pride and joy, a presence throughout his life, a source of comfort and of joy, and a tie to his own father.

Another point of consistency was his sense of humour and general silliness. Visiting his office in Paris was like entering a fabulous grown-up playroom, with a set of Badoit bottles he used as skittles; a Postman Pat cartoon on his desk that he got out and played with during particularly boring meetings; and a piece of crystallised material encased in a glass paperweight that when turned around revealed its contents to be ‘100% pure crystallised bullshit’.

John also had an amazing memory and could quote at a heartbeat anything he’d ever heard or read. Despite priding himself on never reading the news, he was not only enormously informed on politics and global
This job also provided opportunity to travel the world, going to distant lands and seeing sights Richard had never dreamed of. He developed a wonderful sense of humour and met many beautiful souls. One of those was Julianne Brinkley, whom he met in Virginia and who would later become his wife and mother of their children. They raised two sons in New Jersey where Richard spent years instilling in them the respect and courtesy expected of Cooper boys. He also spent years meticulously building a remarkable model train display that he enjoyed sharing with his sons. It was during those years that Richard strengthened his love of music and the arts. He enjoyed singing in the church choir and was an enthusiastic thespian, playing many roles in productions of the Montclair Operetta club, for which he served a term as President from 1983 to 1985.

Although he loved life in the States, Richard often longed for the simple life he had enjoyed as a child in England. He frequently prophesied that he would return to Crowcombe to live out his retirement years. He fulfilled that prophecy shortly after retiring in 1991, returning to his homeland, where he married Patricia Harvey and enjoyed the sunset years of life. He became Chairman of the Crowcombe Cricket Club, and continued to play into his seventies, where his record of 99 not-out apparently still stands. Richard found himself ideally set in his childhood home, and with means to contribute continuously to local charities. It was there, from the comfort of his sitting-room chair, that Richard enjoyed the warmth of the crackling fire with his many beloved dogs, watching the birds, wildlife, and occasionally grandchildren playing in the garden. He even enjoyed the opportunity to drive a steam locomotive on the West Somerset Railway, blowing the very train whistle he remembered as a child.

Richard enjoyed 90 years of wonderful life, sprinkled with a passion for music, cricket, wildlife and gardening. He forever earned the love and adoration of his two sons Christopher and Philip, their wives, and four granddaughters, along with many friends both in England and the US.

He died on 1 October 2016.
JOHN FRANCIS COWLING (1953) was born on 18 November 1932 in Woolwich, London. His early years were spent living in Surrey, but during the Second World War he was evacuated to a farm in the Lake District. After the war he returned to Surrey and went to King’s College School in Wimbledon.

John came to King’s to study Classics. He also spent a large part of his National Service in Cambridge, studying Russian and training to become a Russian interpreter. In 1955 he went to Lincoln to train for ordination in the Church of England. His first curacy was at St Mary the Virgin Church in Leigh, west of Manchester. In 1961 he returned home to marry Margaret Barnes. Four children completed the family: Charles in 1962, Henrietta in 1964, Lisa in 1966 and Emma in 1968.

In 1961 John moved to Cadishead in Manchester and took up a post working for the Student Christian Movement in schools in the North West. His first post as a Vicar was in St Matthew’s, Bolton, in 1965. The family moved to Southport ten years later, where John became Vicar of Holy Trinity and also worked as Chaplain to the Promenade Hospital, especially in the Spinal Injuries Unit. The years in Southport were very happy ones. The children grew up and went to school in nearby Crosby, while John and Margaret participated fully in the community life of Southport. Margaret worked as a piano teacher, and both sang with the Southport Bach Society. John also became the Warden of Readers for the Liverpool Diocese.

John had a great talent for communicating with people and could strike up easy conversation with anyone, whether on a train journey, in a queue or when visiting parishioners. He also had a gift for being able to defuse tension at church meetings without needing to say very much. He could also be forgetful; there were many family stories of John losing keys or forgetting important things, such as the time he returned from shopping with all the items on the list but without the baby, who was still in her pram at the butcher’s.

He was an enthusiastic and loving family man. John’s story-telling was much enjoyed by his children at bath-time, when he would sit on the bathroom floor and make up stories to entertain them; every bath-time was a different magic adventure. Dancing was an unexpected talent: one of the children’s abiding memories was of their father attending their ballet concert and surprising them all by performing the ‘Dance of the Little Swans’ at the end.

He was invariably kind, cheerful and good humoured, following Monty Python’s advice to look on the bright side of life. Once, wearing his dog collar, he took the church youth group to see The Life of Brian at the cinema. Some members of his congregation were not too happy about that but John thought that life was to be enjoyed and was not put off by raised eyebrows. He was not only a cheerful man but seemed hardly ever to get angry or irritated, even behind the wheel of his car when other drivers did something stupid or dangerous, or when a tent had to be held up in hurricane winds during a camping expedition. Sometimes he was called upon to be the disciplinarian when the children as teenagers arrived home much later than agreed, but he did this only because it was felt to be his turn. He did express annoyance once when a bath was allowed to overflow and brought down the kitchen ceiling, and once he became so angry that he slammed a door, but as the glass panel in it consequently shattered, he concluded that anger was just something he was not very good at.

Camping holidays were an important part of his family life. Everyone came back for more, even long after they had flown the family nest, bringing friends with them for the fun of early-morning walks looking for mushrooms and blackberries and late-night story-telling and readings of Agatha Christie by candlelight. John’s skill as a father was shared with all the young people of the church, who had very fond memories of a generous, kind, patient and accepting man.

In 1991, after all the children had left home, Margaret and John moved to London where John became Rector of St Olave’s, Hart Street. He also became Chaplain to the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, the Worshipful Company of Environmental Cleaners, the Tower Ward Club, the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Barbican and the Wine and
Uppingham, and there he came under the influence of Sir John Wolfenden (then a very young headmaster) who wrote — in a reference that the family insisted be revised — that Aleck had ‘all the charm and irresponsibility of the Irish’. It was a verdict that proved true of his charm — an enduring trait — but not of the many responsibilities that he assumed over a long life.

From Uppingham Aleck went on to King’s in 1936, encouraged by his grandfather Andrew Jameson, who warmly remembered his own time at Cambridge and underwrote the College fees. The choice of King’s reflected his mother’s admiration for the College’s music under Boris Ord. It may be that Andrew Jameson (by then a Free State Senator) also favoured King’s as he respected Keynes, playing a role in inviting him to Dublin in 1933 to offer views on the economic policy choices open to the Irish republic. In the event, Aleck was never taught by Keynes, who was either absent or convalescing for his entire time at King’s — something Aleck greatly regretted, having enthusiastically bought Keynes’s *General Theory* (1936) the moment it was published.

But Aleck was probably remembered by the College more as a climber than as an economist. He joined the Cambridge Mountaineering Club, and early in his time at King’s was recruited by Noel Symington (aka ‘Whipplesnaith’) as one of the Night Climbers who prized the freedom ‘to wander in the shadow of the night’ and priding themselves as ‘they, Who on the fragments of yon shattered dome / Have stamped the sign of power’.

Aleck figured prominently in Symington’s book *The Night Climbers of Cambridge* (1937), and when he sent his grandfather a copy on first publication, inscribed ‘from your naughty grandson’. His climbing reputation lived on over the decades: when Aleck’s daughter Tania was taken to the Porter’s Lodge in the 1960s and introduced to Wilfred Childerley as ‘Miss Crichton, whose father is a Kingsman’, Wilfred immediately replied ‘would your father be an Irishman, Miss, who climbed the Chapel, Miss?’

At the College Aleck was characteristically well-liked, even by those with interests very different from his. One exact contemporary, of a very

ALEXANDER COCHRANE CRICHTON (1936) was the son of a Dublin doctor, and so was familiar with other Irish medical men who came to King’s, including Hal (KC 1946) and Kendal Dixon (KC 1930). Descended from a family with roots in County Sligo since the early 17th century, it was in the Crichton family house overlooking Sligo Bay that he most liked to live, and in Sligo that he died. His life was however equally influenced by his mother’s family, the Jamesons of Irish whiskey fame. Indeed, in default of other male heirs, Aleck succeeded to a rich Jameson inheritance that included his maternal family’s shareholdings in John Jameson & Son, the family business dating back to the 1780s, to which he devoted his working life.

Born on 9 May 1918, Aleck grew up in Dublin, where he played with the children of W. B. Yeats, who was a Fitzwilliam Square neighbour; and in Sligo, where one of his earliest memories was of not being allowed more than halfway down the avenue from his Crichton grandparents’ house, for fear of bullets from the Black and Tans firing into the front gate while passing on the Sligo-Ballina road. After schooling in Dublin he was sent to Burmarsh in Kent where they continued with church work and Margaret’s music. John had a minor stroke in 2008 which slowed him down somewhat, and in 2012 they decided to move to Exeter to be closer to their daughter Henrietta and her family.

John’s health deteriorated as he became more elderly. He was accepting of the pain following a fall. He struggled to relate to the world around him towards the end of his life but continued to enjoy company and to hear favourite old family stories. He especially loved Christmas, with its combination of beautiful church services, moonlit nights and family time, so that it seemed appropriate when his life came to an end on Christmas Day 2017, slipping away quietly after wishing his family a happy Christmas.
different cast of mind, was Eric Hobsbawn. Of him Aleck later wrote – in awed tones – ‘he worked and worked’, but also that ‘he had a free mind’ and remembered seeing him writing in his window overlooking Webb’s Court at all hours of the day and night. Well into his 90s, Aleck remained interested in Hobsbawn’s books. And, 70 years later, when they were both 94 and almost the last survivors of their year at King’s, Hobsbawn said that it had ‘made his day’ to hear that Aleck was still alive and well.

At King’s Aleck was much influenced by pacifism: the views of Kingsmen towards war were, he said, ‘quite different from those of, say, the Pitt Club’. By November 1939 the mood – and Aleck’s – had changed. Aleck, who had by then joined John Jameson & Son, approached the Cambridge recruiting office, which suggested joining the Suffolk Regiment. At this point Andrew Jameson intervened: at a Bank of Ireland board lunch he sought the advice of Lord Granard who said ‘the boy should join a Guards regiment – any Guards regiment, doesn’t matter which – (pause) – no, not the Welsh Guards’. So Aleck joined the Second Battalion of the Irish Guards, then recently armoured. At much the same time he took another important step, marrying Joan Brachi – the start of the happiest of marriages, lasting over 60 years.

Much of Aleck’s war was spent in England, training for the Normandy landings. Action finally came on 1 July 1944, when he landed at Gold Beach, Arromanches. After some fierce Bocage fighting in the Battle of Caen (including a celebrated tank-ramming episode rewarded with an MC, for which Aleck, as Adjutant, took pleasure in writing the citation), Aleck’s war came to an end when he was wounded. After his recovery he joined the Allied Control Commission in Germany with the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was posted to Minden with responsibility – imaginatively and appropriately for an Irish distiller – for the German potato alcohol monopoly.

Returning to Ireland in 1946, Aleck was quickly absorbed by the urgent need for Jamesons to recover its fortunes after the Irish wartime ‘emergency’. Times were not easy for the Irish whiskey industry, thanks to the rise in popularity of scotch. Aleck rapidly realised that new markets were needed, and visited the US east coast for promotional tours. The company gained strength. But other Irish family whiskey distilleries were also facing existential questions about their future, and in 1966 Aleck, as Chairman and Managing Director of Jamesons, was instrumental in bringing about an amalgamation with Cork Distilleries and John Powers, to form Irish Distillers, which was eventually taken over by Pernod-Ricard. Aleck’s legacy is the international primacy of the Jameson brand, its label still bearing ‘John Jameson & Son’ inscribed in his handwriting.

Handing over the reins of a family business was not easy, but Aleck took advantage of Ireland joining the EEC, and cast himself in a new role as Irish Distillers’ European Director. It led to his being chosen as President of the European Union of Alcohols, Eaux-de-Vie, and Spirits and of the International Federation of Wine and Spirits. His natural charm and diplomacy were distinct advantages, and he liked to tell of how officials from the European Commission planned to visit Dublin as a prelude to a competition investigation. They arrived at Jamesons’ Bow Street Distillery, looked through a few papers, and made to leave. Aleck would have none of this: ‘Your visit has really been far too short – there is so much more of our business that I should like to show you, and that you really need to gain a full impression’. Politely acquiescing, the officials were taken to see all aspects of the distilling process, from drying barley, navigating the cat-walks over the mash-tuns and into the cooper’s workshops, where old men in leather aprons were repairing sherry casks. It took three days for them to escape Aleck’s hospitality. There was no subsequent investigation.

Life in Dublin also drew on other aspects of Aleck’s Cambridge legacy, some of which carried over to his retirement. He could bring his Economics degree to bear in his role as a Director (sometime Governor) of the Bank of Ireland. His mountaineering experience led to his becoming a founder of the Irish Mountaineering Club, to which he brought speakers from his Cambridge days. The Club credited him with bringing new climbing techniques to Ireland, and for his help in facilitating the first Irish Himalayan Expedition in 1964. Music and music-making was
another constant interest, both in Dublin and in his retirement: he was a pianist – and a good one – having played Grieg’s Piano Concerto at school and being chosen, on his postwar return to Dublin, to accompany Ludwig Bieler singing Lieder. He was also a regular concert-goer as well as an enthusiastic accompanist of his children and grandchildren in Sligo, and played the harmonium in his Sligo parish church until, at about 90, he handed the task to one of his daughters.

In his retirement he espoused many Sligo causes. He would send cards and letters – often hand-written, sometimes in pencil – to all sorts and conditions of people, from government Ministers downwards. What he wrote might be brief, but always penetrating, often followed up with phone-calls to pursue his point. The subject could be personal, local or national. It might be the Sligo Feis Ceoil; the Beltra Show; the role of the Church of Ireland in ecumenical debate; securing funding for the Research & Education Foundation at Sligo University Hospital; or initiating the idea of Community Health Partnerships, which spread from Sligo across Ireland. Among all these, the Sligo Yeats Society was a constant concern. It began quite early in his life, when his wife’s uncle, Professor Tom Henn of St Catharine’s College, Cambridge, set up the Yeats Summer School. Aleck’s work supporting the Society, including sponsorship (often anonymous) continued way past his retirement as its President in his mid-90s.

Alongside all of these he was a farmer. Inheriting the Crichton family house and farm in 1950, in his early 30s, he took seriously the responsibility for running it, which he did for much of the next 60 years, first from Dublin and, after his retirement, on the spot. It was his abiding project on finally coming to live in Sligo. He enjoyed the whole business of farming, raising sheep and buying and selling. Day or night, he was happy haggling over prices. As well as being – in his own words – ‘great sport’, it was also a way of staying closely in touch with local Sligo interests, so that, in a very real sense, he never retired.

Although very deaf and blind, Aleck nonetheless retained his sharpness almost to the end. He was not able to attend the 70th anniversary of the Normandy Landings, but was delighted that his great-grandson, then a Chorister at St John’s College, Cambridge, sang in the services in Normandy marking the occasion. In his 98th year his wartime experience and his European interests happily came together. The French government recognised his participation in the Normandy Landings and the liberation of France over 70 years earlier. His award as Chevalier de la Légion d’Honneur was witnessed by all his children and grandchildren, and some great-grandchildren too.

In his last years Aleck could recall his years at King’s as a special time. Well into old age, he stayed in contact with surviving Cambridge friends. In his eighth decade a Newnham contemporary wrote in a letter to him that she ‘... felt – like you – exactly the same as I did over half a century ago. I haven’t changed, except to look at, and nor have you. When I go to Cambridge, I see it with the eyes of an undergraduate . . . In the spring there was a TV programme in which someone interviewed Dadie Rylands. He was sitting on a window seat in his rooms, exactly where I had knelt on my very last night as a student, and looked across at Gibbs’ and Clare, and thought “tonight this is still mine, but tomorrow . . . ”’. Aleck kept the letter to the end of his life.

Aleck died on 18 April 2017, surrounded by his family, who had listened to the King’s Easter Service at his bedside two days before.

PETER CURTIS (1957) was the only child of Jessie and Cyril Curtis. His mother had a difficult labour when delivering him; Peter said that it was the first time he came out of a tricky situation unscathed, but certainly not the last. He was an eccentric man who lived a varied and interesting life full of different passions and adventures.

Peter was born in London in 1937, went to Glyn County Grammar School and came to King’s to read Natural Sciences. He represented his school and the University at running. During his time at King’s, he took a keen interest in marine biology and was a founder member of the University
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Underwater Explorers Club. He was also an enthusiastic entrepreneur, entering into a venture with a friend for which they bought punts and hired them out for profit; this enthusiasm for small business stayed with him throughout his life. Peter enjoyed telling the story of how he was once a ‘double’ for the actor Hardy Kruger in the film Bachelor of Hearts which was being shot in Cambridge in 1958; his role was to punt along the river.

When Peter was 22 he had the opportunity to join the Cambridge Congo Expedition as a zoologist, collecting biological specimens alongside friends from other Colleges and with the companionship of Singy, their pet monkey. He lived for three months among the Batwa pygmies and collected snakes for the Natural History Museum, as well as tall stories to tell on his return.

After graduation, Peter trained as a teacher and took a post in the Biology department at Elmbridge School for Boys in Cranleigh. This was followed by a similar post at Ottershaw Boys’ School. His lessons were legendary and inspirational, with memories of them embellished over the passage of time. According to one story, he demonstrated how acids and alkalis neutralized each other by taking enough of each ‘to kill a hundred men’, mixing them together and then drinking the lot, claiming that the liquid tasted only ‘a bit salty’. He filled the teachers’ sink with gas and then ignited it, exploding the mahogany lid through the ceiling. He showed his boys the film The Great Escape and then they re-enacted it, digging an escape tunnel underneath the classroom and structurally undermining it. He also gave a lesson on the capabilities of the human skeleton that involved one schoolboy being stretched by others and measured before and after the stretching, to demonstrate how he had grown an inch. Peter used to organize an annual ‘Wide Game’ in which the competition was to see how far a boy could get away from the school in 24 hours. The winner reached the south coast of Spain with stolen ID, and had to have his return travel costs reimbursed.

At Ottershaw Peter became the Contingent Commander of the Combined Cadet Force and rose to the ranks of Squadron Leader; he was able to gain a private pilot’s licence and piloted light aircraft that he did not always crash. Peter wrote off cars quite regularly too, and chose motorbikes on the basis of their ability to withstand impact. He had a unique style of riding that enabled him to swoop down and collect road-kill, tucking the corpses into his coat for later consumption. Peter liked to use the title Squadron Leader whenever he could, thinking it would impress people, although he was discreet about the fact that his squadron consisted of half a dozen schoolboys. After Ottershaw School closed, Peter held a post at comprehensive Ashcombe School in Dorking in 1980.

Peter took qualifications in animal husbandry at Merrist Wood Agricultural College, and this supported his work with the Young Farmers in both of the boys’ schools (mainly consisting of feeding pigs from the swill of the school kitchens) and in his own ventures in cattle rearing and turkey production for Christmas markets. In later years he added bee-keeping to his interests, selling honey from his farm gates.

Peter was a legendary speed-eater. He loved his food but was very impatient about preparing and eating it. He used to buy frozen pies and hasten the process of their preparation by dropping them into the electric kettle, which resulted in par-boiled grey pastry and a frozen core of steak and kidney. Visitors made do with biscuits and army ration sweets.

Ill-health forced him to retire early from teaching, and he subsequently divided his time between Spain, the US and England, during which time he enjoyed tracing his family tree back to William the Conqueror. In Spain, he lived on a remote and derelict farm where he spent his time doing odd jobs and house-sitting for neighbours after buttering them up with his charm and stories of his business successes. He did make a small fortune during this time, but he had started with a large fortune.

Peter loved animals, especially when he could pickle them in formaldehyde and sell them as laboratory specimens. He chose dogs for their ability to attract fleas that he could collect and sell. Blenkinsop the owl lived on his headboard, dropping its pellets onto his pillow. Sparky the cockatoo ate the wallpaper, and Sammy the Shetland pony would bully his way into the house for the comfort of the living room or an upstairs bedroom.
Domestic life and parenthood always presented an enigma for Peter. He was married twice and had four children, Geraldine, Andrew, Mark and Jonathan, followed by eight grandchildren. They have fond memories of an eccentric and often exasperating man who would accompany them on holidays to Wittering beach. Peter would sunbathe in ill-fitting shorts that resulted in burnt testicles while the children rock-pooled for marine life.

Following the death of his mother, Peter went to live at Brockhurst Farm which he had inherited from a close friend in 1980. When his health deteriorated significantly in later years he sold the farm and moved to Wymondham in Norfolk to be nearer to his family who could give him the support he needed and keep a check on some of his more questionable behaviour, such as carrying a firearm through the streets of the village. Peter was delighted when Bachelor of Hearts was screened at the local cinema club and he had the chance to see his younger self again on his punt. He died in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital on 30 April 2017.

CHRISTOPHER KINGSTON DAY (1943) was born in Maidstone, Kent, in 1925, and educated at Leighton Park School, Berkshire, where he was Head Boy and a very keen sportsman. The back end of the war saw Chris in the Royal Navy as a Sub-Lieutenant serving on destroyers, before beginning his studies in Economics and graduating in 1948. During his time at King’s, he was a member of the College Cricket Club and Hockey team.

Later that year he joined Harrods as a graduate trainee, was quickly promoted to the role of Buyer of glass and china, and subsequently put in charge of Harrods stores in Sheffield and Cheltenham. While based in South Yorkshire, Chris was Chairman of the Sheffield Chamber of Trade and a keen Round Tabler and Rotarian.

On leaving Harrods he became Sales Director for House of Fraser Provincial Stores, and was appointed Knight of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic in recognition of his work and commitment in promoting trade with Italy.

On retirement Chris and his wife Valerie, whom he had married in 1950, moved from Gloucestershire to their much-loved Cornwall. Chris became Chairman of the North Cornwall National Trust, as well as volunteering for the Citizens Advice Bureau, the Cornwall Tourist Association and the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. Walking his dogs, tending his garden and enjoying the Cornish environment all gave him immense pleasure. He was also an active member of a local Probus club, and remained an avid supporter of Kent County Cricket Club.

To be closer to his daughter, Chris moved to Belvedere House in Surrey in 2014, run by the Royal Alfred Seafarers’ Association, and where he happily spent the last few years of his life. He had two children with Val, his wife of 53 years, three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

GEORGE HUBERT GRAHAM DOGGART (1947) was a renowned sportsman and also an erudite and accomplished teacher at Winchester College before eventually serving as Headmaster at King’s School, Bruton in Somerset.

Hubert was born in London in 1925 into a family having an established connection with King’s, and was educated at Winchester College where he was later to be teacher. Despite wartime restrictions on travel for sporting fixtures, Hubert managed to win the public schools racquets doubles championship. He then joined the Army and in 1944 was awarded the Sword of Honour at Mons. He was commissioned into the Coldstream Guards and served in northwest Europe, remaining in the Army until 1947 when he came to King’s at the age of 22.

At King’s, Hubert read History and represented Cambridge in five sports: racquets, squash, fives, football and most importantly, cricket. He won his first Blue in December 1947, at the end of his first term, when he scored the second goal in a football match defeating Oxford. He was an outstanding cricketer, scoring 215 on his debut in 1948 against Lancashire, a still unbroken record. He had an energy and enthusiasm on the cricket field.
that was combined with self-discipline, necessary for his success in his degree and in his later academic life.

Hubert became Captain of Sussex CCC in 1954, playing regularly in the school summer holidays until 1960, including in two test matches for England. He went on two tours with the MCC to East Africa and then Argentina and Brazil, giving him a lot to boast about. He rarely did so although he was particularly proud of his 60 first-class wickets bowling off-spinners. Hubert also loved football with a passion, continuing to play when he was Master-in-charge at Winchester. During different phases of his life he was president of just about everything, including the English Schools’ Cricket Association for 35 years, the Cricket Society for 15 years and the MCC in 1982. He eventually, in 1993, was made OBE for voluntary service to cricket.

In 1976 Hubert travelled as manager of a very distinguished England Under-19 side to the West Indies. The team included, amongst others, Chris Cowdrey, David Gower, Bill Athey, Paul Downton and Mike Gatting. Hubert handled this team of talented if occasionally wayward and high-spired players in a way that commanded both their respect and their lifelong affection.

As a classroom teacher, Hubert is remembered for bustling in, laden with exercise books which he would throw across to their recipients as if it were fielding practice. He delivered his lessons standing, with rapid movements of his hands and head, looking for any mental lapses, especially from the future Indian Cricket Captain who sat in the second row and whose concentration on Latin extracts from the Gallic Wars could not always be relied upon. Winchester’s Cricket XI never lost against another school for five years.

Hubert was a fine academic as well as a sportsman, and as a Housemaster he supported the reduction of the games timetable in favour of trips out to visit museums, country houses and churches. He took a delight in language and literature, passing that enthusiasm on to his pupils, often reading out parts of their essays in an effort to encourage them, and instilling in them a love of Shakespeare. His own publications include The Heart of Cricket (1967), Oxford and Cambridge Cricket (1989) and Cricket’s Bounty (2014).

When he became Headmaster of King’s School, he extended the music department, the sports hall, the dining hall, the theatre and the science labs as well as refurbishing the boarding house and adding a new one to accommodate girls. Hubert loved people, especially the young to whom he gave guidance, zest and warmth; he was an ebullient man who loved celebrations. He and his wife Sue, whom he married in 1960, were always generous and hospitable, whether at home or at cricket grounds. Hubert was always more than ready to make a speech, which would be generously sprinkled with subordinate clauses, literary quotations and Latin tags until Sue intervened and made him stop. His party piece was a rendition of Cole Porter’s ‘You’re the Top!’, often with his own lyrics adapted to the occasion. He did not like other people’s speeches to go on for too long, however, and so as to bring them to a close would interrupt with some carefully timed, if premature, applause and the saying ‘Quo usque tandem abutere patientia nostra?’ which very loosely translated means ‘I think that’s just about enough’. His keenness for playing charades was legendary but could also be alarming; he was capable of imposing on others acting challenges such as ‘the Inner London Education Authority’.

He was generous in small things as well as in grand gestures, frequently sending warm letters and notes of appreciation, encouragement and praise to family, friends and pupils.

After retirement, Hubert remained extremely active, and amongst his many pursuits and interests he worked as Chair of the Friends of Arundel Castle Cricket Club, where he worked in close partnership with Sue.

Hubert’s life had many successes but also some tragedies, especially the deaths of two of his beloved children, Simon and Evelyn. He died peacefully in bed at the age of 92 on 16 February 2018.
ALASTAIR GEORGE FERGUSON EDDIE (1947) was an international award-winning civil engineer and lifelong oarsman. Born in Blackburn in 1928, he attended the local Queen Elizabeth Grammar School before arriving at King’s as an Exhibitioner reading for the Mechanical Sciences Tripos. Although a clearly talented engineer, George’s priority at King’s was his involvement with the Boat Club. Rowing at Stroke in the First VIII, George also helped secure the Clinker IVs in 1949 and achieve a notable fourth position in the Fairbairn Cup of the same year.

After George left Cambridge in 1950, he married Jean Prentice Paton in 1953 and qualified as a chartered engineer two years later. After moving to Melbourne, Australia, George set up his own consulting engineering firm and acted as a representative for Australia to the International Commission for Concrete Offshore Structures.

Nevertheless, rowing remained his lifelong passion and in 1985 he took part in the Veterans’ World Championships in Toronto in the Coxed Fours. He was still enjoying taking to the water well into his 80s and, even though a trifle arthritic, declared it the best exercise ever invented.

For more than 63 years he was a devoted husband to Jean, with whom he had three children, four grandchildren and one great-grandchild. He died peacefully on 12 January 2017.

ANTHONY GRAHAM EDNEY (1970) was born in London in 1952 and attended Chesterfield School from 1963 to 1969, where his main interests were cricket (as scorer and umpire) and the Debating Society.

He came to King’s the following year, switching from the Economics to the Historical Tripos and graduating in 1973, the same year in which he married Sue Fox.

After his degree, Tony trained as an accountant and worked in local government in Cheshire and Essex before being forced to retire from full-time work due to ill-health. He was then able to manage some part-time consultancy in local government and health, as well as keeping an active involvement in cricket through local clubs for many years.

Tony died on 23 May 2015, leaving his wife, two daughters and two granddaughters.

JAMES BRUCE ENGLE (1958), born on 16 April 1919, was a US career diplomat and Ambassador who served for 47 years as a US Foreign Service Officer and Navy Officer, with assignments across five continents.

James was born in a sod-hut in Montana to homesteaders Bruce and Verbeaudah Engle, and spent his childhood living in a boxcar in a railroad siding in Iowa. After completing high school he went on to junior college and then to the University of Chicago before being selected as a Rhodes Scholar to read Philosophy, Politics and Economics at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1950 he was the first recipient of the Rhodes Scholarship to receive a Fulbright Scholarship, which led him to study in Naples; he was later given the Rockefeller Public Service Award for distinguished government service in 1958 and this was used to bring him to King’s for postgraduate study in the same year.

James’s first overseas assignment as a diplomat was as Vice Consul at the US Embassy in Ecuador during the war. He was a keen mountain climber and led eleven expeditions to the highest peaks in the Andes without the use of oxygen or medical equipment. He then volunteered for war service with the Navy and served in the Pacific. James was assigned to the US military government during the occupation of Japan before completing his service with the rank of Lieutenant.

