

King's College, Cambridge

Annual Report 2024





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The Provost



Greetings! This is my first introduction for the Annual Report. I know that I have very big boots to fill: Michael Proctor, my predecessor, did a wonderful job and came after a long line of illustrious Provosts. It is very humbling, exciting and challenging for me to seek to build on their legacy.

So why did I decide to take this role? I passionately believe that we need to champion the best of British intellectual talent today, since it is a potent national resource that (sadly) we far too often underplay and underfund. I did a PhD in Anthropology at Cambridge – albeit at Clare, not King’s – and thus know how this extraordinary place can transform people’s lives. I want to support this for the next generation.

So, after a 30-year career in international media, I have arrived in this role with the hope that I can “Bring the world to King’s - and King’s to the world!”. In practical terms, that means promoting the extraordinary work that King’s does on the world stage, supporting our brilliant academics, bringing in interesting speakers, benefactors and partners to the College, and finding other ways to connect Cambridge to the wider environment.

In the last year, we have done this in many ways. Our Silk Roads Programme, which supports scholars engaged in East-West research, is also flourishing and championing the idea of cross-cultural collisions throughout history – a theme that badly needs to be celebrated in these fractured times. The Entrepreneurship Lab has also been a huge success in promoting entrepreneurial thought in social, cultural and business fields.

The College launched a £100m fundraising campaign in 2018, overseen by our wonderful Director of Development Lorraine Headen, and we are now on the cusp of hitting that goal thanks to the incredible generosity of all our supporters. Thank you!

Philanthropic support is vital for King’s to fulfil its mission of being a place of education, research and religion. Almost half of this philanthropy goes directly to supporting students. King’s is committed to admitting and supporting students from a wide range of backgrounds. Many of these face significant student debt burdens and a cost-of-living crisis. But irrespective of these economic headwinds, last year we expanded our efforts to nurture aspiring students from underprivileged backgrounds in our Link Area, the North East of England. An official announcement of a new partnership will follow in spring 2025 – watch this space!

Another initiative that emerged last year is the creation of a new “Futures Tutor” post, also funded by philanthropy. This aims to connect the students to the world by offering them support for future career pathways and help in finding mentoring, internships and other opportunities. NRMs can play a crucial part in its success so if you want to get involved, let us know.

During the last year we also brought a wide range of speakers to the College, including former US Vice-President Al Gore, who gave a stirring sermon in the Chapel, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, Kristalina Georgieva, who spoke about the legacy of John Maynard Keynes (KC 1902). Anne Keast-Butler (Head of GCHQ), Anne Neuberger (Deputy Head of the US National Security Council) shared a stage to discuss quantum computing and women in computer science and Israeli historian Yuval Harari who spoke about impact of artificial intelligence.

Cambridge, like most universities, saw protests in the last year, with lawn on King’s Parade used for student demonstrations against the University in relation to Gaza. We approached these in line with the King’s ethos, namely seeking to uphold both the principle of free speech and the

principle of providing space where people can freely study and live without fear. We will continue to do this, even amid a challenging climate.

On a different note, the Choir has gone from strength to strength in the last year and had a fabulously successful tour of Australia, under Director of Music Dan Hyde. The Chapel is also looking doubly impressive now since we completed the restoration of the Chapel roof, and the scaffolding has come down. As part of the project, we also installed solar panels on the Chapel roof. This is a potent sign of our commitment to sustainability and demonstrates that our historic legacy need not trap us in the past but can also be a springboard for innovation – in every sense.

GILLIAN TETT

The Fellowship

Visiting Fellows 2024-25

Dr Luca Allodi

Dr Mary Carrington

Dr Timur Ergen

Professor Richard Read

Dr Pierre Vesperini

Professor Larry Samuelson

Fellows moving on

The following left their Fellowships in the last year:

Dr Joanna Kusiak, Research Fellow

Associate Fellows and College Research Associates moving on

Dr Anahita Arian, College Research Associate

Dr Alessandra Basso, College Research Associate

Dr Tom Dendooven, College Research Associate

New Fellows

TAMANNA JAIN (*Physical Sciences, elected a Research Fellowship from 1 October 2024*)

Tamanna's work uses gravitational waves to study the theory of general relativity and alternative theories of gravity, with a particular focus on building analytical gravitational waveform templates for interpreting information about its origin. Her doctoral thesis involves constructing waveform templates for a specific alternative theory of gravity called scalar-tensor theory. She is now implementing analytical results into the waveform models to be used for the analysis of gravitation wave data. More broadly, she is interested in gravitational wave physics both from the point of view of constructing analytical templates as well as analysis of the signal. As part

of her Research Fellowship at King's, she hopes to explore the constraints on scalar-tensor theories using the data and improving the analytical results by incorporating other physical effects like spins and eccentricity. She is intermitting her Fellowship to spend time as Junior Research Chair at École normale supérieure, Paris, where she will continue to explore questions related to waveform modelling and data analysis to put constraints on modified theories of gravity using gravitational waves.

Tamanna is originally from India and undertook her PhD at St John's College, Cambridge.

SOPHIE TURENNE (*Law, elected to an Official Fellowship from 16 January 2024*)

Sophie was appointed to a University Assistant Professorship in Comparative Law in 2023. She has published widely in the field of Comparative Law and has particular interests in comparative constitutional law, European constitutionalism and judicial institutional structures and independence. She is currently researching European standards of judicial independence under the auspices of the European Law Institute and completing a Research Handbook on Judging and the Judiciary. She has taught Comparative law, Constitutional law, and European Union law at Cambridge.

DROR WEIL (*History of Early Modern Asia, elected to an Official Fellowship from 16 January 2024*)

Dror is a historian of pre-modern Asia, with a particular interest in scientific and intellectual exchanges between the Islamicate world and China.

His publications explore the translation and articulation methods of premodern experiences of the natural world, China's participation in the early modern Islamicate book culture, China's reception of Arabo-Persian astronomy and medicine, and the movement of Islamicate knowledge along the Silk Road.

Dror received his BA degree in East Asian Studies and Economics from Tel Aviv University and MA degrees in History from National Chengchi

University in Taipei and Princeton University. Dror earned his PhD degree in 2016 from Princeton University with a dissertation titled: *The Vicissitudes of Late Imperial China's Accommodation of Arabo-Persian Knowledge of the Natural World, 16th–18th Centuries*.

Before taking up his position at Cambridge in 2021, Dror held a lectureship in the History of Asia pre-1750 at King's College London. Dror was a recipient of the Thomas Arthur Arnold Fund for Excellence in Historical Research fellowship and held postdoctoral fellowships at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science and the Berlin Center for the History of Knowledge. He also served as a Visiting Professor at EHESS (School of Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences) in Paris and Marseille.

MARK DYBLE (*Evolutionary Anthropology, elected to an Official Fellowship from 1 July 2024*)

Mark is an Assistant Professor in Evolutionary Anthropology in the Department of Archaeology where he teaches evolutionary perspectives on human biology, behaviour, and health. Much of his research focuses on the evolution of human social behaviour and is informed by ethnographic fieldwork with hunter-gatherer communities in the northern Philippines, zoological fieldwork with wild meerkats in South Africa, and by computational and mathematical modelling. His central thesis is that social behaviour in humans (or any other species) is strongly related to social organisation: the size, demographic structure, and kinship composition of social groups.

Born and raised in Essex, Mark studied at Cambridge (Clare 2008), Oxford, and University College London before spells as a Research Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Toulouse (2016–17) and as a JRF at Jesus College, Cambridge (2017–19). He was a Lecturer at University College London for four years prior to returning to Cambridge in July 2023.

RYAN HEUSER (*Digital Humanities, elected to an Official Fellowship from 1 September 2024*)

Ryan Heuser is a literary historian and computational humanist with 15 years of experience in researching and teaching in the digital humanities.

His doctoral training is in 18th-century British literature. He completed his dissertation in 2019 in Stanford University's English department, where he was a founding member and Associate Research Director of the Stanford Literary Lab. From 2019 to 2022, he was a Research Fellow at King's, where he supervised students in English literature, taught in the Centre for Digital Humanities, and helped to review and establish its MPhil programme. He is now Assistant Professor of Digital Humanities in the Cambridge Digital Humanities programme based in the English Faculty. Ryan's research and pedagogy span topics from the history and theory of digital humanities to its methodological groundings in data science and visualization, natural language processing, network theory, machine learning, and large language models. His work focuses on computational approaches to prosody and rhythm, literary and intellectual history, and the history and impact of artificial intelligence on language. Some of his latest work on computational intellectual history appears in a new book from Cambridge University Press, *Explorations in the Digital History of Ideas* (2023, ed. Peter de Bolla).

DALE KEDWARDS (*Medieval Literature and Science, elected to an Official Fellowship from 1 September 2024*)

Dale's expertise focusses on a variety of texts composed and written in Old Norse-Icelandic, including the Icelandic sagas, mythological poetry, and the little-studied manuscripts containing what is usually called *alfræði* ('encyclopaedic texts'), comprising a nebulous mix of natural philosophy, history, and literature. He is especially interested in how medieval peoples conceptualised the world and its geography, a subject he has explored in relation to Old Norse literary genre, political cultures, and origin myths. He is author of *The Mappae Mundi of Medieval Iceland* (2020) and is presently writing a second book on medieval imagery in the space sciences, titled *The Cosmic Dark Ages*.

Dale completed a PhD at the University of York in 2015 and has been a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Zürich, the University of Southern Denmark, the University of Iceland, and the Árni Magnússon Institute for Icelandic Studies.

GEORGIA SEABRA NASSEH (*Art, Literature, Music and Visual Culture of the Global South, elected to a Research Fellowship from 1 October 2024*)

Georgia read for a BA in English at Queen Mary, University of London and for an MSt in English at the University of Oxford. She then completed a DPhil in Medieval and Modern Languages at Oxford in 2023. Her research was concerned with multilingualism and translationality, with an emphasis on the work of Angolan author José Luandino Vieira. More broadly, she has research interests in colonial and anticolonial literatures, transnationalism and internationalism, Third Worldism, and Cold War aesthetics. As a Research Fellow at King's, she will explore how performance companies, festivals, and the space of the theatre have operated as transnational sites of internationalist activity across Africa and the Americas between the 1960s and the 1980s, foregrounding the literary and intellectual production of Portuguese-speaking nations within comparative frameworks. Before coming to Cambridge, she was Departmental Lecturer in Portuguese at the Faculty of Medieval and Modern Languages, University of Oxford and Co-ordinator of the Oxford Comparative Criticism and Translation (OCCT) Research Centre, based at St Anne's College. Georgia is originally from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

IRIS HARDEGE (*Zoology, elected to a Non-Stipendiary Research Fellowship from 1 October 2024*)

Iris is a Royal Society University Research Fellow at the Department of Zoology, where she is interested in understanding how complex behaviours arise from anatomically different brain structures across the animal kingdom. Currently her research predominately focusses on the study of the surprising complexity of neurotransmitters and their receptors in the model organism *C. elegans*, and how they contribute to the generation of complex behaviours such as learning.

Iris completed her PhD in Medicine at the University of Cambridge in 2017 under the supervision of Dr Kevin O'Shaughnessy, where she studied potassium channels in the adrenal gland and their contribution to rare genetic forms of hypertension. She then went on to do postdoctoral work at the MRC Lab of Molecular Biology with Dr William Schafer to study ion channel

receptors in *C. elegans*. In 2023 Iris started her own group at the Department of Zoology funded by a Royal Society University Research Fellowship.

New Bye-Fellows

DR STEVEN GRATTON (*Theoretical Cosmology, elected a Bye-Fellow on 9 July 2024*)

Steven is a theoretical cosmologist. He is now an Associate Teaching Professor at the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics (DAMTP) here in Cambridge, helping deliver the new MPhil in Data Intensive Science.

Steven read Physics at Oxford for his MPhys undergraduate degree. He then moved to Cambridge for his PhD at DAMTP, which was on quantum cosmology. Steven continued his mathematical investigations of cosmology as a postdoc at Princeton University before returning to Cambridge. At the Institute of Astronomy/Kavli Institute for Cosmology, Steven worked for over a decade as part of the team there, led by King's Fellow Prof. George Efstathiou, analysing data from the Planck satellite, launched in 2009. Planck measured the cosmic microwave background (CMB), often described as the "afterglow of the big bang", and by comparing its observed properties to theoretical predictions, we were able to constrain models of the Universe.

In addition to continuing the analysis of CMB data, now for the latest ground-based telescopes, Steven is interested in further developing the mathematical and computational aspects of inference and machine learning, dovetailing with components of the MPhil course. Steven is looking forward to joining the team at King's teaching undergraduate mathematics.

DR MEZNA QATO (*Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, elected a Bye-Fellow on 2 July 2024*)

Mezna Qato received her BA in Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations from the University of Chicago and a master's and doctorate in History from St. Antony's College, University of Oxford. She is a historian of Palestine and Palestinians. Her writing largely revolves around three

themes: education, development and social transformations in the modern Middle East and its diasporas; the politics and practices of archives; and comparative histories of settler-colonialisms. She is Director of Studies in Asian and Middle East Studies at King's where she convenes the 'King's in the Middle East' series. She co-convenes the 'Archives of the Disappeared' Research Network and directs the Margaret Anstee Centre for Global Studies. She was previously a Research Fellow at King's, and has held fellowships at Newnham College, the Humboldt Foundation, the National Academy of Education, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the American Council for Learned Societies. She is also an artist whose collaborative work has been shown in Venice, New York, Liverpool, Bergen, Ramallah and Amman, and acquired by the Tate Modern, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the British Library, and King's College.

DR JANE HALL (*Architecture, elected a Bye-Fellow on 8 October 2024*)

Jane (KC 2006) is the inaugural recipient of the British Council Lina Bo Bardi Fellowship (2013), and a founding member of the architecture collective Assemble. In 2015, Assemble won the Turner Prize for their work refurbishing a series of houses in collaboration with residents in Granby, Liverpool and were recently elected as Royal Academicians. Jane completed a PhD at the Royal College of Art, London (2018) on the legacy of modernist architects in Brazil and the UK in the immediate postwar period. With Assemble, Jane has delivered a number of high-profile public art and exhibition commissions, including *The Brutalist Playground* (2015), *Skating Situations* (2021), *Charlotte Perriand* (2021), *Dreamachine* (2022) and the recently completed *Bill Brown Creative Workshops* for Churchill College, University of Cambridge. She is currently the Project Lead for a new Maggie's, a cancer care and support centre, in Maidstone, Kent.

Jane has been a jury member for the Stirling Prize (2017), and a visiting lecturer at the Architectural Association (AA), Royal College of Art (RCA), Bartlett School of Architecture and the University of Cambridge. She is the author of two books, *Breaking Ground: Architecture by Women* (Phaidon, 2019) and *Woman Made* (Phaidon, 2021), which are about the

work of women architects and designers globally, and is currently writing a narrative history of gender, sisterhood and queerness in architecture.

DR FÉRDIA STONE-DAVIS (*Theology and Religious Studies, elected a Bye-Fellow on 8 October 2024*)

Férdia’s research interests lie at the intersection of theology, philosophy, and music, focusing on the different ways in which music allows us to “make sense”. She has written about musical beauty and the sublime, as well as about musical “worldmaking” more generally. She is Director of Research at the Margaret Beaufort Institute, Cambridge. She is currently on research leave from that role, working on a three-year project “The Epistemic Power of Music”, funded by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) and based at the University of Music and the Performing Arts, Graz. She has a developing interest in music and freedom. In 2025 she will become part of the AHRC-funded 24-month Abolition Song and Its Legacies (ASaiL) Scholar’s Network based at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama.