After the war he returned to the Diplomatic Corps and served all over the world, including posts in Italy, Vietnam, Ghana and Cambodia. He later worked in senior foreign policy advisory roles before being appointed by President Ford as Ambassador to Benin in 1974. He went on to serve as
Ambassador to NATO, working on the Marshall Plan in which the US gave financial aid to the rebuilding of Europe after the war, and finished his career with the US Department of Treasury by working as Director General of the United States and Saudi Arabian Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation in Riyadh.

James was a skilful linguist, speaking Italian, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French. His language skills were the key to his success in his career as he could communicate clearly and effectively with all kinds of people. He was married to Priscilla, from London, for 67 years and they had six children born in five different countries: Stephen, Judith, Philip, Susan, John and Peter, as well as 12 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

In retirement James turned his attention to the environment. He moved to Peacham, Vermont, where he developed his ideas on sustainable forestry and the promotion of animal habitats, especially those of wetland birds. He won awards for his work as a tree farmer and a conservationist, and established an organisation called Vermont Coverts, dedicated to informing landowners about the maintenance of wildlife habitats. He died on 7 November 2017 at the age of 98.

DAVID HARVEY EVERS (1946) was a man renowned for his dashing style of dress, his culture and his fascinating conversation. He was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1928, the son of a gynaecologist, and was educated at Eton before coming to King’s and completing his National Service in the Life Guards. This included a stint at Windsor Castle, where he was allowed to play on the private golf course and entertain friends in his own exclusive guardroom, and also time in Jerusalem on active service.

At King’s, David read Law with the intention of becoming a barrister. He spent one memorable vacation touring Europe in an old banger with Prince Rupert Löwenstein, business advisor to the Rolling Stones, where they ended up staying in the luxury Danielli Hotel on the Grand Canal in Venice even though both had run out of money.

After graduating David went to work in London, though in insurance at Lloyd’s rather than as a barrister. During his career he worked as a Lloyd’s broker, private name and finance journalist before finally setting up his own highly successful business as a Members’ agent. He enjoyed London life and was an early member of the Colony Room Club in Soho, where he made friends with Francis Bacon. Always a very generous and convivial host, he allowed friends who lived overseas to use his Chelsea flat as a base.

He was a talented painter from childhood, and later became a pupil and friend of the artist Maggi Hambling, who introduced him to the delights of cross-dressing parties at which he once appeared as Marilyn Monroe. For David, painting was far more than a hobby. He had two solo exhibitions and sold many pictures of brilliantly-lit, eye-catching portraits and landscapes. When he took time off work it was often to visit places inspirational for his paintings, such as Goa and the Greek islands.

DAVID WALTER ERBACH (1972) was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1947 and came to King’s for his PhD in Mathematics in the first year that women were admitted to the College. He was part of the wave of early computer scientists who made the first tentative attempts to program a computer to represent and then to play ‘Go’. David had a wide variety of international experiences and perspectives from having worked in three languages and in several different countries.

Before coming to King’s, he served in the US Army for two years. During his career, he became Head of the Department of Computer Science at Purdue University and then of the Department of Business Computing at the University of Winnipeg. He taught Computer Science at Western Kentucky University until his retirement in 2014.

He was a kind and talented man who loved model aeroplanes and was, with his father, a competitive member of the Academy of Model Aeronautics. He was also a keen pianist and ‘Go’ player. David died of prostate cancer in September 2016 at the age of 69.
In 1961 David married Sally Herbert, the sister-in-law of Terence Conran. The couple had three sons, one of whom died in his early 20s. The marriage was dissolved, and later David met and married Marguerite Shakespeare, who was his partner for over 38 years. They lived in a high-ceilinged 21-room house in Notting Hill, where there was plenty of room for his sons, Marguerite’s daughter, her old nanny Babs, a featherless rescued sparrow named Iris and a pet rabbit called Hopkin. The house was sold to Annie Lennox in 2003 with David and Marguerite moving temporarily into the Chelsea Arts Club while their new home was being prepared.

David was a keen Anglican churchgoer all his life, especially enjoying singing hymns. He always retained his sense of culture and style, reading Proust in the original French in his old age and dressing with panache. He died in December 2016, survived by two of his sons, his wife Marguerite and his stepdaughter.

**JAMES WILLIAM FORD** (1949) was born on 1 February 1923 in Alameda, California. In early life he was an outstanding student and a City of Detroit High School debating champion; he served in the Army as a meteorologist during World War II, and graduated from Oberlin College in 1947. After completing his Master of Arts degree at Harvard he enrolled on the PhD programme before arriving at King’s in 1949 with his wife, Anne, as a Fulbright Scholar in the first year of the Fulbright awards. Despite the uncertainty at the College about this new breed of member, he received a cordial and helpful welcome, and was lodged in a comfortable flat at 25 Grange Road, in the house of Don and Janet Strange.

An Economics student, his academic programme was arranged by Richard Kahn, but because his PhD thesis was on a monetary subject it was arranged that his work would be supervised by Dennis Robertson, a distinguished authority in the field. Robertson was a like-minded friend of Jim’s Harvard supervisor, Professor John Williams, so the arrangement was a comfortable and helpful one, with meetings taking place in Robertson’s rooms in Trinity College, warmed by a coal fire.

Jim also became a member of a graduate seminar of Economics students, under the supervision of Piero Sraffa. This was an international group, occasionally joined by distinguished economists such as Joan Robinson, who as a disciple of Keynes had fascinating exchanges with Robertson, her intellectual opponent.

Jim also formed a smaller group to study Paul Samuelson’s new book on the use of mathematics in economics, meeting in Harry Johnson’s rooms in the Gibbs Building. The same room would also be the venue for a regular square dancing group which Jim and Anne both regularly attended.

Deciding that one year was not enough, Jim applied to the Fulbright office in London for a second year, not usually permitted. The request was granted, and King’s also agreed, provided that he passed Part II of the Tripos. To prepare him, Nicholas Kaldor, newly-arrived from the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and Development, was to be his weekly supervisor; Jim’s exam paper received the highest mark of the year.

In addition to cycling to Grantchester and learning to punt, Jim and Anne regularly attended Evensong, where Jim as a Senior Member was allowed to sit in one of the College stalls behind the Choir, although Anne, unfortunately, was not. They also attended concerts and plays, including the Footlights, at the Arts Theatre, and were invited to the Founder’s Feast in 1949, an especially memorable occasion. Jim and Anne were also among the many who witnessed the visit of the King, Queen, and Princesses to celebrate the restoration of the stained glass windows in the Chapel.

Shortly after leaving Cambridge in 1951, Jim and Anne’s son Julian was born, and Jim began teaching at Columbia University whilst completing his PhD at Harvard. Further teaching posts followed at Vanderbilt University and Ohio State University before Jim became a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Chicago alongside the eminent economist Milton Friedman.

After serving as economist for the US Federal Reserve’s Board of Governors for two years, in 1961 Jim joined the Ford Motor Company.
Peter came to King’s to read Natural Sciences. Arriving in Cambridge in the years immediately following the war was a unique experience, where some undergraduates straight from school were joined by battle-scarred veterans, some of whom had been in the forces for five years. Some had been decorated or achieved senior rank, some had been prisoners of war or wounded, many were married with young children and few had had the chance to study for years. Many, consequently, dropped out.

Peter found the Natural Sciences course too demanding to allow time for cricket and so he took up squash. Although he was inexperienced, he reached the final of the University’s freshmen’s tournament and became a member of the King’s first team during this first term, which in this year was extremely strong. Later he was a regular member of the University squash team, touring the east coast of the US and Canada in 1952 against the Ivy League universities which was a memorable experience in those years of rationing and austerity. Peter was such a gifted sportsman that he never looked as if he was trying hard at all, but he certainly did not like to lose. One of his friends remembered a game of tennis on a very hot day. At 4–all, it was suggested that they might stop for a cold beer, but Peter was having none of it and insisted they kept going until he and his partner had won 8–6. He admitted that he could not even lose to his daughters at tiddlywinks.

After King’s Peter moved on to St Thomas’ Hospital in London to continue his clinical studies, where he qualified MB, BChir. in 1954. He gained experience in medicine and psychiatry and then became a Registrar in the Department of Neurology; he completed his training in neurology at the National Hospital, Queen Square and in 1960 was appointed to the consultant staff. He had spent a year at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital where he met Nesta Mary Wroth, the sister of one of his cricketing friends. Peter and Nesta were married in 1960 once Mary had completed her degree.

Peter was a first-class clinical neurologist and rapidly gained the respect of patients and staff, eventually leading to his appointment as Dean of the Institute of Neurology. He had great scientific knowledge coupled with
empathy for his patients and the ability to listen. Peter wrote a number of papers in neurological journals on conditions as diverse as congenital indifference to pain and the surgical treatment of meningiomas, and also a book, Parasagittal and falx meningiomas (1970). His main interests in neurology were in clinical practice and the teaching of undergraduates and postgraduate students. He travelled extensively as a visiting professor in Australia, Canada, the US, Europe and Iraq. Following his Deanship, Peter continued his clinical work and served as Chairman of the Medical Committee and on the newly constructed management team of the hospital.

Peter had a diverse range of interests outside the medical field; he was a fluent French speaker, kept up his enthusiasm for competitive sport and was a keen writer of 31 detective novels, with remarkable female detectives, under the name of Peter Conway. His novel Locked In (1998) is set in the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases in London, with some of the characters only slightly disguised from their real-life models. Peter continued to write and to be published until he was in his 80s. He was modest about his skills as a pianist but gave solo recitals at the National and sometimes played the piano to liven up ward rounds.

He was married for over 57 years, and Nesta was a great support to him, entertaining visitors with dinners and games of tennis and accompanying Peter on many of his overseas visits. The family enjoyed many holidays with their two daughters in North Cornwall and also camping and touring in Europe. Very sadly, Peter and Nesta’s daughter Susan (KC 1983), who had battled rheumatoid arthritis since the age of two, died from dilated cardiomyopathy in 1996 while pregnant with her first child. Peter died on 10 December 2017, survived by Nesta, their daughter Annie and three granddaughters.

PETER DAVID HENSMAN GODFREY (1941) was a musician who dedicated his adult life to the enrichment of choral music in New Zealand. He was born a farmer’s son in Bluntisham in the Fens in 1922, and became a Chorister at King’s at the age of nine. It was a long-held dream of Peter’s mother that, if she ever had a son, he would sing in King’s Choir, as she had called in to King’s for Evensong every Saturday on her way home from her own singing lessons and loved seeing the boys in their red cassocks and white surplices. Peter failed his first audition for the Choir when he was seven, but once he was nine he tried again and was accepted.

Peter went to school on a music scholarship to Denstone College before returning to King’s as a bass Choral Scholar. There was strong pressure on him from his grandfather to take over the family farm after he left school, but he wanted to return to King’s and continue his musical education. Boris Ord was Organist at the time, but when Ord was called up his position was taken over by Harold Darke, who introduced the Sunday afternoon tea party in his rooms after Evensong where Peter met Benjamin Britten, Peter Pears, Herbert Howells and David Willcocks, who was on military leave and still in his uniform. Peter learned the organ with Darke and spent many afternoons practising in the Chapel. One afternoon he was suddenly aware that there was someone standing behind him in the organ loft. The stranger, who spoke with a French accent, had escaped from France and was being treated at Huntingdon hospital but travelled into Cambridge once a week to enjoy the Colleges. The stranger asked Peter if he could come to one of his organ practices and bring his violin, and introduced himself, but the name meant nothing to Peter. They decided to play the Beethoven Sonata in C minor. It was only after the war that Peter realised he had been playing with Stéphane Grappelli.

Having begun his academic studies, war service intervened for Peter and in 1942 he was called up to serve as a Captain in the King’s African Rifles in East Africa and Ceylon.

Peter married Sheila McNeile in 1945, just before the end of the war, in his local village church where her father was the rector. He returned to Cambridge when the war was over to complete his degree course, where he shared rooms with David Willcocks and the two studied what they thought would be the easiest subjects to help them gain a BA: they chose History and Economics. In 1946, Peter was chosen to shoot at Bisley for the University, against Oxford. He was chosen shortly afterwards to shoot
for England, but then decided with regret to give up shooting because of the effect it was having on his ears.

Peter went to the Royal College of Music for a year to study piano, organ and singing, and after a number of teaching jobs including at Felsted in Essex he was appointed Assistant Director of Music at Marlborough College. Although the Godfreys were keen to move overseas, Peter’s promotion to Director of Music at Marlborough kept them in the UK for a few more years before, in 1958, they moved to New Zealand. Peter had been offered a position as Lecturer in Music at Auckland University and as Organist at the Anglican Cathedral. Typically of Peter, he formed a choir on the ship out to New Zealand, a journey that took five weeks. Once settled in his new country he became conductor of the Auckland String Players, which later developed into the Symphonia of Auckland; over time he became Director of the Dorian Choir, the Auckland University Singers and the Auckland University Choral Society, groups that toured internationally and won prestigious prizes.

In 1972 Peter was asked to form a choir to represent New Zealand at the Universities’ Choral Festival in New York, followed by a visit to England and the Netherlands. He was appointed Professor of Music at the University of Auckland in 1974, the same year in which the New Zealand Choir took a tour performing around Australia.

Peter was invited back to Cambridge for six months in 1978 to be Acting Director of Music at King’s as a job swap and house swap with Philip Ledger, and so he became the only person since the 15th century to have been a Chorister, a Choral Scholar and then Director of Music. He was invited to have lunch with the Queen, who remembered him when he returned to the Palace to receive his MBE.

Back in New Zealand, Peter became Director of Music at Wellington Cathedral in 1982 and moved house to Waikanae on the Kapiti coast, where he and Sheila found a small house on a large plot so that Peter could pursue his love of gardening and could make additions to the house over time. Peter directed the Orpheus Choir until 1991 and founded the New Zealand Choral Federation. He had been a guest conductor of the National Youth Choir for some time but now took over as its Music Director, leading the young people to win many international prizes. This was one of his favourite appointments as he was inspired by the enthusiasm and skill of the choir members.

Peter composed anthems, motets, carols, hymn tunes and imaginative descants for his choirs. Much of his music is reflective, with references to traditional Maori tunes, which can be heard for example in his arrangement of the New Zealand national anthem for unaccompanied voices.

He was a humble man but authoritative when leading a choir, always insisting on the highest standards. People were late to rehearsal at their peril and woe befell anyone who missed a rehearsal without giving adequate notice. While conducting, Peter would patrol the choir stalls, head cocked to detect a flat note and force it up with a peremptory finger. His choir members had to bring a 2B pencil, specifically, to choir practice for marking up their scores. Peter brought out the best in them through cajoling, teasing and sometimes insulting, always in the manner of the English gentleman, so that they achieved previously unimagined dimensions of strength and delicacy in their singing.

Peter was made MBE in 1978, advanced to CBE in 1988, and Professor Emeritus of the University of Auckland in 1982 in recognition of his contributions to the music of New Zealand. He later received an Arts Foundation Icon Award in 2005.

Sheila died in 1993 and Peter subsequently married the pianist Jane Barnett. He moved to a retirement village when he reached the age of 87, and naturally formed the other residents into a choir, though many were unable to read music, encouraging people to participate even when they thought they had no voice. He died at the age of 95, survived by three of his four daughters.
JOSEPH WILLIAM GOETZ (1966) was a fifth-generation Daytonian from the suburb of Oakwood, and the great-great-nephew of the founding pastor of Dayton’s Holy Trinity parish who had emigrated from Alsace-Lorraine in the 1820s.

Joe attended the Oakwood public schools and then enrolled at Ohio Wesleyan University as an Art major. Having first considered a religious vocation aged 12, he subsequently studied for ordination to the priesthood at the seminaries of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, which were the first Catholic schools he had ever attended and where he earned a Master’s degree in Philosophy. He was ordained in 1960 by Archbishop Karl J. Alter at the Cathedral of St Peter in Chains in Cincinnati, and was then appointed an Assistant Director of Catholic Charities for the Archdiocese. His years with Catholic Charities gave him a deeper appreciation of the Church’s social mission and a greater sensitivity to the needs of many persons in society.

A few years later he arrived at King’s to study for a PhD in Systematic Theology, and became a devoted Anglophile, often using many colourful and lively British expressions in his conversation. Joe’s studies at Cambridge helped him see his own Catholic tradition in the wider and more ecumenical perspective advocated by the Vatican. Joe was also proud of the fact that he was the first Catholic priest to celebrate Mass in King’s Chapel since the Reformation.

During his time in Cambridge Joe was active in Fisher House, and recalled a memorable encounter with the most well-known priest of the time, Monsignor Alfred Gilbey, who was then the Catholic Chaplain to the University. After Joe had boarded what he erroneously thought was a train to London via Audley End, Gilbey remarked to the conductor, ‘my friend has got on the wrong train. This train doesn’t stop at Audley End. It surely will today.’ And so it did.

On leaving Cambridge Joe taught Systematic Theology and Theological Anthropology at Mount St Mary Seminary of the West, the School of Theology of the Athenaeum of Ohio. Theological Anthropology was a fairly new perspective that viewed divine revelation not only as knowledge about God but also as knowledge about ourselves, about our relation to God and about the ultimate meaning of our lives. Joe gave his students a wider outlook on theology and a richer resource for their future ministry.

After his tenure at the Seminary, he served as Pastor of the Holy Angels Parish in Dayton, where he himself had been baptized, and as Pastor of St Paul Parish in Yellow Springs as well as serving as an administrator in other parishes.

Joe subsequently continued to be much in demand as a speaker and lecturer. His talks were filled with appropriate and thought-provoking allusions to works of literature, art, music and theatre. Even those who were not familiar with those allusions loved his talks because they were so beautifully written and so eloquently delivered.

Although Joe was very much a traditionalist in matters of etiquette and protocol, he was very liberal and progressive pastorally, liturgically, theologically and politically. He was a sociable and delightful person and had a great gift for friendship. He had a pleasant and outgoing personality and was sincerely attentive to the interests of other persons, as well as being able to work a crowd quite graciously.

Joe was also a great name-dropper, and told a story of how he had once congratulated Aaron Copland on a new composition which had not yet been premiered and which Joe, therefore, had not yet heard. Copland looked a little puzzled and asked Joe if he had heard the music. Joe immediately recognised his faux pas but quickly recovered and confidently replied: ‘Probably, Mr. Copland,’ which became a catchphrase among his friends whenever Joe recounted a similar perplexing event.

He would also reference how as a youngster he had trick-or-treated at the home of the aviation pioneer Orville Wright on Hallowe’en, and how as a young priest in Cambridge he was once assigned to lead Prince Charles from King’s Chapel after a carol service.
Joe published two books and numerous journal articles, and was a regular contributor to The Antioch Review. He was a voracious reader and collector of books, as well as a keen painter, holding several exhibitions of his work.

Joe died on 24 February 2018.

MICHAEL JOHN CALDWELL GORDON (1973) was internationally renowned for his work on the formal verification of the design of computer hardware.

Mike shaped this field from the beginning, demonstrating the feasibility of hardware verification on real-world computer designs. His students extended the work to such diverse areas as the verification of floating-point algorithms, probabilistic algorithms and the translation of source code to machine language code. In recognition of his achievements he was elected to the Royal Society in 1994, and he continued to make valuable contributions until the end of his career.

Mike was born on 28 February 1948, in Ripon, North Yorkshire, and educated at Bedales, a boarding school in Hampshire, where he developed his interest in science and mathematics. He entered Gonville & Caius College to read Engineering but quickly changed his subject to Mathematics. He did his PhD at the University of Edinburgh on the semantics of programming languages, and followed this with a Diploma in Linguistics at King's.

In 1974 Mike joined the Artificial Intelligence Laboratory at Stanford University as a postdoctoral researcher under John McCarthy. Whilst there, he met his future wife, Avra Cohn, and the pair married at Stanford in 1979.

In the late 70s, Mike was a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Edinburgh under fellow King's graduate Robin Milner (KC 1954) and was part of the team that built an automatic proof assistant called Edinburgh LCF. This was a program for undertaking formal proofs in a logical calculus (the Logic for Computable Functions) and was the first of its kind. Although the LCF calculus soon fell out of favour, the architecture of Edinburgh LCF is now almost universally adopted by today's interactive provers.

Mike was appointed to a Lectureship at Cambridge's Computer Laboratory in 1981, under the direction of Roger Needham. There he turned his attention to hardware, introducing first LCF_LSM (Logic for Sequential Machines) and then HOL (Higher Order Logic). One of his key contributions was to demonstrate the effectiveness of higher order logic as a general formalism for verification, replacing earlier specialised formalisms. At the time, first order logic was preferred both by logicians themselves and by the Artificial Intelligence community; Mike demonstrated that higher order logic could be implemented effectively and used to specify hardware designs. A steady stream of PhD students extended the applicability and power of the HOL system to unimagined levels. Cambridge promoted Mike to Reader in 1988 and Professor in 1996. He was just about to retire fully when he died of a heart attack on 22 August 2017.

The impact of Mike’s work, along with that of his students and colleagues, is worldwide. Techniques that originated in his group at Cambridge are used by major microchip vendors and have deeply influenced the entire field of interactive theorem proving. The verification by Mike and Avra of the Viper microprocessor circuit was a landmark effort, and his logic system, HOL, is in use as far away as Beijing; it is a major factor in endeavours to make possible the construction of computer systems for safety-critical and high-integrity applications.

Among Mike’s hobbies were cooking and mushroom collection; he enjoyed reading philosophy and listening to podcasts on a wide range of subjects. Mike’s colleagues and students will remember him as an attentive and supportive listener, of unfailing kindness and generosity. He is survived by Avra and their two children.
**JOHN MCBAIN GRANT** (1953) was a Professor of Applied Economics at the University of Tasmania.

John was born in Adelaide in 1923 and educated at the city's St Peter's College, before serving as a Flight Lieutenant with the RAAF in the final years of the war. With the war over he began studying for a Bachelor's degree in Economics at the University of Adelaide, which he completed in 1949. This was followed by marriage to Rosamund Hallett in 1952 and a Master's degree completed the following year, before his arrival at King's, where he studied for a Diploma in Economics.

Upon completion of the Diploma, John returned to the University of Adelaide as a Senior Lecturer until 1960, when he took up a Professorship in Applied Economics at the University of Tasmania. Specialising in economics, accounting, finance and trade practices, John remained at the University for 21 years and published several textbooks in these fields.

In the years leading up to his retirement in 1981, John served as a member of the Trade Practices Tribunal and was elected a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. After retiring he was appointed as a Commissioner of the Australian Capital Territory's Trade Practices Commission for five years.

John died on 10 April 2015 aged 91.

**LESLIE LEONARD GREEN** (1942) was a Professor of Physics at the University of Liverpool.

Born in 1925, Leslie was one of a coterie of bright pupils at Alderman Newton’s School, Leicester. At King’s he read Natural Sciences Part I and Physics Part II, graduating in 1945 and gaining his PhD on tertiary fission in 1949. Liverpool University hired him as a lecturer in the same year, where he worked with John Willmott on the 1.0 MV Cockcroft-Walton accelerator, characterizing resonances in light nuclei using high efficiency gamma-ray detectors and plotting to finance a new accelerator to replace the aging cyclotron that James Chadwick had financed in the 1930s with his Nobel Prize money. The two were very successful in their fundraising and the foundations were laid in 1960 for buildings to house the accelerator, which arrived in 1961 ready for experiments to begin in 1962. Leslie had an outstandingly innovative colleague, a New Zealander Peter Andrews, who had graduated with his PhD under Leslie’s supervision. Peter understood semi-conductors and made high resolution charged particle detectors which replaced expensive and cumbersome magnetic spectrometers and enabled the quantum mechanics of particles near nuclei to be properly understood.

Leslie was offered a chair at Manchester University, but he was reluctant to uproot his family from their comfortable home at West Kirby on the Wirral and thought that staying in Liverpool would provide better opportunities. John Willmott went to Manchester, and Leslie was appointed Professor of Experimental Physics at Liverpool from which he was promoted to a Professorship of Nuclear Physics in 1964. The rapid expansion of universities at the time enabled him to hire a good range of new young lecturers. Leslie had a remarkable ability to source funds for his work so that the laboratory soon became very well equipped with the most advanced apparatus, electronics and early computers. Nuclear physics using accelerated heavy atoms became very fashionable and eventually the Nuclear Structure Facility, built in Daresbury, became one of the leading nuclear physics laboratories in the world.

From 1978 to 1981 Leslie was a Pro Vice-Chancellor and in 1981 he became the Director of the Daresbury Laboratory until his retirement in 1988. He served twice on the Nuclear Physics Board of the Science and Engineering Research Council and was made CBE in 1989. Leslie was also Dean of the Science Faculty from about 1967 to 1972 and a very effective Head of the Physics Department for 10 years.

Unlike some of his contemporaries, Leslie always did his homework and was a meticulous organiser, making sure that people and equipment were always in the right place at the right time, skills that enabled him to
Roger Noel Price Griffiths (1951) was born in Barry, South Wales, on Christmas Day 1931, the son of a local solicitor. A happy childhood was interrupted by the Second World War, and the frequent bombing raids on the Barry docks persuaded his mother to relocate the family to the relative peace of Llandrindod. In 1943 he was enrolled at Lickey Hills Prep School, an experience which Roger found to be horrendous, running away at the beginning of his third term and travelling over 100 miles to get back home, only to be immediately sent back on the presumption that he had merely been homesick.

Lancing College followed, a heaven in comparison, and Roger developed all kinds of interests and gained distinction in various fields – as a pianist, linguist, and aficionado of Shakespeare. It was also at Lancing that Roger’s religious beliefs were formed, with the College’s Anglo-Catholic tradition having an impact on him that would last for the entirety of his life.

In 1951 Roger went to King’s, to read French, and again led a very happy life, with a close circle of very good friends with whom he formed a lunch club called the Boar’s Head Club, which met each day in one of their rooms. He found King’s an extremely congenial place, and much enjoyed his supervisions with Donald Beves, who as well as teaching French also taught the finer points of gastronomy and winemanship to his pupils.

After graduating in 1954 Roger, who predictably had decided to become a schoolmaster, went to New College, Oxford for a year, to read for a Diploma in Education. Then for a year, he took up a post as French assistant in one of the most prestigious Paris lycées, the Lycée Claude Bernard, where one of his colleagues was the author Julien Gracq. This was another very happy year, when he was able to indulge his musical tastes, going to many concerts and operas, and attending master classes by the legendary pianist Alfred Cortot.

Then, in 1956, he came back to Britain to become a master at Charterhouse. It swiftly became clear that he was a remarkable teacher and there followed a life of total involvement in the school: teaching, producing plays, tutoring in one of the houses and travelling through Europe.

In 1964 Roger decided to apply for the Headmastership of Hurstpierpoint, and was appointed at the young age of 32. He admitted that life at Hurstpierpoint was at first a fairly lonely existence, but after meeting and marrying Diana that all changed and a remarkable team was born. With an outstanding staff behind them, Roger and Diana gave the school a new humanity and encouraged families to take an active part in school life, creating a sense of family whilst abolishing some of the more outdated facets of traditional discipline.

Roger’s devotion to Hurstpierpoint was such that, unlike so many headmasters, he did not think much about career moves and after 22 years
at the helm he retired from the school whilst remaining a loyal follower of its fortunes.

Much to his delight, he was then asked to become Deputy Secretary of the Headmasters’ Conference, which involved a great deal of travel around the various public schools, often acting as a troubleshooter between headmasters and governing bodies. For someone of Roger’s gregarious nature it also gave great opportunities for seeing old friends and making new ones. By all accounts, he did a marvellous job, and it was not until 1997 that he finally retired.

Retirement did not really suit Roger, and after his busy and crowded life he was somewhat bored by his relative inactivity. Nevertheless, he wrote his memoirs, A Life at the Chalk Face (2002), and still went on car trips around France, buying wine en route, and staying – and eating – at very good hotels and restaurants.

One or two falls in his last years led to something of a physical decline, and Roger found it hard to get about. He died rather unexpectedly, after a short period in a home, on 17 January 2017.

PETER JOHN HALL (1961) was born in Tolworth, near Kingston upon Thames, in April 1940, and was thus a real war baby. He and his mother were evacuated to Binfield, near Bracknell, for the duration of the war, while his father, being too old for active service, stayed in London with his work and performed fire lookout duties several times a week.

After peace came the family returned to Tolworth and soon moved to a house in nearby Stoneleigh which had been built as part of the postwar rebuilding effort, and which was secured with a deposit of ten whole shillings.

Peter’s musical career started at the age of eight, the minimum permitted in the choir of the parish church between Stoneleigh and Worcester Park.

That Peter would turn out to be a proficient musician was perhaps to be expected; his mother was playing jazz piano in clubs at the age of about 17, carefully chaperoned by various uncles and other family members in the late 1920s.

His choral career continued, with a decent gap at voice breakage, and was supplemented by founder membership of the church-affiliated Operatic Society. His role as Marco in Gilbert and Sullivan’s The Gondoliers went down particularly well.

At the same time Peter had started work at the Prudential in High Holborn as an articled clerk; he had decided at the time that music was just a pastime and that he ought to have a real job. However, he also attended a musical course run at Kingston Hill by Norman Askew, whose main occupation was choirmaster at the Chapel Royal, at Hampton Court. Peter must have done something right as he was able to join the Chapel choir soon after this.

On one occasion at Hampton Court another member told Peter that he was going for ‘one last try’ at getting in to the choir at King’s, and he thought Peter should try as well. While the other boy did not make the cut, Peter got in – much to the shock of his mother, who nearly passed out on receipt of the telegram.

Peter duly went up to King’s as a Choral Scholar in 1961 to study Economics, and later Law. He was the only person from his school year to make it to Oxbridge, which was an embarrassment to the careers master at Rutlish School, Merton, who had referred to him as just ‘another barrow boy’ due to his uncertainty over his career path.

At King’s, his love of singing was matched only by his appetite for good food and drink, although this appetite did get him into difficulty on one occasion. Returning late to College after a celebration, Peter and his compatriots found themselves negotiating the locked gate by Clare College, which at the time had well-spaced upright bars. While most of
them could squeeze through without too much difficulty, Peter, being of larger build, found it harder. Much pushing and pulling ensued, and eventually Peter was manoeuvred through, the only loss being one button from his dinner jacket.

Eventually in 1964 the marvellous musical experience came to an end, and having gained a Lower Second he returned to the legal profession in Chichester. Nevertheless, he supplemented his meagre articled clerk income by singing at a conveniently-timed Evensong in the Cathedral, and having become gradually disillusioned with law, reached the decision that he wanted to sing full-time.

In 1972 he auditioned successfully for St Paul’s Cathedral, where he sang as a Vicar Choral until he retired in 2001. During these years his musical career reached its peak, and he performed independently in various languages, styles and locations across the UK, Europe, Australasia and the US. He was particularly well-remembered for his rôle as the Evangelist in the Bach Passions, and also for his solos in Handel’s Messiah.

Although his final years were spent living quietly in his Chesham ‘bolthole’, as he called it, the extensive travel that Peter had undertaken through his work had given him a taste for seeing the world purely for pleasure, particularly by rail, and this he was able to do.

In 2013 he was diagnosed with prostate cancer, but accepted the situation quite calmly and carried on enjoying Sky Sports cricket and similar things until very near the end. He was admitted to hospital after a fall and tests showed various complications including the fact that his cancer had spread. He died on 18 October 2017.

As a person, Peter tended to give the impression that he knew lots and was ready to give his judgement on all manner of topics with great precision. As a friend of his once said, ‘Name a piece of music, he has sung it; name a place, he has been there; name a food, he has eaten it’. He was a larger-than-life figure who was devoted to his family; a hugely generous man whose Christmas table was legendary, and who at all times cared for those he loved and who loved him.

WILLIAM GEORGE HANGER (1954) was born in Dunedin, New Zealand in May 1929. Bill attended Otago Boys’ High School before studying Chemistry at the University of Otago. After graduating with an MSc (Hons) he became the inaugural New Zealand recipient of a Ramsay Memorial Fellowship.

Arriving at King’s in 1954, Bill duly graduated with a PhD in Chemistry in November 1956 and then commenced working as a scientific officer at the Greenford Research and Development Division for Glaxo Laboratories.

Within a year he was asked to join the Toxicology Research Department of the Medical Research Council of New Zealand situated in Dunedin. The focus of this work was to be hormone assay and isolation in relation to the disturbances of adrenal function.

Research funding for the Dunedin-based unit on the MRC ended in 1961, and Bill then moved back into private industry. He managed a pottery manufacturing plant south of Dunedin for five years before returning to Dunedin. There he undertook a range of management consultancy work whilst establishing a light engineering business. Bill remained a proprietor and director of these businesses until his retirement in 2000.

After suffering from dementia for several years, Bill died on 11 August 2017. He is survived by his wife, May, and three children.
RONALD CHARLES GULLY HARRISON (1953) was a diplomat with particular knowledge of Italy and Brazil who was heavily involved in promoting UK exports to both countries, as well as part of the ‘Cambridge Pimpemnels’ who smuggled Stanisław Pruszyński out of Communist Poland in 1955.

Born in Glasgow in 1933, Ronald attended Charterhouse School before doing his National Service in the Royal Scots Greys. He came to King’s to study History, but it was his activities in the summer of 1955 that were most memorable during his student days. Having travelled to the International Youth Festival in Warsaw, Ronald and a group of British students had met Stanisław ‘Stas’ Pruszyński, the son of the famous Polish writer Ksawery Pruszyński who had joined the postwar government and died suspiciously in a car crash in 1950. With Stas under suspicion during the Stalinist years and facing conscription, he was desperate to escape the country, and the influx of foreign students for the Festival was the perfect opportunity. Despite knowing him for only a few days, Ronald and his compatriots agreed to help, and smuggled Stas onto the special student train by putting him in the luggage rack where one of the group laid on top of him whilst the others loudly sang socialist songs and played the guitar to discourage the frontier guards from enquiring too closely. When they crossed into the American Zone in Germany, Stas emerged from under the mass of rugs and coats and threw his arms round an American soldier standing on the platform, having crossed three Iron Curtain frontiers and narrowly avoided not only detection but also the ever-present threat of asphyxiation. When Stas returned to Warsaw after the fall of Communism, Ronald and his fellow liberators would be invited to annual celebratory extravaganzas which often lasted several days.

Although life at King’s was tame in comparison, Ronald did leave his mark on the College in a very particular manner. In 1956 he invited his friend Irina Heard (later Irina Hale) to visit him in Cambridge, with the unanticipated result that Irina painted a mural in his room in R2 depicting a scene entitled ‘A Spanish Village Half an Hour before the End of the World’. When the time came for Ronald to vacate his room at the end of the year, he was instructed to pay for it to be repainted unless another student could be found to take the room, mural and all, the following year. He did so, and the next occupant, Sunny Pal, accepted the room with the same condition, before the College decided – thanks to the intervention of E. M. Forster – that the mural was a treasure to be preserved. It was fully restored in 2008 and can still be found on the wall of R2 today.

After leaving King’s Ronald taught English for a few years at the Berlitz School in Paris and then joined the British Council in Rio de Janeiro. In 1960 he joined the Diplomatic Service and served first in Nigeria, where he developed an interest in Yoruba culture and became a collector of related artefacts. Postings to Malta, Karachi and São Paulo followed, with interim spells at the Foreign Office in London. In 1975 he was appointed to the British Trade Development Office before taking on a similar trade role in Dallas two years later, successfully promoting investment in UK exports across the region.

In 1982 he was appointed Deputy Consul General in Milan, responsible for promoting trade and reporting on economic developments in the North of Italy. After five years in the role he became Consul General in São Paulo, again with a remit of promoting British trade and technology, before heading back to Italy for his final appointment as Consul General in Naples.

On retirement Ronald held an honorary research fellowship at the University of Glasgow’s Department of Italian and continued to travel with his wife Eva, whom he married in 1957.

Ronald was warm-hearted and hospitable and had exceptionally wide and enthusiastic interests; he was never happier than when talking politics and literature but despite his strong views on geopolitical questions, to disagree with him never risked spoiling his friendship, thanks to his good humour and respect for other points of view.

In spite of his life of diplomatic postings and travels, his curiosity for places and events continued apace, and he had an unusual ability to
DAVID WILLIAM HINDE (1951) was born in Penn, Wolverhampton, in 1931 and educated at Wolverhampton Grammar School. Like most of his generation, he was called up for National Service as soon as his schooling was over. After basic infantry training he passed through Eaton Hall to be commissioned into the Army Education Corps and attached to the Light Infantry. When his two years’ service were over he came to King’s in 1951 to read Modern Languages.

After graduating, he was recruited in 1955 by the Swiss Reinsurance Company in Zurich as a translator and progressed rapidly, moving into the commercial side of the business. The years in Zurich were happy ones, and David was an enthusiastic member of the Zurich Comedy Club, a newly-formed English-speaking amateur dramatic society which still flourishes today. David acted in and directed a number of early productions. In 1961 in Zurich he met and married Elisabeth, and almost immediately after their marriage he was sent to work at the company’s office in Hong Kong. The couple lived the next 10 years based in Hong Kong although David spent much of his time travelling widely throughout the Far East, where he was much respected for his gentle integrity. He was a regular visitor to what was then South Vietnam, through much of the civil war. His reports back to the Company HQ, acutely observed, make interesting reading as the military situation in the South deteriorated.

The final phase of David’s career was spent as a senior manager in the company’s London office, when in 1969 Swiss Reinsurance UK was formed. David gave strong support to the founding CEO and to his successor until his own retirement at the end of 1991. He was a highly-regarded figure, noted for his friendly and caring manner and for his professional integrity. He became a Freeman of the City of London and a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Insurers in 1987.

David was a keen horseman and continued riding until well into his eighties, as well as being a wonderful host. He was also a scholarly man who loved poetry and wrote a number of pieces, mostly humorous and directed at friends but also some more reflective examples. David died

JUAN EDUARDO HERRERA (1963) was a Chilean economist and politician who served as the Director of the Chilean Central Bank from 1989 to 1993.

Born in Santiago in 1939, Juan studied Commercial Engineering at the University of Chile before coming to King’s to conduct economic research aged 24. On completing his studies, he joined the Budget Office of the Chilean Ministry of Finance, becoming Director of Economic Research, before moving on to the state-owned National Copper Corporation of Chile (Codelco), where he was Head of Commercial Sales.

After several years with Codelco, Juan moved to London to join commodity traders Anglo Chemical & Ore, owned by the Philipp Brothers international conglomerate. He then returned to Chile as a research manager for financial services firm Fintesa, which subsequently merged to form the Banco del Desarrollo in 1983.

In 1989, the final year of the Pinochet military government, Juan was appointed as a Board Member to the Chilean Central Bank, serving a four-year term until 1993. In that year he returned to Codelco as Vice President of Marketing, before a series of internal promotions led him to be named Chief Financial Officer in 2000.

After seven years in the role, Juan resigned from Codelco although he remained an advisor on the corporation’s projects in the field of liquefied natural gas for a further three years. He died in 2014.
In his chosen career of technology, Mike enjoyed considerable success. He joined an IT firm, BIS, shortly after leaving King’s and in 1984 moved to a company originally called Internet, where he remained for many years in its various incarnations. The determination that Mike showed in his sport was also present in his working life. He showed incredible dedication and perseverance alongside his admirable technical skills, and his dry sense of humour and pithy comments would help in many difficult situations. Mike was always approachable and had a calm and methodical way of listening and giving advice, which was enormously beneficial to his younger colleagues.

He had many years of illness following his first stroke in 2003, at the age of 45. He applied the same determination to illness as to all other aspects of his life. Through three strokes, heart failure and various other related illnesses, Mike was never heard to complain once. His third stroke, in 2006, left him with severe expressive aphasia, and it was a long struggle back, over many years, to a situation where he could make himself understood. Even then, he often muddled his words. His understanding, however, remained as sharp as ever and he never lost his sense of humour, though it might take a while to work out what the witticism was!

Mike was taken ill with breathing difficulties while on holiday in North Devon in August 2017, and died a few days later at hospital in Barnstaple. He took the news that he had days, maybe even hours, to live with typical strength and his last conscious thoughts were for his family, who love and miss him beyond words. A packed funeral service was a great comfort to the family, and testament to the affection and respect in which Mike was held. He had met his wife Theresa (Terrie) in 1979, at a party at the home of a fellow King’s graduate. They were married in October 1981, before moving to Brentwood. Mike leaves Terrie, two children, Sarah and James, and a grandson, Freddie.

PETER RICHARD HUNTER (1957) was born in 1938 in London. He was the fourth child of Dr Donald Hunter CBE, who was known as ‘the father of occupational medicine’, and of the Swiss doctor Mathilde...
(Thilo) Hunter. Peter’s childhood with his siblings was much disrupted by the war; following the Munich crisis, Thilo and the four children, their grandfather and the nanny moved out of London and the children were eventually evacuated to Canada where they became separated, some being at boarding school and others with a host family. The children sailed back to the UK in 1944 to be met with doodlebug bombardment.

Peter was educated at Oundle School, where he became Head Boy, before coming to King’s to read Natural Sciences. Originally he had planned to study History, which had always fascinated him, but changed his career plan to Medicine partly under the influence of his father and took a conversion course to give him enough grounding in basic science for its study.

After working as a junior doctor and then a registrar in London and in Newcastle, Peter became Consultant Physician at the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital where he specialized in endocrinology and diabetes. New facilities were about to be built and the standards of care were high, so he and his colleagues were kept very busy. Peter had an office filled with books, periodicals and notes he was using for research projects. He was known as an excellent endocrinologist with a genuinely friendly, helpful manner, without any of the condescension or arrogance that other doctors sometimes had. With a team, Peter set up the Shropshire diabetic service, and was a keen supporter of summer-time camps for diabetic children where they could learn more about their condition and how to look after themselves while enjoying time with others.

An effective hospital doctor has to be able to find a compromise between perfectionism and coping with a very high workload; Peter worked very hard and long hours but his determination to leave no stone unturned in following a case sometimes put him out of step with his colleagues. He was justifiably proud of his research work and publications but also easily distracted and did not always finish projects, including his PhD.

The sharpness of his mind was well illustrated by a brilliant diagnosis of a group of seven men who unexpectedly fell ill following a leak at a weed-killer factory. Some inspired detective work led Peter to the conclusion that they had suffered arsine poisoning and he was able to find a cure for this usually fatal condition with blood transfusions and dialysis so that six of the seven recovered. Peter experienced a rather surreal moment when during his research on the illness, he found an early article on arsine poisoning written by his father and godfather. He appeared on Radio 4 to be interviewed about his life-saving work and received a letter of congratulation from the Secretary of State for Health, Barbara Castle.

Peter was a charming, enthusiastic and chatty man who was always engaged in a local project or a campaign against social injustice. He lived without religion although he appreciated religious music and architecture and sometimes attended church services. He was by nature inclusive and respected those who had faith. Peter campaigned for more reasonable working hours of junior doctors as well as for other national and international causes. He thought that individuals should stand up and be counted, and often wrote to the newspapers or phoned the BBC when he had comments to make. In 1960 he took part in the Aldermaston march for CND, and he camped out in a sleeping bag to make sure that he got a place to attend the Chilcott enquiry. He was outraged about the treatment of Dr David Kelly whose integrity was called into question in the weeks before the Iraq war.

Peter was fascinated by political cartoons, especially historical ones, and also had a great love of books. After his retirement in 1996 he pursued his interest in the history of medicine and, in particular, of drug discovery. He went to UCL to study the history of pharmacology and was an Associate of the History of Twentieth Century Medicine at the Wellcome Trust. He planned to write a book on the subject but other commitments and his health meant that the project was never completed.

Peter had a tendency towards destabilizing manic highs and deep lows but he persisted in getting back up again. He was either very excited about the activities he was engaged in or very depressed about the state of the world and of humanity. The unsettled nature of his childhood perhaps
Lydia Lopokova. Lydia had decided to act in Ibsen’s plays, but her performances did not attract audiences and so a pantomime was being staged. Maynard joined in the vulgar pantomime songs with enthusiasm.

Places at King’s were, at the time, open only to ex-service undergraduates and a few medical students, but Maynard suggested to Stephen that he might be able to win a place if he sat for a scholarship. At King’s, after the scholarship exams, Provost Sheppard entertained all the candidates in his drawing room, and to put them at their ease he started singing one of Widow Twankey’s songs, but forgot the words. Stephen was able to join in and provide them, which may or may not have contributed to his award of a place at King’s. Stephen gave much of the credit to his head of history at school, who was so excited to have a candidate for a King’s scholarship that he carefully analysed all the past entrance examination papers and tutored Stephen very efficiently. Stephen read History for Part I and then Economics for Part II, for which he was tutored by Arthur Pigou who was to become a close friend. Pigou invited Stephen to stay with him and Alan Turing, who was at the time a Fellow of King’s, for a holiday in Buttermere in the Lake District while Turing was training for an Olympic marathon; there was a good deal of conversation about Turing’s plans for the future development of computer science.

When Stephen first arrived at King’s, Maynard was largely absent because he was in Washington negotiating, on behalf of the Treasury, the new and essential financial loan from the US to enable the UK to get through postwar bankruptcy. This exhausted Maynard and he died not long afterwards.

During his time as an undergraduate Stephen found that Charles Darwin was a name that had almost been forgotten. His science was not fresh and there was disagreement amongst scientists about the evidence for Darwin’s theories. It was only in the 1970s, when the human genome began to be understood, that the significance of Darwin was realised for the processes of tracing the history of humanity and other species. Stephen was instrumental in promoting Darwin’s legacy, eventually founding the Charles Darwin Trust in 1999 and playing a significant role in the preservation of Down House, Darwin’s home in Orpington. The
Royal College of Surgeons had owned Down House and wished to sell it, so Stephen persuaded the Wellcome Trust and English Heritage to buy it, restore it and develop it into a learning centre for children where it now has exhibitions, interactive guides and opportunities for visitors to dress up as Charles and his wife Emma.

After graduation Stephen did his National Service with the Royal Artillery and then joined the merchant bank J. F. Thomasson. He married Mary Cecilia Knatchbull-Hugessen, the daughter of a Canadian senator, in 1955, and five children quickly followed: Gregory, Elizabeth, Toby, Martha and Zachary. Mary had been a student at the London School of Economics and had been accepted by the Canadian diplomatic service, but meeting Stephen and having five children in six years made that impossible. Instead she became a teacher at a North London comprehensive school. Stephen had wanted to become a publisher but was unable to find an offer that attracted him. Although his political views were left wing, he ended up in the bank, intending to stay only a few weeks. However, he was speedily promoted and found that once he had some power, the role was quite exciting.

After 20 years in the City, Stephen became disillusioned and decided that he wanted to move into the arts, bringing culture to a wider audience. He worked part-time on banking assignments in the Middle East and elsewhere in order to allow himself more time to pursue his interests. The first venture, in 1971, was the Centerprise community bookshop in Hackney. Ignoring warnings that the people of the East End did not read books, Stephen opened a shop where gay people, feminists and people of colour could feel welcome and where children from low-income families could play chess and take drama classes. The shop was a great success and stayed in business for 40 years. In 1979 he became Chairman of the Whitechapel Gallery, supporting its director in putting on avant-garde exhibitions and promoting young artists such as the sculptor Antony Gormley. He later brought Darwin’s work to the world of modern dance in collaboration with his friend, the choreographer Mark Baldwin, to whom he had been introduced by Lopokova, by then Keynes’ widow. At a party in Cambridge one evening they came up with the idea of a modern ballet called Comedy of Change, expressing through dance the central concept of evolution through natural selection. The ballet premiered in 2009 to mark 200 years since the birth of Charles Darwin.

Stephen remained very active in later life, despite an operation to remove one of his kidneys in 2014, necessitating a long recovery. He enjoyed naked gardening, which he did so innocently that it never seemed inappropriate to visitors. Stephen spent a lot of his time at his house in London but enjoyed weekends at the Suffolk house he had inherited from his father. He died on 13 August 2017 at the age of 89.

**PETER KENNETH KING** (1959) was one of the country’s foremost scholars of Dutch studies who established the Institute of Modern Dutch Studies at the University of Hull and was in the vanguard of developments in university language studies. Having taught Dutch at Cambridge in the 1950s and 60s, his definition of ‘modern Dutch studies’ at Hull went well beyond the study of language and literature, and included a ground-breaking year abroad which encompassed both university study and work placements.

Born in Wimbledon in 1922, Peter was educated at King’s College Choir School and later Ardingly College in West Sussex. During the Second World War he joined the Royal Navy, but due to his defective eyesight could not be considered for watch-keeping duties. Instead, he was offered the post of liaison office on either a Norwegian, French or Dutch submarine. Opting for the Norwegian, Peter lost the toss and was given the place on the Dutch vessel, and began to learn Frisian and Gronings Dutch from the seamen on board.

When Peter was discharged at the end of the war, his intention had been to return to Cambridge to study Maths or Economics, but he found that his mathematical abilities had been lost over the four years of the war, and failed his entrance exam. Having had his interest in Dutch aroused, he attempted to get into Cambridge the following year to study Modern
MICHAEL ANTHONY LATHAM (1961) was a long-standing Conservative MP who faithfully served his constituents. He was elected in 1974 as MP for Melton, and retained the post in 1983 when the electoral seat was extended to include Rutland, serving for a total of 18 years. Michael had good friends across the whole of the House of Commons, who held him in high regard for his tireless work and integrity. Notable achievements included helping to secure British citizenship for Gibraltarians and helping to draft the European section of the Conservative Party manifesto of 1983. He stood down in 1992 when only 47, not because of any scandal but because he had become disillusioned with political in-fighting and with the idea that in order to be a good politician one needed to be totally committed to the party line on every issue. ‘Frankly,’ he said in a newspaper interview, ‘I have found myself thinking there is a lot to be said for other points of view.’ Although Michael was scrupulous in his loyalty to Margaret Thatcher, he disagreed with Conservative opinion about the poll tax and about NHS dental and optical charges.

Michael was born in Southport in 1942 and educated at Marlborough College, after which he decided to join the RAF. A few months later, however, he concluded that the military life was not for him. Michael came to King’s where he gained a First in History and also joined the Cambridge University Conservative Association. After graduation he moved into the Conservative Research Department as its Housing and Local Government Officer. He met Caroline Terry at a meeting of the Chelsea Young Conservatives; they married in 1969 and went on to have two sons, Richard and James, eventually followed by two grandchildren.

Michael’s greatest achievement in his career beyond Parliament was in developing significant improvements in the UK construction industry. During the 1970s and 80s there was a growing awareness throughout the construction industry that productivity was low and falling, and that there were high levels of dispute litigation and cost over-runs. By the mid-1990s 90% of tax-funded construction projects were going at least 10% over budget and 10% were going at least 90% over budget. It was clear that a fundamental review was needed. The UK government decided that the
review should be led by Michael, who was unanimously recommended by industry designers and constructors and clients.

Michael’s report ‘Constructing the Team’ was published in 1994, and became known as the Latham Report. It advocated the use of ‘partnering’ as a way of dramatically reducing conflict in the construction process, identifying obstacles to growth in procurement and contractual arrangement and advocating practical methods of collaboration. There was opposition to the implementation of some of the Report, especially from some lawyers, architects and contractors, but the reforms greatly reduced the amount of litigation in construction projects and many of its recommendations were adopted in other countries. The Latham Report resulted in the setting up of the Construction Industry Board, which Michael chaired himself. It also became a reference point for subsequent studies and recommendations.

After the publication of the Latham Report, Michael went on to serve as Construction Industry Training Board and Construction Skills Chairman for almost a decade, until 2010. He was also Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Willmott Dixon, a leading construction company, where he championed the role of partnering and demonstrated how it could deliver better outcomes for everyone involved in construction.

Michael was knighted in 1993 for his services to politics, and appointed Deputy Lieutenant for Leicestershire in 1994. He was also honoured with fellowships at a wide variety of institutions.

Known as a kind and patient man, Michael was a committed Christian. He worked closely with the Church of England, serving on their international committee and the General Assembly of the British Council of Churches; he was also an impassioned supporter of Israel and served actively on the Council for Christians and Jews. He carried his Christian ethics into his professional life.

In later life Michael lived near Cambridge. Caroline died in 2006, and Michael developed dementia. He spent his final years in a residential home and died on 2 November 2017.

COLIN LOUIS AVERN LEAKEY (1955) called himself a ‘bean counter’. His life’s work concentrated on the development of bean crops, as he was convinced that this humble crop, with its high fibre content, rich nutrients and low cholesterol, could play an important role in establishing food security in a time of growing global population. He was sometimes considered a figure of fun because of his work, especially when he patented a tube and balloon contraption to measure flatulence, but the work had a serious intention in trying to find a way forward for developing countries with limited food supplies.

Colin was the son of Louis Leakey, the pioneering anthropologist, and Frida Avern of Newnham College. His parents met in 1927 and married the following year. They produced Colin’s older sister Patricia and then Colin in December 1933, but divorced when Colin was an infant and Colin grew up in Cambridge with his mother and sister; he did not see his father again until he was 19. Louis Leakey and his second wife Mary were keen explorers of sites in Tanzania and Kenya looking for hominoid fossils, and Africa became part of the backdrop of Colin’s upbringing in East Anglia.

After Gresham’s School in Holt, Colin did his National Service in the Navy before he came to King’s, initially intending to study Mathematics. However he had a strong interest in the natural sciences, and changed his degree course accordingly. He began to study biochemistry and plant genetics while an undergraduate, and then went on to study tropical agriculture in Exeter and then at the University of the West Indies. In 1961 he was posted to Uganda with the Commonwealth Mycological Institute and seconded to Makerere University in Kampala, where he began to work on plant breeding while also teaching statistics, crop ecology and climatology. His research took him around the country, where he focused on legumes but also looked at how to make other crops more profitable and disease-resistant. The interest in beans in particular came from a desire to find a variety that was more digestible for babies. The government was trying to encourage mothers to feed their babies more beans as a cheap and nutritious food, but the babies were suffering from diarrhoea and colic as a result, and Colin wanted to find a solution. Idi Amin’s coup in 1971 meant that he had to leave Uganda quickly with his wife Susan and their
three young daughters, so the family went for refuge to Colin’s father Louis in Nairobi and subsequently returned to the UK. Colin was awarded his PhD in 1972, having already been a teacher at Makerere University.

Ten years later, while working in Chile, Colin came across the manteca bean – easy to digest, but lower in yield than other crops. It was difficult for him to get his research to be taken seriously and he had difficulties in finding funding, resulting in his having to put a lot of his own money into the project. Manteca beans do not grow easily in the UK, so Colin spent time trying to breed varieties that could be successfully grown in this country. The US became interested and in the 1990s varieties from seeds developed by Colin began to be marketed in San Francisco. Colin’s research took him all around the world and the results of his work have been put to use in a wide range of countries and contexts; he also worked training others in the skills of plant breeding and plant technology as well as computer-aided agricultural planning. He produced many academic papers and reports published in journals around the world.

Colin had a wide range of interests, including music, art, bee-keeping and politics: he stood as a Liberal Democrat European Party candidate. He had a strong belief in humanist principles, thinking that who we are is determined by our genetics but how we live in society is a matter of personal choice. He died on 29 January 2018, survived by Susan and their three daughters Emma, Tess and Tamsin, and grandchildren.

KEITH DAVID LOUIS (1955) was a long-standing denizen of the Classics Department at Reigate Grammar School, and an enthusiastic thespian responsible for directing countless school productions.

Born in Bristol in 1932, Keith studied at Bristol Grammar School and Worcester College, Oxford, before arriving at King’s to study for a Certificate in Education. After completing his studies, he spent three years as an Assistant Master at New College School in Oxford, before moving to Reigate Grammar, where he would spend the ensuing 38 years.

Keith’s appointment at Reigate was far from straightforward, as he was replacing a Classics teacher whose employment had been forcibly discontinued after he had been found to have been making derogatory remarks about the school’s headteacher. Nevertheless, the teacher was still in place for a term after Keith arrived to replace him, and refused to acknowledge Keith with even a single word during their period of crossover.

Over his years at Reigate Keith became a schoolmaster around whom legends sprang into life, probably due to his kaleidoscope of colourful clothing and regular insistence on ‘sherry before luncheon’. Despite his concentration in Classics, his passion – and what he considered his greatest achievement – lay in directing more than 40 school plays. A barking thespian disciplinarian to some, to others he was a supreme, patient director who kickstarted a lifelong passion for the stage.

He once said that if he hadn’t been a teacher, he would probably have been a policeman, as he saw himself as someone who fundamentally needed to do as he was told, and was a stickler for conventional ethics. On his retirement he bemoaned – with self-avowed snobbishness – what he saw as a decline in the sense of style, of dress, speech and manners over the course of his teaching career, yet considered the school environment to have become more friendly and co-operative.

Keith saw school as an extension of family, and thought that it was this notion of family that made the world go round. He died on 24 October 2015.

MARK LUSHINGTON (1961) was a teacher and campaigner against the privatisation of state education who played an active role in grassroots activism in the London borough of Hackney. He was a tireless defender of classroom teachers, with an undimmed vision of a co-operative and supportive education system in which everyone could flourish.

Born in 1942, Mark spent time in Ireland as a boy but was educated at Westminster School before coming to King’s, where he studied English
and directed a number of plays. Despite his privileged background he opted to become a teacher in an inner-city comprehensive school, where he was known for his ability to keep order and challenge sexist behaviour. An effective and insightful educator, Mark was also committed to supporting his teaching colleagues and enabling them to enjoy better terms and conditions, and to help receive redress when they were victimised or discriminated against.

He first became involved in local politics in Hackney in 1984, by supporting the miners’ strike and organising events to raise money for their children at Christmas. Through this he got involved with the National Union of Teachers, becoming Branch Secretary and Press Officer and fighting against the closure of Hackney Downs School.

In 1985 he became Assistant Secretary of the Hackney Teachers’ Association, ensuring that the campaigns against cuts had parental support throughout the borough by paying personal visits to every parent or guardian, and successfully persuading a majority of voting parents to reject proposals to take Stoke Newington School out of Local Education Authority control. He later became Secretary of the Association for a couple of years, before taking on the role of Press Officer and taking charge of ensuring that newly qualified teachers in the area were treated fairly.

A stout and stubborn defender of state education, Mark was an excellent case worker who protected many teachers through his intervention and was never inhibited by management. Such was his ability that even those who disagreed with him would often come to him for support.

In 2000 Mark decided not to stand for re-election as Secretary of Hackney NUT after a period intense criticism from some Union activists, which culminated in a vote of no confidence. He found such personal attacks and the viciousness of the campaign fought against him difficult to manage. Despite standing down, Mark continued to play a key role in advising, supporting and developing Union policies. His erudition and wit stood him in good stead to make some of the most entertaining NUT Conference speeches; he was an amusing raconteur and brilliant company. As a mark of esteem, he was presented with a miner’s lamp on retirement.

Mark had one son, Jake, with feminist academic and author Cora Kaplan, from whom he was divorced shortly after Jake’s birth. He died on 16 December 2014 after a short illness and is survived by his partner Kate Brown.

**NEIL GILMOUR MACALPINE** (1981) came from a working class background in East Kilbride, Glasgow and arrived at King’s via Ruskin College, Oxford.