Férdia received BA in Theology and Religious Studies, MPhil in Philosophy of Religion and PhD from the University of Cambridge. She also has an MMus in Early Music Performance Studies from Trinity College of Music, London. She is committed to thinking across disciplines and facilitating their interaction and is currently the chair of the Royal Musical Association Music and Philosophy Study Group, which provides a forum offering opportunities for those interested in music and philosophy to share and discuss their work.

DR OLIVIER HIGGINS (*History, elected a Bye-Fellow on 8 October 2024*)
Olivier Higgins (KC 2018) is a historian of political thought whose recent research examines how German idealists from Immanuel Kant to G. W. F. Hegel projected a rational idea of justice or “Recht” onto changing forms of political power after the French Revolution.

New Fellow Commoners

JONATHAN ADAMS

Jonathan (KC 1986) read Economics here. Following the completion of his degree, he received a Fellowship to study at the School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, subsequently receiving an MPA. Whilst at Princeton, he focused on the development of derivative usage in emerging markets.

Following graduation from Princeton University, he joined J.P. Morgan working primarily in the telecommunications sector in mergers and acquisitions and subsequently in equity research, leading the European wireless practice. After a decade with J.P. Morgan he became a global portfolio manager, initially with Citigroup and subsequently at Investec Asset Management; Jonathan had responsibility for global infrastructure portfolios and the integration of a sustainability investment framework within the global equity group.

Jonathan has been involved in funding start-ups as an active angel investor since 2000 with a focus on the technology and health-care sectors. Since 2012, his interest and activity has been, in addition, in supporting social impact and social investment, initially as a founding member of Clearly Social Angels, which became Europe’s largest angel investor group working extensively in social impact investment. As a member of the investment committee of the Wates Foundation since 2010, he has also led the inclusion of social investment within the broader investment portfolio.

Jonathan has been involved in the entrepreneurship initiatives at King’s, in particular as a member of the panel of judges for the King’s Entrepreneurship Prize since 2017 and as a member of the Senior Advisory Board of the Entrepreneurship Lab since its creation.

AMY FALLS

Amy was appointed Vice President and Chief Investment Officer for Northwestern University in May 2021. She is responsible for managing the University’s diversified portfolio. The endowment supports a wide range

of University operations including undergraduate and graduate financial aid, University institutes and centers, faculty positions and department chairs, research, and athletics. She is responsible for about a quarter of the University's annual revenue.

Amy came to Northwestern from Rockefeller University, a biomedical research institution in New York, where she had served as chief investment officer since 2011. Prior to that, she was the founding chief investment officer of Phillips Academy Andover. In both roles, Falls attained top decile performance, including generating the second highest performance in 2020 among university endowments greater than \$1 billion.

Amy received her BA in History from Georgetown University and a Masters in Public Policy from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. She currently serves on the Boards of Harvard Management Corporation and The Ford Foundation and is the Chair of the Board of Phillips Academy Andover.

Amy lives in Illinois with her husband Hartley Rogers and has three daughters.

HARTLEY ROGERS

Hartley Rogers is the Chairman of Hamilton Lane, an asset management firm. A full-time member of the firm, he plays significant roles in its investing and client relationship activities, as well as in its strategic and organisational development. He is a member of various investment committees of the firm and is the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Hartley was formerly a Managing Director in the private equity fund management areas at Morgan Stanley and at Credit Suisse.

He is the Chairman of the Advisory Board for Harvard University's Vice Provost for Advances in Learning and is a member of Harvard's Global Advisory Council. He is a Trustee and the Treasurer of the Institute of International Education, which manages the Fulbright and Gilman Scholar programs on behalf of the U.S. Department of State, among other

activities. He also serves on the Board of Bessemer Securities. He is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Business School.



Fellows

Dr Zoe Adams	<i>Law, Admissions Tutor</i>
Dr Ronojoy Adhikari	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Tess Adkins	<i>Geography</i>
Dr Sebastian Ahnert	<i>Chemical Engineering</i>
Professor Anna Alexandrova	<i>Philosophy</i>
Professor John Arnold	<i>History</i>
Dr Nick Atkins	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr Seda Basihos	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Mike Bate	<i>Developmental Biology</i>
Dr Francesco Bianchini	<i>Silk Roads (Asian Studies)</i>
Dr Marcus Böick	<i>History (Modern German and European)</i>
Dr Giulia Boitani	<i>Modern and Medieval Languages (French, Occitane and Italian)</i>
Dr Shannon Bonke	<i>Natural Sciences (Chemistry)</i>
Professor Richard Bourke	<i>History & Politics</i>
Dr Mirjana Bozic	<i>Psychology</i>
Professor Angela Breitenbach	<i>Philosophy</i>
Professor Jude Browne	<i>Social & Political Sciences</i>
Professor Nick Bullock	<i>Architecture</i>
Dr Katie Campbell	<i>Silk Roads (Archaeology)</i>
Professor Matei Candea	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Dr Keith Carne	<i>Mathematics</i>
Professor Richard Causton	<i>Music</i>
Revd Dr Stephen Cherry	<i>Theology, Dean</i>
Dr Ivan Collister	<i>History, First Bursar</i>
Professor Francesco Colucci	<i>Medicine (Preclinical, Immunology, Life Sciences)</i>
Dr Sarah Crisp	<i>Medicine (Clinical, Neurobiology)</i>
Dr Laura Davies	<i>English, Head of Graduate Affairs</i>
Professor Anne Davis	<i>Applied Mathematics</i>
Professor Peter de Bolla	<i>English, Wine Steward</i>
Dr James Dolan	<i>Natural Sciences (Physics)</i>
Professor John Dunn	<i>Politics</i>

Dr Mark Dyble	<i>Biological Anthropology</i>
Professor George Efstathiou	<i>Natural Sciences (Astrophysics)</i>
Professor Aytek Erdil	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Sebastian Eves-van den Akker	<i>Natural Sciences (Biological)</i>
Dr Elisa Faraglia	<i>Economics</i>
Professor James Fawcett	<i>Medicine (Physiology)</i>
Professor Iain Fenlon	<i>Music</i>
Dr Tim Flack	<i>Engineering (Electrical)</i>
Professor Rob Foley	<i>Biological Anthropology</i>
Professor Matthew Gandy	<i>Geography</i>
Professor Chryssi Giannitsarou	<i>Economics</i>
Lord Tony Giddens	<i>Sociology</i>
Professor Ingo Gildenhard	<i>Classics</i>
Professor Chris Gilligan	<i>Natural Sciences (Mathematical Biology)</i>
Professor Simon Goldhill	<i>Classics</i>
Dr David Good	<i>Social Psychology, Research Manager</i>
Professor Caroline Goodson	<i>History</i>
Professor Gillian Griffiths	<i>Natural Sciences (Biological, Immunology), Research Manager</i>
Professor Mark Gross	<i>Mathematics</i>
Professor Henning Gross Ruse-Khan	<i>Law</i>
Professor Cesare Hall	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr Iris Hardege	<i>Natural Sciences (Biological, Zoology)</i>
Professor Ross Harrison	<i>Philosophy</i>
Dr Tiffany Harte	<i>Natural Sciences (Physics)</i>
Dr Apinan Hasthanasombat	<i>Computer Science</i>
Dr Katie Haworth	<i>Archaeology</i>
Ms Lorraine Headen	<i>Director of Development</i>
Professor John Henderson	<i>Classics</i>
Dr Felipe Hernandez	<i>Architecture</i>
Dr Kate Herrity	<i>Criminology</i>
Dr Ryan Heuser	<i>Digital Humanities</i>

Dr Myfanwy Hill	<i>Medicine (Preclinical Medicine, Physiology), Senior Tutor</i>
Dr David Hillman	<i>English</i>
Dr Stephen Hugh-Jones	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Professor Dame Carrie Humphrey	<i>Asian Anthropology</i>
Professor Herbert Huppert	<i>Theoretical Geophysics</i>
Dr Said Reza Huseini	<i>Silk Roads (History)</i>
Professor Alice Hutchings	<i>Computer Science</i>
Mr Daniel Hyde	<i>Music, Director of Music</i>
Professor Martin Hyland	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>
Dr Tamanna Jain	<i>Mathematics (Applied)</i>
Professor Ian James	<i>Modern and Medieval Languages (French)</i>
Polly Ingham	<i>Domus Bursar</i>
Dr Malarvizhi Jayanth	<i>History</i>
Professor Mark Johnson	<i>Psychology & Behavioural Sciences</i>
Mr Peter Jones	<i>History</i>
Dr Dale Kedwards	<i>Anglo Saxon Norse and Celtic</i>
Dr Aileen Kelly	<i>Modern and Medieval Languages (Russian)</i>
Professor Barry Keverne	<i>Natural Sciences (Behavioural Neuroscience)</i>
Dr Philip Knox	<i>English</i>
Dr Patrycja Kozik	<i>Natural Sciences (Molecular Biology)</i>
Professor James Laidlaw	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Professor Richard Lambert	<i>Natural Sciences (Physical Chemistry)</i>
Dr Zhuangnan Li	<i>Natural Sciences (Chemistry)</i>
Professor Charlie Loke	<i>Medicine, (Preclinical Medicine, Reproductive Immunology)</i>
Professor Sarah Lummis	<i>Natural Sciences, (Biochemistry)</i>
Professor Alan Macfarlane	<i>Anthropology</i>
Dr Cicely Marshall	<i>Natural Sciences, (Plant Sciences)</i>
Professor Nicholas Marston	<i>Music, Praelector</i>

Professor Jean Michel Massing	<i>History of Art</i>
Dame Judith Mayhew Jonas	<i>Law</i>
Professor Dan McKenzie	<i>Natural Sciences (Earth Sciences)</i>
Professor Cam Middleton	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr Jonah Miller	<i>History</i>
Dr Fraz Mir	<i>Medicine (Clinical Medicine)</i>
Dr Perveez Mody	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Professor Geoff Moggridge	<i>Chemical Engineering</i>
Dr Kamiar Mohaddes	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Ken Moody	<i>Computer Sciences</i>
Dr Basim Musallam	<i>Islamic Studies</i>
Dr Georgia Nasseh	<i>Modern and Medieval Languages (Art and Literature of the Global South)</i>
Dr Rory O'Bryen	<i>Modern and Medieval Languages (Spanish and Latin American Cultural Studies)</i>
Dr Rosanna Omitowoju	<i>Classics</i>
Professor Robin Osborne	<i>Classics (Ancient History), Vice-Provost</i>
Professor John Perry	<i>Medicine (Preclinical, Genetics) (Art History)</i>
Dr Sophie Pickford	<i>Modern and Medieval Languages (French)</i>
Professor Chris Prendergast	<i>Mathematics (Applied)</i>
Professor Mike Proctor	<i>Law</i>
Dr Surabhi Ranganathan	<i>Medicine (Preclinical and Clinical Medicine, Infectious Disease)</i>
Dr Ben Ravenhill	<i>Psychology and Behavioural Science</i>
Professor Thomas Roulet	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Bob Rowthorn	<i>Silk Roads (History)</i>
Dr Angus Russell	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Paul Ryan	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Hamid Sabourian	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Andela Šarković	<i>Mathematics</i>

Dr Georgia Seabra Nasseh	<i>History of Art of the Global South</i>
Dr Mira Siegelberg	<i>History and Politics</i>
Professor Jason Sharman	<i>Politics</i>
Dr Mike Sonenscher	<i>History</i>
Professor Sharath Srinivasan	<i>Politics</i>
Professor Gareth Stedman Jones	<i>History</i>
Dr James Taylor	<i>Engineering</i>
Professor Nicholas Tosca	<i>Natural Sciences (Earth Sciences)</i>
Mr James Trevithick	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Marco Tripodi	<i>Natural Sciences (Neuroscience)</i>
Dr Sophie Turenne	<i>Law</i>
Professor Caroline van Eck	<i>History of Art</i>
Professor Bert Vaux	<i>Linguistics</i>
Professor Jamie Vicary	<i>Computer Science</i>
Dr Rob Wallach	<i>Natural Sciences (Material Sciences)</i>
Dr Dror Weil	<i>History (Early Modern Asia)</i>
Professor Darin Weinberg	<i>Sociology</i>
Dr Godela Weiss-Sussex	<i>Modern and Medieval Languages (German)</i>
Dr Tom White	<i>Natural Sciences (Physics)</i>
Professor John Young	<i>Engineering (Applied Thermodynamics)</i>
Professor Nicolette Zeeman	<i>English, Keeper of the College Art Collections</i>

Honorary Fellows

Professor Danielle Allen
Mr Neal Ascherson
Professor Atta-ur-Rahman
Professor John Barrell
Professor Sir George Benjamin CBE
Lord Clarke of Stone Cum Ebony
Professor Michael Cook
Miss Caroline Elam

Professor John Ellis CBE
Professor Carlos Frenk
Sir John Eliot Gardiner
Professor Dame Anne Glover
Professor Oliver Hart
Dr Hermann Hauser CBE
Lord King of Lothbury
Professor Sir Geoffrey Lloyd
Professor Dusa McDuff

Ms Frances Morris
Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers
Lord Rees of Ludlow
Lord Sainsbury of Turville
Professor Leslie Valiant
Professor Herman Waldmann
Dame Judith Weir CBE

Fellow Benefactors

Mr Ian Jones
Mr Kahshin Leow
Mr Malcolm McKenzie
Mr Martin and Mrs Lisa Taylor

Fellow Commoners

Mr Jonathan Adams
Mrs Cynthia Bittner and Mr Randal Schreiner
Mr Peter Brewer and Ms Vanessa Smith
Mr Nigel Bulmer
Mr Michael E. Carrell
Ms Meileen Choo
Dr Francis Cuss and Mrs Rosalind Cuss
Mr Alan Davison and Ms Elizabeth Desmond
Mr Anthony Doggart
Mr Roger Evans and Ms Aey Phanachet
Mrs Julia Hands MBE
Mr Hugh Johnson OBE
Mr Stuart Lyons CBE
Mr Lars McBride
Dr Jonathan Milner

Mr Gavin Oldham OBE
Dr William Owen
Mr P.K. Pal
Dr Mark Pigott Hon KBE
Mr Benjamin Reiter and Mrs Alice Goldman Reiter
Mr Hartley Rogers and Ms Amy Falls
Dr Stephen Skjei and Mrs Priscilla Skjei
Ms Zadie Smith and Mr Nicholas Laird
Mr Nicholas Stanley
Mr Adrian Suggett and Mrs Tessa Suggett
Mrs Hazel Trapnell
Dr James Tuohy MD
Mr Morris E. Zukerman

Emeritus Fellows

Professor Bill Burgwinkle
Professor Anne Cooke
Professor Julian Griffin
Professor Tim Griffin
Professor Christopher Harris
Mr Ken Hook
Mr Philip Isaac
Professor Ashley Moffett
Dr David Munday
Dame Eleanor Sharpston
Professor Azim Surani

Bye-Fellows

Dr Poppy Aldam
Dr David Arvidsson-Shuker

Professor Gareth Austin
 Professor William Baker
 Dr John Filling
 Professor Peter Frankopan
 Dr Fiona Godlee
 Dr Steven Gratton
 Dr Olivier Higgins
 Professor Richard Jozsa
 Ms Stevie Martin
 Dr Irina Mohorianu
 Dr Mezna Qato

Chaplain

The Revd. Dr Mary Kells

Emeritus Chaplain

The Revd. Richard Lloyd Morgan

College Research

Associates

2021

Dr Timothy Cooper
 Dr Jasmine Lee
 Dr Kerrie McNally
 Dr Miri Zilka

ROBIN OSBORNE

Vice-Provost

2022

Dr Alessandra Basso
 Dr Ibrahim Dar
 Dr Dong-Gang Wang

2023

Dr Kerri–Ann Butcher
 Dr Rebecca Heath
 Dr Melina Mandelbaum
 Dr Samuel Moore
 Dr Nadia Mohd-Radzman
 Dr Coco Newton
 Dr Ismail Sami
 Dr Elisabeth Sola
 Dr Tom Thirkell

2024

Dr Shruti Balaji
 Dr Nick Evans
 Dr Ross Findlay
 Dr Olaf Kranse
 Dr Laura Martin
 Dr Ashwin Varghese

Lectrices

Charlotte Heyner
 Marthe Villedieu de Torcy

Bursary

The challenge of recent years has been the dramatic and sustained period of disruption that affected societies globally. Under the immediate pressure of the pandemic, the College successfully balanced the protection of its core academic life with King's long-term financial health. As conditions have stabilised, and gradually improved, the College has invested in its academic and educational life. The intention, over the next three to five years, is for King's to emerge as a revitalised, secure and intellectually vibrant institution.

As part of this approach, 2023-24 saw the start of a series of changes that will, in time, strengthen our core mission and long-term resilience. Within the year, three areas attracted particular focus:

Academic strength

We believe that academic strength comes from outstanding teaching and the world-class research that supports it. Within the year, this involved a concerted effort to improve our teaching environment, led by College Fellows and supported by an expanded Tutorial team. King's takes undergraduates in every Tripos subject, except Land Economy and Veterinary Medicine, and collectively our Fellows provided several thousand hours of teaching. Supervision sizes are dictated by teaching need, rather than other factors, and are most frequently given to pairs of students.

King's continued to develop its broad, intellectually rich environment for our undergraduate and postgraduate students. This included a strong year for our Summer Research Programme, in which students were funded to remain in College over the summer vacation and to work with one of our Fellows on a 6–10 week research project. The Entrepreneurship Lab also continued its active schedule, offering an expanded summer residential programme and a broad range of talks and other events throughout the year.

Alongside this, the College began what is hoped to be a series of more direct investments in supporting Fellows' research. In the year, this focused on the appointment of several new Research Fellows and, importantly, a dedicated Research Coordinator. This role, analogous to strategic initiatives within the University, is intended as a first step in encouraging interdisciplinary exchange, helping develop potential research collaborations and supporting the workshops, seminars and other events that contribute to the academic and intellectual life of the College.

Alongside these priorities, we understand that outstanding academic work must be nurtured within a supportive and compassionate environment. A wide-ranging programme was started during the year to ensure we continue to offer the very best provision for our students and Fellows. Within this, a key priority for 2023–24 was to strengthen our pastoral care, working towards the establishment of a strengthened Healthcare Centre that will provide students with a range of health and wellbeing services. This began with the expansion of the role of College Nurse, who will play a central role in the Centre, working alongside our Welfare Tutor and wellbeing advisor, and complementing the more specialised healthcare provision offered by the University.

These activities were supported by the College's outreach initiatives, which we continued to expand and develop during the year. Ongoing work included the College's successful bridging programme (supporting incoming students) and mentoring and tutoring for students in the run-up to A-level examinations. Our 'small subjects' residential was taken into a second year, encouraging students to apply to disciplines that traditionally attract a smaller number of applicants. Additionally, our residential programme, run in partnership with Christ's College, was redesigned in 2024 to focus on language-based subjects. New initiatives in the year included a pilot of an advanced Maths residential which we will be expanding upon in 2025, and a further pilot of *Calculating Women*, an online course intended to encourage female students to apply to study Engineering, Maths or Computer Science. This pilot will be developed in 2025 into a full, in-person residential programme.

The College made a further, significant commitment by partnering with IntoUniversity to establish a learning centre in the North East (where we focus much of our access work). The centre, which will support students aged seven to eighteen, is part of a broader, evidence-based programme of support for promising students working towards a university education. This exciting approach is rooted in principles of community engagement, early intervention and sustained support. While wholly in keeping with the College's progressive approach to outreach, King's could not have participated in this venture without the generous support of benefactors.

Community environment

Our second area of focus was support for the College's community, particularly in the face of historic levels of inflation and pressure on people's cost of living. King's is particularly proud of the warmth and friendliness shared amongst our students, Fellows and non-academic staff. In line with this, and as part of a commitment to support for the whole community, King's provided a significant proportion of current students with financial assistance through scholarships, bursaries and other grants – many of which were made possible through generous donations to the College. As well as ongoing funding for student societies and social activities, subsidies for living costs were increased in the year to help all our students with pressures on their personal budgets.

Significant resources were also allocated to support our academic and non-academic staff through the period of high inflation. Rates of pay were increased significantly to reduce impacts on the cost of living. Funds were set aside for staff facing particular financial pressure and the College has continued its programme of gradually enhancing benefits for academic and non-academic staff. For its lower-paid staff, King's continued its progressive approach to pay, providing these employees with a series of above-inflation increments and reducing the ratio between the highest and lowest paid across the College.

Alongside these changes, King's made further investments in its facilities and built environment. A major focus was the completed refurbishment of

Spalding Hostel, as well as renovation of the Gate House roof. Completion of the Chapel roof project, including the installation of solar panels (the first such scheme in the country) was a significant moment in the year attracting national media attention. The installation of Antony Gormley's sculpture, *True, for Alan Turing*, realised, through generous funding from an alumnus, a project that has been in development for several years between the Gormley studio and King's Fellowship. Looking ahead, work is beginning on efforts to renovate the Gibbs Building, now entering its third century, and a vital location for the College's teaching.

Telling our story

The third priority for the year was communications. We know that our academic strength depends on our ability to attract the very best students and scholars. That relates to the breadth of our intellectual life but, also, to the recognition of King's as a place that is open to anyone curious about our ideas and community. In 2023–24, therefore, the College invested in an expanded and restructured communications function. This team is now leading work to support our admissions, through a revised website and digital communications, and to give greater profile to the research of the Fellowship. Working closely with the Provost, the team delivered a series of high-profile events during the year, attracting an impressive and diverse range of speakers to the College. This, we hope, is the start of a broader programme of intellectual engagement for students and Fellows, contributing to the collegiate University and to other audiences, nationally and internationally.

Future plans

Plans for the coming year will be shaped by similar priorities to 2023–24. This will involve continued investment in education and research, progressive improvements in the community and daily life of King's, and enhanced communication of the exciting academic and non-academic life of the College. In pursuing these objectives, the College remains on course to achieve break-even in its management accounts in the next one to two years.

2024–25 will also involve considerable longer-term planning. Here, there are significant challenges to be worked through, including ambitions

to decarbonise the College's estate and investment portfolio. A longer-range perspective may offer opportunities, too, such as the expanding civic role of UK universities and how to build on the College's innovative contributions to access and widening participation.

IVAN COLLISTER

First Bursar

The academic year 2023/2024, my second in post as Senior Tutor, was marked by the arrival of our new Provost, Dr Gillian Tett. It was a year in which the legacy of the Marking and Assessment Boycott of academic year 22/23 permeated through into Michaelmas Term, resulting in many continuing students not receiving final confirmed grades until the middle of term with consequent disruption to some students' onward study and the Annual Admission of Scholars being moved into Lent Term. It was also a year in which the pain and suffering around the world in response to violence was felt very keenly within the College community, and students made their voices heard on matters that they care about. Overall, it was an impassioned year, but nevertheless a year in which the core of what we do here at King's -to educate, to inspire, and to empower -remained central to our day-to-day activities.

Welfare

The academic year 23/24 also welcomed a new College Nurse, Rachael Arkle, who brought with her a range of skills and experience in public and occupational health. She oversaw a full calendar of Welfare events including favourites such as Take a Break Cake in exam term, weekly Welfare Tea run by the Welfare Tutor Dr Rosanna Omitowoju, BME Chai run by the Tutor for BME Matters Dr Perveez Mody, and an eclectic range of Thursday Lates run by the Chaplain, Mary Kells. Usual staples continued to be offered by the Tutors; including weekly tutorial hours for students on a drop-in basis, aided by an expanded number of Tutors in the team to ensure Fellows are able to offer enough time to effectively support their tutees.

The Healthcare Centre, under the College Nurse, continued to be well supported by our Cognitive Behavioural Therapist; Barbara Steen, and our Mental Health Advisor; Dominic Hall-Smith, running in house clinics to support student wellbeing in addition to the centralised counselling and mental health advice service offered by the University.

Academic Progress

Academically, King's continued to perform steadily, with our focus being on adding value to our students' performance across their studies. Our academic support offer was enhanced in 23/24 by the addition of Mr Rupert Brown as our Academic Skills Advisor, who offered one-to-one and group sessions to students outside their core supervisions to help them build a range of different skills from time management to essay writing. We also welcomed Dr Andela Šarković as a full-time College Teaching Officer (CTO) in Mathematics. We now have CTOs in Maths, Physics, French, and English.

We educated 464 undergraduates, and had 333 post graduate students enrolled, of whom 60 were studying on part time programmes.

Our finalists obtained 46 Firsts and 7 Distinctions, on par with the 22/23 cycle, and 87% of our undergraduates leave with a good honours degree (2.1 or above), which is above the University average of 82-83%. 47 of our graduate students successfully completed their PhDs across a wide range of subject areas.

Tutorial Staff and Fellows

Senior Tutor: Dr Myfanwy Hill

Tutorial Office Manager: Mr Toby Wheeler (joined September 2023)

E-Lab Coordinator: Ms Sophie Harbour (joined July 2024)

Senior Tutorial Officer and JBS Admissions Administrator: Ms Alanya Holder (joined June 2024)

Graduate Administrator: Mr Joe Bright (joined April 2023)

Accommodation Officer: Mrs Lucy Colbourn

Assistant to the Lay Dean and to the Praelector: Ms Barbara Tucker

Financial Tutor's Assistant: Ms Nicky Wright

Tutorial Administrator: Ms Fiona MacDonald

Senior Admissions Officer: Ms Lucy Bunker (joined April 2024)

Admissions and Participation Coordinator: Miss Tansy Wickham

Admissions and Outreach Communications Officer: Mrs Joanna Patterson-Cross (joined July 2024)

Schools Liaison Officer: Ms Ellie Nethaway

Welfare Tutor: Dr Rosanna Omitowoju

Financial Tutor: Dr James Dolan

Lay Dean: Dr Sophie Turenne

Tutor for BME Matters: Dr Perveez Mody

Undergraduate Admissions Tutor: Dr Zoe Adams

Graduate Admissions Tutor: Professor Francesco Colucci

Head of Graduate Affairs: Dr Laura Davies

Undergraduate Side Tutors: Dr Giulia Boitani, Dr James Dolan, Dr Mark Dyble, Prof Ian James, Dr Rosanna Omitowoju, Dr Sophie Pickford, Dr Anđela Šarković, Dr Mike Sonenscher, Dr James Taylor

Graduate Side Tutors: Prof Gareth Austin, Dr Katie Campbell, Dr Laura Davies, Dr Kate Herrity, Prof Carrie Humphrey, Mr Philip Isaac.

Undergraduate Admissions

The Admission Process at King's is tailored towards identifying students with the most academic potential; those likely to thrive, and flourish, on their chosen degree course, but also at King's, and Cambridge, more generally. This is done through a careful analysis of the student's academic record, their personal statement, and their references, as well as through the interview process, which, for the first time since the pandemic, took place in-person for all UK-based candidates (with overseas-based candidates interviewed online). As part of this assessment, we engage with a range of contextual information, about students' family and financial circumstances, as well as their educational background, as this all helps us better understand the significance and meaning of their formal credentials, and helps us to make a much more nuanced and contextualised assessment of each candidate's potential.

We are cognisant of the fact that our understanding of academic potential should always be being revised, questioned, and improved, as we come into contact with students from non-traditional backgrounds, and whose potential might manifest in new and varied ways, and as we recognise

limitations, or constraints, in our own processes. Thus, in addition to taking into account the context in which certain academic and supra-curricular achievements have been secured, we also push ourselves to broaden our own horizons, and learn from the students we meet and interact with, so as to ensure that our understanding of academic potential, and the admissions processes through which that understanding is expressed, is as inclusive as possible. In this way we commit to constantly adapting and revising our understandings in order that we do not inadvertently exclude some of the most promising candidates from attending King's, promoting, in turn, a more diverse student body.

Admissions Statistics (applications in 2023 for entry in 2024-5)

Applications¹

King's received significantly fewer applications in 2023 than in 2024, receiving a total of 781 (922) valid applications. Of these, 518, or 66% (2023: 68%) came from UK-based candidates, of which 428, or 86.1%, attended maintained sector schools (2023: 87.5%). A total of 351, or 45%, of our applications were made by female candidates (2023: 47%) (as declared on the UCAS form). A total of 66, or 13% (2023: 13%) of our UK schooled applicants had the Free School Meals flag, 7% (2023: 8%) live in POLAR (Participation Of Local Areas) Quintile 1; 13% (2023: 13%) in POLAR Quintile 2; 27% (2023: 29.4%) met the criteria for the Output Area Classification flag, and 29.5% (2023: 31%) for the Indices of Multiple Deprivation flag.

Offers

From the initial pool of 781 [2023: 922], we made a total of 145 definite offers, (140 for 2024 entry, and 5 for 2025 entry). We then added to this number 14 additional candidates from the pool (2023: 6). This took us to a total of 154 offers for 2024 entry, and 5 offers for 2025 entry.

¹ Application and Offer statistics are based on CAO verified statistics. Due to the timing of the publication of the report, the statistics reported for confirmation are not CAO verified.

78% [2023: 81%] of the offers we made in the 2023–4 round were made to UK domiciled applicants. In a significant improvement on last year, 50% [2023: 43%] of our offers for 2024 went to female candidates. Of offer-holders from UK schools, 80 % [2023: 86%, 2022: 78%] were from the maintained sector or non-fee paying schools, a slight drop from last year, but more or less consistent with prior years.

9.8% [2023: 5%] of our 2024 offers to UK schooled students live in POLAR Quintile 1; 9.9% [2023: 13%] in POLAR Quintile 2; 24.4% [2023: 28%] meet the criteria for the OAC flag, and 27% [2023: 27%] for the IMD flag. 14% [2023: 10%] of our UK schooled offer-holders were eligible for free school meals.

Confirmation

This was the second year of A-level marking returning to the pre-pandemic norm. This year we saw an even lower success rate among offer-holders (the rate at which they meet or exceed their offer conditions). In 2023, 79% of those offer-holders with academic conditions met their offers; in 2024, this number fell to 67%. Having said this, of a total of 59 students who missed their offers, we reprieved 23 [2023: 21], such that the overall acceptance rate among candidates with academic conditions was 75% [81%]. We then made 27 [2023: 6] offers in the summer (20) and adjustment pools (7). In addition to this, a total of 12 [2023: 11] students withdrew or declined their offers pre-confirmation, and an additional 4 decided to defer. One further student withdrew post-confirmation, and one of our pool candidates met their original offer conditions following a re-mark and so was taken back by their college of application. Of the total offer-holders who applied in 2024, therefore, 131 will be joining us in October 2024 (to be joined by 2 who applied in previous years), with 5 joining us in 2025.