As a mature undergraduate he was perhaps somewhat bemused to be treated as something of an older man, despite being only 26. Nevertheless, he accepted a cozy, avuncular role and was extremely popular and supportive of his peers if they were finding life in Cambridge difficult.

A bear of a man, Neil was zestful and passionate, although could also be prone to bouts of introspection. He was vociferous about his passions – from Neruda to Scottish politics – and was a breath of fresh air for younger students less certain of themselves. He was famed for his curry nights and for singing in the shower, and despite never grumbling about his unorthodox background in terms of privilege, would often call out his peers for ‘living in a dream world’.

On leaving King’s Neil studied for a PGCE at Huddersfield Polytechnic before becoming a Lecturer in Communication Studies at South Thames College in Wandsworth. He then undertook two further part-time Master’s degrees in Sociology and Media Studies, before joining Oxford and Cherwell College to teach A-Level Media, Communications and Film Studies.

After an absence of almost 30 years, Neil returned to Scotland with his family in 2008, briefly setting up a bookshop in Arbroath before retraining as a counsellor.
JAMES MATHIESON (1938) was born in Essex in 1919, the youngest of six children all of whom were very talented in music. James went to a prep school in Kent and then to Rugby School, where, with the help of his music teacher, he developed a fine singing voice and was prepared to audition for a Choral Scholarship at King’s. He arrived at King’s in 1938 to read Mechanical Sciences, now known as Engineering, and was a member of Cambridge University Musical Society. Four of his siblings also came to Cambridge: George and Theodore went to Sidney Sussex, while Margaret and Joan went to Newnham.

With the outbreak of war, James decided to volunteer. At the end of his second year at King’s he enrolled in the Army and was sent for training at Halifax, where he found himself with friends and was able to continue his interest in playing in string quartets and other small chamber music groups. After a few months his training moved to Aldershot, and once he passed out as an officer he was shipped to India to join the Bengal Sappers and Miners. Once there, he took on a training role and was still able to continue his music, performing in concerts and operettas. Eventually he was sent to Kohima where he witnessed the infamous ‘battle of the tennis court’, possibly the most bitter fighting of all of the Burma campaign when a small Commonwealth force held back repeated attacks from a Japanese advance and there was fierce hand-to-hand fighting in the garden of the Deputy Commissioner’s bungalow. James was also involved in a diversionary operation designed to make the Japanese think that a river crossing was being planned when in fact the crossing was happening some distance away; the plan worked.

James was ordered to return to Europe almost immediately after VE day. The return took some time and he arrived back in the autumn of 1945, having missed the surrender of the Japanese. He decided not to return to King’s after the war and so was awarded a ‘War degree’, instead taking up a position at the engineering firm in Bedford in which his father had invested. From there he moved a few years later to his grandfather’s firm, Clarnico, which was at the time the largest sweet manufacturer in the UK. As Chief Engineer, James oversaw the completion of new factory buildings to replace those damaged in the war, in London, Liverpool and Dublin, and was to remain with the firm for the rest of his working life. James followed in the family tradition of caring for the company employees; in the late 19th century it had been the first to provide all its workers with both a bonus and a pension scheme, a practice that others reserved only for more senior staff. He was also concerned for the tenants who leased flats in the factory buildings. One Saturday he had to rush to a Victorian warehouse where there had been a catastrophe. A tenant had leased the top floor and filled it with his collection of vinyl records, but unfortunately the old timbers of the building could not take the weight and the overloaded flat fell through all the floors underneath, ending up on the ground. The tenant, the young Richard Branson who had recently starting selling records through Melody Maker, had to find himself new premises.

James was offered the opportunity in the early 1960s to become Managing Director of the South African subsidiary of the company, which was already a major business. However, because he had a young family and South Africa was politically turbulent, he decided against the move and as a result Clarnico sold its business to Cadbury. Later in the 1960s James oversaw the sale of the confectionery business to Trebor Sharps, and the original firm was converted into property investment and development. James was well equipped for this interest and worked with the proceeds of the sale of the company to develop industrial estates in the South East of England as well as offices and other kinds of building. Well-timed sales and projects enabled the company to survive the difficult years of 1970s inflation. By the 1980s, expansion into joint ventures with Beacontree Estates led the company rapidly to become the biggest developer of offices in the Thames Valley. James oversaw the steady growth and although there were significant issues for the company in the recession of the early 1990s, restructuring allowed it to survive under the supervision of his son Robert.
James met Kathleen Stokes, who became his wife, in 1951 at a music camp, which was in those days very much tents in a field and music in a barn. The facilities were basic; James’s relationship with Kathleen began when he responded to her shrieks from the ladies’ wash tent and ‘rescued’ her from a frog. They were married in 1952 and went to live in Brentwood in Essex where they stayed until 1983. They had four children, Patricia, Christopher, Robert and Mary. When he was not at work James continued his interests in music, forming a madrigal group and taking roles in various local operettas. He became very involved in the local church, serving as a member of the parish council and a sidesman for many years. He was also very keen on his garden, planning and developing colourful borders, a kitchen garden and an orchard, and eventually building a bungalow in the grounds for Kathleen’s mother, who became fully integrated into Mathieson family life. Like many engineers, James was a keen craftsman and loved building cupboards and furniture for the house as well as a wonderful train set for the children.

During a holiday to Mallorca in the 1960s the family decided to buy an apartment there, which became the base for many family holidays and also gave James further opportunities to enjoy improving the electrics and making little alterations to the structure of the place.

In 1983 James and Kathleen moved to Bradfield St Clare in Suffolk where they were also active in the church, but spent less time in the UK and more in Mallorca following James’s retirement. They decided to buy a plot with a tumbledown farm building and designed a two-storey finca using the old walls to create a lovely home to which they eventually emigrated full-time in 2006. The land also offered James the opportunity to create another garden with a whole new choice of plants and seeds. In Mallorca James started another madrigal group and joined motor rallies. He enjoyed driving very fast and it was a relief to his passengers when he gave up driving due to failing eyesight. He and Kathleen loved to travel, enjoying the planning and the organisation of the photos and souvenirs just as much as the trip itself. They made many visits to parts of South East Asia that James had not managed to see during the war, as well as historical and study cruises.

James died on 28 April 2016 at the age of 96.

HUGH JOHN McLEAN (1951) was a Canadian organist, pianist, educator and musicologist who had a long and illustrious career. He was born in Manitoba in 1930; as a teenager he was a fine pianist and held his first organist position at St Luke’s Anglican Church, Winnipeg at the age of only 15. He was 17 when he gave his first broadcast recital on CBC. Hugh came to England on an organ scholarship to study at the Royal College of Music in 1949, learning piano with Arthur Benjamin, organ with Sir William Harris and composition under William Lloyd Webber, the father of Andrew and Julian.

Hugh came to King’s as the A. H. Mann Organ Student, the first Canadian to be offered the position, and worked under Boris Ord, winning the Arnold Bax Commonwealth Medal (1954) and the Harriet Cohenbach Medal (1955) during his time as an undergraduate. In those days, when the Choristers had a day off for, perhaps, an important football match, the Choral Scholars protested by having their men-only Evensong as a ‘bow-tie day’, all wearing outrageous bow-ties outside their red cassocks. When Hugh was in charge of the Choir, he castigated the men for their irresponsibility during rehearsals, but then in the actual service came down from the organ loft wearing the widest possible ‘Slim Jim’ bow-tie.

He made his London debut at the Royal Festival Hall with Sir Adrian Boult and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, in the première of Malcolm Arnold’s Organ Concerto. This was a command performance in the presence of the Queen, then just two years into her reign.

After Hugh’s return to Canada he was a church organist in Vancouver and founded the Vancouver Cantata Singers in 1958, continuing to conduct them until 1967. He directed the Hugh McLean Consort, an ensemble for historical performances of baroque music, from 1957 to 1967, and founded the CBC Vancouver Singers. From 1967 to 1969 he taught at the University of Victoria and then at the University of British Columbia, before becoming Dean of the Music Faculty at the University of Western Ontario where he taught organ, harpsichord and music history until his retirement.

Hugh’s talents took him all around the world, performing and broadcasting in the US, Germany, Switzerland, Australia and Japan, and he was the first
Canadian organist to tour the USSR. As a musicologist he was a specialist in the music of the 17th and 18th centuries, discovering and editing works by a number of the great classical musicians as well as contributing several articles to the *Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. Hugh was named a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a Member of the Order of Canada, among other honours.

In retirement he became a music director at the All Saints Episcopal Church in Winter Park, Florida, playing the organ and organising four choirs. At the very end of his life he battled a series of health problems that necessitated surgery from which he never fully recovered. He suffered a small stroke, and although he was able to return home he lost his mobility and his appetite and died on 30 July 2017. Hugh is remembered as a generous and loving man with a precise and brilliant mind, who encouraged other musicians and singers to levels beyond their own expectations simply by communicating to them his sincerely-held belief that they could do it.

Hugh is survived by his wife Florence Anne and their children Ross and Olivia, and by his sons Robert, John and Hugh by his late wife Gunlaug Julie Gaberg.

**PHILIP HENRY MERFIELD** (1947) spent his working life in education, first as a teacher and latterly as Principal of Exeter College, the first tertiary college in the country.

Born in Southampton in 1923, Philip attended Bromley County Grammar School before spending the later years of the Second World War as a pilot in the RAF. Benefitting from the demobilised ex-servicemen’s grant scheme, he came to Kings, studying Economics and later Geography. During his time at King’s he was both a member of the Lawn Tennis Club and Captain of the Football Team.

On graduation he became a schoolteacher and gradually took on more administrative roles, becoming Principal of West Kent College in 1962 and, seven years later, Principal of Exeter College, where he remained until his retirement in 1983.

Typical of his generation, Philip felt that there needed to be radical change after the war, and was a strong supporter of comprehensive education in its early days. His last and most challenging job was to take this to the 16–18 age group, putting under one roof technical, vocational and academic students from a wide area. Controversial and problematic, it nevertheless offered a fresh start for those for whom the selective system had provided a poor education. In his later years he came to regard extensive and sensitive selection within a comprehensive education system as a fairer way to enable talent to thrive.

After suffering from dementia, Philip died on 11 June 2017.

**HELEN REBECCA MILLER (NÉE EDWARDS)** (1988) was born in Bridgnorth in 1969 and educated at Gordano School in Bristol. At King’s she read Modern Languages, specialising in German and Italian, and was Captain of the Queen Margaret of Anjou Boat Club – the former name for the women’s branch of the College Boat Club.

On graduating in 1992 she worked briefly as a translator for Ernst Siegling GmbH in Hannover before moving into retail with Robert Vietor Ltd and later Pedigree Foods, a subsidiary of the Mars corporation. She remained with Mars for 20 years, carving out a rewarding career as a Manager of Sales Operations and Systems. She was well-loved and had many friends across the Mars global business; on her death the UK sites lowered their flags to half-mast as a mark of respect.

Helen died in July 2016 in a hospice near her home in Buckinghamshire, after suffering from cancer for over two years. She leaves a husband, Roger, and son Jolyon, as well as being a much-loved daughter and sister. Helen was very positive right to the end and determined to beat the odds; her wit, wisdom and intelligence will be missed by all those who knew her.
WILLIAM ANTHONY MONCUR MITCHELL (1951) was born on 15 December 1931 and educated at Winchester College before coming to King’s as a scholar to read History for Part I and Archaeology and Anthropology for Part II. He was also President of the University Arts Society. He completed his National Service with the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars before working for a while in a company of wine shippers.

Tony married Brigitte de Soye in 1972; she taught English at the Sorbonne and was a great Anglophile, completing her doctoral thesis on watering places in Georgian England. She met Tony through their membership of the Garden History Society. He had come, after his period in the wine trade, to a post as Historic Buildings Representative for various regions of the National Trust. For many years Tony and Brigitte lived in the old nursery wing of Dyrham Park in Gloucester, which was part of Tony’s fiefdom as the National Trust’s Historic Buildings Advisor. Until the Trust centralised its organisation, Dyrham was for many years run under Tony’s guidance as a living country house, suffused with the smells of wood smoke and working stables. Alert to the fragility of the house’s William and Mary fabric, he was nervous of large-scale tourism, and on Bank Holidays, should fine weather be threatened, a crucial National Trust sign might mysteriously be turned to point the innocent away from their quarry. Until the mid-1980s, visitors to Dyrham were rewarded with the feeling that they had stumbled upon a well-kept secret. Tony was passionate about his work, especially his key role in the massive restoration of Kingston Lacy, while Brigitte commuted to Paris each week during term.

Tony was a tremendous enthusiast with a scholar’s knowledge of those enthusiasms, but he never wanted to be the person to turn to for information about formal gardens in the UK or abroad, about birds or about Spanish leatherwork or a hoard of other subjects. He enjoyed showing friends wonderful sights he had discovered, although part of his style was to conceal how much he really knew, as it if were ungentlemanly to be an expert; but he was not just an amateur. He wore his learning lightly, and had the ability to take his audience into the 17th and 18th centuries with insights that amused and intrigued.

Tony learned to drive when roads were empty, especially in rural Gloucestershire where he was brought up. His driving style did not change with the passage of decades and he would slow or stop to show a companion a particular view of a castle or romanesque tower, inviting ungracious comments from other drivers. He was sensible enough to avoid driving into a torrent that had been indicated as a humble ford on a map, but there was a time when his car was washed off the quay at Blakeney during the storms of 1954.

He loved to travel. There were regular forays, slowly and intensively, by a different route each time, to Brigitte’s family in Provence. She was afraid of flying but Tony was an addict of maps and guides. He planned trips for them both in Europe, and also by himself more intrepidly in Africa and on at least half a dozen occasions to India. He was the bane of tourist guides, disappearing by himself to explore something undiscovered that was not on the regular tourist route. In the 1950s when foreign tourists to Russia were closely supervised by Intourist and, no doubt, others, Tony and a friend slipped away and sneaked off to the extravagant palace of Tsarskoe Selo. They were warmly welcomed and invited to help unpack some exquisite Meissen china that had just been delivered from safe storage. Luckily none got dropped. Tony had a skill for talking his way behind the closed doors of historic properties to see unrestored rooms or to gain entrance out of hours.

After Tony left the National Trust in the mid-1990s, he and Brigitte moved to the delightful house in Perennes-les-Fontaines that Brigitte had inherited from her brother. Tony, with his years of training, oversaw its redecoration, rearranged the furniture and undertook a comprehensive picture hang.

He was a loyal friend and remarkable for never saying a malicious word about anyone. Tony died on 13 November 2014 at the age of 82.

NEIL WEMBRIDGE MOORE (1956) was an Australian whose research work in reproductive biology was important both for animal husbandry and for the development of IVF programmes.
Neil was born in 1931 in Victoria, Australia. His family was not well off and life was often hard for him, his brother Graeme and sister Fay as they grew up on the small farm his parents had near Geelong. For Neil, childhood was particularly difficult because he had polio. He spent a long time bedridden and then in a leg brace. Nevertheless, he won a scholarship to study agricultural science at Melbourne University, where he also took a Master’s degree before coming to King’s for his PhD.

Along the way, Neil met Noel Thomas. By this stage, he had not only overcome polio but was athletic with quite a reputation as a highly competitive Aussie Rules player; he was soon playing for the Melbourne University Blues team. This swapped to rugby when he was at Cambridge. It was said that he played sport the way he lived his life: he was fierce, extremely competitive and would rather run over the opposition than go around.

Neil and Noel married before heading for Cambridge, where they spent three years with Neil studying for his PhD while Noel worked as a food microbiologist for Kraft. Neil worked in the world-renowned reproductive unit at the Agricultural Research Council Unit of Reproductive Physiology and Biochemistry, studying the science of animal embryo transfer. They returned to Australia afterwards, where Neil took up the role of research fellow with Sydney University, doing pioneering work on sheep embryo transfer that led to the first successful IVF pregnancies in Australia. The controlled artificial breeding research delivered a generational change to Australian sheep breeding. Neil taught many aspiring veterinary students sheep surgery and embryo transfer. He also convinced colleagues to try human IVF, instead of trying to make artificial fallopian tubes for infertile women, bringing about a revolution in the treatments available for infertility. Neil continued to work in animal breeding, developing an international reputation and working on the science of embryo freezing. His worldwide influence was considerable and he became a founder member of the Society for Reproductive Biology. Neil was always energetic, optimistic and ready to help more junior colleagues although he would put up strong arguments against opinions he did not share.

Three daughters arrived to complete the Moore family, but the children saw little of their father during the working week as he was so busy. There were annual holidays to Point Lonsdale, to where the family would head off in the station wagon, three children across the bench seat in the back, the dog behind them and sometimes Josey the kangaroo in a blanket pouch on Noel’s lap. They would go running on the beach, make pancakes, have barbecues in the backyard and go fishing off the pier in the evenings. Neil continued to go running with his daughters on occasions but this stopped at exactly the time the girls started to overtake him on the home stretch.

From 1972 to 1981 the family lived in a small village called Cobbitty, and then Neil decided to build his own house at Bargo. All the family and friends were involved in putting it together, and once the house was built extra entertainment was added to dinner parties when there was discussion about who was responsible for the wonky ceiling in the corner of the dining room. Bargo also gave Neil the opportunity to conduct extracurricular business activities. He put his reproductive biology skills to good use using artificial insemination to develop a herd of beef cattle at a time when there was increasing interest in lean beef breeds. Chianina cattle seemed ideal, but unfortunately their big bones made more work for butchers and they were also quite athletic with long legs, ideal for leaping fences and running away. Attention shifted to sheep-breeding but the hormonal regime Neil had adopted for the ewes meant there were often multiple pregnancies, resulting in great lambing yields but also large numbers of lambs whose mothers could not or would not feed them, resulting in hours of time spent washing bottles and preparing feeds. Neil and Noel could not go anywhere without being mobbed by a brat pack of lambs. Then they were too fond of them to send them off to market, so there was a small flock of obstreperous sheep living out their days at Bargo harassing the dog and not having to worry about being turned into lamb chops.

Neil retired in 1989, which gave him and Noel the freedom to travel Australia in a camper van and to rekindle his love of fishing. After their travels they set up home in Forster in 1998 and took up croquet. Neil had been a keen golfer until problems with his shoulder forced him to give
JOSEPH MULLARKEY (1950) was born in 1930 in London to parents older than was usual at the time. His father Joseph was an Irish schoolmaster of 56, and his Welsh mother Elsie was 42 when Joe was born. As a child, he was precocious. He nagged his parents for a bicycle, and was told that he could have one only if he passed his 11-plus, and only if he came top. He passed, and came top in the county, and so on his bicycle he was able to travel the 12 mile return trip every day to fetch his mother’s medication for cancer.

His mother died when he was 11 and Joe was taken to live with his unmarried Welsh aunty Nellie in Brecon. From there he won a scholarship to Christ College and passed the equivalent of GCSE at the age of 13 and A-levels at 15. He was awarded a state scholarship to King’s, but before coming to Cambridge he did his National Service in the Intelligence Corps in Libya. Then, with the aid of his scholarship and an allowance from the King’s Discretionary Fund, which he later supported, he came to Cambridge to study Natural Sciences. He met Kathleen at a dance and they decided almost immediately that they would get married. The wedding took place in 1954. Only two months later Joe was sent by his employer, BP, for a six-month secondment to Australia, and on his return the couple bought a house in Neath, South Wales. Sons Stephen and Paul were both born in Neath, but a week after Paul’s birth Joe’s job moved to London and so the family relocated to Brookman’s Park, Hertfordshire, where the third son Neil joined the family. In Hertfordshire Joe became active in the Masonic Lodge, enjoyed the social life and every Sunday took the children for a walk in the woods to give Kathleen a break. However, the thought of 40 years of commuting into London was too disheartening, so he took the family off to Paris, where he had been given a position with Engelhard, a precious metals company. Everyone enjoyed life in France, especially Joe who learned to enjoy wine and oysters.

After France, the family moved back to Surrey where Joe rose through the company ranks to become European marketing director. His work meant that he had to travel a lot, but he still found time for his passions: golf and bridge.

When Joe was 52 his career at Engelhard came to a premature end, but it did mean that he and Kathleen were able to move to the New Forest where they took over a local stocktaking business. Based in Ringwood, Joe would do stocktakes at golf clubs and proceed to spend his money on a round of golf and a pint of beer at the club. The family expanded to welcome daughters-in-law; Joe enjoyed his role as family patriarch, especially as both he and Kathleen had been only children and lost their parents early.

On retirement, Joe and Kathleen took a trip around the world and Joe was able to show Kathleen the place in Perth where they had spent the first six months of their married life. Soon, grandchildren started arriving.

For over 20 years Joe, and as a consequence Kathleen, lived with Parkinson’s disease. Joe managed his gradual decline with determination. He very much wanted to beat the illness and did all he could to help with research, acting as a guinea pig for trials and taking part in teaching sessions for young doctors as well as supporting the Parkinson’s Society. Eventually, when he needed constant care, he moved into Zetland Court in Bournemouth, returning home to Kathleen for lunch on Saturdays.

Joe never made any breakthrough scientific discoveries nor wrote any erudite books. He was a successful businessman in his career but most of
all he was a happy family man with a marriage that lasted over 60 years, who enjoyed life in spite of having Parkinson’s disease. He died on 14 May 2016 and donated his brain to medicine for research into Parkinson’s.

JOHN STEWART MURRAY (1952) was a leader of the Presbyterian Church whose thinking was decades ahead of his time, fighting for the right of same-sex couples to marry, campaigning for peace and against apartheid, and, in later years, for the right of people suffering a terminal illness to die with dignity.

John was born in 1929 to a pioneer Scottish settler family living in Dunedin. His father Stewart was a GP, and his mother Muriel a nurse. He was the youngest of four children, preceded by three sisters, Rae, Noreen and Marjorie.

Surrounded by doctors, nurses and sisters who became teachers, it was perhaps only natural that John too would go into a life of service. At King’s High School in Dunedin, his leadership qualities and creative way of bringing people together were clear even as a teenager, and he was part of a trio that teachers referred to as the ‘three musketeers’.

From the University of Otago, John gained an MA in Latin with first-class honours, then headed to Westminster Theological College, and thence to King’s to study Divinity as an overseas graduate student. Whilst in Cambridge he married Shirley, before the couple moved to Geneva, where he gained a diploma of Ecumenical Studies at the Bossey Ecumenical Institute, part of the World Council of Churches.

It was in Geneva that John’s world was turned upside down as he met and made friends with people from all over the world, in particular South Africa, learning of the pain that apartheid was causing there. When the couple returned to New Zealand in 1956 he became an ordained minister of St David’s, a Presbyterian church in Taihape. From there he moved to Wellington, where he was the first ecumenical chaplain at Victoria University.

While at Victoria, John invited controversial theologian Lloyd Geering to deliver a sermon there, one which contributed to accusations of heresy against Geering and which culminated in his famous heresy trial at the end of 1967.

Later that year, John accepted the call to become Minister at Knox College in Christchurch, where he remained until 1974. During those years and over the following decades the causes he championed were many. He supported homosexual law reform, changes to what he considered archaic abortion laws, racial equality, and for voluntary euthanasia to be legal. He actively protested against the Vietnam War and spoke out against the use and proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as co-founding CARE (Citizens for Race Equality) in the city.

In 1975 John returned to Wellington, where he took up the mantle of Minister at St Andrew’s on The Terrace. There he co-founded ‘Boycott’ to stop the New Zealand Rugby tour of South Africa in 1985, and turned the church into a space which hosted concerts and lectures open to those of any faith.

After he retired as a minister and moved to the Kapiti Coast with Shirley, John continued to champion many causes, particularly that of voluntary euthanasia, on which he worked with parliamentarians to draft an End of Life bill. Even in his last months he was working alongside Amnesty International to ensure that the New Zealand government would do more to support refugees.

John was a gentle man but always aware of the need to stand up publicly for his beliefs in the protection of peace and human rights. A tireless campaigner, he allied his faith with a social conscience and the belief that he could be an agent of progressive change.

John died on 17 February 2017, leaving Shirley, with whom he had three sons.
LENNNOX MICHAEL NAPIER (1945) was born in Manchester in 1928. When he was very young his parents emigrated to the Caribbean island of Dominica, where he was brought up. He was educated as a boarder at The Lodge School in Barbados, spending much of his time there with the family of a childhood friend as travel between islands was difficult at the time. In 1945 he returned to the UK to read Natural Sciences at King’s. This involved quite a steep learning curve for him as he had previously done little physics. He graduated in 1948 and then spent a year at the Sorbonne for a course on French civilization, where he met Josette who became his wife in 1951 when they married in Dominica.

Throughout his working life Michael was employed by the Stockport-based company Simon Engineering, a job that took him around the world, travelling extensively through Latin America, North Africa, Asia and the Middle East. This included a five-year posting in Ankara, Turkey. In retirement he was an active member of the UK Shareholders’ Association, also travelling and spending time in Dominica. He died peacefully on 10 April 2018 at his care home, survived by Josette, their three sons and four grandchildren.

DAVID FRANCIS TYRIE NASH (1966) who died on 21 June 2017 from cancer, was an expert in geotechnics, the science of predicting the behaviour of the earth and the various materials of which it is made.

David was born on 29 December 1948. His father Kevin was Head of Civil Engineering at King’s College, London, and his mother Mel was a pianist who nurtured David’s musical talents. Both were active members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and settled to establish their family home in Jordans, a Quaker village in south Buckinghamshire. Kevin, Mel, David and his sister Bridget moved there in 1953 and were joined by two more sisters, Deb and Beth. David went to Bryanston School in Dorset where he flourished as a musician and took every opportunity to play violin or viola in chamber and orchestral music. He had started learning the piano at a very young age and then took up the violin when he was about seven, with great encouragement from both parents; the house in Jordans was full of music. David came to King’s as a Choral Volunteer to read Mechanical Sciences, as the Engineering Tripos was then known. One option was to spend a year studying a completely different subject, and after achieving a First in Part I David chose to read Archaeology and Anthropology in order to give himself more time to make the most of everything the University had to offer a musician.

After graduating in 1969 David worked for a year at the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute in Oslo, where he took delight in being able to commute to work on skis during the winter. He then went to Imperial College in London for an MSc, and there learned the crucial importance of observing, a skill that was to influence all his later work. David then worked for Binnie and Partners before moving to Arup in 1972. He worked as a Senior Engineer for them in London and Hong Kong, and continued to act as a consultant for Arup after he joined the University of Bristol in 1978.

For most of his working life David lectured in the Department of Civil Engineering in Bristol, where he stayed for 37 years. He loved teaching, especially practical teaching in the lab, in the field and out supervising industry-linked projects. He was in his element on various field courses; surveying geology, water resources and slope stability; teaching in Lyme Regis, the Isle of Wight, Selworthy and Wales. His research was informed by his practical knowledge of engineering, and he received his PhD in 2008 based on his published work.

David was a very good teacher and geotechnical engineer who always had time for people. Students and staff alike valued his calm, non-judgmental support and advice. David was senior tutor at Bristol for a number of years and remained in touch with many graduates. He had a lifelong commitment to the Quaker faith of his family, which underpinned his warm, thoughtful personality and philosophy of life.

Apart from engineering, David’s other major interest remained music. He was a very competent viola player and was in his younger days a member of the National Youth Orchestra. He was principal viola in the Brandon
Trevor and Meg dated throughout Trevor’s time at King’s, where he read Music and was the senior Choral Scholar, standing in for David Willcocks when the Director of Music was absent. He was among a generation of ebullient Choral Scholars who were burstingly full of music and spent convivial times in Spalding Hostel during the era of Mrs Brooksbank.

Apart from his degree and singing in the Choir, Trevor also ran Harston Choral Society and conducted a number of their concerts, as well as building a punt from scratch in Bodley’s Court with Stephen Varcoe and Roger Durston during the Long Vacation of 1969. The punt did good service for two summers, by which time Trevor and Meg had married, having announced their engagement on Trevor’s 21st birthday.

Trevor’s devotion to music ran throughout his life. He was never long without a choir to sing in, and it was probably no accident that there was never a cathedral too far from where he lived. After King’s came New College, Oxford, and then on to Worcester Cathedral, where he sang for 20 years, most of that time as Senior Lay Clerk. After a stint in Chichester, Trevor and Meg moved to Portsmouth, where Trevor sang in the Cathedral choir until shortly before he died, racking up 16 tours and taking his lifetime tally to more than 8000 Evensong performances.

Despite this prolific output, Trevor approached each performance with professionalism and a keen sense of humour, and thrived on being a part of all the choir’s activities, from services to ski trips. During choir tours he organised all non-singing activities, whether leading a group of Lay Clerks along tramlines in Tallinn, rescuing an alto from a picket-line protest in Antwerp, or vodka and herring parties in Krakow. Along with Meg, he was a generous host and a fine chef, and took great delight in exploring the rural bistrots and vineyards of France on the annual camping trips they took with their two daughters, Helen and Bridget.

TREVOR JOHN CRAVEN OWEN (1967) was born on 28 October 1948 in Kingston upon Thames, quickly developing into an industrious toddler with a happy knack of escaping his cot. On one occasion, finding his usual route blocked by garden netting, he managed to escape through the bottom by pulling up the mattress and removing the wooden slats.

His musicality also started early, with renditions of ‘How much is that doggy in the window?’ receiving praise from neighbours, and Trevor’s father decided to ask the headmaster of his primary school if his singing should be encouraged more proactively. Aged nine, Trevor secured a place as a Chorister at Westminster Abbey, where his calmness and unflappability in the face of any adversity was remarked upon by his teachers – a calmness that stayed with him throughout his life.

At the age of 18 Trevor was climbing Ben Nevis when he met his future wife Meg, who was on her way to the Edinburgh Festival with her friend Jill. After conquering the mountain, Trevor quickly ditched his own friends and tagged along with the pair, sleeping in the back of Jill’s car for the few nights they were there.