Of those who applied in 2024, for either 2024 or 2025 entry, 51% [2023: 46%] of our acceptances were female, 82% [2023: 86%] were domiciled in the UK, and 18% [2023: 15%] were domiciled overseas. Of our UK schooled applicants, which make up 82% [2023: 84%] of our acceptances, 77% [2023: 85.3%] were from the maintained sector, and 71% of these attended non-

selective schools. In addition to this 32% [2023: 30%] were from widening participation backgrounds, in the sense that they met the University requirements for adjustment eligibility with regard to their contextual flags. Finally, 14% [2023: 9.5%] of our UK schooled acceptances were eligible for free school meals; 22% live in the areas with the lowest progression rate to University (as indicated by Q1 and Q2 of the POLAR 4 flag) (2023: 19%) 27% (2023:31%) come from areas of socio-economic or educational disadvantage (as indicated by the OAC flag), and 35% (2023: 29%) have the IMD flag, which means they live in an area within the bottom 40% of their region when ranked by reference to multiple factors of deprivation.

Outreach

At King's, we are not only committed to ensuring that our selection process is fair and inclusive, but also, to actively encouraging students from all backgrounds to apply to King's, and to flourish, academically, socially, emotionally, when they get here.

Each year, members of the admissions team visit state schools in the North East of England with a view to encouraging students to apply to University, busting myths, and assisting them with the application process. Our Access Bus initiative builds on this, with members of our admissions team taking a small number of King's students to visit such schools, with a view to conducting various workshops and talks that are designed to inspire students to aspire to, consider, and apply to King's and other Universities.

In addition to school visits, we also run a series of residential programmes, many of which combine online workshops with a one or two day stay in Cambridge, during which students participate in a range of activities, conducted by a combination of our Admissions and Outreach staff, and King's academics.

Each of our residentials has a different focus, is targeted at different groups throughout the UK, using a range of academic and/or widening participation criteria, and thus, try to inspire students in a variety of ways. Our Year 12 Access and Application and Support Programme, for example,

is a sustained intervention programme, that combines a number of online sessions, ongoing tutoring opportunities with King's alumni-led company Tutorbility; with a one day residential at King's. Other residentials, such as our HE+ residential, and the Target Oxbridge residential, are conducted in collaboration with outside organisations/schools and offer students a range of opportunities and activities, in conjunction with the residential at King's.

Some of the most notable developments in our outreach work this year includes our new "Small Subjects" residential, which started in 2023. This is a residential that is oriented towards encouraging students to consider applying to subjects which traditionally attract a small number of applicants, opening students' eyes to the sorts of study-experiences, and career opportunities, to which those subjects provide access. This year, the residential had a theme of 'freedom', with the students being encouraged to think about how different disciplines – History of Art, Geography, Linguistics, Asian and Middle-Eastern Studies, Theology, Philosophy, and Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic – might help us resolve issues related to, and think different about, different issues related to 'freedom'. The residential received extremely positive feedback, and we intend to run it again next year, but centred around a different theme.

This year also saw significant changes to our Christ's-King's residential, a residential programme run in partnership with Christ's College, and which has long been popular with students. For the first time, this residential was specifically oriented towards increasing engagement and interest in language-based subjects. The 'redesigned' residential was renamed 'World of Words', included academic workshops related to various language-based subjects, such as Linguistics, Modern and Medieval Languages, English, Classics, and Asian and Middle Eastern Studies. This new orientation proved extremely popular, and we are delighted to have encouraged so many students to consider pursuing a language-based degree.

April 2024 also saw the pilot of a new advanced maths residential, targeted at students for whom the Sixth Term Examination Papers (STEP) is a condition of their university offer. This residential was aimed at exposing

students to more challenging maths questions, and empowering them to conquer these questions in a range of contexts, the STEP examination included. This residential was extremely successful, with students commenting on how inspired they felt by the teaching experience. The second instalment of this residential will be taking place in August 2025, and will be opened up to a broader range of year 12/13 students with an interest in, and aptitude for maths.

Another new initiative this year was our *Calculating Women* series, a series of online lectures oriented towards inspiring female students to apply to study Engineering, Maths, or Computer Science, as subjects in which females have traditionally been under-represented, both at King's, and across the country. Each lecture placed the spotlight on a famous female from the relevant discipline, and gave students an opportunity to learn about, and engage with, their ground-breaking work. This initiative was designed as a pilot, with a view to developing it into a full residential programme from 2025 onwards.

In addition to our various outreach initiatives, King's also offers a range of targeted support to offer-holders and current students, in order to help them thrive on their degree. In this respect, in addition to the vast range of educational, pastoral, and financial support available to all students, we also make available a number of more specific forms of support to students meeting more specific widening participation criteria. This support includes mentoring and tutoring during the period between offer-letters being sent out, and A-level exams; a bridging programme, a residential programme that offers a small number of incoming students meeting specific widening participation criteria the opportunity to engage in a range of social activities, to interact with some of our current students, and to develop and refine general, and course specific skills, to help them thrive on their chosen course, between A-level results day, and the start of the academic year in October.

In 2024-5, we will continue to run all these outreach and support initiatives, while also working hard to establish new ones.

We are extremely grateful for the donations we receive from generous alumni, without which much of our outreach work and support initiatives would not be possible. We are also extremely thankful for the effort and commitment of the Senior Tutor, the Development Office, our fabulous Admissions and Outreach Team, and our fabulous student helpers.

ZOE ADAMS

Admissions Tutor

Graduate Admissions

Graduate Admissions are overseen by Prof Francesco Colucci, Prof Thomas Roulet and Dr Kamiar Mohaddes, with Prof Roulet and Dr Mohaddes leading on applications from the Judge Business School, and Prof Colucci overseeing applications to all other Schools across the University.

Unlike Undergraduate applications, applications for graduate study are made first to the School and Department, before then being passed to the College. This means applicants whose paperwork arrives with King's have already been accepted on to their preferred course, making choosing the best applicants all the harder as everyone is of such a high standard.

Applications start to arrive during Michaelmas Term, peak at Lent and can continue to arrive up until July, and we usually close for admissions around Easter. In the latest admissions round, we had 659 applications and made 253 offers to non-JBS subjects, with the expectation, based on previous years, that around half of these would not take up the offer or meet their conditions. In October 2024, we welcomed 120 new graduate students: 68 for MPhils and other short courses, and 52 for PhD courses. 70 of these (47 MPhil, 23 PhD) will study in the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, and 50 (21 MPhil, 29 PhD) in the Sciences, and 37 new students studying programmes based in the Judge Business School, of which 11 are on full time courses and 26 are on part time programmes. 68 overseas students have joined the College this year from many different countries and continents, including students with refugee status. The cohort of eight medical students who have completed their three-year undergraduate course last year also join the body of King's graduates, bringing the total to 18 medical students in their final three years.

Scholarship applications for centralised funding are administered by the University Central Funding Scheme. This year, 48 graduate students admitted to King's have secured one of these independent scholarships, although 12 transferred to another College or University, due to the nature of the funding. Twelve of our admitted graduate students have secured one of the 75 prestigious 2024 Gates Cambridge Scholarships. This is the largest Gates Scholars cohort we have ever had at King's in one admission round. King's Gate Scholars come from Austria, Brazil, Canada, Mauritius, Netherlands, Spain, Syria, UK and the United States, and will be studying Biological Anthropology, Chemistry, Engineering for Sustainable Development, Film and Philosophy, among other subjects.

We are fortunate to have generous donors and a brilliant Development Office, thanks to whom we can fully or partly support 61 students through our own Funds. Of these, 32 were for PhD students. Five of these PhD students have requested additional support beyond the course period for exceptional circumstances and we continue to support them. 29 studentships – 11 in partnership with other organisations, such as the Cambridge Trust and 18 by King's only – went to four new PhD and new 25 MPhil students. Nevertheless, 135 of our 659 applicants sought support in the context of widening participation for graduate students and we could only fund 13 of them.

Congratulations to the 93 graduate students who have completed their courses between August 2023 and August 2024: 47 PhD, 33 MPhil, and 13 other courses.

Graduate Tutors Laura Davies, Carrie Humphrey, Kate Herrity, Katie Campbell and Philip Isaac have supported our 333 graduate students pastorally, assisting them in their academic endeavours, with Laura Davies taking the lead in organising events to bring graduate students and Fellows together, helped by Vice-Provost Robin Osborne. A big thank you goes to our energetic and very capable Graduate Administrator, Joe Bright.

FRANCESCO COLUCCI

Graduate Admissions 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 so they receive a College prize only.

1st year

HESK, ETHAN

Anglo-Saxon, Norse & Celtic Tripos,
Prelim to Part I

HILLMAN, SAMUEL

Economics Tripos, Part IA

HYNDMAN, THOMAS

Economics Tripos, Part IA

KHUMUSI, ABIZER

Economics Tripos, Part IA

LI, AI

Economics Tripos, Part IA

WANG, YIDONG

Economics Tripos, Part IA

WISNIEWSKA, LENA

Economics Tripos, Part IA

CHA, ANGUS

Engineering Tripos, Part IA

HO, RHYS

Engineering Tripos, Part IA

PATEL, RITU

Historical Tripos, Prelim to Part I

KURNIAWAN, GABRIELLE

Hum, Soc & Pol Sciences Tripos, Part I

LIM, VALENE

Hum, Soc & Pol Sciences Tripos, Part I

JEWSON, LYNNE

Mathematical Tripos, Part IA

TAKAHASHI, CIADH

Mathematical Tripos, Part IA

LU, MADELEINE

Med & Vet Sciences, Part IA

BROOKER, JOSHUA

Mod & Med Lang Tripos, Part IA

PHILLIPS-DIBB, REX

Mod & Med Lang Tripos, Part IA

SINKO-URIBE, ANNA

Mod & Med Lang Tripos, Part IA

BAYLIS, JOANNA

Natural Sciences Physical, Part IA

FERNIG, SOPHIE

Natural Sciences Physical, Part IA

LEVINE, EDITH

Philosophy Tripos, Part IA

LEE, MARIELLE

Psych & Beh Sc Tripos, Part I

RAZANOVAITE, SMILTE

Psych & Beh Sc Tripos, Part I

2nd year

HOGSTON, EDEN

Architecture Tripos, Part IB

SZABO, KORNEL

Computer Science Tripos, Part IB

HE, XINJING

Economics Tripos, Part IIA

O'CONNELL, ELLA

Engineering Tripos, Part IB

GAYLARD, ELEANOR

Historical Tripos, Part I

BRANCH-TREVATHAN, BEN

History & Mod Lang Tripos, Part IB

ROWE, TOM

History of Art Tripos, Part IIA

FULFARO, MATILDE

Hum, Soc & Pol Sciences Tripos, Part
IIA (Soc & Politics)

GUO, JASON

Hum, Soc & Pol Sciences Tripos, Part
IIA (Soc & Politics)

SCOBY, ALEXANDER

Law Tripos, Part IB

CHUA, JERIEL

Linguistics Tripos, Part IIA

SHAH, DAVOD

Med & Vet Sciences, Part IB

JACKSON, HEBE

Mod & Med Langs Tripos, Part IB

WALDRON, TOM

Mod & Med Langs Tripos, Part IB

AUSTIN, ALEXANDER

Music Tripos, Part IB

BANCE, REUBEN

Music Tripos, Part IB

ERRIDGE, DAWN

Music Tripos, Part IB

NICOL, ISSAC

Natural Sciences Physical, Part IB

HAIDER, ALI

Philosophy Tripos, Part IB

O'FLYNN, AOIFE

Psych & Beh Sc Tripos, Part IB

TRABSZO, MILENA

Psych & Beh Sc Tripos, Part IB

3rd year

CHEMERISOVA, VALERIHA

Architecture Tripos, Part IB

RAITIO, LIV

Architecture Tripos, Part IB

WILLIAMS, EVE

Classical Tripos, Part IB

CHRISTIAN, ISABELLA

Classical Tripos, Part II

LENTON, EBEN

Classical Tripos, Part II

BARNARD MASTERSON, YNYS

Classical Tripos, Part II

ROSSBACH, NATHAN

Computer Science Tripos, Part II

VARMA, VIKAAS

Computer Science Tripos, Part II

KHULLAR, PRANIKA

Economics Tripos, Part IIB

TRAN, KHOI Economics Tripos, Part IIB	MCGLYNN, JOSEPH Mathematical Tripos, Part II
CHONG, ENEN Engineering Tripos, Part IIA	RACKLIN ASHER, GENO Mathematical Tripos, Part II
RUHRBERG ESTEVEZ, SILAS Engineering Tripos, Part IIA (MED)	RATHORE, SUVIR Mathematical Tripos, Part II
CARROLL, EVA English Tripos, Part II	WANG, QIONG Mathematical Tripos, Part II
COWGILL, CHARLI English Tripos, Part II	BLOORE, OLIVIA Music Tripos, Part II
TEEUW, ALEXANDER Geographical Tripos, Part II	FLEXEN, LOLA Music Tripos, Part II
CHENG, NICHOLAS Historical Tripos, Part II	SLADE, BENJAMIN Music Tripos, Part II
STOCKLEY, EDWARD Historical Tripos, Part II	GREALLY, PAUL Music Tripos, Part II
TAIT WESTWELL, ANNA Historical Tripos, Part II	BARENDREGT, MARNIX Natural Sciences Physical, Part II
IBRAHIM, KHADIJA History & Politics Tripos, Part II	MILLWARD, BENJAMIN Natural Sciences Physical, Part II
PUGH, THOMAS Hum, Soc & Pol Sciences Tripos, Part IIB (Pol & Int Relations)	WILSON, JESSICA Natural Sciences Physical, Part II
TICEHURST, ELLA Hum, Soc & Pol Sciences Tripos, Part IIB (Pol & Int Relations)	CARVALHO, GONCALO Natural Sciences Physical, Part II HPS
BESWICK, LIBERTY Hum, Soc & Pol Sciences Tripos, Part IIB (Soc & Social Anth)	SHI, CARRIE NST Part II, Biochemistry (MED)
PAI, SIDDHARTH Management Studies Tripos	JAMES, JESSICA NST Part II, Pathology (MED)
MAKAROVSKIY, ALEXANDER Mathematical Tripos, Part II	VON WILMOWSKI, THEO NST Part II, Pathology (MED)
	HATTERSLEY, GRACE NST Part II, Phys, Dev and Neuro (MED)

OLIVIER, ADRIAAN
NST Part II, Phys, Dev and Neuro (MED)

BERESFORD-WONG, ZOE
Philosophy Tripos, Part II

VIDMAN, ARON
Philosophy Tripos, Part II

4th year

BOYES, JOE-JOE
Anglo-Saxon, Norse & Celtic Tripos, Part II

SPENCER, HENRY
Asian & Middle East. Studies, Part II

BOCA, ANTONIA-IRINA*
Computer Science Tripos, Part III

COURTNEY, ANASTASIA*
Computer Science Tripos, Part III

BALU, CENK*
Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

CHAUHAN, RIKESH
Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

KEELING, JAMES*
Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

MADEN, LEO
Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

SHAO, CELESTE
Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

WESTWOOD, JAMES
Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

RANCE, LUCIEN
History & Mod Langs Tripos Part II

JIANG, XINYI*
Manufact Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

NAIR, POOJA*
Manufact Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

ATLASON, ELVAR*
Mathematical Tripos, Part III

BILL, ALISTAIR
Mathematical Tripos, Part III

CRAGG, ADAM
Mathematical Tripos, Part III

LINDAN, BRUNO*
Mathematical Tripos, Part III

PHELAN, RUAIRI*
Mathematical Tripos, Part III

DHAWAN, ADITYA*
Mathematical Tripos, Part III

FAHEY, ISABELLA
Mod & Med Langs Tripos, Part II

HOWARD, THOMAS
Mod & Med Langs Tripos, Part II

O'RIORDAN, SHANNON
Mod & Med Langs Tripos, Part II

SAVILLE, JACK
NST Part III: Earth Sciences

LONCAR, MARCO
NST Part III: Physics

TANNA, PAVAN
NST Part III: Physics

Other Prizes and Scholarships

Derek Cornwell Scholarship

(instrumental performance)

This was not awarded this year.