Hill Chamber Orchestra; his final performance was Bach’s Mass in B Minor at St George’s in Bristol, two years after his diagnosis with cancer. He was also a very keen sailor and loved to tinker with his boat, especially its electronic systems which always seemed capable of presenting him with new challenges. David ensured that all the family knew semaphore, so that messages could be passed across long distances.

When David’s health forced him into early retirement, he continued to work from home on research problems and remained keenly interested in what was going on in the lab.

David’s marriage in 1978 to Chloe Goodchild ended in divorce. He subsequently married Pip Nash and they were together for 30 years. She survives him, along with his daughter Rebecca from his first marriage, his daughter Sophie from his marriage to Pip, and his two stepdaughters Megan and Holly.

David’s marriage in 1978 to Chloe Goodchild ended in divorce. He subsequently married Pip Nash and they were together for 30 years. She survives him, along with his daughter Rebecca from his first marriage, his daughter Sophie from his marriage to Pip, and his two stepdaughters Megan and Holly.
Donald Cecil Pack (1942) played an important role in the development of secondary and higher education and in applied mathematics research in Scotland, during a long and illustrious career.

Donald was born in Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, and went to Wellingborough School before winning a scholarship to New College, Oxford, where he achieved a First in Mathematics in 1941. After his graduation he came to Cambridge, to the Mathematical Laboratory, where he worked for the Ordnance Board on calculations for anti-aircraft ballistics. Although he was not a student at King’s, he was inducted into the University by King’s in 1942. During the later years of the war Donald worked as a theoretical researcher for the Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment at Fort Halstead in Kent, and then in Germany where he published research papers in supersonic flow and reached the rank of Acting Captain.

Donald returned to the UK in late 1946, and in January 1947 he became Lecturer in Mathematics at St Andrews University. He married Constance Gillam, a member of the Dundee Mathematics Department, and the couple went on to have two sons and a daughter. Donald was given a Fulbright Travel Award which enabled him to become Visiting Research Assistant at the University of Maryland, continuing his interest and research in supersonic shock waves and jets. In 1952 he took up a lectureship for a year at the University of Manchester, and then became Chair and Head of Department at what was then the Glasgow Royal Technical College and became the University of Strathclyde in 1964. Before the Technical College was allowed university status it had to improve the quality and extent of its research, and Donald was instrumental in doing this, with an emphasis on applied mathematics that made Strathclyde the major department for university applied mathematics in Scotland, recognised by the Royal Society. Under his leadership, academic staff numbers increased from seven to around 40. He held guest professorships in Munich, Berlin, Bologna, Milan, Darmstadt Warsaw and Kaiserslautern. Because of his interest in applied mathematics, Donald helped to develop the honours degree in mathematics to include an industrial placement and a substantial project; he also changed the curriculum to meet the shortage of maths teachers in Scotland by allowing students to take some of the degree part time and graduate with the skills necessary to teach mathematics at every level of secondary school. Donald served on many education committees and consultancy groups, and was awarded an honorary doctorate, the OBE and later the CBE for his services to education.
In addition to mathematics Donald had a wide range of interests including classical music, golf and gardening. He was a founding member of the National Youth Orchestra of Scotland and loved to support them by travelling with them to follow their tours. He was a member of the Scottish Arts Council and played in a string quartet for pleasure; he was also an Elder in the Church of Scotland for many years.

Donald was a devoted family man and loved the company of his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Although his hearing and sight deteriorated in his later years he always kept his sharp mind and impressive memory. He died on 3 December 2016 at the age of 96.

BERNARD HAROLD MICHAEL PALMER (1949) was born on 8 September 1929 in Kingston upon Thames, the second of five children of Mabel and Christopher. He had an elder sister Ursula and three younger brothers John, Richard and Edmund. Bernard went to prep school in Hindhead, Surrey, and won a King’s Scholarship to Eton. After National Service in the Army (which he served in London due to his short-sightedness), he came to King’s to read Classics.

Bernard was a man of deep Christian faith. His great-grandfather, George Josiah Palmer, founded the Church Times (or CT as it was always known in the Palmer household) in 1863 and the business was passed on to Bernard’s grandfather and then to his father in 1940. Bernard worked for the paper briefly as a proofreader and occasional reporter between Eton and starting his National Service. After leaving King’s in 1952 he returned to the paper, not intending to stay long. However, in the newsroom was a young reporter, Jane Skinner, who caught Bernard’s eye. They were married in 1954 and were very happy together until Jane’s death in 2006.

Bernard became Managing Director of the Church Times when he was just 27. He took over as editor in 1968 and stayed until he retired in 1989, when the paper was sold to Hymns Ancient and Modern, ending the Palmer dynasty. Bernard was awarded a Lambeth Doctorate of Letters by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1988 for services to the Church, and an OBE in the New Year’s Honours at the end of 1988. During his years at the Church Times Bernard weaned the paper away from its uncritical championship of Anglo-Catholicism, making it instead a publication that reflected the whole range of Anglican opinion.

On retirement Bernard and Jane moved from Kent to the Dorset village of Charminster. He was never a driver, but both Bernard and Jane were avid cyclists and enjoyed the local countryside as well as looking after their large garden. Bernard loved planning holidays, in the days before the Internet when it involved poring over maps, guides and train timetables: it appealed to his love of detail. The couple became increasingly adventurous, sleeping in mud huts, kayaking, climbing and trekking in places such as Peru, Bolivia, China, Mongolia, Siberia and the Caribbean. It was surprising that they continued with their travels because their very first ‘Explore’ holiday, when Bernard was in his mid-60s, turned out badly. They were trekking in India across a ridge in poor light and difficult conditions when Jane heard a yell and then a silence. Bernard had lost his glasses and fallen into a bog which saved him from more serious injury but even so he had to spend ten days in hospital and be airlifted back to the UK.

Bernard was a kind and non-judgmental father to Rachel and Nick, although he was also rather introspective and often disappeared for hours on end into his study. He allowed the children into his ‘sanctum’ for bedtime stories from the Brothers Grimm. One of his favourite hobbies as the children were growing up was what he called ‘penmanship’, a Saturday morning activity that entailed sitting at the kitchen table and producing the most intricately drawn maps of the world using calligraphy pens and coloured inks. For a perfectionist like Bernard this was the most pleasing of pursuits. He was also very proper at mealtimes, liking the children to be punctual and orderly. He insisted on eating all puddings with a fork, never a spoon, even if pudding was jelly. Bernard had the patience, but it made for some long mealtimes for the children.
MICHAEL DAVID PENTLAND (1949) was born in Edinburgh on 21 March 1929. When his parents moved from the city centre to Barnton, on the western outskirts of the city, he attended the nearby Cargilfield Preparatory School, and in 1942 went south to board at Eton. Aged 18 he undertook his National Service with the Royal Artillery, and despite looking forward to being posted internationally, he ended up of all places at Redford Barracks, back in Edinburgh.

On completing his National Service, Michael came to King’s, where he studied Modern Languages and History, graduating in 1952, and was a keen player of the card game ‘solo’. Helped no doubt by his 6’ 4” stature, he

STEVEN EVERETT PAUL (1972) was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1937. Before coming to King’s he pursued studies at Columbia University, Yale University and Harvard Law School on his way to becoming a successful producer with Columbia Records in New York. During his six years with the firm he edited and produced recordings of musicians such as Leonard Bernstein, Gary Graffman, Lili Kraus and Rudolf Serkin, as well as the Cleveland Orchestra, New York Philharmonic and Juilliard Quartet.

Steven’s own musical background had included studying flute with renowned flautists William Kincaid, Doriot Anthony Dwyer and Julius Baker, respectively of the Philadelphia Orchestra, Boston Symphony Orchestra and Juilliard School.

In 1972 Steven left the profession to realise his lifelong dream of studying in the UK, enrolling at King’s as a doctoral student with a thesis on humour in the instrumental works of Joseph Haydn, under the supervision of Charles Rosen.

At King’s Steven became known as an enthusiastic and notoriously gregarious individual who wold talk continuously and was full of wonderful stories. He was positive, effusive and persuasive, and would throw open his first-floor window overlooking King’s Parade and invite assorted tourists to his room for tea. His room at King’s was almost certainly unique in having a hammock hanging from one side to the other, and was home to an enormous record collection which had to be moved with great effort at the end of each year. Thankfully, due to his happy knack of engaging strangers on trains, at the library, or in the street, Steven was always able to find willing helpers to assist with the task.

His winning smile and natural charm also bore fruit when he encountered two students busking in Petty Cury and persuaded them to allow him to produce an album with them. Thus were The Cambridge Buskers born.

After leaving Cambridge Steven moved to Germany, produced several Grammy-winning recordings for Deutsche Grammophon and later served as Vice President for Sony Classical. He held several teaching positions, including at the Universities of Hamburg and Lüneburg, as well as the Latvian Academy of Culture in Riga, where he was Professor of Cultural Management. He also created dozens of radio broadcasts for Deutsche Welle, SWR Germany, as well as regularly presenting and moderating radio shows for North German Radio.

Steven died on 24 December 2016 after a lengthy illness, and is survived by his son David.
was an accomplished racquet sports player, and was both a member of the University’s Badminton Team and Secretary of the Squash Club at King’s. Whilst in Cambridge Michael also became enthused about photography, and spent much time in the University dark room.

On graduation, Michael returned to Edinburgh to qualify as a chartered accountant with Lindsay Jamieson & Haldane. It was during his time in Edinburgh that he took up squash seriously, becoming a member of the Edinburgh Squash Club and once playing the world champion, Hashim Khan, in the first round of the Scottish Open Championship. Through attending classes at the University of Edinburgh as part of his accountancy examinations, Michael was also entitled to be a member of the University team, and spent as Captain in 1954.

Other sports also held his interest throughout his life, and he was a long-time member of both the Lomond Park Tennis Club and the Bruntsfield Golf Club, of which he was awarded Honorary Membership in 2009.

Having married Betty Martin in July 1957, Michael moved to Dundee to work for the Alliance Trust, an investment and financial services company. Two years later, the pair returned to Edinburgh and Michael began his employment with the British Investment Trust (BIT), where he would spend the following 24 years in his regular ‘businessman’s uniform’ of black suit, bowler hat, umbrella and briefcase.

Unlike his National Service, this job did take him around the world and he was fortunate to visit countries including the US, Canada, South Africa, Mauritius, Australia, Thailand and Hong Kong. However, he was made redundant after the BIT had been taken over by the National Coal Board Pension Funds in 1984. Luckily, a chance meeting with a fellow businessman secured him a new post in Glasgow which took him through the remaining five years to retirement. So he substituted commuting to town and back by bus with commuting to Glasgow and back by train.

After retiring, Michael enjoyed a much more relaxed pace of life. He and Betty spent much of the summer months at their highland cottage in the village of Kincraig on the River Spey. He took a keen interest in the local wildlife, including the osprey, capercaillie and crested tit, and went on a number of amazing sea cruises of the Scottish Western Isles.

Despite having an office-based career, Michael was surprisingly practical, and especially enjoyed woodworking and gardening. He excelled at cryptic crosswords, enthusiastically followed cricket, tennis and rugby, and enjoyed taking photographs and cine film, even experimenting at one time with developing his own film and prints at home.

Michael contributed much of his spare time to local organisations and clubs, including the Aged Christian Friend Society of Scotland, the Edinburgh Sports Club, and the Edinburgh Youth Orchestra, of which he was a mainstay for almost 40 years, latterly as Vice President.

During all of this time he was a steadfast supporter and no task was too small or too big for him, whether keeping meticulous accounts in his role as Treasurer, driving the Orchestra van from concert hall to concert hall, or lifting, on his own, a full set of tubular bells. And when the EYO toured to California in 1989, Michael was the one who was entrusted with driving conductor Chris Adey from venue to venue. Another duty he carried out extremely diligently on this trip was holding and distributing the spending money for the younger members of the Orchestra, which meant being responsible for quite a lot of cash. Rather than carrying this around in a briefcase, Michael chose to use an old plastic shopping bag, quite rightly feeling this was a far less obvious target for any robbers who might be looking to make off with the dollars.

In addition to having fine business acumen, Michael was a real gentleman, a most kind and generous man whom musicians often endearingly referred to as the BFG – the ‘Big Friendly Giant’ of Roald Dahl fame.

In 2004 Michael was diagnosed with Parkinson’s disease, which progressively reduced his mobility and speech, although his memory and mental abilities remained strong throughout. He bore his condition with great resolve, dignity and acceptance.
Michael died on 20 November 2017, and was closely followed in death by Betty, in June 2018. He was the father of David and the late Sue.

**BRIAN ROBIN PICKARD** (1960) was a modern languages teacher who finished his career as the Headteacher at Bishop Stopford School in Kettering.

Born in Kent in 1941, Brian attended Haberdashers’ Aske’s School and later Cheltenham Grammar School before arriving at King’s to study Modern Languages, specialising in French and German. He was resident in Cambridge during the intense cold of the ‘big freeze’ of 1963, when he had to supplement the heat from the gas fire in his room in J staircase with a paraffin stove. He also had memories of walking over the frozen River Cam, which provided not only the quickest way from one College to another, but also an ingenious way of entering College after the midnight curfew had passed.

Brian’s most unforgettable experience at King’s, however, came after he had plucked up the courage to ask David Willcocks if he could play the Chapel organ. After a 20-minute explanation from the then Director of Music, he was left alone in the organ loft with only a single lit candle left on the table by the south west door to guide him through the darkness when he had finished. He vividly recalled the unique, awe-inspiring silence punctuated by the distinctive and instantly recognisable sound of the organ booming into the growing darkness.

After leaving King’s, Brian worked as an English language assistant at a school in Evian-les-Bains before taking up a teaching post at Hitchin Boys’ Grammar School, where he remained for 12 years. In 1977 he was appointed Deputy Head at Bishop Stopford, before his promotion to Headteacher in 1988. During his tenure he oversaw many developments in the life of the school, including the opening of the science block, before retiring in 2001.

Brian died on 26 November 2015 and is survived by his wife Mavis, whom he married in 1968.

**WILLARD WARREN PIEPENBURG** (1948) was a meticulous scholar of early modern British history, with an encyclopaedic knowledge of the English Reformation.

Born in what would later become Madison, Wisconsin, in 1922, Willard studied History at the University of Wisconsin before being awarded a Fulbright Fellowship in 1949 to undertake doctoral studies in Cambridge. After graduating with a PhD in 1951 he joined the Department of History at the University of Toronto, where he would spend the ensuing 12 years.

In 1964 Willard joined York University, Ontario, as Chair of the Department of History at a time of rapid expansion for the nascent institution. He would spend the next 24 years at York, serving as the first Associate Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, and the first permanent Director of the Graduate Program in History. His contributions as both administrator and teacher helped transform the University, and his witty and rigorously exacting lectures became part of campus lore.

Renowned for his eloquent and acerbic commentaries on political matters, Willard retired from York in 1988 after earning a Professorship the year before. In 2000, at the age of 78, he was diagnosed with an inherited genetic disease which explained his lifelong anaemia. He died some years later on 26 July 2017, of aspiration pneumonia following a period of complex medical issues.

Willard’s view of the world was much informed by the three years of alternative service he had performed in New York City hospitals during the Second World War, and by the cultural wealth – notably musical – he had absorbed both stateside and in Europe. He found solace, comfort and joy in the music at King’s, and in his later years in Toronto he regularly attended St James Cathedral, where he found the liturgy and music similarly beautiful.
HUGH SEFTON PIGOTT (1949) was a distinguished and highly respected international lawyer who worked for more than 30 years as a Partner for what would, in 1987, become Clifford Chance.

Born in Cheadle Hulme in 1927, Hugh was educated at Oundle School where he was a prefect and an avid member of the Classical Society. He continued to explore his interest in Classics at King’s, as well as being an active member of the English-Speaking Union, as well as the College Cricket Club and the University Rugby Fives, or ‘Sparrows’.

Along with his contemporary and fellow Classicist John Graham, Hugh was also a member (possibly a founding member) of one of the more abstruse societies of King’s, created in honour of that most elusive of German academics, Professor Kuhflingsbaum.

The story of the Kuhflingsbaum Society begins with the Professor’s inaugural appearance in an essay written by a Classics student who had needed a reference for a contentious statement, and so invented a German classical scholar called Professor Kuhflingsbaum. The idea was taken up by others and the Society was formed in the Professor’s honour. Gradually Kuhflingsbaum acquired a rich biography and the Society held a celebration in his honour. To mark the event, another 1949 matriculand, Simon Young, painted a portrait of the great man and Professor Frank Adcock was invited to talk on his ‘Reminiscences of the life of Herr Kuhflingsbaum’.

After leaving King’s Hugh joined the law firm Coward Chance, becoming a Partner in 1960. His practice focused on the London financial markets and was instrumental in the firm’s success as both Coward Chance and in its later incarnation as Clifford Chance. In the late 1960s and early 70s the Interest Equalisation Tax drove US banks to maintain large deposits overseas and the Eurodollar market was born. Hugh was at the forefront of this development and became the primary draftsman of the standard Eurodollar Loan Agreement, the core elements of which, after 50 years, are still in use today for all Eurodollar lending. Hugh was the leader of what became the undisputed leading international finance department of any law firm in the world and was the architect of the firm’s international finance practice.

Hugh also chaired the committee responsible for the passing of the State Immunity Act of 1978, was a founder of the Centre for Law Reform, a visiting Professor at the University of London and honorary legal adviser to the UK Accounting Standards Committee. He was a principled and fastidious boss, and his teaching and mentoring spawned numerous top-quality financial lawyers, spread around the City and across the globe.

This tendency to provide encouragement and support extended beyond the legal profession, and whether teaching members of his family to master some new skill or introducing children to Latin in primary schools, he was never sparing in his time to help others and able to bring out the best in people.

Despite his impressive achievements, Hugh was essentially a very modest and deeply religious individual. He belonged to a Bible study group for almost 50 years which enabled him to explore his faith in his quiet, sensitive way among close friends. He was unfailingly courteous and combined patience with a keen intellect, with wisdom and generosity. He had an impish sense of humour and was happy to use it in a self-deprecating way, as when he admitted giving a client advice over dinner on hurdling technique, only to learn that the client had won a gold medal in the 400 metre hurdles at the 1968 Olympics.

Hugh was married twice, first to Venetia, and later to Fiona, and had four sons and four step-children, as well as grandchildren and step-grandchildren. He was a loving father and indulgent grandfather, and placed a conscious emphasis on imparting the simple pleasures of being in nature to the younger generations of his family. He was particularly attached to the landscape of Suffolk, where he bought a cottage which became a much-loved refuge from the stresses of his City life, and where he stubbornly refused to install either a television or a telephone in order that he and his family could fully immerse themselves in the countryside.
Hugh was reliable, capable and, above all, generous; a giant of the legal world whose achievements are still felt at Clifford Chance today. He died peacefully after a short illness on 25 January 2017.

Hugh George Lyon Playfair (1954) was born in St Andrews, Fife, on 5 December 1935, and spent his first eight years in Coldstream where his parents ran a market garden. Self-sufficiency became important when war broke out and the family turkeys were named Goering and Goebbels so that the children would not become too sentimentally attached to them before Christmas. The family moved during the war to Elie on the north coast of the Firth of Forth and Hugh became a boarder at Corchester Prep School, which he did not enjoy much, but when he went to Oundle it was a different experience altogether. Oundle was his lifelong interest and where his fascination for church architecture was first kindled. He enjoyed academic work and sport, throwing himself into everything and becoming head of house and school prefect. While he was a schoolboy he was set the task of writing an essay entitled 'My ambition'. The teacher was not impressed to read that Hugh's primary ambition was to have a happy family life.

From Oundle, Hugh went to King’s to read History, following in the footsteps of his uncle Patrick (KC 1913) and cousin Edward (KC 1927). He very much enjoyed his three years as an undergraduate although he found them very different from school. Hugh was tutored by Noel Annan, Christopher Morris and John Saltmarsh, who gave enthralling two-hour tours of the Chapel. He also attended voluntary evening lectures by Nikolaus Pevsner on European architecture. In winter Hugh played rugby and captained the College XV, and in summer he rowed in the 2nd VIII. He played the double bass in one CUMS concert but was clearly not of an adequate standard. Hugh belonged to the Chetwynd Society and enjoyed harmless pranks on boozy Saturday evenings; he had a photograph showing a car on the high table in Hall entitled 'Vice Provost’s Breakfast' (see page [324]).

One memorable occasion for Hugh during his time at King’s was the arrival and mission in Cambridge of the American evangelist Billy Graham. The ‘mission agent’ to the College had Hugh and a friend to supper before the service at Great St Mary’s and told them that they had to make their decision and commitment to Christianity that evening. This worried Hugh and he chose not to, but he was reassured the next day by the Chaplain who told him that evangelical enthusiasm was not for everyone. Hugh’s commitment to the church continued and lasted throughout his life.

After King’s, Hugh did his National Service with the Somaliland Scouts, an experience he found rather lonely, before starting a career as a schoolmaster. He did a year at New College, Oxford and then began work at Marlborough College where he stayed for eight years. It was hard work as new teachers seemed to have a lot of extra duties landed on them, but nevertheless it was during his time at Marlborough that Hugh began service as an Officer in the Combined Cadet Force for which he received an OBE thirty years later.

In 1968 Hugh felt ready for an adventure and went to Australia to teach in Cranbrook School, Sydney, where he stayed for five years, and met Bridget who became his wife in 1970 and gave him the happy family life he had always wanted. Generously, Bridget agreed to leave her native Australia in 1974 for the UK, even though the UK was in the grip of the three-day week and the mood of the country was bleak. Hugh started teaching history, politics and some R. E. at Canford School in Dorset, where he stayed until his retirement in 1993, leading the school Cadet Force on some remarkable trips as well as becoming master in charge of golf.

Hugh was a member of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club from 1953, when he was 18, until his death; he became a Life Member in 2013, having reached the unusual milestone of 60 years of membership. Hugh was a direct descendant of the 19th-century Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, one of the most prominent figures in the development of golf in St Andrews and responsible for the building of the Royal and Ancient clubhouse; thus golf was in his blood, especially nurtured by his own family connection with St Andrews and his enjoyment of the game from childhood onward. He always preferred to take as few golf clubs as possible and had a seemingly effortless swing.
Throughout his life Hugh was a committed Christian. He became a Reader in the Church of England as he was determined to be useful even once he had retired. He joined the Diocesan Committee for the Care of Churches and served as its Chair, a perfect role for someone so committed to architecture in combination with a personal faith. He was an excellent Chair with exactly the right way of dealing with sullen or over-enthusiastic people at meetings. Hugh set up The Friends of Somerset Churches and Chapels in 1995, now the Somerset Churches Trust, and despite being a quiet and humble man he always seemed to motivate others and get things done. His aim was to make and keep churches inviting and welcoming for visitors, tourists and the community they served. He published a couple of booklets reflecting his enthusiasm: ‘Keeping Somerset Churches Alive’ and ‘Jewels of Somerset’, about stained glass. He also wrote memoirs of his own and of the Playfair family history.

Hugh was the proud recipient of Maundy Money in 2016, the year of the Queen’s 90th birthday, when the ceremony was held in St George’s Chapel, Windsor with a reception afterwards. He died at the age of 82 on 21 December 2017 after a brave battle against illness.

JOHN RAYMOND POTIER (1963) was born in Gosport on 6 February 1941 while his father was away serving in the Royal Navy; he did not meet his father until he was nearly three years old and the two never got to know each other very well. John was strong-minded and intelligent from the start, making life interesting for his mother and sister Gina. He went to Price’s School in Fareham where he secured a place in the band and became their mace-bearer. From Fareham he went to Army College at Welbeck, which involved leaving home to board, and then to Sandhurst to take a Regular Officers course that marked the beginning of 20 years with the Army, from 1959 to 1979.

During John’s time in Army service, he continued to study and came to King’s for two years to read for a BA in Mechanical Sciences. Afterwards he moved on to study Telecommunications Engineering with the Army, then Systems Engineering at Southampton University and finally Real Time Systems Design at the Royal Military College of Science. All the while he was progressing through the ranks in the Royal Signals and eventually became a Major, serving in a number of posts including Oman, Berlin and Northern Ireland.

In 1979 John left the Army to begin a career in the computing industry. He went to work with International Computers Limited (ICL), first near Reading and then to Rome. He returned to England to work in Henley-on-Thames for a few years, but desired a change of scene and left for California to work in Silicon Valley for Automation Technology Products, selling software that had been funded by venture capital. The company was clearly confident in John and his team, sending him out to negotiate with companies such as IBM. John had little time for those he saw as ‘know-nothing’ salespeople but he was prepared to discuss business over a round of golf, offering to teach those who could not already play. He loved golf and was a surprisingly patient instructor.

Many people saw him as strident, intellectually challenging and opinionated, but he was also a very generous and caring friend. One friend and business associate was renovating an old house at weekends and struggling with stripping the vaulted ceiling, a job which cut into the amount of time she could make available to play golf with John. It was hard work holding a sander upside down to work through the many layers of old varnish. When she went out of town to celebrate her birthday one weekend, John managed to get a key to her house in secret and took in a crew who finished the ceiling, cleaned the whole house and had flowers waiting on the table for her return.

John was a voracious reader. His little house had bookshelves right up to the ceiling, and in front of the bookshelves were desks covered with computers, which was how he liked to live. He was always game to try something new, but after a brief experiment with Twitter he never took to social media. He loved Microsoft and hated Apple; he loved the Obamas and Hillary Clinton but was confused by Trump, even though he loved Fox
News. His door was always open and he was a generous host but he had little patience with people he thought were fools.

John moved to Florida in the 1990s to continue his work with computers. During his time in the US he played host to various family members and took them out to play golf at some of his favourite courses, but was usually working while they relaxed. As well as golf he enjoyed rugby, squash and skiing, travel, bridge and music, especially the Beatles and Abba.

Shortly before Christmas in 1993 John was made redundant and decided to return to the UK. He first went to live and work near Birmingham but fell down the stairs, broke his hip and had to be rescued by the fire brigade. Later he lived near Coventry and then Manchester, working for various technology companies, until he suffered a stroke in 2004. A call to colleagues claiming that he had flu raised the alarm.

John’s health declined after his stroke. He hid his illness from his family and also tried to hide it from himself, not liking to ask for the help he needed. Eventually in 2016 he agreed to move into an assisted living apartment where he could have nursing care, as by this time he was suffering from prostate cancer that had spread to his bones.

He was a private man who never married but remained very close to his sister Gina, her husband Tony and their children. John died on 3 May 2017.

JOHN ALBAN CAROL READE (1966) was born in London on Christmas Eve 1946. Educated at the Perse School, Alban followed in his father Brian’s (KC 1931) footsteps to study History at King’s, graduating in 1969.

At the age of 27 he met his future wife Erika, when he was living in a room in the Catholic Chaplaincy in George Square, Edinburgh, which he had restored entirely himself. The same room was the site of the formation of Alban, Erika and Kinny Gardner’s puppet theatre company, with which he toured around Britain, Italy and Spain over the ensuing decade. Though sometimes fraught with tension, it was a magical time and Alban appeared to be at his happiest in that independent world.

In his subsequent professional life, though slightly hidebound by the formalities of bureaucracy, Alban became an inspirational teacher, and many students appreciated his unique style. He brought literary texts to life in a way that was very hands-on, and language learners from various cultures were startled to be introduced to the complexities of Shakespearean works by being asked to recite their lines whilst dressed up as a bush, a wall, or a lion.

Great joy came to Alban’s life with the birth of his children, Ninfea and Hereward, and he took real interest in their lives. As they grew older they began to realise that they had quite an intriguing parent, the breadth of whose knowledge and interests was a constant source of surprise to them. At school parents’ evenings, however, Alban could always be relied upon to miss the point, and parallels were drawn with John le Mesurier’s Sergeant Wilson from Dad’s Army.

Other talents proved useful: his knowledge of calligraphy and carving was reflected in his distinctive handwriting, and this was sometimes resorted to for writing notes to teachers. The staff at his daughter’s school — regardless of how irritating the content of the note – never failed to fall into raptures over the beauty of his handwriting.

His natural elegance and style ensured that there was no question of blending into the crowd, and it seemed as if Alban felt his time on earth was an exciting opportunity to engage with all sorts of people. In later years he was a familiar figure in Deptford market, and loved shopping there and chatting to stallholders. Even at the end of his life, the presence of a nurse on night shift was an opportunity to find out where they came from and to compare experiences. But he also had an innate understanding of history. He made you feel that it was not simply the past, but entirely relevant today. It was as if he had a direct connection with previous human activity, and followed the
David came to King’s with the intention of studying Mathematics, but soon changed to History. He played cricket and hockey for the College and took part in a number of cricket tours. Unusually he sat in Hall with the medical students, and on several occasions was just about able to get from second grace at the end of Hall to the Arts Theatre to take his seat in time for the performance. Once he graduated, he and his friends embarked on a trip to Istanbul in an old bread van called Theodora, to which they had added extra windows and headlights. At one point they had to buy a donkey because they had collided with it.

David worked in the City for a while before realizing that his true vocation was to be a farmer. He took some jobs on a variety of farms to gain experience, and there he met Beryl who became his wife in 1959. Once married, the couple moved to Coombe Farm in Wadhurst and David bought his first six Ayrshire dairy cows; he also contracted tuberculosis and had to have one of his kidneys removed. After four years, they moved to Broomwood and built up the herd to 70. He and Beryl enjoyed teaching their four children to milk the cows and ride tractors. Summer holidays were spent camping and caravanning around Europe, with France and Switzerland firm favourites. David had a knack for packing the car before camping; the eggs went under the bonnet behind the headlights and always survived the journey.