John Rose Prize

Aisling Gardiner

David Hurtado

Isabelle Zane

James Essay Prize

Emily Kelly

Subomi Ade-Alamu

Jasper Ridley Prize

Anna Fenton-Smith

Matthew Brew

Elizabeth Anderson

Izzy Christian

Edward Gollin Prize

Lola Flexen

Bertram Faulkner Prize

Ben Slade

Harmer Prize

Tom Pickard

Susie Gautier-Smith Prize

This was not awarded this year.

Tilley Prize

Joey Boss

Kai Geere

Abbie Bowden

Rylands Art Prize

Teddy Graham

Em Dirs

Eden Hogston

John Palmer

Jill Rickers Fund

Zoe Turoff

Hashim Quraishi

Laila Saidy Khan

Valeriia Chemerisova

Provost's Prize

Rhys Williams

Timi Olumide-Wahab

Tom Pickard

Yutong Chen

Susan Tomes Prize

Kenzie Robertson

Adam Howell

Mahalia Nesbeth Bain

Spencer Lee Boya

Graduate awards

Between August 2023 and August 2024, the 47 graduate students listed below successfully completed the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In addition to this, 46 students completed a variety of one-year graduate courses, of which the majority (33) were MPhils.

Algie, James (Theoretical and Applied Linguistics)

L1 Transfer in the L2 acquisition and processing of the English genitive alternation: combining learner corpus and psycholinguistic methodologies

Bailey, Laura (History)

Francophone literary perceptions of Celtic space in Britain, 1100–1300

Baker, Andrew (Biotechnology)

Indocyanine Green J-aggregate nanoparticles for detection of senescent cells

Bodur Bayraktaroglu, Ekin (English)

Adapting to resist: epistemic resistance in 21st century antagones

Boehmke, Alexandra (Physics)

Terahertz Raman spectroscopy of organic molecules in plasmonic nanogaps

Brandimarte, Italo (Politics and International Studies)

Displacing war experience: military technology and the more-than-human politics of empire

Campagna, Giordana (Law)

The constitution of mercy

Campion, Phoebe (English)

‘Not Infinite Enough’: experimental British poetics, industrial ecology and scarcity, 1969–present

Chadha Sridhar, Ira (Law)

A care ethical theory of political obligation

Cnockaert-Guillou, Nina (Anglo-Saxon, Norse & Celtic)

Compilation and creativity in medieval Fíanaigeacht: a case-study of 'Three Men and the Dog of Irúath'

Colombani, Greta (English)

Communication with the other world in Romantic poetry

De Jonge, Janeska (Clinical Biochemistry)

Regulatory mechanisms of MYO6 motor domain activity and tail interactions

Deingruber, Tomas (Chemistry)

Small molecules and their conjugates with peptides: chemical strategies to tackle resistant bacteria

Di Castri, Theo (History and Political Science)

Forging a social science of prevention in the United States, 1950-2005

Erdeljan, Dimitrije (Computer Science)

Eavesdropping risks of the DisplayPort video interface

Falardeau, Kate (History)

The manuscript circulation and use of Bede's martyrology and religious practice in Carolingian and post-Carolingian Europe, to c. 1250

Farrell, Sam (Social Anthropology)

Freedom and the heart of democracy in central Malawi: popular interactions with the 2019 tripartite elections in a rural constituency

Gormley, Siobhan (Medical Science)

Social interaction, social status, and mental health and how they were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic as a natural experiment of social isolation

Hawskbee, Luke (Sociology)

The role of finance and intangibles in the financialised pharmaceutical sector

Higgins, Oliver (History)

Progress and the people in German political thought after Kant, 1781–1831

Hong, Tacye (Economics)

Analysing the one certainty that rules us all: trade (and economic) policy uncertainty

Kaisinger, Lena (Medical Science)

Genetic determinants of body weight and physical maturation across the life course

King, Deborah (Clinical Neurosciences)

The distinct contributions of cardiovascular risk factors to cognitive ageing

Langtry, Alastair (Economics)

Essays in Microeconomic Theory

Leow, Kah Shin (Land Economy)

Essays on real estate finance and machine learning

Lindberg, Agnes (Law)

Rights and climate change mitigation – why the individual rights approach to climate change mitigation is not the right approach

Liu, Weiguang (Economics)

Essays on cross-sectional and network dependence

Liu, Xinying (Social Anthropology)

Transforming the self through benefiting others: Fo Guang Shan humanistic Buddhism in the People's Republic of China

Manche, Solange (French)

Thinking the financial subject with contemporary French thought: ontology, time, and the critique of capitalism in the work of Catherine Malabou, Bernard Stiegler, and Frédéric Lordon

Meade, Christopher (Politics and International Studies)

Monetary statecraft and the making of modern macroeconomic governance in Britain, 1947–1997

Monti, Mie (Biological Science)

Establishing new approaches to unveil regulatory functions of tRNAs and their interactors

Ngonadi, Chioma (Archaeology)

Early agricultural communities in Lejja south-eastern Nigeria: an archaeobotanical investigation

Patel, Ruhi (Chemical Engineering)

Material selection and manufacture for a polymer heart valve application

Pinckert, Malte (Pathology)

Characterisation of the mechanism of norovirus vpg-nucleotidylation

Prevignano, Emma (History)

Metric reform as a workshop of scientific and economic governance in revolutionary France

Rodgers, Carlyn (Latin American Studies)

Non-governmental organizations and anti-racist resistance in greater Rio de Janeiro

Roundy, Nathan (Politics and International Studies)

Queering survey research: measuring LGBTQ+ political identity in the UK

Sequeira, Jessica (Latin American Studies)

Other grounds for dignity: ideas from India in the philosophies of twentieth-century Latin American writers

Sijacki, Tamara (Biological Science)

Structural and Biochemical Investigation of Fanconi Anemia Pathway Activation

Smalinskaite, Luka (Biological Science)

Biogenesis of multipass membrane proteins

Staunton, Katrina (Materials Science)

Production of compositional analogues of bone based on electrophoretically deposited mineralised collagen films

Stiebahl, Sonja (Psychology)

Neural plasticity in the amygdala across the development of an incentive cocaine seeking habit

Tomova, Bilyana (Applied Maths & Theoretical Physics)

Magnetic charges and phase space renormalization of gravity

Turnbull, Jonathon (Geography)

Radioactive resurgence? Understanding nuclear natures in the Chornobyl exclusion zone

Venkatesh, Vidya (English)

Around talk: affect, triviality, and possibility in Marcel Proust, Henry James, and Nella Larsen

Ventura Santos, Camilla (Biological Science)

Investigating microtubules inside cells with cryo-electron tomography

Xu, Yiming (Economics)

Essays in macroeconomics and finance



Undergraduates

The community of the student body has gone from strength to strength over the 2023–24 academic year, with passionate engagement from students across all aspects of College life. The Art Centre continues to host a devoted society of student artists in College and across the University as a whole. Following the student-led redesign of the Art Centre’s studio space last summer, it has welcomed exhibitions, art classes, workshops, and a plethora of unique contributions to the Rylands Prize exhibition. King’s also saw an increase in popularity of the smaller societies, such as the Beekeeping Society and Knitting Society. The success of the wildflower meadow has led to the development of a ‘Moth Trap Society’, who monitor the meadow’s increasing biodiversity and its positive impact on the surrounding areas: we have had bats, rabbits, and even rare Lizard orchids! King’s annual Sports Day with New College, our sister college in Oxford, took place in King’s this year, with a host of sporting events, socials, and a silent disco in the Chetwynd Room to top it off!

Students continued to celebrate the diversity of the King’s population throughout the year. The annual BME, Women and Non-Binary, and LGBTQ+ formals took place, as well as a newly established Lunar New Year formal and plans for this year’s Black History Month formal alongside a month of events and speakers. With postgraduates and undergraduates now once more attending formal halls together, the events have been livelier than ever.

Students have continued to work with College staff to help make common areas accessible and enjoyable and ensure that no student is left behind, and plans are underway to upgrade underused spaces in College to create a physical foundation for the King’s community to continue to build from. The cost-of-living conversations started last year came to an agreement, with new support for students and more stable living costs in College going forward.

Through the KCSU, students have expressed their ideas about the impact of international events on College life, including important discussions surrounding investments and the College's global responsibility. We have worked productively with College to establish a committee of students and Fellows who will continue the valuable work of examining how best to maintain the College's aims in its financial decisions, as well as providing support for affected students.

I would like to thank the elected KCSU officers who freely give so much of their time to ensure students are represented and heard. Their selfless endeavours to support, question, and inform the College do not go unnoticed. Without them, the King's experience would be far less rich and vivid. I would also like to recognise the work of the Treasurers and Freshers officers, who do so much behind the scenes to enrich the student experience at King's. As the Freshers officers finish their preparations for the coming year, I can already see that it's going to be a good one!

Particular thanks go to the KCSU Chair, Dan Erwig, and the Vice-President, Luca Limoncelli, for their continued support during Easter Term, and their ability to rise to the demands of the role amid high student engagement, additional meetings, and the stresses of exam season. They have seamlessly stepped in to fill the shoes of other officers where needed. I would also like to give thanks to the previous KCSU Chair, Beth Doherty, whose work on the KCSU was simultaneously all-reaching and unfailingly brilliant: it has always been a pleasure to work alongside you.

I would also like to thank the College Officers who are supporting the student body, especially the First Bursar, Domus Bursar, Senior Tutor and the Provost for their openness to engage and offer support. I look forward to continuing to work with them in the coming year.

TAÉODÓR GRAHAM

KCSU President

Graduates

It was a genuine delight of mine to lead the King's College Graduate Society (KCGS) as President in the past two terms, especially at this place where I found a sense of belonging for the first time. It was a steep learning curve, especially taking on the challenges passed on by my predecessor, but I am proud of what we achieved, and I look forward positively to the next and final term of my tenure.

In summary, the priority for us this year was to enrich the sense of community in College through an increased amount of different activities offered to students, both academically and socially. On top of that, we have undertaken substantial measures to improve the overall functionality and infrastructure of KCGS, such as better email and banking systems, more effective collaboration within the committee and establishing formal handover procedures to support the next committee. We have also established a much closer rapport with KCSU, and we worked closely on multiple initiatives such as Funday, supporting King's Affair, sustainability related issues, organising LGBTQIA2S+ events and more.

In Lent Term, KCGS held our first full committee meeting on 23 January where we outlined clear working expectations for the term and begun planning for an effective handover procedure. To do this, we adopted the Miro Board, an online co-working tool that allows each KCGS officer to organize and upload their documents in a visually lucid manner, allowing us to facilitate an effective handover by providing the next committee with all the information that they need in a centralised location. At the same time, I set up regular meetings with the KCSU President where we outlined plans for how to collaborate throughout our tenure. In February, we launched a new series of Academic Talk Swaps to enrich the academic life within King's by visiting and hosting other colleges to allow our graduates to share their research and academic interest with each other in a casual setting, followed by dinner

and drinks. We commenced this initiative with St. John's College, where 20 King's graduates hosted 10 St. John's graduates on 20 February, and 10 King's graduates were invited to St John's on 27 February.

Also in Lent, we established a formal connection with the MCR of our sister college, New College Oxford, where we will organise an annual exchange for students from both colleges to connect with each other. We took 20 King's graduates to New College on 1 March, where we attended Evensong, toured the Muniment Tower, followed by a formal dinner and a gathering in the New College MCR. Each student was given the chance to stay in a New College room overnight and given a College tour by the Master the next day. In return, we hosted 20 students from New College on the 8 March, where they were given a College tour, walk to Grantchester, a pub crawl, a private dinner in the Beves with subsequent drinks in the Provost's Drawing Room, followed by a garden party in the Fellows' Garden the next day. We involved a total of around 100 students from both colleges, and solidified this as an annual recurring event. On top of the above, we have increased the frequency of formal swaps with other colleges, where KCGS have organised visits to colleges like Christ's, St. John's, Downing, and more.

In Easter Term, the KCGS committee worked hard across all functions to rectify previous operation and infrastructure issues to better support the next committee coming in. We established clear parameters on how to account for income from formals, how to apply and transfer credits across systems, improving the KCGS Store system for formal bookings, looking at alternative banks and more. We then worked with IT to improve our mailing system, and we will be switching to a new mailing host next Michaelmas. Working closely with Katrina, the Entrepreneurship Lab Manager, I have also devised a new set of measures to better assist part-time students engage with King's. Meetings with the Communications team were also held, and we plan to establish a channel to encourage graduate students in communicating their research and achievements to College for promotion purposes.

I would also like to express my gratitude to our Domus Officer Katie Collins, and Sustainability Officer Ash Simkins. Throughout the two terms, both

officers contributed significantly to the functionality of the committee and within College. Katie worked relentlessly with College Officers on building safety measures, and was also instrumental in orchestrating the redesign of the Graduate Suite, and particularly on guest policies, and building havens for graduate communities on and off campus to reduce noise and distractions. On the other hand, Ash worked closely with Catering and the undergraduates on arrangements for conferences and space limitations throughout the year. With the assistance from the new Domus Bursar Polly Ingham, Ash devised strategies on sustainability, biodiversity, and worked closely with Head Gardener Steve Coghill and the KCSU Green Officer on doing biodiversity assessments of College, drafting and revising information provided to students around sustainability issues such as food waste, recycling, and will canvas students around sustainability concerns, such as their interests in the wildflower meadow, decarbonisation strategy for the College, etc.

At the point of writing, KCGS is preparing to welcome incoming graduates. We will begin our communications with the new students early on, to establish a friendly rapport with them before term starts as well as providing them with essential information. Improving on previous Fresher's week schedules, we have introduced a much wider variety of activities with the aim of catering to a wider range of students, from ADC theatre shows to Grantchester picnics, and from College pub crawls to Fitzwilliam Museum group visits. In welcoming the new committee next Lent, KCGS will organise a series of handover events, to ensure that all returning Officers and new Officers meet in person, with the assistance of College Officers and staff such as our senior treasurer and IT department to ensure a smooth handover of information.

Lastly, I would like to express my gratitude for all the support that I have received up to date from College Officers, KCGS committee members, and the student body. I look forward to the start of term, and most certainly to supporting the next KCGS committee.

SPENCER LEE BOYA
KCGS President



Chapel and Choirs

The Chapel year is composed largely of solid and familiar routines brought to life every day by new permutations of words, music, and people. This year we returned to the full eight choral services every week in term time, with King's Voices singing the service on Monday, and the men of the Choir on Wednesday.

We began Chapel services in September, well before freshers arrived. While this is extra work for all concerned it is also very beneficial to have a time of relatively unhurried preparation before the excitement of Michaelmas Term begins.

That term saw two wonderful concerts on Fridays in November. On 3 November, the Choir was joined by the Choir of New College Oxford and the Philharmonia Orchestra and performed Haydn's *The Creation*. On Friday 10 November Daniel Hyde conducted the BBC Singers who were supported by Paul Greally on the organ and Natalie Clein on the cello for a concert entitled *Taverner Remembered* featuring music by John Taverner, Olivier Messiaen, John Rutter, Judith Weir, and Lennox Berkeley.

Perhaps the most notable event of the Chapel year was the completion of the extensive work to the roof which involved repairing and restoring woodwork, replacing the deteriorated lead of the roof, and fixing and connecting over 400 solar panels. This hugely important and expensive work was entirely funded by legacies that the College has recently received to support the work of the Chapel and our whole community is grateful for the foresight of our late benefactors.

The solar panels project was not without controversy but in the end, we received far more positive than negative feedback and attracted significant and intelligent media interest and comment in this country and overseas.

Carols from King's on BBC 2 received warm and broad praise with viewers remarking on the quality of the musical production and the intimacy of the service as a whole.

Organ recitals have moved from Saturday evening post-Evensong to Sunday afternoon pre-Evensong and continue to attract significant and appreciative audiences.

Lent Term is a relatively quiet one for us in terms of special services and it is a sustaining pleasure to focus on our regular routine.

This year, rather than a Foundation Concert, former members of the Choir were invited back to sing with the Choir in a service of choral evensong on the Saturday after the end of term. This was very well received and is a pattern that we intend to continue. It seemed particularly appropriate that former members of the Choir should, on their return, be able to renew the unique experience of singing Evensong in King's College Chapel.

All the events of the Easter Festival were well attended including the concert by Tenebrae conducted by Nigel Short and the *Stanford Celebration* sung by the Bach Choir with the BBC Concert Orchestra and broadcast live on BBC Radio 3 on Good Friday. Many people remarked on the quality of the Choir's contribution to the performance of Bach's *St John Passion* on Holy Saturday, which marked the 300th anniversary of the first performance at St Nicholas Church, Leipzig on Good Friday 1724.

The confirmation service happened in the vacation and was the third time when the School's choir, Schola Cantorum, was able to sing at a Chapel service. It was well attended by parents and supporters of the candidates for both baptism and confirmation. The presiding bishop was the Bishop of Lincoln, our College Visitor.

This year the Sermon Before The University was given by former Vice President of the United States, Al Gore, who took the opportunity to affirm our highly practical and symbolic step of installing solar panels on the

roof of the Chapel to place this in the wider context of concerned action regarding the climate crisis.

Other preachers through the academic year included:

24 Sep 2023	Professor Michael Proctor, outgoing Provost,
12 Nov 2023	The Revd Dr Michael Banner, Dean of Trinity College,
26 Nov 2023	The Right Revd Paul Ferguson, Bishop of Whitby
28 Jan 2024	The Revd Andrew Day, Vicar of St Clement's, Cambridge
11 Feb 2024	The Revd Joe Moffatt, Vicar of All Saints' Kingston
18 Feb 2024	The Venerable David Newman, former Archdeacon of Leicester
Maundy Thursday	The Revd Andrew Hammond, former Chaplain
28 Apr 2024	The Revd Charlie Middleton, Curate, Richmond Team Ministry
19 May 2024	The Revd Canon Michael Robinson, St Edmundsbury Cathedral
26 May 2024	The Revd Dr Robert MacSwain, Associate Professor of Theology, University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee

During the Easter Term we also began to experiment with amplifying the spoken word in Chapel. While the equipment and the settings used at the beginning of term were not ideal, by the time we got the end of term it began to seem possible that we could have a satisfactory amplification of speech in the Chapel. Further trials and analysis will continue through the Michaelmas Term so that we can make fully informed decisions about whether and what to implement.

As well as great public services, Chapel was able to host special and exclusive College services at the beginning and end of the year for freshers and graduands, respectively. In January we had the sad honour of offering a funeral for David Omitowoju. David was married to Rosanna, then a graduate student, but now a Fellow in Classics and Welfare Tutor, in the Chapel in 1994.

We hosted a number of weddings for alumni and Fellows of the College throughout the year including the marriage of the Provost, Gillian Tett with Henrik Jones on 8 July. The other weddings conducted through the year were for:

The other weddings conducted through the year were for: Alina Kolar and Aris Komporozos-Athanasίου on 1 September 2023, Nicola Ashworth and Graeme Du Toit on 25 September 2023, Shannon Bonke and Jess Ainger-Brown on 13 April 2024, a marriage blessing for Krystyna Waterhouse and Matthias Berner on 30 August 2024, Sarah Crisp and William Bostock on 20 September 2024 and Natasha Burroughs and Timothy Kiddell on 21 September 2024.

During the course of the year the Chaplain continued to offer opportunities for students to enjoy the Chapel on a Thursday evening, sometimes with the choral service of Compline, sometimes with the peaceful open space of HeartSpace and sometimes with Creative Vespers. Creative Vespers followed the themes of liberation, wisdom, and refreshment in each of the respective terms and involved a combination of input, often from a visiting speaker, reflection, and the opportunity to engage in some art or craft work. The Chaplain also offered a weekly drop-in ‘Chaplain’s Tea’ and a Lent Book Group.

Over the Long Vacation King’s College Choir had an extremely successful, as well as hugely demanding, tour of Australia, where it performed in concerts at Melbourne Hamer Hall, Melbourne Recital Centre, Queensland Performing Arts Centre, Sydney Recital Hall, Sydney Opera House, Adelaide Town Hall, Canberra Llewellyn Hall, and Perth Concert Hall.

King’s Voices

The new intake to King’s Voices in October happily included a larger proportion of King’s students. The organist for the year was Adam Field, then Senior Organ Scholar at Selwyn College, who has since gone on to a post at Exeter Cathedral.

King’s Voices Evensong returned to every Monday of Full Term, and in addition the choir sings on the Tuesday of half-term, and a Thursday night

Compline. It also sang at the Undergraduate and Graduate Matriculation dinners, and gave its annual candlelit carol concert in aid of local charities to support the homeless.

In February, King’s Voices performed its first orchestrally-accompanied concert for some time; joined by the London Mozart Players, it performed Mozart’s *Spatzenmesse* and *Solemn Vespers* to a packed Chapel.

In March, King’s Voices spent a weekend in Belgium, singing two Evensongs and a Eucharist in Brussels and Leuven, and in June it paid a visit to the College living of Hempstead, in coastal Norfolk, to sing a well-attended Evensong.

At the May Week concert, King’s Voices was backed by a full KCMS Symphony orchestra, and marked the Stanford centenary by performing his *Evening Canticles in C* in their original orchestral version.

STEPHEN CHERRY

Dean of Chapel

DANIEL HYDE

Director of Music



Research

Research is a core mission of the College, one that permeates all levels of academic life in King's, from undergraduates making their first forays into research, through graduate students working intensively on their single research topic for a number of years, to the College Research Associates, Fellows, Research Fellows and Bye-Fellows who have devoted their professional life to research. The Research Committee is supporting Research at King's at all these levels and the support is expected to be increasing over the coming years.

In January 2024, the Research Committee elected three Research Fellows, to begin their tenure in October 2024.

Georgia Nasseh and Tamanna Jain (see above pages 5 and 9) were elected to their Research Fellowships in January along with Ruiyi Zhu. Ruiyi was elected to a Stipendiary Research Fellowship in the History and Culture of the Countries of the Silk Roads and will pursue a research project on China's protein politics in relation to international trade, Chinese perceptions of health, and Chinese nationalism, but is intermitting her first year of Research Fellowship to work in China, and will arrive in King's in October 2025.

In July we appointed a Research Fellow in Biological and Medical Sciences. After shortlisting from 32 applicants and interviewing six candidates, Iris Hardege was appointed as a Research Fellow in Biological and Medical Sciences. She is currently working on neurotransmitter receptors in worm brains in the Department of Zoology.

The current Research Fellows have been busy in College as well as in their research. Shannon Bonke has published a paper in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, spoke at the 'Gordon Research Conference for Renewable Energy: Solar Fuels' in California and amongst other things

has been very happy to report that half of the NST Phys Chemists he has supervised got a first for Chemistry.

Marco Tripodi completed a new study, in which he and his collaborators have reshaped the traditional understanding of how sensory information is integrated to drive movement, and the study has been published in *Nature*.

Kate Herrity was awarded the British Society of Criminology's annual book prize for her book, *Sound, Order and Survival in Prison*. A copy of an earlier, co-edited volume *Sensory Penalties* has been distributed to each prison community in England and Wales with the help of her publisher, Emerald, and distributed by Bang Up Books.

As College Research Associates we reappointed Dr Alessandra Basso, Dr Ibrahim Dar, and Dr Dong-Gang Wang for two further years.

We also appointed six new CRAs with very exciting projects, three in the Sciences and three in the Arts and Humanities. In the Sciences, Ross Findlay is working on the deciphering of complex alteration recorded in primitive asteroids and is hoping to be able to install a meteorite tracking camera in King's to increase the resolution of monitoring meteorite falls in Cambridge and East Anglia. Olaf Kranse, who has been working with Dr Sebastian Eves-van den Akker, is hoping to collaborate with even more Fellows and CRAs on the research that is going on in and around the College wildflower meadow, utilising the knowledge from his research on plant-parasite interaction and nematode genetics. Laura Martin is looking forward to engaging with the College's environmental sustainability goals in increasing awareness around plastic waste, which ties into her research in enzymatic bioremediation and recycling.

On the Arts and Humanities side, we have appointed Shruti Balaji, who is proposing to work within the Silk Roads Programme, with a focus on how Asian women, and especially Indian women thinkers, have envisioned political orders, this chiming in with her research on a new theory of Indian women's pacifist thought. Nick Evans will draw on his

previous collaboration with Caroline Goodson and John Arnold to add a new dimension to his research on the early mediaeval nomadic empire of the Khazars. Finally, Ashwin Varghese will use the Turing collection at the College Archives to look at the foundations of AI and algorithmic infrastructures as explored by Turing and to include this in his work on algorithmic governance transforming the perception, regulation and practice of human discretion and autonomy, with a focus on the impact of this on policing in India.

Becky Heath, one of our CRAs, is doing research on sustainable tropical agriculture and has been to the Universiti Purta Malaysia to talk about ecoacoustics. She has also co-published a paper on ecoacoustics and created an acoustic index user's guide. Tim Cooper's first book won the Claremont Prize for the Study of Religion (awarded by the Institute for Religion, Culture, and Public Life at Columbia University) and was published by Columbia University Press. An article based on previous research on the circulation of Pashto-language media in Pakistan and the UAE was published in the leading anthropological journal, *American Ethnologist*. Jasmin Lee travelled to Antarctica to collect data for Penguin Watch. She also provided oral evidence in Parliament to members of the Environmental Audit Committee on the status of Antarctic biodiversity in December 2023.

The Research Committee has again financially supported the organisation of workshops, seminars, and other research events in College.

A symposium to celebrate the work of Nicolette Zeeman on her retirement from her University Chair, "Medieval Literary Theory and Practice: New Directions", was organised by Philip Knox, Laura Davies, and David Hillmann in late May. An extensive full day programme, including talks from members of the University of Cambridge, Yale and Harvard, with researchers of a variety of career stages, was rounded off with a dinner in King's.

The Classics Faculty Laurence Seminar 2024 took place in May in King's and in the Faculty of Classics, Cambridge, organised by Ingo Gildenhard and colleagues. The Seminar took as its focus Xenophon's *Memorabilia*,

aiming to bring new blood to the study of this enigmatic text and to honour the many excellent and collaborative contributions of Robin Osborne and Simon Goldhill to the study of Athenian culture over the course of their careers. Twelve speakers from the UK, USA, Australia, and Canada delivered papers, some focused on particular sections of the work, others offering thematic studies.

Research Fellow Angus Russell organised the “Past Globalisation/s?” workshop in early June, which attracted an audience from King’s and beyond. Speakers included Kevin O’Rourke, François Velde, Tamar Hodos and Martin Steger, with the fruitful discussions potentially leading to a future publication.

With an increase in the funds available for these events in the coming year, and with the appointment of a Research Coordinator in April of 2024 who will be able to assist with some of the planning, we are hoping to increase the number and visibility of research events taking place in the College.

On the undergraduate student front, in the showcase event for the 2023 Summer Research Programme, students gave presentations on topics ranging from ‘Sustainable Alternatives to Aviation’ and ‘Understanding Central Asia’s Changing Climate Over the Past Two Millennia’ to ‘Uncovering the Villain - Using Machine Learning and Econometrics to Analyse Cybercrime Contracts’. The Programme is running again this year for the fourth time. Fellows, Research Fellows and CRAs have supported 35 students in 33 research projects over the summer and the students and supervisors have been very positive about the work being done. We are looking forward to a showcase event in Michaelmas Term, and hope that this will be the start of an exciting journey into research for some of the students.

GILLIAN GRIFFITHS AND DAVID GOOD

Research Managers





Library and Archives

Sometimes when the call comes to write the Library and Archives contribution for the *Annual Report* it seems hard to believe yet another year has elapsed. Sat in the Library today, however, watching the handsome Shire horses walk under the Library's arches from Webb's Court to do their work in the wildflower meadow, we can be in no doubt that another academic year has come to an end and it is time to reflect on the achievements of the last year and plan for the next. Both the Library and Archives have, for various reasons, been short-staffed at points during the last academic year, so we have done what we always do in such circumstances, which is to prioritise our public facing services, primarily for students in the Library and for visiting researchers in the Archives. Nevertheless, it is gratifying that we have managed work more widely supporting other initiatives this year both within and beyond College.

On the Library side, 1085 new books have been purchased for the Library. All had to be individually ordered, invoiced, catalogued and classified by the librarians, and then our wonderful team of student library assistants have done much of the work covering the books, labelling and stamping them to make them shelf ready and borrowable. In addition, a further 165 books have been donated to us during the year. It was lovely to have an undergraduate student who is interested in a career in libraries volunteering for a few hours each week with us during 2024.

It is all very well having all these books, but we must also keep track of them (in fact, of about 120,000 that are on the online catalogue), and the work of overseeing all aspects of circulation management in the Library, from keeping our database of users up to date on our library management software, to organising the termly book returns has been done for many years now by our Assistant Librarian, Gareth. We often highlight the extra things we do in this report but sometimes it is easy to forget about

the more routine (yet crucial) things we do. Without Gareth doing this meticulous work, day in, day out, the Library would be in chaos!

We are delighted to report in the spring it was agreed that our talented Rare Book Cataloguer, Iman, who has worked with us full-time since 2014 on various projects with fixed-term funding, will now be funded on a permanent basis. This gives us a chance to reassess our rare-book cataloguing priorities. To date, much of his work has focussed on the large collections of rare books donated to us by Kingsmen such as Jacob Bryant, George Thackeray, and John Maynard Keynes. Much of this material is now fully catalogued online so we are turning our attention to the books purchased by the Library since 1441 (our earliest extant catalogue dates from 1452!) which will afford interesting opportunities for research in the Archives and better understanding our Library history. Together with the College Librarian, James, Iman audited all our rare-book stores during the winter months, counting all 36,462 volumes, and Iman is now busy cataloguing the 14,000 remaining!