In 1984 they sold the farmhouse and moved into the village, where they stayed for the rest of their lives. David gave up milking and had more time to spend with the family, including many happy holidays. He was a lover of music, played opera to the cows and sang in the local choir; he went to the Lord’s Test Match every year and reminisced about his own sporting younger days.

When Beryl died of cancer in 2012, David continued to lead an active life. He did all his own cooking, including making marmalade and jam, went to the farm every day to feed the chickens and could sometimes be caught on the barn roof sweeping leaves. He was able to fulfil his wish to live the last months of his life at home, with the support of his family. David is remembered as
a man who was thoughtful, fair and totally reliable, who never sought the limelight. He died peacefully on 24 March 2017 at the age of 85.

SIMON GEORGE MICHAEL RELPH (1958) was a film producer who served as CEO of British Screen Finance from 1985 to 1991 and was co-Chairman of the British Academy Film and Television Arts (BAFTA) Committee during the 1990s.

Simon was born into the film industry; his father was a producer for Ealing Studios, his mother a costume designer, and his grandfather had played Tiberius in the 1959 epic *Ben-Hur*. After a spell at Bembridge School on the Isle of Wight, he was sent to Bryanston School, and in his early teens appeared in a school play with girls from a neighbouring school. One of these girls was Amanda Grinling, whom he would marry in 1963 after a chance meeting brought them back together.

In the intervening period Simon had read Engineering at King’s, and developed his passion for acting – appearing in student performances alongside the likes of Ian McKellen and Derek Jacobi. However, on leaving Cambridge Simon decided not to pursue acting or engineering, and took a job as a runner on the set of *Carry on Cruising* and *Doctor in Distress*. It was as an assistant director on films such as *Séance on a Wet Afternoon* and *Sunday Bloody Sunday* that he developed the calm professionalism and affable reliability that prompted increasingly bigger names to seek him out, including perfectionist auteurs such as Roman Polanski, with whom he worked on *Macbeth* in 1971.

Nevertheless, it was Simon’s work on Warren Beatty’s *Reds* a decade later that sealed his reputation as a patient and dedicated producer. The film – an adaptation of journalist John Reed’s account of the Russian Revolution in 1917 for which Beatty won the Academy Award for Best Director – ballooned well beyond its original schedule and resulted in two and a half million feet of footage, requiring all of Simon’s talent to hold the production (and Beatty) together.

Subsequent credits included *Damage, Land Girls, Hideous Kinky*, as well as various films directed by the Scottish filmmaker Bill Douglas, of whom Simon was a major advocate. Another of Simon’s projects for which he had a particular affection was Richard Eyre’s *The Ploughman’s Lunch*, an adaptation of Ian McEwan’s novel about the media in Thatcher’s Britain. A man of forthright leftist opinion, he enjoyed making films with big political statements which would have an impact on the views of their audiences.

Having worked as an independent producer, Simon knew of the difficulties in securing funding for films, and in 1985 was appointed as CEO of the governmental film finance arm British Screen. In this role and along with the nascent Channel 4, Simon helped keep the British film industry afloat during the 1980s, after years of decline. Although he found the prospect of refusing finance for projects to be a torturous one, during his years with British Screen Simon exerted an important influence behind the scenes in ensuring funding for low-budget filmmaking and helped to nurture and discover new talent such as director Paul Greengrass.

His staunch support for the domestic production scene was acknowledged when he was appointed co-Chairman of the BAFTA Committee alongside Stephen Woolley, where he helped refresh the organisation and put the annual awards ceremony on the global map.

He was appointed CBE in 2004 for his role at the vanguard of British cinema, and in resuscitating the indigenous film industry in what had been a marketplace dominated by American imports. His legacy is to have helped create a sustainable home-grown film industry and to have carried the flame for politically committed and culturally relevant production in Britain which reflects the desires of the filmmakers themselves. As he said in an interview two years before his death: ‘Filmmaking, even more than politics, is the art of the possible’. His was a clear, honest and resonant voice, willing to take risks and fight for justice both for filmmakers and for society.

Simon died on 30 October 2016 from pneumonia after a minor operation, at the age of 76. He is survived by his wife Amanda and their two children.

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ANTHONY JOHN REST (1968) was Professor of Chemistry at the University of Southampton and Parish Councillor of West End, Eastleigh, where he was heavily involved in local issues and campaigning.

Born in Leicestershire, Tony attended Manchester Grammar School before completing his undergraduate and doctoral studies at the University of Bristol. He then moved to Cambridge to undertake postdoctoral work within the Department of Inorganic Chemistry, whilst holding a Royal Society Pickering Fellowship. During this time he worked with King’s Fellow Jim Turner on the application of matrix isolation techniques to unstable nickel, manganese and chromium organometallic compounds.

In 1973 Tony moved to the University of Southampton to take up a lectureship, and continued to work on matrix isolation studies of reaction mechanisms. He was made Senior Lecturer in 1984 and promoted to Professor in the 1990s. In addition to his research work he was a committed advocate of the application of technology in teaching chemistry, and made a number of videos as part of the Chemistry Video Consortium.

In 2004 Tony founded Chemistry Aid, later known as Science and Technology Aid, with the Royal Society of Chemistry and colleagues in Kenya, Uganda and Zambia. The charity had a remit to enable the teaching of science in rural villages in Africa by developing low-cost experiments that negate the problems of expense and scarcity of both chemicals and equipment.

Through Chemistry Aid, Tony and his colleagues came up with many ingenious ways of bringing Chemistry into the classroom, including experiments that could be conducted inside plastic bags and using only solar power and low-energy data projectors. Aided by advancements in technology over the following decade, Tony helped dozens of schools to overcome the lack of mains electricity available to them, in effect creating ‘solar classrooms’ which provided access to the Internet, and consequently a huge array of teaching resources.

Tony was also a very pro-active parish councillor for West End from 2004 until 2015, when his poor health prevented him from standing for re-election. A kind, considerate man full of new ideas and committed to representing his community, he instigated and led the campaign for a walk-in treatment centre at the local Moorgreen Hospital.

Tony died peacefully on 27 June 2016 after a long battle with prostate cancer.

DENNIS GEORGE RICE (1948) was born in Sheerness in 1927 but soon moved with his parents George and Ethel to Ealing, where his sister Eileen completed the family in 1932. He was one of a line of Rice engineers – a skill which completely bypassed him.

Dennis went to the City of London School and excelled in Classics, spending part of the war years at Marlborough College, where the school was evacuated. In 1946 he was back near Marlborough, in Calne, doing his RAF training. Having never actually been in an aeroplane, Dennis was able to leave the service in 1948, just ahead of the Berlin Airlift which delayed the departure of others, and to head to Cambridge. At King’s he studied Classics and later Law, graduating in 1950.

Two years later Dennis was called to the Bar and completed a PhD at the London School of Economics. However, a legal career took a back seat when he joined the family firm, J. Thorn & Sons, which had been established by his maternal grandfather, and of which he became Managing Director and Chairman.

In 1959 Dennis married Jean Wakefield, whom he had known since their teenage years in Ealing. Their son Adam was born in 1962, and they settled along with other family members in Hove. Dennis and Jean soon found a mutual interest in antiques, particularly English ceramics, with Dennis becoming an authority on certain ceramic factories of the 18th and 19th centuries, such as Rockingham and Derby. He wrote six books on the subject of porcelain which were considered authoritative.
At the beginning of the 1970s Dennis restarted his legal career at Lincoln’s Inn after the family firm was sold. Although it was difficult to go back to the basics of a pupillage in his 40s, Dennis’s career took off and after a few years he became a Social Security Commissioner and later a Recorder in the Crown Court. He enjoyed the academic challenges of the work and the company of his colleagues, retiring only when he was 70.

To the barristers who appeared before him Dennis was a pleasant and non-confrontational tribunal, always keeping a genuinely open mind even if he had indicated a particular preliminary view. He was especially known for the speed and accuracy of his work and as a prolific writer of decisions, many of which are still regularly cited in social security cases in the Upper Tribunal.

In 1989 Dennis and Jean moved to Ringmer and for the next 20 years divided their time between Ringmer and London, where they had a house they much enjoyed in Kensington.

Ill health meant that the last two and half years of Dennis’s life were spent in care, principally at Hurstwood View in Five Ash Down, where he received loving attention from a remarkable staff for whom nothing was ever too much trouble. He died on 11 February 2018 aged 90.

MURRAY LEE SANDERSON (1955) was a businessman in Zambia who made a significant contribution to the country’s commerce and trade.

Murray was born in London in 1931 and educated at Rugby School before completing his National Service in Germany and following in his father’s footsteps to Trinity College, Oxford, where he read Modern History. After acceptance by the Colonial Office he came to King’s on an overseas service course before serving as a District Officer in Kenya in the years before independence.

In 1963 he moved to the Copperbelt city of Kitwe in what was then Northern Rhodesia, where he was briefly employed as an industrial relations officer, before going on to manage a series of small private companies. In 1968, having become acquainted with Zambian independence leader Kenneth Kaunda, Murray established Medwich Clothing Limited, which quickly expanded to employ a staff of more than 200, and a year later was appointed Chairman of the Zambian Industrial and Commercial Association.

However, the company was soon unable to compete against foreign imports and Murray turned his attention to his directorships in companies ranging from timber logging to concrete machinery. He was also co-founder and Executive Secretary of the Zambia Institute for Public Policy Analysis (ZIPPA), and served on the executives of both the Kitwe Chamber of Commerce & Industry and the Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ZACCI).

Over the years Murray was involved in several community-related initiatives and projects, including Sight for Zambia, of which he was a founder member and Executive Secretary. He was an avid reader and writer, with other interests including fitness, nutrition and travel.

Murray continued to live in Kitwe for the remainder of his life, and was married in 1973 to the former Deputy Mayor of Kitwe, Eva Simfukwe, with whom he had two children and three grandchildren. He died on 4 August 2017 after complications arising from a heart condition.

OLIVER CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON SCOTT (1940) was a radiobiologist and philanthropist who used his personal wealth to establish leading research in experimental radiotherapy as a cancer treatment. He was the 3rd Baronet Scott of Yews, a title he inherited after his brother was killed in action in 1942. Oliver’s grandfather had created a medical research trust which Oliver greatly enhanced, enabling the foundation of what became known as the Gray Laboratory.

The Scott family prospered in the 19th-century cotton industry and founded the Provincial Insurance Company in Kendal, which provided the
basis for the family wealth. The family made their home in Windermere and Oliver went to Charterhouse before coming to King’s to read Natural Sciences, after which, on his father’s advice, he went on to study medicine at St Thomas’ Hospital, where he qualified as a radiologist in 1946. Three years later he was awarded his doctorate from King’s for his research into radiobiology. National Service as a Sergeant-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve gave Oliver experience of high-pressure oxygen administration for submariners, which gave him the idea that high-pressure oxygen might be used with radiotherapy for cancers containing necrotic hypoxic areas. While at St Thomas’, Oliver continued his pioneering studies of the use of hyperbaric oxygen in radiation therapy, showing how hyperbaric oxygen chambers could double the sensitivity of some tumours to radiotherapy and thereby offer successful treatment for some cancers. Throughout his life Oliver maintained this keen interest in research. He was especially taken with Harold Gray’s work, combining physics with medicine. Oliver’s subsequent research contributed to an understanding of oxygenation of cancers, stem cell identification and the use of multiple treatments to combat fast-growing tumours.

In the 1950s the British Empire Cancer Campaign founded a research laboratory at Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, dedicated to radiation research. This was a project that was financially rescued by Oliver and it went on to become the most respected research centre in experimental radiotherapy in the world. The laboratory was directed by Harold Gray until his death in 1965, after which Oliver took over as director for the next four years before he had to resign for health reasons. He kept his interest in research, however, and served on the Council of the Cancer Research Campaign, visiting the Soviet Union and Kazakhstan at the height of the Cold War to support and collaborate with an oncologist investigating the effect of the Soviet nuclear testing on the Kazakh population. Oliver kept a keen interest in the laboratory and was a frequent visitor, showing exceptional kindness and generosity to PhD students. When radiation research became unfashionable in the 1990s Oliver repeatedly made substantial donations to research, often without acknowledgement at his own request.

He became President of the Oncology Section of the Royal Society of Medicine and was awarded an honorary fellowship in the British Institute of Radiology. Oliver was also a director of the Provincial from 1955 to 1964, and retained an interest in the family company although his real enthusiasm was for radiobiology. Cambridge awarded him the MD for his research studies in 1974, and later he was appointed FRCR and given Honorary Membership of the BIR for his work on committees and as editor of their journal.

He was a charming and persuasive character who enjoyed languages, writing essays and translating French and Russian poetry. He loved to sit in his father’s library at Yews, the family home, discussing family history with his wife Phoebe, whom he married in 1951. Oliver was a generous supporter of the arts as well as the sciences, providing financial help as well as gifts of land to various charities and organisations devoted to the arts and music. He gave Glencoyne, the site of Wordsworth’s daffodils, to the National Trust and supported the Abbot Hall Gallery in Kendal and Blackwell, the Arts and Crafts house overlooking Windermere, as well as giving financial help to young musicians and arranging for chamber music evenings at Yews. Oliver and Phoebe presided with pleasure when the gardens of Yews were opened to the public. Oliver had great gifts of intellect, character and wealth, and carried them all with modesty and sensitivity to enhance the lives of others.

Phoebe died in May 2016 and Oliver died in the same year, on 4 November at the age of 93, survived by a son Christopher and two daughters, Hermione and Camilla.

MICHAEL JOHN CARLAW SCOLUMAR (1955) was a formidable educator who spent more than 30 years as a language teacher at Bryanston School.

Born in Streatham in 1934, Michael was educated at the King’s School in Worcester before undertaking his National Service with the BAOR. In 1955 he came to King’s to study Modern Languages, specialising in French and
German. During his time at King’s Michael was a member of the Rugby Club and edited *Pawn*, the nascent student magazine which ran until 1972.

On leaving King’s he took a job as an assistant master at a private school in Stuttgart, before returning to the UK in 1961 as a German teacher at Bryanston, where he remained until 1993. A much loved and respected teacher, he was a fierce advocate for daily language lessons and a strong promoter of language exchanges, in particular developing the relationship between Bryanston and the Kaiserin-Friedrich-Schule in Bad Homburg.

Under Michael’s direction, the Languages Department became recognised as a location of choice for pupils aiming high, as they could be sure to be set a stiff pace but also to be able to depend on getting the necessary support and encouragement. His approach to education was based on the importance of discipline, rigour and accuracy, with the leavening and variety supplied by the study of literature. Though he gave an impression sometimes that these qualities could really be delivered only through learning languages specifically, in reality he had a proper regard for the broad and balanced curriculum, as evidenced in his role as a personal tutor.

In that role Michael was extremely dedicated, and enjoyed the process of observing progression in all its various manifestations. In an era when staff development sessions were barely heard of, it was important for new staff members to glean information from experienced operators. Michael was one of the best, and his pupils knew it. He was a sympathetic listener and a kind presence, encouraging them to believe in their qualities even when confidence was at a low ebb.

Michael also supported school music and drama; he enjoyed sport more through his pupils than coaching, though he did plenty of that. He was a willing referee, not slow to sanction visiting coaches and parents when they overstepped the mark as well as dealing with the players.

Back trouble meant that Michael had to retire early from Bryanston, at which point he and Margaret, his wife of more than 50 years, moved to the Dorset Riviera. He died peacefully on 11 January 2017 and is survived by Margaret and his three daughters, Sarah, Rosemary and Helen.

**REGINALD LOUIS SECONDÉ** (1940) was a diplomat who served as Ambassador to Chile, Romania and Venezuela.

Born in 1922 on the Isle of Wight, Reggie moved at a young age to India, initially to Hyderabad, as his father Emile (KC 1902), was an Indian Army officer. He was later educated at Beaumont School in St Albans and then King’s, where he studied Economics under John Maynard Keynes.

Shortly into his studies Reggie was commissioned in the Coldstream Guards. His first duty was to help guard Rudolf Hess, who had landed in Scotland seeking to secure a meeting with the government. In 1942 Reggie’s battalion sailed to fight at Longstop Hill, and elsewhere in the Tunisian campaign. This yielded more than a quarter of a million prisoners, and Reggie and his platoon were ordered to guard hundreds being transported to Algeria in the hold of a Liberty ship. On the way it was torpedoed, limping back to port with a cargo of dead and wounded.

For the rest of the war the Coldstream Guards fought their way up through Italy. By 1945 Reggie had been wounded, promoted, Mentioned in Despatches and had learned some Italian. This allowed him to join the Allied Screening Commission, whose task was to reward those Italians who had helped escaped British PoWs.

His experiences in Italy stimulated him to try for the Foreign Service, and in 1949 he was set to work in the Western Organisations Department, which dealt with the Brussels Treaty Organisation, the forerunner of NATO. A posting to the UN followed in 1951, and later that year he married Catherine Sneyd-Kynnersley, with whom he went on to have three children.

Reggie’s diplomatic career blossomed, with delegations to Lisbon, Cambodia, Poland and Brazil. When he arrived in Santiago in 1973 as
His final appointment, in 1979, was as Ambassador to Venezuela, which was booming on account of the oil price rise. Reggie received a stream of high-level visits and was knighted, but in 1982 his final months were clouded by the Falklands conflict, during which the Venezuelans were enthusiastic supporters of the Argentinian cause.

Reggie wrote an unpublished memoir in his retirement, and knew A. A. Milne’s *Winnie-the-Pooh* by heart, and said he was always able to use something from it whenever he had to give a speech. He died peacefully after suffering from dementia on 26 October 2017, aged 95.

**FRANCIS HENRY WOLLASTON SHEPPARD** (1940) was the first general editor of the *Survey of London*, a position he held from 1954 to 1983.

Francis was born in Cobham, Surrey on 10 September 1921 into a very loving and united family. His parents were in many ways an unusual couple: there was a significant difference in their ages and they came from very different social classes, with his father being an expert on early printed books at the British Museum and his mother a nurse. They were however united by a deep Anglican Christian faith and strong moral sense.

At a young age Francis nicknamed his father Doods and his mother Buzz, and these were names by which others came to know them. They provided Francis and his older brother Philip with a secure and happy childhood.

Francis attended Bradfield College near Reading and then came to King’s to read History. University was followed by a false start as a schoolmaster after which he studied History of Art at the Courtauld Institute. He was unable to secure a position in the museum world and so took a poorly-paid job in the newly-created Record Office in Chichester, where he became fascinated by the history and development of English towns, a subject which had not previously been studied in great depth. Francis was a donnish and meticulous man ideally suited to investigating archives and documenting history. During this time he also developed an interest in the Roman Catholic Church.
From 1949 to 1953, Francis was an Assistant Keeper at the London Museum (now the Museum of London), which moved into Kensington Palace during his time there. Soon after his appointment, in the summer of 1949, he met Pamela Davies and very quickly they were married. She was a talented linguist and embroiderer, and a writer of poetry, and at the time she met Francis she was already preparing to enter the Roman Catholic Church. They set up home in Bayswater above a dairy in Queensway until their first child arrived, when they decided their family needed cleaner air and that they should find an ancient borough outside London; they settled on Henley, where they bought a field and set about having a house built to their specification by one of Francis’s Cambridge friends.

The Director of the London Museum suggested that if Francis wanted to get on in his career he should write a doctorate on some aspect of London’s history, and so Francis chose to study the parish records of Marylebone. The result is a very readable and lucid study of English local government, published in 1958, and demonstrates Francis’s ability to bring together several sources into a compelling narrative. In the 1950s interest in urban architecture and planning stopped at the Victorian period, but Francis saw the need to go further and he began to do so in the first volume of his Survey.

The Survey of London began in the 19th century when there were plans by the London School Board to demolish the Old Palace, a Jacobean house in Bromley-by-Bow. It was a time when London was expanding rapidly and many old buildings were being knocked down to make way for the growing population and industrialisation. A group of early conservationists, incensed by the plan to get rid of the Old Palace, set up a Committee for a Survey of the Memorials of Greater London with the aim of cataloguing London’s buildings while there was still time. By 1910 the conservationists realised they could not handle such a large project on their own, and so some of it became the responsibility of London County Council. In 1953 it was decided that the whole project should be handled by the LCC with a full-time editor, which was where Francis came in. He took the job and proved his worth as an outstanding writer and historian.

One of the reasons for the appointment of a full-time editor was the perceived need to produce the Survey more rapidly, and Francis rashly promised that he would produce a volume every year. His own standards for research and for writing made it impossible for him to keep to this promise, but nevertheless he managed 16 volumes in his 29 years of editorship.

Tragically, only weeks after Francis had started the job, his wife Pamela died in childbirth, leaving Francis with two small children: their son Rupert and a new daughter Joanna. Francis never really got over Pamela’s death and always found it difficult to speak about. He decided, however, to stick with the plan to move to Henley-on-Thames once the house was built. Pamela’s cousin Daphne heroically gave up her job at Lambeth Palace to care for Francis and the children. He also received wonderful support from the church and from his new neighbours, even though he had just arrived as a perfect stranger. He never forgot their generosity.

Under Francis’s leadership, the Survey of London covered not only details of architecture but also the influence of the buildings on the lives of ordinary Londoners. Originally, Francis had inherited one and a half researchers, and by the mid-1970s the team had grown to three. They began on southern Lambeth, a large area including Stockwell, Herne Hill, Brixton and Tulse Hill. When the book appeared in 1956, John Betjeman opened his review of it in The Spectator with the words: ‘This great book . . . ‘. The next to follow was a volume on Spitalfields, with detailed accounts of the silk-weavers’ houses and Hawksmoor’s Christ Church. Volumes on St James’s Square, Pall Mall and Soho were timely when many Georgian streets were being threatened with redevelopment, and the two volumes on Covent Garden led to the listing of many previously overlooked buildings and was instrumental in persuading what had by then become the Greater London Council to reduce its plans to redevelop the area. A favourite volume of many was that on North Kensington, published in 1973, with a wealth of fascinating detail and beautiful illustrations. Francis particularly loved theatres and the process of uncovering their histories.

During all his time of writing Francis lived in Henley, where he was very active in civic life, leading a successful campaign of resistance against the
demolition of Henley’s old coaching inn, The Catherine Wheel, now a Wetherspoon Hotel. He served for a year as mayor of Henley and for 10 years as a councillor, and wrote a history of the local brewery which stood opposite his own house. In 1957 Francis met his second wife, Elizabeth Lees, at a reception given by mutual friends. They were married soon afterwards and Elizabeth took on the care of the children as well as care of Pamela’s elderly mother. A daughter, Arabella, soon followed.

Francis made the time to write in his own name as well as for the Survey. His London 1808–1870: the Infernal Wen came out in 1971; in 1991 he wrote a history of the Museum of London called The Treasury of London’s Past, and there were many other well-written and carefully researched publications. He masterminded the twinning of Falaise in Normandy, and also created a wonderful and productive vegetable garden. He was invited to be President of the Henley Symphony Orchestra and thought that he should play in it, so he took up the double bass with lessons from a fellow Kingsman and played with the orchestra for many years.

Francis and Elizabeth had a very busy social life with a wide circle of friends, and also a busy home life as they took in Buzz and Doods to live with them. The vitality that characterised their lives was eventually diminished by Elizabeth’s multiple sclerosis, which caught up with her in the end. She died in 2014. Francis lived to the age of 96, supported by his strong Christian faith that led him to the Roman Catholic Church. He died on 22 January 2018.

AJIT SINGH (1964), who died on 23 June 2015, was an economist and Fellow of Queens’ College who helped the world to understand industrial enterprises, financial markets and economic development. Although an atheist, he was a proud Sikh and an outstanding academic who believed in open debate. He became a British citizen but failed the ‘Tebbit test’ when it came to cricket, always supporting India.

He was born on 11 September 1940, in Lahore before the Partition, and went to Punjab University before an MA in Economics at Howard University, Washington and then in 1960 moved to Berkeley. The time at Berkeley shaped his thinking, because although he was taught by the leading orthodox economists he also came under the influence of the radical economist Robin Marris who was working on the economics of managerial capitalism. Ajit became his research assistant and for his PhD explored the relevance of takeovers to the stock market. Student politics were fierce at Berkeley and Ajit developed from being a quiet and serious young man into a challenging and ground-breaking thinker.

Marris invited Ajit to Cambridge, which he made his home for the rest of his life. He was appointed as a Research Officer in the Department of Applied Economics in 1963, followed by an Assistant Lectureship in the Faculty of Economics and Politics and association with King’s as an acting Director of Studies. Ajit was active in left-wing politics, supporting student rights and non-orthodox economics, which led him into some fierce debates in which he was always careful to attack the ideas presented but not the personalities presenting them.

Ajit’s academic work pioneered computer-based analyses of large scale corporate databases, which were used to underpin the subsequent research of his own department and others. For many years he explored the nature and implications of takeovers and looked at the interplay between management desires for growth and for personal gain and the interests of shareholders. Ajit’s view was that mergers and acquisitions might produce quick financial returns for those directly involved but that they offered little long-term benefit for shareholders or for the economy. In the mid-1970s he went on to study the relationship between deindustrialization, long-term structural change and economic growth. From the 1990s, his work focused on developing economies and the national and international policies relevant to socio-economic development, arguing that easing restrictions on capital flows across a country’s borders would not be helpful. The search for an alternative policy that would benefit the poor majority of the world’s populations was his intellectual passion. Some people made the accusation that Ajit’s students were no longer studying economics but politics, to which he replied, ‘Finally they are doing something more relevant’.
Peter became a research student at St Antony’s College, Oxford from 1968 to 1972. One day when making his usual trip to the British National Archives in London he fell instantly in love. Someone had purloined a file on Iraqi land tenure that Peter needed for his research, and when he went off in outraged search of it he found Marion Omar Farouk, a dark-haired petite East German he at first mistook for a Saudi princess. She was the widow of an Iraqi officer and was studying for her doctorate at Humboldt University. Peter and Marion had a long-distance courtship while she continued to live with her mother-in-law in East Berlin, until eventually she asked her two sons, Marwan and Shahlan, ‘well, shall we marry him?’ He was enchanted when he landed all three. Visits to East Berlin for Peter took on aspects of a John le Carré spy novel as he crossed Checkpoint Charlie to find Marion standing among half-destroyed buildings ready to guide him to her refugee flat. At the time, Peter was jobless and his hope that Arabic would make him employable seemed misplaced. Once Marion managed to escape to England, Peter eventually got an academic job in Durham, which was over half a day’s rail journey from their family home in London and a horrible burden for him. Marion and Peter co-authored a book about Iraq since 1958, exploring the relation between the first and second Gulf wars and the consequences of American foreign policy and military operations like Desert Storm.
ANTHONY THOMAS SMITH (1953) was born in 1935 in a little house in Norwich of which nothing remains since it was bombed during the war. The family left for Northamptonshire but retained a love of Norfolk, spending holidays on the Broads where Tony learned to sail.

His primary school days inspired him with a love of literature and history, and he was Head Boy at Hinckley Grammar School in Leicestershire before coming to King’s as an Exhibitioner in 1953. His love of music drew him to the Chapel and he was confirmed into the Anglican faith, having been brought up a Baptist. He was very fortunate in his first year to be supervised in the English Tripos by F. L. Lucas, and in subsequent years in Law by Henry Barnes. In later life he often wished he had stuck to English, but he made the change to Law because of his strong opposition to the death penalty. Tony joined the Amateur Dramatic Club (ADC) under the spell of Dadie Rylands, where he learned the skills he later exploited in advocacy. He also became a member of the University Air Squadron, learning to fly in a Chipmunk.

After Cambridge, having to do his National Service, he joined the RAF and became an education officer at the School of Catering, RAF Hereford, teaching the students maths and English and also enjoying the fruits of their labours at eight-course lunches. He ran the RAF Hereford Amateur Dramatic Society, where he met the Welsh girl Ann Wheldon Griffith, who became his wife and with whom he had three children, Sarah (KC 1980), Julia and Michael.

Tony obtained leave from the RAF to fight the general election of 1959 as a Liberal in Northampton, having been appointed their candidate before he was old enough to vote himself. The seat was won by Reggie, Lord Paget, who became a friend. When his National Service was completed, Tony began his career at the Bar in 1960. 1966 saw him fight another general election for the Liberals, this time in Kettering and also unsuccessfully: the seat went to Labour.

A few years later, at the request of the Leader of the Midland Circuit, Tony opened his own set of chambers in Birmingham with an annexe.
in Northampton. He took silk in 1977 at the relatively young age of 42 and the same year was appointed a Recorder, becoming Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple in 1985. As a barrister he was well known for his outstanding capabilities in cross examination and advocacy, taking on many high-profile cases of murder, major fraud, child abuse and neglect and appearing in the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords. His successful leading of R. v Sheppard (1981) resulted in a reformulation of the law with regard to wilful criminal neglect. As a Recorder, he sat on the bench of the Crown Court for 25 years, his judgement rarely being called into question. However he had no ambition to become a High Court Judge; his skill was as an advocate. He would construct his cross-examinations and speeches in his head while out in the garden with his beloved New Dawn roses.

Tony would always stop at the scene of an accident, and they happened often on the stretch of road where the family lived. He would dive straight into the wreckage to comfort and if possible release any trapped victims, only pausing to recover from the sight of blood once the emergency services had arrived to take over. He could take no exercise for months on end beyond going from the house to his car, and then spend a whole day lifting hay bales or galloping across the country smoking his pipe while riding his beautiful horse, March Wind. Tony was a very loving and generous father, especially with his time. He made up wonderful bedtime stories when the children were little and was always there to rescue them from crises once they were adults.