We have put on various exhibitions this year in the main Library, including some prepared by Senior Assistant Librarian Anna for Black History Month in October, Transgender Awareness Week in November, and LGBT History Month in February. We continued our series of blog posts celebrating Shakespeare on our special collections blog *King's Treasures* (kcctreasures.com) culminating with *Twelfth Night* in January 2024. James researched and wrote a post for the blog about the foundation ceremony for the Gibbs building 300 years ago on 24 March 1724, having discovered that we not only have in the Library's rare book collections the sermon written for the occasion (published at the time), we also have the autograph manuscript in the Rowe Music Library of Thomas Tudway's anthem written for the service.

Furthering the College's celebration of Gibbs this year, Assistant Archivist Tom compiled a comprehensive list of its inhabitants by room number (as far as the records exist). Archivist Patricia gave exhibitions to potential donors about the Gibbs building (in November and February) including a

tour of the building led by the Domus Bursar, for VIPs. A large exhibition of items was held by the Library and Archives for the Foundation Lunch in March as well as on the actual anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone—25 March—for anyone at King's who was interested.

Detailed accounts for constructing the Gibbs building survive. Patricia transcribed them and discovered:

PERMANENT GOODS like bricks (over one and a half million, many of which were dug and baked on ground that is now Trinity Fellows' Garden) and their delivery, tiles, mortar and ironmongery cost £2884 9s 10½d.

LABOUR cost £8449 17s 4¾d, more than half of which was for the fine ashlar carvings.

CONSUMABLE GOODS like sedge, grease for the carts and cranes, carting, purchase and repair of small equipment cost £56 13s 7½d.

ACCESS to the brick fields and fees to dig clay to fire into bricks cost £26 1s 8d.

We continue to enjoy showing off our special collections through exhibitions. A fringe benefit is getting to meet notable people, the US Comptroller of the Currency, and a party including the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, being among them this year. We were also pleased to be part of the events launching the sculpture *True, For Alan Turing* by Antony Gormley in January, with our exhibition on Alan Turing.

Mundane matters are still dealt with. The archivists support the College's continued compliance with data protection and freedom of information obligations. This year the School formally separated from the College, and the Entrepreneurship Lab expanded, requiring updates to their Privacy Policies and to our Publication Scheme. Due to so many changes in the College Office and Development department, the retention schedule required updating as well. We were grateful to have the help of the College Registrar Eve Beere

for most of this work; she undertook all the administration to get the privacy policies into the College policy-review machinery.

Whether grinding through information legislation, entertaining guests with our treasures, or keeping the Library and Archives up and running, the work of the librarians and archivists team continues unabated.

JAMES CLEMENTS AND PATRICIA MCGUIRE

Library and Archives





Staff

Staff Leaving

The following members of staff left the College:

- Mark Smith, Butler (41 years' service)
- Peter Durrant, Senior Clerk of Accounts (21 years' service)
- Bronach James, Tutorial Office Manager (18 years' service)
- Cassiana De Almeida, Domestic Assistant (14 years' service)
- Geoffrey Seymour, Porter (13 years' service)
- Heather Simpson, Visitor Guide (13 years' service)
- Susan Madden, Head of Catering (12 years' service)
- James Lock, Senior Pastry Chef (8 years' service)
- Adam Gardner, Clerk of Works (7 years' service)
- Rose Robinson, Senior Sales Assistant (5 years' service)
- Robert Harding, Visitor Services Assistant (4 years' service)
- Timothy Atkin, Chapel Manager (4 years' service)
- Ania Garcia Marin, Graduate Administrator (2 years' service)
- Jake Bassett, Commis Chef (2 years' service)
- Deniz Toll, Domestic Supervisor (2 years' service)
- Jaydah Wright, Domestic Assistant (2 years' service)
- Patricia Knight, Visitor Services Assistant (2 years' service)
- Karen Davies, Domestic Assistant (2 years' service)
- Isabella Difranco, Sales Assistant (1 year's service)
- Louise Singfield, Apprentice Gardener (1 year's service)
- Greta Burrows, Visitor Services Assistant (1 year's service)
- Sandra Mertens, Domestic Supervisor (1 year's service)
- Valerie Hart, Domestic Assistant (1 year's service)
- Nagy Aly, Buttery Porter (1 year's service)
- Jamie Leigh-Huckle, Domestic Assistant (1 year's service)
- Raquiela Mendes Francisca, Domestic Assistant (1 year's service)

- Lyndon Bugg, Apprentice Chef (1 year's service)
- Jessica Batterbury, Executive Assistant to the Provost (9 months' service)
- Raihan Mohamad Hassan, Domestic Assistant (9 months' service)
- Emily Skevington, Trainee Supervisor (9 months' service)
- Emma Hurne, Domestic Assistant (8 months' service)
- Tineke Harris, Deputy Chapel Manager (8 months' service)
- Przemyslaw Nowocien, Buttery Porter (7 months' service)
- Weizhong Yang, Buttery Porter (6 months' service)
- Jessica Burke, Domestic Assistant (6 months' service)

Staff arriving

We have welcomed the following members of staff:

- Joanna Patterson-Cross, Admissions & Outreach Communications Officer
- Chlöe Applin, Alumni & Development Communications Coordinator
- Madeleine Lawson, Apprentice Gardener
- Gylan Joseph, Arun Mohanan and Daniele Vasta, Buttery Porters
- Charlie Fitzpatrick, Catering & Events Administrator
- Conall Hughes and Leo Stickley, Chapel Services Team Leaders
- Rachael Arkle, College Nurse
- Tadas Vainauskas, Demi Chef de Partie
- Catherine Irwin, Digital Communications Manager
- Linda Al Theloj, Alana Bassett, Charlotte Bassett, Nivia Cristovao, Antonieta Mendes Duarte, Odete Mendes Duarte, Gitana Kazlauskiene, Marcia Kemp-Nicolle, Nathan Kolgini, Liz Masangcay, Oksana Pylypchuk, Daisy Saviciute, Angie Silk and Denh Van Chang, Domestic Assistants
- Georgian Deaconu, Lawrence Noronha, and Veronicah Tororei, Domestic Supervisors
- Sophie Harbour, Entrepreneurship Lab Coordinator
- Fiona Phillips, Executive Assistant to the First Bursar
- Jess Courdelle, Executive Assistant to the Provost
- Leanne Haworth, Executive Assistant to the Senior Tutor
- Gary Wren, Executive Head Chef

- Ben Leonard, Commis Chef
- Giulia Rossi, Pastry Chef de Partie, Izabel Ferreira Franca, Karolina Skiba, Food Services Assistants
- Jack Scrivener, Stores Manager
- Rachel Gardner Dalton, Head of Communications
- James Earl, Head of Facilities
- Kylie Uney, Clerk of Works
- Jonathan Leeding, Project Manager – Major Capital Works
- Claire Saunders, HR Officer (Maternity Cover)
- Aaron Cornwell, IT Assistant
- Christian Kissi, Lodge Porter
- Qian Yi, Management Accountant
- Elmira Sushentseva, Programme Co-ordinator
- Jessie Kane, Sales Assistant
- Lucy Bunker, Senior Admissions & Outreach Officer
- Jessica Chan, Senior Sales Assistant
- Alanya Holder, Senior Tutorial Officer
- Rukshana Jaman, Visitor Services Administrator
- Fiona Bing, Harvey Dunn, Maria Fung, Aom Gilroy, Sheena Grummitt, Monika Hull, Sharon Illsley, David Klein, Finbar O'Neill, Joseph Nutman and Conor Waldock, Visitor Services Assistants

Deaths

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

DENNIS PAMMENTER was a Carpenter for 13 years. Dennis died on 29 July 2024.

SYLVIA ROLFE was a member of the Housekeeping team. Sylvia died in 2023.

MARIANNA RADZISZEWSKI was a member of the Housekeeping team for 20 years. Marianna died on 4 June 2024.



Development

We owe a huge debt of gratitude to our extremely generous Non-Resident Members and friends. Last year we raised £5.4 million in philanthropic gifts; and as the new term starts, I'm delighted to say that we are closing in on the target for our major fundraising Campaign launched in 2018. The impact of this support is clearly apparent across the College, and we are buzzing with excitement about future opportunities. Sincere thanks to everyone who has played a part in this journey so far.

With the arrival of the new Provost, Dr Gillian Tett, it has been a delight to introduce her to as many of our Non-Resident Members and closest supporters as possible through a whirl of meetings, dinners, talks and events here in Cambridge, London, Paris, Geneva, London, New York, San Francisco, Boston and Hong Kong (to name a few), with much more planned for this second year. Many thanks to those who have been involved; your help and support have been deeply appreciated.

In January 2024, we were thrilled to host Sir Antony Gormley and our major donors at an event to officially unveil the newly commissioned sculpture *True, for Alan Turing*. Around the 'dedication', the day's events included an exhibition of our extensive Turing Collection, a 'fireside' chat in the Keynes Lecture Theatre between the Provost and Sir Antony Gormley, and a special dinner to round off the celebrations. Our donor revisited his old rooms in Bodley's, which he hadn't seen in many years, and which happen to look out over this marvellous new sculpture. Huge thanks go to the Provost, Nicky Zeeman, and Mike Proctor for all they did for, and leading up to, this event. Special round of applause for Sebastian Ahnert for initiating the whole idea back in 2015, and to our generous donors for making it a reality.

There was a very sweet moment later that month when Zadie Smith (KC 1994) returned to King's to do an interview for the popular *My Room, Your Room*

feature for the Easter Term edition of *CAM*, the University alumni magazine. Zadie met the current student, Romeo, in her old room, V6 in Bodley's, where she spent her last year, and they had a fabulous discussion. Zadie told the student that this was where she started to write *White Teeth*, at her desk in front of the window; and in fact, thought the current desk looked very familiar and old enough to be that same desk! Zadie gave a signed copy of this book to Romeo as a thank you. What an inspiration!

Several creative new funds have been established; one to allow students to enjoy cultural experiences, such as going to the theatre, particularly for those students who have never had the opportunity before; another for technology grants; and yet another for non-Blues Sport, where inclusivity, participation and fun are the all-important factors. We launched the Susan Tones Music Prize founded by renowned concert pianist and writer Susan Tones (KC 1972), with a focus on recognising the positive impact that all forms of music have on the King's community. A wonderful idea in celebration of 50 years since Susan's matriculation. Nominations were invited from Fellows, staff and students who had been moved by a moment of music-making by a King's student, and the winners announced in June were graduate student Spencer Lee Boya and undergraduates Kenzie Robertson, Adam Howell, and Mahalia Nesbeth Bain. Warm congratulations to all!

King's has long been a pioneer of forward-thinking around access and widening participation, as many of our members will know from being involved in or benefitting from these programmes over the years. We have also understood that the most effective interventions are those that start at an early age, but this has been beyond our reach – until now. As mentioned in previous reports, we have been offered the opportunity to collaborate with IntoUniversity to establish a learning centre in the North-East in the heart of our *College Area Link*, where we focus most of our access work. IntoUniversity is an educational charity with an extraordinary social mission and whose priority is early intervention, working with students from age 7–18, with a view to helping prepare students for a university education from a young age. As the deadline

for raising the funds for this project neared, we were thrilled and hugely relieved when a timely donor stepped forward with a match to the funding challenge put forward by an alumna and her husband, which meant that this centre would become a reality. It was a truly emotional moment, and we are deeply grateful to these donors. The centre is now underway, and a significant legacy gift has just arrived that will help bolster the project further. Huge thanks go to all those Non-Resident Members in the area and from the area who gave their support with their time, advice, and connections, with a special mention for Ralph Pickles (KC 1965). The centre will be fully staffed by IntoUniversity experts giving after-school support sessions and tutoring; offering a range of workshops, study weeks and career engagement activities; arranging mentoring where students are paired with undergraduates and young professionals who provide one-to-one support and can help build confidence; offering careers support, working with business partners to provide work experience, internships and networking; and running Explore Cambridge, working with students in years 9–13 giving them information about Oxbridge, and guiding them through their application process. For King's it will offer the additional benefits of being a place we can use as a base to establish contact with some of the hardest to access students and schools. The learning centre is now steaming ahead, with the official opening celebration scheduled for 25 March 2025.

A significant date! On 25 March 2024, the Gibbs Building turned 300 and we celebrated by launching the Gibbs 300th Anniversary Challenge, aiming to raise £25 million towards the costs of the renewal and restoration of Gibbs. Funds raised will enable the building's repair and conservation, refurbishment of the four staircases E, F, G and H, and Fellows' sets and other rooms, and fully transform the basement areas. Gibbs also needs critical thermal upgrade work and energy efficiency improvements, alongside improved access.

To kickstart the fundraising appeal, a King's Non-Resident Member has pledged £1 million to establish a matching gift fund to double gifts given over the course of 2024. Many thanks to all those who have donated so far but time is ticking and we still have some way to go! Donors to Gibbs

will be recognised within the building, and significant gifts may offer naming opportunities. It's not too late for alumni and friends to join in this challenge to unlock this additional funding. We are also collecting memories of Gibbs and adding them to the website story – please do get in touch if there are recollections or anecdotes you would like to share.

On 25 April we hosted the grandson of Frank Ramsey (Fellow, KC 1924), Stephen Burch, and his wife, Susan Holroyd, at a talk and dinner to thank them for gifting their family archives to King's. Frank Ramsey (1903-30) was one of the smartest people most people have never heard of. He was elected Fellow of King's College and Lecturer in Mathematics in 1924, and his contributions to the fields of mathematics, philosophy and economics were revolutionary. Our Archivists put on a fascinating exhibition of the full collection of Ramsey's papers and photographs; Fellow Anna Alexandrova introduced Cheryl Misak, Ramsey's biographer, who gave a spellbinding talk to a packed Keynes Hall; and afterwards the Provost hosted a dinner in the Saltmarsh Rooms which was lively – Ramsey-style! Stephen and his wife were surprised and bemused at brunch in the Hall the next morning to notice a familiar painting on the wall of Stephen's grandmother Lettice and her sister, painted by her mother. The painting had been in Stephen's parents' house for many years after Lettice died in 1985, and when his own mother died in 2010 the painting went to auction, and since then had somehow found its way to King's. Stephen was happy to know that it had finally found its most appropriate home.

On Friday 3 May, Professor Jude Browne gave the Annual Alan Turing Lecture titled *A.I. and Political Responsibility* to a full Keynes Hall. Jude's current research focuses on political responsibility, the public interest, feminist theory and structural injustice and the impact of technology on society, and her brilliant lecture drew on her forthcoming book *Political Responsibility and Tech Governance: A.I., Repro-tech and Structural Injustice*.

Not a day goes by without a new story on the threats of increasingly clever machines that surpass human capability, comprehension, and control. Jude questioned who has political responsibility for the structural impacts

of these technologies and how we might think about preparing for the far-reaching societal changes they are set to bring. This was the seventh Alan Turing Lecture and dinner, launched in 2017, was generously funded by the Stanley Foundation; this event has become a highlight in the intellectual and social calendar of the College.

This year's Telephone Fundraising Campaign (TFC) ran from 8 to 22 April with a focus on the Supplementary Exhibition Fund (SEF) and the Welfare and Mental Health Fund. Our twelve student callers made an astonishing number of calls and raised £186,800 which has been put to immediate use providing a boosted income stream into these vital student support funds over the next five years. We are sincerely grateful to our Non-Resident Member donors, the student callers, and to Adam Middleton and Mhairi Sevink-Wincomb for their work behind the scenes.