In 2002 Tony and Ann bought a farm and escaped to mid-Wales where Tony revelled in the seclusion and scenery of rural life, and was able to indulge his love of reading. He also had a passion for vintage farm machinery, and was gravely injured during an exploit with a tractor. The crew of the rescue helicopter was amused by his choice of light reading for the hospital: the War Memoirs of David Lloyd George. He died on 15 September 2017, at the age of 82.

**JOHN FRANK SOUTHEY** (1943) was an entomologist who made an immense contribution to the field of nematology in particular. He was the editor of two pioneering works on the subject, *Plant Nematology* (3rd ed., 1978) and *Laboratory Methods for Work with Plant and Soil Nematodes* (6th ed., 1986), which helped precipitate a great expansion in nematological studies and were widely used in laboratories around the world.

After graduating from Cambridge with a degree in Natural Sciences, John spent his working life in the Plant Pathology Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture (later the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food). There, he specialised in studying the effects of nematodes on potatoes and other crops, work of vital importance during the food shortages in the postwar period.

At MAFF John was a great help to his colleagues, and readily offered sound advice when consulted on all things related to nematology. He was meticulous and attentive to detail, and although he was offered promotion into management, he preferred instead to carry on the laboratory work about which he was passionate. Even at home it was not unusual for his children to open the fridge only to find it full of nematode specimens, and in retirement, too, he spent time identifying and naming the nematodes he found in the samples of tidal sand that he had collected on holidays around the coast.

John’s interests were wide and varied but his lifelong passion was for wildlife and wild plants, especially the generally unnoticed and seemingly most insignificant of species. He carried his botanist’s notebook everywhere – from Devon to New Zealand – and could often be found on his hands and knees writing down every moss and fern that he had come across. He would also carry his magnifying glass on long walks, often resulting in slow and limited progress due to constantly stopping to examine unusual plants.

John married Marion Goult in 1956 and was an ever-loving husband, father and grandfather. He was proud of all his family and their achievements, and there was nothing he enjoyed more than playing games with children.
and grandchildren – whether doing handstands and acrobatics, crafting toy boats and whittling driftwood or skimming stones on the beach.

He retained his Christian faith throughout his life, but not without questioning where Christian doctrine conflicted with his scientific training. He was a valued member of the Methodist Church where he brought his methodical nature and eye for detail to financial and managerial matters on behalf of several village churches.

John was a gentle and affectionate man who was always ready to be of help, and never sought honour or reward. He died on 22 May 2017.

**LUIGI ALDO MARIA SPAVENTA** (1957) was a very distinguished Italian economist, parliamentarian and cabinet minister for different Italian governments. He was a refined and elegant intellectual but also a lively and sharp activist in Italy’s political life. One of the reasons he ran for parliament in 1994, he said, was that someone had to unmask Berlusconi’s promises of lower taxes, more jobs, higher pensions and a smaller state deficit. ‘Vote Spaventa – vote reason’ and ‘Vote Spaventa – vote for truth’ were two of his campaign slogans. Luigi would reel off endless figures to demonstrate that Berlusconi’s plans could not work, presenting instead ways to sort out the health service and labour mobility. Financial discipline was not the most obvious suggestion to make to the Romans, but the fact that he was a famous professor meant that many listened to him. Berlusconi affected not to know who he was.

Luigi was born in Rome on 5 March 1934 and obtained his first degree in Law from the University of Rome before spending two years as a postgraduate at King’s, where he was tutored by Amartya Sen. Luigi remembered being invited to an official King’s dinner where he was assigned a seat next to the formidable Joan Robinson, a committed economist who hated table talk. Luigi had recently arrived from Italy and did not know this particular idiosyncrasy of his neighbour, so according to Italian custom he tried to entertain his companions with amiable conversation about the differences between Italian and British cuisine. Joan Robinson was silent as she was accustomed to be, until suddenly she turned to him and said ‘When I was a child they always told us it was very rude to talk about the food that is before us.’ Remembering the incident always made him shudder.

Luigi became Professor of Economic Policy in Palermo, Perugia and then Professor Emeritus at the Sapienza University of Rome, as well as being a visiting Fellow at All Souls College, Oxford. He kept his close connection with the UK after studying in Cambridge, as he was married to Clare Royce of the Rolls-Royce dynasty. He wore English-style suits and he adopted the British sense of humour with a great love of sarcasm, as well as some British reserve. Street campaigning was perhaps not his forte.

Luigi was a member of the European University Institute from 1981 to 1988. He also led a very active political life, serving from 1976 to 1983 as an independent deputy with the Communist Party although he was surprisingly conservative for a Communist. He was Budget Minister from 1993 to 1994 before his unsuccessful challenge to Berlusconi in the 1994 elections. In 1998 he became the Chairman of Consob, the National Commission for Companies and the Stock Exchange. He was also a columnist for Italian newspapers *La Repubblica* and *Corriere della Sera*, and member of the Trustees of the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation from 2008 until he retired in 2010. Other posts included Research Fellow of the Centre for Economic Policy Research, based in London, member of the steering committee of the Euro 50 Group and member of the ‘Group of Wise Men’ appointed to regulate European securities markets.

He died in Rome on 6 January 2013 after a long illness, at the age of 78.

**RALPH WILLIAM STEPHAN** (1951) was raised in Shaker Heights, Ohio, and shaped from an early age to be an outstanding athlete in many sports. His physical prowess and discipline were to be a feature of his entire life, and although he excelled at the popular American sports of baseball, football and ‘track’, it was his accomplishments in horseback riding and
prayers for him were said in the King Edward Chapel adjoining the main Chapel in July.

**BRIAN ROBIN STEWARDSON** (1962) was born in Australia in January 1938, growing up as part of a family that had played a significant role in the non-ferrous metals industry. Even as a youngster, Robin displayed an inherent ability to remain calm and rational, and was innately endowed with the art of conciliation and compromise – qualities he would bring to the table in countless situations in his working life.

Like his father and many other members of his family, Robin attended Scotch College in Melbourne, where he performed well academically and was active in school plays and the Debating Society, as well as editor of the school magazine.

In 1956 he began his university education at Ormond College, where he would remain in residence for six years, gradually occupying increasingly coveted pieces of student accommodation. At Ormond he thrived on the stimulus of the informal inter-disciplinary discussions enabled by regular 10pm suppers, and was Chair of the Graduate Committee in 1960.

Robin’s performance at Ormond was enough to secure a scholarship to study for a PhD in Economics at King’s, where he would spend four years. Although well-equipped academically thanks to his previous studies, nothing could have prepared him for his new landlady in Cambridge: Dorothy, the eccentric and mostly cantankerous widow of the philosopher G. E. Moore.

Nevertheless, Robin enjoyed his time at Cambridge and in later life would take great pleasure in returning with his family with a specially prepared guided tour, and showing off his lifelong skill of punting on the Cam.

**Ralph** was a memorably handsome and compelling figure, gifted in many areas: an engaging and charismatic host; a fearless, resilient traveller and explorer; a creative and dynamic officer in his various ‘hardship’ posts. King’s had a profound influence on his life, and in his later years he visited the College when he could. In tribute, following his death on 30 April 2018 running that made him something of a legend. While at high school, he was Ohio State champion for running the mile, and the third fastest miler in the US. At Yale he was rowing captain, memorably reversing the fortunes of his team against Harvard, who had been victorious in each of the previous 11 years. In 1948, aged 19, he was selected for the Yale Olympic rowing team as well as the All-America team.

Later, as a Foreign Service Officer in Libya, Ralph mastered dressage and played polo, and some years after this, won renown on the dusty and dangerous polo fields of northern Nigeria for his fearless and skilful play.

In Japan, where riding was not an option, he turned to the martial art Aikido, under the tutelage of the gifted young Steven Seagal.

Ralph also became a linguist, thanks to his compulsory years in the Navy where he was channelled into intensive Arabic language training and subsequent translation, analysis and intelligence work. This facilitated entry into the Foreign Service where he served for 25 years, in a number of Arabic-speaking countries as well as Botswana, Nigeria, Japan and Belgium, working in both the political and economic sectors. In addition to Arabic, he dedicated himself to learning and speaking the languages of wherever he found himself: Hausa, Japanese, French and Spanish.

Although Ralph read Economics at Yale and Cambridge, those universities opened up artistic interests that were to play a significant role in his life.

At Yale he came under the spell of literature professors who engineered his scholarship to Cambridge. At Cambridge he was greatly influenced by his close friend, the American Bob Thom (already a poet of some renown who later became a film director), with whom he travelled all over Europe on a life changing grand tour. Later he became a passionate collector of art in the countries he lived in.

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Robin continued his professional activities for several years after retirement, first as a non-executive director of Audit Victoria and later as an Associate Commissioner at the Productivity Commission. He was also devoted to the institutions which formed him; he served on the council for Ormond College for more than a decade and chaired the institution’s fundraising appeal, as well as being a council member for Scotch College and editing the school’s sesquicentennial history.

Just before his arrival at King’s Robin had married Jill Payne, with whom he had four sons. The pair divorced in 1984, with Robin raising his children as a single father. Two years later, he met and married Jenny (née Walpole), and became a supportive father to all seven of his own and Jenny’s children, tackling the enlarged family with energy, love and total devotion.

Nothing gave him greater pleasure than when the family cohort assembled for celebrations and holidays at the family retreat in the coastal town of Mornington, where he could indulge his enthusiasm for tennis, parlour games and reading. With its old-world, crumbling charm, the house in Mornington reflected Robin’s economical spirit and reluctance to replace even near-obsolete equipment. Such frugality could also be seen in his adherence to his wooden tennis racquet, which he continued to wield at least a decade after its time.

Despite this, Robin had a careful and meticulous mind and was most comfortable in the natural habitat of his study, from where he would organise the family finances and conduct research into his family’s role in the non-ferrous metals industry. He enjoyed reading – whether academic tomes on metals pricing futures or the latest Dick Francis thriller – and had an unerring ability to recite lines of poetry.

A constant, engaged and loving focus for a large family spread wide across the globe, Robin had a distinctive capacity to interact with children and young people in an inclusive way, to treat them seriously as individuals, to engage with them and enjoy their company, while at the same time offering guidance and example. Through his attention to detail he made those around him feel respected and loved.

He died on 15 January 2017 after some months of intermittent hospitalisation, although not before confounding his doctors by living a productive and energetic life for some 22 years after first being diagnosed with chronic monocytic myeloid leukemia.

CHRISTOPHER THOMAS TAYLOR (1957) was a fine applied economist who served the Bank of England for 20 years. He was recruited by Christopher Dow in 1974 from the Department of Applied Economics (DAE) at Cambridge, where he was Deputy Director to Wynne Godley and had co-authored (with W. B. Reddaway) influential reports on British overseas investment and (with Aubrey Silbertson) on the patent system. Dow wished to improve the quality of the Bank’s economic analysis in order to play a fuller role in policy discussion with the Treasury. Chris was a much respected member of the team, spending eight years as Head of the Economics Division, after a couple of years in Washington as the UK’s Alternate Executive Director of the IMF.

During much of this period inflation was the main policy anxiety. Although by training and instinct a Keynesian, sceptical of the claims of monetary control as a panacea, he was never partisan but careful and judicious in analysing the strengths and weaknesses of any argument. He saw inflation targeting as a sensible goal of monetary policy but believed fiscal policy was the key to achieving an optimal balance of inflation and output.

Later, as Chief Adviser in the European Division, he explored the ramifications of European monetary integration, work he continued after
retiring from the Bank in 1995, first at Chatham House and then at the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. He published several articles and books on the subject. He also lectured in macroeconomics at the Judge Business School in Cambridge, and contributed substantially to an innovative project to create an online economics course. His last publication, engaging with the work of his former mentor, was *Inside the Bank of England: Memoirs of Christopher Dow, Chief Economist 1973–84* (2013), which he edited together with Graham Hacche.

Chris was born in North Wales and spent the war years in Manchester, after which his impoverished family moved to Sheffield where he won a scholarship to High Storrs Grammar School for Boys, becoming Head Boy, cricket captain and then Exhibitioner at King’s, where he read Economics. His personal experience led him to be a firm believer in the beneficial role of state action. After graduation he spent five years in Montreal where he obtained an MA with distinction at McGill University while working as an economic researcher with Canadian Pacific Railways. There he met and married Rosemary Peel, a doctor; they returned to Cambridge when he was offered a job at the DAE. This led to a Fellowship at Wolfson College, whose coat of arms and motto (‘Ring True’) he designed.

Rosemary died in 1995 of pancreatic cancer. Soon afterwards he met Dr Leslie Turano, a Fellow in Spanish at New College, Oxford, who was just embarking on a new career as a lawyer. They married in 1999. It was an exceptionally happy marriage, despite an age difference of 20 years. They had a mutual interest in languages, literature, music and opera, and they succeeded in completing an ambitious programme of foreign travel together.

Chris was a keen gardener and enjoyed looking after animals, but his other major activity was in restoring medieval buildings. He moved a derelict barn to an Essex village and restored it as a prospective retirement home with Rosemary; later he and Leslie bought and restored a guildhall in a village near Cambridge. Not content with this, he did the same to a former cowshed in the Brecon Beacons and subsequently commissioned a beautiful modern house deep in its grounds, in the face of fierce and irrational local opposition.

To his many colleagues and friends Chris was intensely loyal and will be sadly missed. He is survived by Leslie, his children Penny and Jonathan and his twin grandchildren Charlie and Ethan.

Chris died of multiple system atrophy on 28 February 2018.

**ANDREAS GWYDION THOMAS** (1968) was born in 1945, the only son of the Welsh poet R. S. Thomas and the artist Elsi Eldridge. Although he was the child of two of Wales’s most celebrated cultural figures, Gwydion often spoke about a difficult upbringing. His father was both a poet and an Anglican priest with some strong views, in favour of Welsh nationalism and against materialism and greed, characteristics he associated with Englishness. Gwydion remembered his father preaching very long, dull sermons about the evils of modern gadgetry such as refrigerators, washing machines and televisions, often to congregations who could not afford any of these things and wished they could. The Thomas family, in their rejection of materialism, lived in a state of poverty, rejecting many of the comforts of modern living and rejecting them on Gwydion’s behalf. There was no electricity or gas, and dirty water from a well shared with sheep, although one day R. S. did bring home a wireless. Elsi cooked on a paraffin stove in the slate-floored back kitchen and was forever bottling fruit and making dandelion wine while R. S. sat by the fire painting his chilblains with iodine.

Gwydion’s father was notorious for being awkward in social situations and for having a strange combination of sentimentality and irascibility. ‘Song for Gwydion’ was one of R. S. Thomas’s best-known poems and was composed in his son’s honour, and yet Gwydion found his early life lonely, living in the shadow of his parents’ creativity for which they felt they needed solitude, with the smell of his mother’s turpentine and the noise of his father’s banging on the typewriter. Gwydion left Manafon, where he
was born and his father was priest, to go to prep school near Shrewsbury and then to Bradfield where a dormitory of fifteen frightened little boys were brutalized and beaten by the matron. Gwydion often ran away and got on a train to meet his Welsh girlfriend nearer to home.

After Bradfield Gwydion went to Magdalen College, Oxford to read English. Here he discovered the theatre, acting and the skill of making new friends. He left Oxford in 1967 and took up a teaching post in an early large comprehensive school near Bristol, before coming to King’s for his PGCE and then staying for an extra year in order to study Chinese.

Gwydion said in an interview that whatever he chose to do as a young adult was ‘greeted with either silent disbelief or incomprehension’ by his parents. He took a series of different teaching posts, moving from Luton as a Lecturer in English to Ealing, to Whitebrook and then Baling Technical College (subsequently Baling College of Higher Education), the Polytechnic of West London and finally Thames Valley University. Gwydion’s job title also went through a similar range of changes, including Lecturer in Educational Development, Head of Art and Design and Head of Curriculum Development.

Gwydion and his partner Sharon had their son Rhodri in 1980 and moved home to live in Kew, where they stayed until his retirement in 1995. He then lived variously in Wales, Arizona and Thailand. Following the death of R. S. Thomas in 2000 he put considerable energy into promoting the work of both his parents, believing that the talents of his mother in particular had been too long overlooked.

A family of three spinster sisters, Eileen, Lorna and Honora Keating, befriended the Thomas family in the mid-1950s and offered them a 90-year lease on Sarn-y-Plas, a 17th century Welsh longhouse that enjoyed some of the finest views in Britain. This was to become Gwydion’s home once again in later life, although he could not live there as a younger adult because there was no work. Although the house was beautifully situated it caused Gwyddion some headaches, as a landslide undermined the road to Pwllheli and the council wanted to reroute it through his garden and threatened him with a compulsory purchase order. The house was gifted to the National Trust to avoid such a proposal being entertained.

Gwydion died in Wales at the age of 71 on 15 September 2016. He is survived by his son Rhodri and a daughter, Elodie, by his wife Kunjana.

MICHAEL EDWIN TREVETT (1948) was born in 1928 in Sherborne, Dorset, the older brother to Monica, two years his junior. A studious child, he attended Foster’s Grammar School where he developed an early interest in chemistry, conducting experiments unsupervised at school and at home in the garden shed, seemingly without disaster.

During the war he enjoyed firewatching and made use of the darkness of the blackout and the loan of the school telescope to develop an interest in astronomy. He even saw the aurora borealis one night, a very unusual experience in Dorset. Michael was 17 by the time war ended, and went on to spend two years doing National Service in the Royal Engineers before coming to King’s in 1948 to study Natural Sciences.

At a meeting of the Chemistry Society on Valentine’s Day in 1950, Michael met Elizabeth Wilson and invited her for coffee at the Eros Café on Petty Curly, a date their children suspected he must have meticulously planned as he did everything else. The relationship developed and they were married in 1954. One of the influences Elizabeth had on Michael was an introduction to the wonders of the northern half of England. They spent their honeymoon in North Yorkshire, and also enjoyed trips together cycling in the Netherlands and visiting Norway in their early married life.

After Cambridge, Michael worked as a research chemist at Glaxo before being offered a research post to study for a PhD at Birbeck, working on the chemical structure of delpheline which was thought to have potential in the development of medicine. After completing his PhD he taught at a school in Warwick for two years and then became a chemistry lecturer,
taking positions in North Wales, in Hull and then in Derby in 1968, where he was appointed Vice Principal of Derby College of Art and Technology, now the University of Derby. He retired in 1987.

Michael always had a reputation for hard work, integrity and fairness, showing respect for the opinions of others even when they did not match his own. After retirement he worked as a magistrate, becoming popular and respected in the role. His son remembers how Michael was greeted in the street one morning by three gentlemen who were taking a ‘refreshment’ early in the day, raising their bottles to him and cheerily greeting him as someone they had obviously met several times before.

Michael was a loving and assiduous father, taking the trouble to arrange for his children to pursue their sporting interests although he did not share them himself. He enjoyed music, walking locally in Derbyshire and in the Alps and vegetable gardening; he was also a keen and methodical stamp collector. Michael became a proud and patient grandfather who loved playing with his grandchildren as they grew up.

He was diagnosed with Parkinson’s disease in 2004 and managed to maintain his independence with dignity for some time, although the loss of mobility and fitness was a frustration for him and his wife. When Elizabeth lost her sight in 2011 it became clear that the couple could not live independently without help, although both resisted it at first. Michael’s last three years of life were spent in a nursing home, and he died on 9 July 2016.

ROBIN TUNSTALL JOHNSTON TUCK (1949) was a Liberal community activist and a local historian. He was born in Kensington in 1930 and educated at Eton. He was then commissioned into the Suffolk Regiment, where he served in Greece, before coming to King’s to read Part I History and Part II English. During his time at Cambridge, Robin was secretary of the Cambridge University Actors and Vice-President of the Footlights Club. He followed a career in marketing, working for J. Walter Thompson and two other large American advertising agencies, in marketing management for Unilever and in marketing consultancy.

Robin was an active member of the Liberal Party and took a keen interest in the welfare of his community. He moved to Notting Hill in 1955, the same year that he was married to Mary McDermott, just as the ship Empire Windrush was landing its first immigrants in the area. These people found life in the UK extremely difficult, and it was impossible for locals not to notice how disadvantaged they were. Robin certainly did not feel that this inequality was something he could ignore. In 1958 riots were reported in the media, the first open sign that all was not well in Notting Hill. The house next door to Robin, owned by a private landlord, held four Jamaican families in cramped conditions. People wanted something to lift their spirits and remind them of home, and so the Notting Hill Carnival was born. From very small beginnings it expanded into the significant event it is today; Robin was very much committed to it and served for several years as its treasurer.

An enthusiastic campaigner in Kensington and Chelsea since the 1960s, Robin worked as a Chair of Trustees of Kensington and Chelsea Social Council, and before that with the Notting Hill Social Council, groups that were formed in response to the 1958 rioting. He felt that one of the greatest achievements of the Council was the establishment of the Notting Hill Housing Trust, part of an ongoing campaign to improve housing conditions for many of the poor and neglected people in the north of the borough. Relations with the local council were not always good but they gradually improved over time as the different agencies learned to work together.

Robin was serving as Chair of the Governors of his local Church of England primary school when the building was destroyed by fire in 1983. As Chair he worked to rebuild a new school amalgamated with another in order to create a stronger and better institution. He felt very at home in St Clement’s, Notting Dale, an Anglican church with a reputation for ignoring conventional barriers on race and sexuality and with a strong sense of community, offering a community hub where people could access adult
literacy skills classes and mental health support. Robin was a man who was always witty, rarely depressed and, most importantly, always dealing with the present and the future. He was not someone to dwell on the good old days and better times in the past, but was much more concerned with where we are now and how life could be improved for everyone.

Robin and Mary had two sons and two daughters. Mary was a formidable activist in her own right, working as a civil servant to increase public and governmental understanding of alcohol and disorder, criminality, social inclusion and domestic violence. She was a warm, compassionate woman who took public service seriously but was nevertheless fun to be with. Mary died in 1996 and Robin in 2015, mercifully before the tragedy of Grenfell Tower that affected so many of his community.

DAVID MARK UPTON (1979) died unexpectedly on 1 August 2017. He was a leading expert in the field of information technology, operations and cybersecurity.

David was born in Birmingham and educated at Coleshill Comprehensive School before coming to King’s to read Engineering. Subsequently he earned his PhD in artificial intelligence in manufacturing at Purdue University in Indiana. He was always ahead of his time, studying AI and the Internet before it was fashionable and cybersecurity before other people gave it much attention.

David was married to Anita Dray in 1985. He joined the faculty of Harvard Business School in 1989, where he was Albert Weatherhead III Professor of Business Administration for 10 years, before moving to Oxford’s Saïd Business School in 2010 as the School’s American Standard Companies Chair of Operations Management. His most recent work, conducted with the Oxford Martin School, centred on the field of cybersecurity, resulting in a publication for the Harvard Business Review examining how organisations’ insiders are to blame for many cyber attacks and focusing on how this business risk can best be managed. In addition to his responsibilities at Oxford Saïd and Oxford Martin School, David was also on the Governing Body of Christ Church, and was a Fellow of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, a Professional European Engineer and a Chartered Engineer.

Shortly before his death David’s academic work concentrated on India, as well as other countries, to develop growth of new competitive capabilities, expansion of rural digital enterprises and lean systems for knowledge-based industries such as software and banking. He did not just focus on the operations of big companies but also looked at issues such as the distribution of free school meals in rural parts of India to encourage school attendance, and the processes of developing profitable supply chains for agricultural goods. His work earned him the prestigious 2012 Shingo Prize for Research in Operational Excellence. The work David was doing has a broad application in contexts such as law firms, medicine and architectural practice. He focused on the pitfalls of developing large IT systems in companies, exploring why there are often multi-million-dollar failures and cost overruns. David was known as an excellent teacher and wise advisor as well as a leading innovative thinker.

ALFREDS HELMUTS VANAGS (1963) was an economist with wide international experience as an academic and consultant.

Born on 28 July 1942, Alf left his native Riga as a two-year-old refugee. However, he remained a patriot, keeping his Latvian passport and declining the opportunity to apply for a British one. This meant that for a large part of his working life he nearly always had to apply for visas to travel, leading some to the conclusion that he was obviously a spy.

Alf studied at University College London from 1960 to 1963 before coming to King’s for a year and then moving on to further study at the London School of Economics. He held many academic positions, including as a tutor at Pembroke College, Cambridge and as a visiting fellow or professor at a wide range of universities across the globe, from China to Canada and Australia as well as in Europe. He worked for the Board of Trade,
Harvey’s book *Principles of Operations Research: With Applications to Managerial Decisions* was published in 1969 and became considered the classic text on the subject, helping thousands of students to learn the concepts of operations research. Harvey also wrote many other books and articles, winning many awards for his scholarship.

Harvey was a keen collector, starting with model trains when he was a child growing up in Los Angeles, and later moving on to art. With his wife Ruth he gathered a diverse collection of avant-garde and contemporary American paintings, many of which now hang in museums. In later years, travelling through Australia with Will Owen, he developed a passion for aboriginal art. In the last decades of his life he and Will amassed one of the largest and most comprehensive collections of indigenous Australian art outside Australia. He and Will donated their collection to the Hood Museum of Art at Dartmouth College. Harvey died on 23 July 2017 at the age of 85, survived by his wife Ruth, two daughters Caroline and Julie, and four grandchildren.

**ROGER WICKHAM WALLBANK** (1949) was born in Birmingham in 1930 and became a chorister at St Michael’s, Tenbury Wells. He was heavily influenced by his time at King’s, and remembered going to tea with E. M. Forster, who lived directly across the staircase.

Roger studied Natural Sciences, though said that he felt his time spent studying Geology was rather overshadowed after he left by the discovery of plate tectonics, which were unknown at the time. His greatest contribution to College life, however, was his great musicianship: he was a talented pianist, flautist and tenor, and continued to love and make music almost to the end of his life.

Graduating in 1950, he was always a bit ashamed about getting a Third, but it did not seem to hold him back at all. He became a patent agent and worked most of his career at Barker, Brettell and Duncan in Birmingham, retiring as one of the senior partners in 1990.
Along the way he married Kate, an English teacher, and had two children, Alice and James, and grandchildren as well. Roger died on 9 September 2017 after a long illness.

ALEXANDER JOHN MACLAGAN WEDDERBURN (1967) was an uncompromising and reflective New Testament scholar. He carried out some of the world’s most thorough research into the factors that led St Paul to write his letter to the Romans. All of his research was grounded in the historical critical method.

Sandy was born on 30 April 1942 in Edinburgh. At school at Fettes College he demonstrated a gift for ancient languages that led him to study at Oxford and Edinburgh. He developed a strong linguistic foundation in Greek and Latin as well as a mastery of commentary on texts. Sandy was at King’s as a research student between 1967 and 1971 under the supervision of C. F. D. Moule; he wrote a doctoral dissertation on ‘Adam and Christ: an investigation of the background of I Corinthians 15 and Romans 5:12–21’, passages that focus on death and resurrection. Sandy became engaged with the German theological world during this time, and was married to Brigitte Felber in 1971.

After his doctorate, Sandy worked for a long time at the University of St Andrews, first as a tutorial assistant in New Testament Language and Literature and then as lecturer. In 1975 he was ordained in the Church of Scotland. He moved to the Faculty of Theology at Durham in 1990, and shortly after became editor of the journal New Testament Studies.

In 1994, Sandy moved to the Protestant Faculty of the University of Munich where he became Professor of New Testament, where again he focused his research interests on the significance of the resurrection. His purpose was not only to question the resurrection of Jesus as an historical event but also to emphasise a ‘this-worldly’ faith that does not depend on the supernatural. He published a number of books exploring the significance of faith, the suffering of Christ and the fate of individuals after death in a Christian context, both before and after his retirement from university life.

Sandy left his teaching duties in 2006 because of poor health. He received good medical care in Munich and was able to continue his scholarship, contributing significantly to exploring the challenges made since the Enlightenment to historical claims made through the lens of faith.

Sandy was a man with an impish sense of humour, keen on good chats, healthy walks and fine coffee. He faced his declining health with courage, needing in his last years to have a constant oxygen supply to supplement his diminished lung function but accepting this with dignity and continuing his academic productiveness until he became too weak. He died on 31 March 2018.

HUGH BOYD WENBAN-SMITH (1961) was born in Tanzania in 1941 and spent his early years there, wandering the bush as part of a small gang of boys, terrorising the local wildlife and collecting unsuitable souvenirs. He maintained a lifelong connection with the country; his earliest publication was a paper in Tanganyika Notes and Records on local fishing methods around Dar es Salaam. In 1961 he came to King’s on a scholarship to read Economics.

After some time in Zambia and India, Hugh joined the UK civil service as an economist, working as an advisor from the early 1970s in a range of government departments including Trade and Industry and Environment and Transport. He became a senior official in the Department for Transport, responsible for national roads policy, ports and airports.

When he left the Department in the mid-1990s Hugh followed a wide range of consultancy interests, including the production of a report on ‘Transport skills for the next millennium’, which laid the foundations for the present range of transport planning qualifications. He studied for a PhD at UCL on aspects of urbanisation and infrastructure relating to water utilities, a topic that remained an interest of his, and he was an active early supporter of the creation of the Transport Planning Society.
Hugh’s expertise in transport became increasingly international as he became more involved with the Association for European Transport. His research interests also returned to his roots, looking at the effects of urbanisation in Africa.

He died unexpectedly on 4 September 2017 after a sudden deterioration in a lung condition contracted a few years earlier.

TREVOR ARTHUR ANTHONY WHITAKER (1942) was a man of courage, humour, compassion and generosity. He was born in 1924 in Chelsea and named Trevor after one of his uncles, a submariner who had been killed in the First World War; Trevor was not absolutely thrilled with his name but accepted the situation. Trevor’s father worked in the RAF and later for Imperial Airways, the forerunner of British Airways, which meant that the family led quite a peripatetic existence. Trevor was sent to Elstree Prep School at the age of eight and then on to Eton in 1936. While he was at Eton his mother became seriously ill with tuberculosis and so in the holidays he was often sent with his sister to stay with relatives or taken on holidays organised by his housemaster, along with other semi-orphaned boys.

Trevor stayed at Eton until Easter 1942 in order to serve as Captain of his House, and then came to King’s, where he stayed for only one term before joining the Rifle Brigade. He was commissioned in October 1943 and after spending D-Day itself ‘sitting in Aldershot, waiting for something to happen’ he landed in Normandy with the 8th Battalion on 13 June. By October he was in Holland where he received the Military Cross from F. M. Montgomery at the tender age of 20. He was commanding a mortar platoon, a selection of carriers and a troop of tanks. The road had been cratered by the enemy and trees felled. Under heavy fire, Trevor at once began to clear the road. Although casualties were incurred and Trevor was himself wounded in the leg, he continued with the task and refused to evacuate until there were orders to stop because a different route had been found. He was cited as ‘the finest possible example to the men under his command’, but Trevor never talked about the incident and took the view that he was just ‘doing his bit’. He was transferred back to the UK for treatment for his wounds and was about to go back and join his battalion when it was discovered that he had developed mumps, which possibly saved his life, as he could not go back into the war until April 1945. His battalion went in to Belsen, which had been liberated a couple of days earlier, where Trevor saw at first hand the terrible conditions and also the former guards who were being ordered to help bury the dead.

After the war Trevor spent some time in Germany before returning to England to continue to serve in the Rifle Brigade until 1950, by which time he had reached the rank of Captain. In late 1949 a young woman called Jennifer (known as Jebber) Howson was trying to put together a party for a Hunt Ball and a young man was needed. Jennifer’s friend considered Trevor to be suitable for the role and brought him to meet Jennifer; despite the fact that she was standing on a pile of manure at the time, mucking out the stables, the couple married in 1951. They started married life together in Hertfordshire and then moved west when Trevor left the Army to join a printing and packaging firm in Bristol. They had a son Anthony and a daughter, Joanna.

Trevor took early retirement in 1975 and involved himself in public service and local charity work, including being a church warden in Butcombe for a number of years and a General Commissioner of Taxes from 1974 to 1994. He and Jebber moved to Iwerne Minster in Dorset in 2004. He was a true countryman with a great knowledge of birds and very much enjoyed fishing on the Avon.

On the 70th anniversary of D-Day in 2014, the French government announced that all survivors who had been present at the Liberation of France in 1944–45 were to be made Chevalier of the Légion d’Honneur. Trevor said that it was ‘just a medal for having lived long enough’ but nevertheless he was very pleased to have the medal and wore it with quiet pride alongside his others. He died on 12 April 2018 at the age of 94, survived by Jebber and his son and daughter, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.
JENNY KATRINA WHITFIELD (1977) was born in Worcester in June 1959, educated at Theale Green School and came up to read Natural Sciences at King’s, where her uncle Julian Rushton was a Fellow. She was one of the rare women in her year to study Physics; she was notable for her sunny nature and ability to put anyone at their ease, whether they were freshers or Nobel Prize winners. Jenny took her knitting to lectures, concocted Christmas puddings in a plastic bucket in her room, had a talent for get-togethers and was a very keen singer.

She married John Aldridge in 2013. They met in a Physics practical during their second year (John was at Churchill): having both arrived late, they ended up working together. By the end of that academical year they were an item. Neither did well enough in Finals to pursue a PhD, so they looked for jobs. Jenny was offered one with ICL, the former UK computing manufacturer, but it was a long way from Cambridge where John’s job was about to start. Retrospectively, it was a happy accident that ICL had some bad financial results and a subsequent hiring freeze, with the result that Jenny’s job offer was withdrawn at the last minute. Instead she joined Pye Unicam, a Cambridge manufacturer of scientific instruments. She and John moved into a rented house together in the summer of 1980, and one year later bought, with their friend Martin Bonner, a semi-detached house near to the Cambridge United football stadium, where they stayed for four years before moving to their long-term home in Teversham in 1985.

After Pye Unicam was bought by Philips, Jenny took a six-month secondment to the Philips research laboratory in Hamburg, where John visited her. His trips to Germany included a visit to Berlin before the wall came down, when Checkpoint Charlie was guarded from the east by machine guns.

It was around this time that Jenny first began to suffer the symptoms of multiple sclerosis. She had a period of about three weeks when she was sick every time she lay down in bed at night. The failure of antibiotics to clear up the presumed inner ear infection was puzzling but eventually the problem appeared to resolve itself. A couple of years later, she had balance and walking problems, and this time a diagnosis was made: she had the

JAMES LYNDALL WHITBY (1944) was the first of three brothers to study at King’s, where he was followed by Gordon (KC 1945) and David (KC 1951), both of whom predeceased him.

Born in London in 1925, Jim was educated at Eton and studied Natural Sciences at King’s, specialising in Pathology in his third year. On leaving Cambridge he began his clinical studies at Middlesex Hospital before taking his first job as Assistant Pathologist at the hospital’s Bland-Sutton Institute.

In 1950 Jim was appointed Lecturer in Bacteriology at the Institute and later as Consultant Bacteriologist at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham. In 1971 he accepted an invitation to join the University of Western Ontario Medical School as Professor of Medical Microbiology and founding Director of the Clinical Microbiology Lab in the nascent University Hospital.

As a member of the University Faculty of Medicine he taught medical, dental, nursing and microbiology students. He became heavily involved with the gamma irradiation of medical equipment and served on international committees developing the international standard dosage for sterilization procedures.

Jim developed a very happy laboratory at the Hospital and made a major contribution to the Department, retiring in 1990.

One of his greatest pleasures was playing viola in Orchestra London Ontario for 20 years and also spending holidays in Europe attending opera performances and seeking out antiquarian quartet chamber music which was no longer available in print. His other interests and hobbies included fly fishing, golf, gardening and walking.

Jim died peacefully at home surrounded by family on 2 June 2016. He was for almost 68 years the beloved husband of Margaret, and loving father of Elizabeth, Peter and Rachel.
St Paul’s Church on Hills Road in Cambridge hosted the choir of the University of the Third Age, which the couple enjoyed. The choir sessions were followed by a seated exercise class for an hour, and the church also held a Thursday Lunch Club, with the result that although Jenny and John did not consider themselves to be religious, St Paul’s became an important part of their lives and support network.

Jenny died on 3 May 2017 from MS-related pneumonia.

ANTHONY JOHN WHITTEN (1975) died at the age of 64 when a car collided with his bicycle in Cambridge on 29 November 2017 close to the headquarters of the charity for which he worked. He was a conservationist whose work led to the discovery of many new species, 11 of which were named after him. He championed a broad range of conservation efforts in Indonesia and Asia Pacific for well over a quarter of a century.

A month before his death Tony had announced the discovery of 15 species of gecko living in the limestone landscapes of Myanmar. Although it was known that some less mobile species of fish and snails were restricted to just one cave or hill, it was news that the same applied to geckos. One of the species is named Hemiphyllodactylus tonywhitteni, and is found in just one cave in the Taunggyi district of Myanmar. Tony particularly enjoyed having small and apparently uncharismatic animals such as cave beetles and snails named after him, as it meant he could take up their cause and change that perception. His favourite whitteni was a blind colourless cave beetle from southern China. He said that he hated the idea that a species could become extinct when the extinction resulted from deliberate human ignorance.

Tony was born in Camberwell and raised in Dulwich, where his mother stayed at home to look after the family and his father was a chartered secretary. Frequent visits to London Zoo fuelled Tony’s love of animals; while still a pupil at Dulwich College he had his first paper published, on the sense of smell in ducks, after he studied birds hatched from eggs in his bedroom. He was heavily involved in the school’s biology society,
He loved the country but was very much saddened when a guide with whom he had worked closely was murdered for standing in the way of illegal orchid collectors. Tony was inspirational in his collaboration with local groups and religious leaders, and was instrumental in the declaration of a fatwa against the illegal trade in wildlife in 2014. His Christian beliefs encouraged him to see wildlife in terms of creation, and he saw the possibilities for conservation of sharing his passions with people of faith.

In 2010 Tony left the World Bank, as he did not want a transfer from Asia to Africa, to join Flora and Fauna International as its Regional Director in Asia Pacific, directing conservation projects including the tigers of Sumatra and the marine life of Cambodia. His campaigns were not always successful and he was sometimes discouraged by the decline of some species when people did not listen to his warnings. He found it hard to understand why there was not national outrage in China when several of its native species reached the verge of extinction.

Tony was described as a giant of the conservation world who had an irrepressible optimism, a thirst for knowledge and an enthusiasm for cave creatures that bordered on the obsessional. His work was fascinating but also unrelenting, as he worked tirelessly in campaigns to stop cement companies blasting limestone caves and devising ways to keep poachers from targeting wildlife and destroying forests. He was a passionate workaholic as well as a convivial man, sharing his enthusiasms in a blog about his travels, mixing astute scientific observations with terrible puns and adventure stories. At the time of his death he had just returned from taking amateur naturalists to Indonesia to explore the history of Darwin’s rival, Alfred Russel Wallace.

JOHN BARRINGTON WILKINS (1954), who died on 8 March 2017, was born in 1935 in Bristol and educated at Bristol Grammar School before coming to King’s to read Classics, in which he excelled. His career was in academia as a classicist and linguist.
On arrival at King’s, John got caught up in the Christian Union with its evangelical outlook and puritanical attitude to personal life, but later regretted having been a member, putting it down to ‘callow youth’. He was an excellent pianist with a talent for Brahms, and also a serious young man not given to joining societies or playing sports. He was married soon after graduating in 1958 to Freda Mary Bowyer, and was awarded his PhD in 1962.

John went to the British School at Rome as a researcher and was enlisted, in the military sense, to the School’s archaeological excavation at Veii. He became a Lecturer in the Department of Latin at University College Cardiff, and then moved to the Department of Classics at Queen Mary College, London where he remained, working for some years as a consultant linguist for Cambridge.

John’s academic interests became more interdisciplinary following his archaeological research, as he specialised in the development of pre-Roman Italy. He was an expert in the pre-Roman languages of Italy and particularly interested in the sociolinguistic landscape of early Italy, co-directing excavations and field surveys with his partner Ruth Whitehouse, who survives him.

**MAURICE WILLIAM WILLEY** (1942) was born in 1924, the elder son of Basil Willey, the King Edward VII Professor of English Literature at Cambridge between 1946 and 1965. Maurice was a King’s Chorister and sang the treble solo for ‘Once in Royal David’s City’ in the 1936 Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols under Boris Ord.

After spending his later school years at Rugby, Maurice returned to King’s as a Choral Scholar during Harold Darke’s temporary tenure of office as Organist. He was an active member of the musical life of the College, becoming Honorary Secretary of KCMS in 1943 as well as taking part in concerts with the Cambridge University Music Club.

After his year’s deferment of military service had ended, Maurice’s time at King’s was interrupted in 1943 when he received the call-up while enjoying an interlude in the Cornish sunshine with his sister Margaret. Following war service in Belgium, Holland and Germany, he returned to the UK for Officer Cadet training shortly after VE Day. His commissioned service included staff work in Cairo as a Captain, before he returned to the UK in 1947 on demobilisation. He now resumed his studies at King’s but no longer as a Choral Scholar or indeed resident in College, living instead on Adams Road in view of the large numbers of ex-servicemen returning at that time.

Reflecting his enhanced knowledge of foreign parts via his army postings, Maurice read Modern Languages and then Geography. He also joined the University Madrigal Society under Boris Ord, who himself had recently returned to King’s after a stint with the RAF. Singing in this alternative medium compensated considerably for not rejoining the Choir, and there were notable occasions during the next two years such as a madrigal concert on the lake at Thorpeness as part of the Aldeburgh Festival of 1949. However, probably most dramatic was the Madrigal Society’s visit to Berlin at the height of the Russian Blockade in 1948, which involved continental train travel and a flight to Gatow in an old Dakota from the RAF base at Bückeburg – all of this taking place long before Europe had recovered from the ravages of the Second World War. Abiding recollections of the trip included witnessing a rehearsal of the newly-reformed Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of the legendary Sergiu Celibidache, and a reception at the British Control Commission during which enormous quantities of vodka were served.

On graduating in 1949 Maurice moved into the uncertain world of industry, following an intensive study of the irrigation systems of Spain under the sponsorship of the Royal Geographical Society. After subsequent spells in the bicycle and textile industries in Nottingham and London, a more stable position ensued in 1959 as a personal assistant to a Director of the London Electric Wire Company, which had been founded by Maurice’s great-great-uncle. A further move into the world of shipping occurred in 1969 after
ALISON WINTER (1988) was a historian of science and medicine who died at the age of 50 from a brain tumour. She was born in New Haven, Connecticut in 1965, and spent her early years in Bonn where her mathematician father was carrying out postdoctoral research, before the family returned to the US. Alison went to high school in Ann Arbor, Michigan. When the time came to choose a college course, Alison’s interests were in English literature, but her father was keen for her to pursue the sciences. The compromise was that she took her first degree in the history and philosophy of science and medicine at the University of Chicago from 1983 to 1987, thereby combining neurological studies of the brain with philosophical and psychological study of the mind. She wrote her thesis on gender and genetics; the history of science soon became her passion.

Alison came to Cambridge for her Master’s degree and PhD, and it was here that she met her husband Adrian Johns, the Allan Grant Maclear Professor of History at the University of Chicago. Alison’s dissertation was on the subject of mesmerism, a forerunner of hypnotism that used ideas about animal magnetism and supernaturalism in an attempt to effect cures on sick patients. Alison was particularly interested in debates about the practice of mesmerism and the way in which these debates explored the criteria for determining what should be considered orthodox science and what should be marginalized. Her dissertation was published by the University of Chicago Press in 1998 as Mesmerized: Powers of Mind in Victorian Britain; it won several prestigious prizes.

Alison taught at Cambridge and the California Institute of Technology before returning to the University of Chicago in 2001, where she was Professor of the Conceptual and Historical Studies of Science. She was awarded fellowships to research her second book Memory: Fragments of a Modern History (2001) which received a Gordon J. Laing prize for its study of the history of theories of memory. Alison later appeared in an ABC interview to talk about memory, discussing how the metaphors used to understand and describe memory reflect changes in technology used for storing information. Once, for example, memory was considered in terms of a filing cabinet where retrieving something from the memory involved rifling around in the backs of drawers; it was later pictured as the rewind mechanism on a tape recorder. Different models used for understanding had their own difficulties, for example suggesting that the memory could reproduce an exact account of what had happened, whereas perhaps memories can be shaped by later events and experiences.

Alison taught undergraduates in the history of medicine, ethics, film and gender studies, and also supervised PhD students and mentored postdoctoral fellows at the MacLean Centre for Clinical Medical Ethics. She was totally dedicated to supporting the next generation, teaching them from home via video chat when she first became ill, and later from her hospital bed. Her students found her a supportive, generous mentor with a unique ability to balance criticism with encouragement, using questioning to guide research rather than direct it.

Alison is remembered as a woman with great joie de vivre and boundless curiosity. She is survived by Adrian and their four children, David, Lizzie, Zoe and Benjamin, as well as by her brother, parents and step-parents.
PHILIP HUNTER WOLFENDEN (1945) was an only child, born in 1927 in Birkenhead. He went to a small state-run grammar school which had, in the past, sent three boys to Oxbridge and still had an academic roll of honour board to announce this. Philip was a mischievous child but got away with it because he was always at the top of the class. In order to keep him quiet he was made to skip the year prior to the School Certificate; this made him work harder although also made him rather big-headed. It was wartime and all the young male staff went off to fight. Eventually there was only the maths master left and then he went too. Philip ended up teaching himself from books to earn his scholarship to King’s to read Maths and Physics.

The contrast between the docks of Birkenhead and the majesty of King’s Chapel always struck awe into Philip. He had not grown tall and was very slim, sufficiently so as to be marked out by the Boat Club as a potential cox. Philip always claimed that he learned more on the river than in the lecture halls. One of his happiest memories was being rowed from Eton to Henley by a College VIII when they competed, very unsuccessfully, in the Regatta.

After King’s Philip felt the need to escape academia. His first job was with the Shirley Institute, a research centre dedicated to cotton production technologies in Manchester. He found this ideal. Work was at the bottom of the priority list and the place was full of attractive young ladies, including Joan Watson who became his wife. Marriage initially proved more arduous than Philip expected. When the newlyweds returned from their honeymoon, he found it difficult to get up in the mornings to go to work, and so faced a form demanding ‘Reason for Absence’. As he was clearly as fit as a fiddle, the standard excuses could not be used, so he wrote ‘Fatigue’. Joan’s reputation went sky high.

The Shirley Institute was a great place to work but only for people with private means, and so Philip moved on to Henry Simon in Stockport where flour milling machinery was manufactured, but his prospects there were poor as he knew nothing about flour milling or its engineering. In 1961, with two small children, the couple moved to Courtaulds in Coventry: ‘a hundred miles from bloody anywhere’, according to Joan. Philip took the opportunity to study for membership of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and eventually moved to a laboratory with a special interest in a material called Courtelle. He also worked on the calculations and control of weights for dyes used in various factories. His working life gave him a peripatetic existence between Grimsby, Lancaster and Coventry, and gradually the job moulded itself around him so that he was left to solve problems where he found them.

In retirement Joan and Philip travelled, played tennis and went on regular walks as well as spending time with the family and joining the U3A, which Philip chaired for a couple of years. Retirement gave him time to follow a lifelong interest in the cosmos and the structure of DNA, and to give occasional lectures on the subject of ‘From the Big Bang to You’. When Joan died in 2011, Philip managed very well and cooked himself a meal every day which he ate sitting in the dining room with his glass of red wine. He gradually needed more help in the home as he aged, until a heart attack led to his choice to live in a nursing home, where eventually he died peacefully in his sleep on 3 May 2017, at the age of 89.

WILLIAM MATTHEW WRIGLEY (1965) was born in 1947 in Barkly East, a town in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. His father William, a vicar, had worked in South Africa before the war, and returned after it was over to marry Matthew’s mother Margaret, a widow with two children. They went on to have three sons together: Matthew, George and James.

Matthew’s father was offered a role as Archdeacon in Lesotho but the couple decided to return to England largely because of concerns for the education of their children. Matthew was five at the time.

William and Margaret settled in rural country parishes in North Yorkshire, and Matthew’s childhood years were spent in a large vicarage in tranquil countryside, where he developed a lifelong love of fly-fishing and other countryside pursuits as well as a firm Christian faith.

At the age of eight Matthew was sent away to Bramcote, a rather Dickensian boarding prep school in nearby Scarborough. He was very gifted academically and was entered for a scholarship to Westminster School, where he thrived both in his academic work and in athletics; unusually, Westminster pupils
would stalk the same fish all day until dark. In other disciplines he had his shortcomings: he was a nervous and erratic driver, once driving on a roundabout into the back of a small car driven by an old lady. There was little damage and he apologised profusely, but she was less charmed when he rammed into the back of her again at the very next roundabout.

Matthew was a reassuring presence for his clients, kind, generous, witty and fiercely clever. He treated everyone as a friend and they became the immediate centre of his attention, even if it was the first time they had met. His affability was backed by a keen sense of humour. Life was certainly to be taken seriously, but its gravity was under the surface, ever-present but hidden by a strong sense of joy. In addition to his genial charm he also battled bouts of depression. Matthew's cultural and social viewpoints were traditional, with few concessions to the developing attitudes of younger generations. He made his criticisms with humour; changes at King's, such as the promotion of diversity, were not immune. Matthew was genuinely concerned about the lives of his colleagues, friends and clients, and provided sound advice for young solicitors embarking on their careers.

He died on 18 May 2017 aged 69, after a long battle with cancer.

Our warm thanks to all those who provided tributes, information and anecdotes for these obituaries, and to the Obituarist Libby Ahluwalia.
Deaths of King’s members in 2017–18

We have heard of the deaths of the following Non-Resident Members. If you have any information that would help in the compilation of their obituaries, we would be grateful if you would send it to the Obituaries Assistant at the College. We would also appreciate notification of deaths being sent to kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk. Thank you.

Henry (Stuart) Hutton AITKEN (1949)
Robert Moore ARAH (1949)
Anthony Thomas BADEN FULLER (1956)
Jonathan Paul Brenner BALKIND (1964)
Gavin Desmond BARRIE MURRAY (1955)
Douglas (Michael) Rundle BATTERHAM (1951)
Dennys Edward BEVAN (1940)
Patrick William Kendall BROGAN (1958)
John Arthur CAMPBELL (1972)
Thomas (Tom) Murray CHAPMAN (1990)
John Sellick CLAUGHTON (1959)
James COCKER (1944)
John Eric David COOMBES (1960)
John Anthony DALTON (1959)
David Wilson DAVID (1968)
Nicholas Charles Lacey DAVIES (1976)
David William DUKE-WILLIAMS (1948)
Simon Hunter DUNCAN (1987)
Roy DYCKHOFF (1966)
David Lawrence EDWARDS (1966)
François Wyndham EDWARDS (1950)
Ronald Keith FINKE (1942)
Martin FLEAY (1944)
William Harry FRYER (1960)
Ian Read GIBBONS (1951)
Stanley GLASSER (1955)
Emma Louise GREVILLE-HEGYATE (1980)
Patrick Andrew Voss HALL (1962)
Jacob HASSAN (1974)
David Harry JENNINGS (1950)
Richard Francis Carter JONAS (1953)
Martin Robert JONES (1980)
Michael (Mick) John JORDAN (1973)
Gordon LINDSAY JONES (1947)
Thomas MacPherson LAWRIE (1953)
Kjeld Adrian MARCKER (1968)
John D’Arcy MEREDITH (1955)
John (Allen) MILLER (1966)
Graeme James MITCHISON (1986)
Charles Francis Harold MORLAND (1960)
David Packard MORSE (1958)
Thomas (Ross) MUNRO (1944)
John Albert James NEWMAN (1956)
Phillip (Phil) Colan PARSONAGE (1979)
Colin Lewis PAUL (1950)
Stephen Philip Chichele PLOWDEN (1953)
John Michael PREST (1949)
Frederick William RAWDING (1970)
James (David) RUBADIRI (1960)
Robin Jack SALES (1948)
Ralph Easdale SCOTT (1950)
Nathaniel (Niel) Charles SEBAG-MONTEFIORE (1959)
Burkhard Eric (Rick) STEINBERG (1948)
Andrew Kerr STEWART-ROBERTS (1951)
Anthony (Tony) Rowland TAVENER (1942)
George (Michael) TREES (1958)
Anthony Richard TUNSTALL (1942)
Vijay Kumar VERMA (1967)
Harold WALSH (1949)
Dahong WANG (1936)
David Boyer WATERHOUSE (1956)
Charles Edward (Ed) WILSON (1967)
Ian Fleming WRIGHT (1967)
Information for Non-Resident Members

King’s takes great pleasure in welcoming Non-Resident Members (NRMs) who are visiting the College. When visiting, please bring your Non-Resident Member card with you for identification purposes, and please be prepared to show it to a Visitor Guide or a Porter if requested. If you do not have a card, the Development Office (email: kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331313) will be pleased to issue one.

Non-Resident Members and up to two guests are welcome to visit the College and Chapel free of charge when open to the public.

Address / Achievements
Please let the Development Office know of any change of details (address/phone/email/employment) so that they can keep you up-to-date with College news and events. You may also wish to inform them of any achievements or awards to include in the next Annual Report.

Email: kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk

Accommodation
Ten single, twin and double rooms with ensuite facilities are available for booking by NRMs. We regret that rooms can be booked for guests only if they are accompanied by you, and that children cannot be accommodated. You may book up to two rooms for a maximum of three consecutive nights. Please note that guest rooms are in considerable demand; booking in advance is not essential, but is strongly recommended.

To book, email: guestrooms@kings.cam.ac.uk or if your request is immediate (e.g. over a weekend), please contact the Porters’ Lodge on +44 (0)1223 331100. Rooms must be cancelled at least 24 hours in advance or the full fee will be charged. On arrival, please collect your room key from
the Porters’ Lodge at any time after 2 pm and also pay there on arrival. Checkout time is 9.30 am. Breakfast is not included in the room rate.

Breakfast in Hall is available during Full Term, Mondays to Fridays inclusive from 8.00 am until 9.15 am and brunch is available in Hall on Saturday and Sunday from 11.00 am to 1.30 pm. You will need your Non-Resident Member card; please pay in cash at the till.

**Booking College punts**
Punts cannot be pre-booked. If you require use of a punt, please attend the Porters’ Lodge at the time you would like to use one. Turnaround is reasonably fast even at the busiest periods, so you should not expect to wait very long for a free punt if one is not immediately available. Punts cost £8 per hour. Please see the College intranet (under ‘For everyone’ and ‘Sports and punting’) for punting regulations.

**Chapel Services**
Non-Resident Members attending normal Chapel services may bring two guests, sit in the College stalls and queue for admission in the College queue, usually in front of the Gibbs Building. We regret that we cannot normally allow children to sit in the College stalls. For some services tickets are issued and different seating rules will apply. If in doubt, or hoping to bring more guests, NRMs should contact the Dean’s Verger (tel: +44 (0)1223 746506 or email: deans-verger@kings.cam.ac.uk) well in advance. In any case, the Dean and Chaplain are always glad to know when NRMs will be attending and to have the opportunity to greet them on arrival or departure.

**Advent Carol Service**
NRMs may apply each year for a maximum of two tickets for the Procession for Advent. Please email: events@kings.cam.ac.uk.

**Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols**
There are no tickets for NRMs for this service on Christmas Eve.

**Holding private functions**
Several rooms are available for private bookings. For further information please contact the Catering Office (email: entertain@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331410). Reservations should be made as far ahead as possible.

**Purchasing wine**
The Pantry has an excellent wine list available to NRMs throughout the year. It also has two sales, in the summer and at Christmas, as well as occasional other offers. All relevant wine lists are sent out by email. If you wish to receive these lists, please inform the Butler, Mark Smith (email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 748947). Lists are also posted on the King’s Members’ website.

**Use of the Library and Archive Centre**
If you wish to use the Library, please contact the College Librarian, James Clements (email: james.clements@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331252). For use of the Archive Centre, please contact the Archivist, Patricia McGuire (email: archivist@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331444).

**Use of the Senior Combination Room (SCR)**
Non-Resident Members returning to the College may make occasional use of the SCR. Please inform the Butler, Mark Smith (email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 748947), or Pantry staff (tel: +44 (0)1223 331341) prior to your visit and introduce yourself to him or a member of the Pantry staff upon arrival.

**Use of King’s Servery and Coffee Shop**
You may use these at any time. You will need your Non-Resident Member card; please pay in cash at the till.

**SENIOR MEMBERS**
Senior Non-Resident Members of the College are defined by Ordinance as those who have:

a) been admitted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University; or
b) been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts by the University, provided that a period of at least six years and a term has elapsed since their matriculation; or

c) been admitted to the degree of Master of Science, Master of Letters or Master of Philosophy by the University, provided that a period of at least two years and a term has elapsed since admission to that degree;

AND

d) are not in statu pupillari in the University of Cambridge.

**Lawns**

Senior Non-Resident Members are entitled to walk across the College lawns accompanied by any family and friends. Please introduce yourself to a Porter beforehand.

**High Table**

Senior Non-Resident Members may take up to six High Table dinners in each academical year; these dinners are free of charge.

- All bookings are at the discretion of the Vice-Provost, and the number of Senior Non-Resident Members dining at High Table is limited to six on any one evening.

- If fewer than two Fellows have signed in for dinner, High Table may not take place. We will endeavour to give you advance warning to make alternative plans.

- Dinners may be taken on Tuesday to Friday during Term. High Table dinner is also usually available on four Saturdays during Full Term; please enquire of the Butler, Mark Smith (email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 748947) or the Vice-Provost’s PA (email: jenny.malpass@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331332) should you intend to dine on a Saturday.

- A Senior Non-Resident Member may bring one guest; the cost is £50 on Tuesdays and Thursdays during Full Term, which are Wine Nights (when diners combine for further refreshment in the Wine Room following dinner), and £41 on other nights. Please pay the Butler (see above) before the dinner.

- You may book only for yourself and one guest. Please contact the Butler (see above) at the latest by 1 pm on the day before you wish to dine, though booking further in advance is recommended. Please email: hightable@kings.cam.ac.uk.

- At High Table, Senior Non-Resident Members are guests of the Fellowship. If you would like to dine with a larger group than can be accommodated at High Table (see above), please book one of the Saltmarsh Rooms through the Catering Department.

- High Table dinner is served at 7.30 pm. Please assemble in the Senior Combination Room (SCR) at 7.15 pm and help yourself to a glass of wine. Please introduce yourself (and any guest) to the Provost, Vice-Provost or presiding Fellow. No charge is made for wine taken before, during, or after dinner.

**Additional University of Cambridge Alumni Benefits**

Cambridge alumni can access the JSTOR digital library of academic journals, free of charge. Please go to: www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits/jstor.

The CAMCard is issued free to all alumni who have matriculated and studied at Cambridge. Benefits include membership of the University Centre and discounts at Cambridge hotels and select retailers.

To view all University alumni benefits, including the Cambridge Alumni Travel Programme, please go to: www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits.

Please note that all this information is also published on www.kingsmembers.org, along with up-to-date information about opening times.