In July we announced the ninth year of awards under the College's annual entrepreneurship competition, intended to encourage King's members (past and present) to develop their entrepreneurial ideas and convert their creativity and knowhow for sustainable commercial and social benefit. The Entrepreneurship Prize competition was established in 2014 with a gift from Stuart Lyons CBE (KC 1962) and culminates each year in the 'Lyons Den', where finalists present their full business plans to an expert panel.

This year's top prize, with a value of £20,000, was awarded to Flare, a £10,000 second prize to EduVantage, and CellaNexa received the third prize of £5,000. Founded by recent graduates Gabriel Brown (KC 2020, Theology), Morgan Saville (KC 2020, Computer Science) and Geno Racklin Asher (KC 2020, Mathematics), Flare builds custom safety apps that help universities, colleges, and schools safeguard students. Presented by Sonia Ramanah (KC 1995, Social and Political Sciences), EduVantage is a School Information Management System (SIMS) suite designed to streamline, unify, and simplify administrative and educational processes, with features and functionalities that meet the diverse needs of students, teachers, administrators, and parents. CellaNexa is a business idea led by Wennan Sun (KC 2022, Economics) which hopes to revolutionise drug delivery.

Our alumni relations activities remain all-important, with an annual programme of events, reunions, and gatherings, where we try to keep members in touch with the College and each other. There are too many to mention in detail but it is clear that one of our most popular events is in June when around 250 guests of all ages come back for the informal family-friendly, fun-filled Members Afternoon Tea – with the meadow in full bloom, the gardens at their summer best, picnic blankets and garden games provided, background jazz music by a student band and a delicious high tea served in the Provost's garden to friends new and old: what's not to love? And then the Reunion Weekend at the end of September is a very special highlight in the events calendar when around 400 NRMs and guests come back to King's and each other. The website is regularly updated with upcoming events for members and friends, so please watch this space.

And Finally ...

Our thanks as ever go to the Provost and Fellowship for their unerring support; to the Archivists for producing a range of fascinating exhibitions for events and special visitors, and to all the College staff for their work behind the scenes. In recognition of outstanding philanthropy and support for the College, we are delighted to have elected three new Fellow Benefactors and five new Fellow Commoners. We thank them for their generosity, and in addition we thank all those who have given their time, advice, support and help in so many ways; we had 66 volunteers this year! Special thanks go to the members of the Campaign Advisory Board: Sarah Legg, Ian Jones, Francis Cuss, Mike Carrell, Chris Hodson and Alexandra Addison Wrage; to the Entrepreneurship Competition Judging Panel: Stuart Lyons, Adrian Suggett, Jonathan Adams, Sarah Wood, Gemma Chandratillake, Gerry Mizrahi, Megan Donaldson, Shai Vyakarnam, Malcolm McKenzie and Kamiar Mohaddes; to those on the Senior Advisory Board of the Entrepreneurship Lab: Malcolm McKenzie, Jonathan Adams, Luke Alvarez, Tim Flack, Penelope Herscher, Stuart Lyons, Sheelpa Patel and Diarmuid O'Brien; to those on the Investment Committee, Paul Aylieff, Mark Gilbert, Martin Taylor and Ian Kelson.

LORRAINE HEADEN

Director of Development

Communications

Communications at King's is growing. I arrived in October 2023 after working in the University for over 10 years and was Head of Advancement Communications in the University's Development and Alumni Relations office. The rhythms of College life are quite different to a University office, but no two days are the same and it has been enjoyable to get to know the friendly community that is King's.

It was an exciting year in many ways and we were fortunate to secure some wonderful media coverage for projects like the new solar panels on the Chapel roof and the Antony Gormley sculpture *True, for Alan Turing*. Both had been in the making for many years and are testament to the ways in which we celebrate the best of our history while looking to the future.

We work very closely with Lorraine and the Development team. One of the first priorities was to bolster support for alumni and friends' communications, and are always happy to be in touch with NRMs and hear what they would like more of from King's. We began the process to create a new College website which is due to launch early in 2025 and aims to deliver a better experience for all users, particularly prospective students. Our new Digital Communications Manager has brought great creativity and enthusiasm for enhancing our presence on social media, so follow us on Instagram, LinkedIn and Facebook if you're not already!

RACHEL GARDNER DALTON

Head of Communications



Donors 2023–2024

The College thanks all those Members & Friends who made donations in the financial year July 2023 to June 2024.

If you would like to be listed differently in future years, please let the Development Office know your preference by emailing members@kings.cam.ac.uk or calling +44 (0)1223 331313.

Donors who wish their gift to remain private are marked as anonymous.
† indicates donors who are known to have died at the time the list was compiled (October 2024).

1941

Mr M.G. Burnett †

1942

One anonymous donor.

1945

Mr F.C. Porter †

And one anonymous donor.

1946

Mr K.J. † & Mrs H. Goodare

Mr H.J.P. Maas †

1949

Mr J. Debenham †

Mr L.A.O. & Mrs E. Halsey

The Hon Mr Justice J.E. Spencer

And one anonymous donor.

1950

Mr M.R. Hurton

Mr R.T. Laycock †

1951

Mr A.H. Barnes †

Mr J.C. Marvin

Mr C.G. Nears CBE

Mr D.L. Nichol

Dr I.C.T. Nisbet

Dr H.R.M. Roberts

And one anonymous donor.

1952

Mr D. Hunt

Dr I.D. Hunter-Craig

The Rt Hon Michael Mates

Professor B. & Mrs R.E. Moloney

Dr N.W. Oakley

Professor J.M. Parker

Mr R.W. Tringham

Mr R.C.T. † & Mrs D. Welchman

1953

Mr A.W. Hakim

Mr N.D. Rogers †

Dr R.T. Savage

And one anonymous donor.

1954

Mr P.J. Bingham

Dr D.C-H. Cheng

Mr H. Cheng

Mr R.H. Cosford

1955

Mr G.V. Adams
 Mr J.M. Bird †
 Mr E.K. Clark OBE
 Mr M.C.F. Gibbs
 Professor P.L. Jones
 Dr C.C. Keyte †
 Mr P.K. & Mrs N. Pal
 Mr D.L. Randall
 Mr E.L. Rees
 Mr P.F.B. Tatham MBE
 Mr N. Tucker
 The Revd M.A. Turner
 Mr P.R.C. Williams OBE
And one anonymous donor.

1956

Mr N.R. Armfelt
 Mr J.F.K. Ashby
 Mr J.B. Field
 Mr J.F. Glass
 Mr P.J. Hughes
 Professor A. Seaton CBE
 Dr A.M. Shaw
 Professor M.D. Yudkin
And five anonymous donors.

1957

Dr D.G. Bostock
 Mr S.R. Duckworth
 Mr C.D. & Mrs J.I. Elston
 Mr S.M. Hamilton
 Mr B.G. Hann
 Mr A.E.W. Hudson †
 Mr H.E.A. Johnson OBE & Mrs J.E. Johnson
 Mr D. Kiggell
 Mr J.D.H. Morgan
 Mr R.A.D. Noble
 Dr R.G. Street
 Mr J.R. Wrangham
And two anonymous donors.

1958

Mr J.D. Blythe
 Mr R.V.J. Cadbury CBE
 Mr R.H. & Mrs M. Fanshawe
 Mr C.J.N. Fletcher
 Mr G.E. Good
 Mr C.N.A. Haigh OBE
 Mr C.P. Harvey
 Mr T.C. Jupp OBE
 Mr R.J.S. Maylan
 The Revd R.P.C. Podger
 Mr S.F. Taylor
 Mr M.R. Webb
And two anonymous donors.

1959

Mr R.W. Baker
 Mr J.C.M. Benthall
 Mr R.J. Fries
 Mr M. Greenhalgh
 Mr D.K. Harmer
 Mr A.J. Herbert
 Mr T. Lacy-Hulbert
 Professor J.R. Lyon
 Mr A.K.D. Ross
 Dr M. St. John Parker
 Mr S.A.T. Standage
 Mr J.P. Steele
 Dr J.M. Tiffany
And five anonymous donors.

1960

Professor S. Bann
 Dr T. Boyle
 Professor M.J. Daniels
 The Revd N.J. Hancock †
 Mr J.A. Hunt
 Mr A.P. Lewis
 Mr D.E. Marshall
 Mr M.R. Mathews
 Mr M.J. Moore
 Mr C.B.M. Reed
 Mr R.A. Strange

Mr J. Wade
 Professor R.J. Ward
 Dr R.G.G. Wheeler
And five anonymous donors.

1961

Dr K.G.E. Brown
 Mr C.M. Clapham
 Mr J.A. Cooke MBE
 Dr J.O. Drewery
 Mr C.N. Garrett BEM
 Mr A.M. Lodge
 Mr J.D. Stephen
 Mr J. Tatton-Brown
 Mr P.J. Watkins
 Mr A.F. Whitelam
And two anonymous donors.

1962

Dr T.L. Banfield
 Mr T.P. Benthall
 Mr J.H. Bolgar
 Mr R.W.J. Clayton
 The Revd Dr K.W. Clements
 Dr D.R.G. Crowther
 Mr A.J. Dorken
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 Professor D.A. Gillies
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 Mr S.R. Lyons CBE & Mrs E.H. Lyons
 Professor H.P. Maguire
 Mr D.T. Mellor
 Dr M.R. Parlett
 Dr N.O. Parry-Jones
 Mr P.E. Robinson
 Dr M.A. Sevitt
 Dr A.R. Thompson
 Mr A.K. Wenban-Smith
 Mr J.A. Wraith
And three anonymous donors.

1963

Professor P.J. Bowler
 Dr P.A.T.I. Burman MBE
 Dr N.A.D. Carey
 Mr B.D. Carroll
 Professor P.A.K. Covey-Crump
 Dr J.L. Dawson
 Dr W.A. Edwards
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 Mr E.T. Hughes
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 Professor M.A.H. MacCallum
 Mr S.D. Marcus
 Mr D.M. Pursglove
 Mr J.G. Stephen
 Dr W.P.C. Stokes
 Dr W.V. Thomas
 Professor P.J. Trudgill FBA
 Mr I. Welton
 Dr P.M. Williams
And one anonymous donor.

1964

Mr D.M. Adamson
 Mr J.F. Davey
 Mr R.H.J. Harris †
 Mr T.S. Harrison
 Professor P.M. Hirshorn
 Mr J.L. House
 Dr R.L.P. Jackson
 Professor S.E.G. Lea
 Mr R.A. Pegna
 Sir Francis Richards KCMG, CVO, DL
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Mr U. Salam
Mr M. Sander
Mr † & Mrs C.G.S. Saunders
Mr C. Sawicki
Mr P. Schumacher
Ms M. R. V. Seale
Ms M. A. Sevink-Wincomb
Dr J.L. Shear
Mr G. Simper
Mr L. Smiley
Mr J.R. Speller
Mr M. Stephenson
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 Ms C. Thompson
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 Mrs A.C. Thornley
 Mr A. Tresadern
 Miss C. Tyrel de Poix
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 Ms P. Wells
 Ms M. F. Weston Smith
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Major Promotions, Appointments, Honours and Awards

Fellows

Dr Timothy (Tim) Cooper

Awarded the Claremont Prize for the Study of Religion from the Institute for Religion, Culture, and Public Life at Columbia University for his book *Moral Atmospheres: Islam and Media in a Pakistani Marketplace*.

Professor Anne Davis

Awarded an OBE for services to higher education and to scientific research.

Professor George Efstathiou

Awarded the Albert Einstein Medal 2024.

Dr Fiona Godlee

Elected Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences.

Professor Cesare (Chez) Hall

Promoted to Professor.

Dr Kate Herrity

Awarded the British Criminology Society's annual book prize for *Sound, Order and Survival in Prison*.

Dr Philip (Phil) Knox

Promoted to University Associate Professor.

Professor Campbell Middleton

Elected to a Fellowship of the Royal Academy of Engineering.

Dr Fraz Mir

Elected Junior University Proctor (October 2024-25).

Professor Ashley Moffett

Awarded an honorary doctorate by the Karolinska Institutet in April 2024 for her lifetime of research.

Dr Kamiar Mohaddes

Awarded the 2023 Sandra Dawson Research Impact Award for his work on the economics of climate change.

Dr Sophie Pickford

Promoted to unestablished Associate Teaching Professor.

Dr Ellen Quigley

Awarded an FT Responsible Business Education Award with David-Pitt Watson for their Purpose of Finance Course at the Judge Business School.

Professor Thomas Roulet

Elected Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences, Mid-Career Fellow of the British Academy and elected among the Young Global Leaders of the World Economic Forum.

Professor Sharath Srinivasan

Promoted to Professor.

Professor Bert Vaux

Promoted to Professor.

Professor Jamie Vicary

Promoted to Professor.

Dr Gillian Tett

Awarded an OBE for services to economic journalism.

Non-Resident Members**Adès, T. (1989)**

Awarded the Royal Philharmonic Society Gold Medal at the BBC Proms for his new orchestral work *Aquifer*.

Baldock, R.S. (1963)

Awarded a BME for services to the community in Over Wallop, Hampshire.

Begelman, M.C. (1974)

Elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Callan, S. (1984)

Awarded an OBE for services to Victims of Domestic Abuse. She is director and co-founder of The Family Hubs Network Ltd.

Chouchani E.T. (2008)

Awarded the Emerging Leader Award by the Mark Foundation for Cancer Research.

De Sancha, R. (1986)

Awarded an LVO for her work as Senior Paintings Conservator at The Royal Collection Trust.

Dixon, P. (1975)

Awarded an MBE for services to HIV and AIDS care. Patrick founded and is a volunteer and ambassador of ACET UK.

Heywood, S. (1990)

Awarded a CBE for services to business leadership.

Hinton, G. (1967)

Awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics alongside John Hopfield, for their foundational discoveries and inventions that enable machine learning with artificial neural networks.

Kouzarides, T. (1981)

Awarded a knighthood for services to healthcare innovation and delivery. Tony is Professor of Cancer Biology at Cambridge and Co-Founder of the Milner Therapeutics Institute.

Marvel, R. (1996)

Awarded an OBE for services to young people as Chief Executive Officer of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme.

Milne, A. (1976)

Appointed to Bank of England Academic Advisory Group.

Norton, M. (1960)

Awarded a CBE for services to social entrepreneurship and philanthropy in the UK and abroad. Michael is the founder of the Centre for Innovation in Voluntary Action and the Directory for Social Change.

Rees, M. (1969)

Awarded the Wolf Prize in Physics for fundamental contributions to high-energy astrophysics, galaxies and structure formation, and cosmology.

Taylor, A. (1984)

Appointed member of the Monetary Policy Committee by the Bank of England.

Wallen, E. (1999)

Appointed Master of the King's Music by HM King Charles III.

Weir, J. (1973)

Awarded a DBE for services to Music.

Wittenberg, J. (1976)

Awarded an OBE for services to the Jewish community and to interfaith relations.





Obituaries

Obituaries

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OBITUARIES

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JOHN ANTHONY GREEN (1956) came to King's to read Natural Sciences and stayed on for a PhD before spending four years as a Research Fellow. On leaving King's he spent much of his working life in the research sector.

John was born in Overstrand (Norfolk) in July 1937 and from 1948 he studied at Paston School in North Walsham. Writing in December 1954, his Headmaster said that John's work was of 'an excellent standard',

regularly being at the top of his form. He was 'willing to recommend him for a university in almost any subject he liked to choose'. John had also participated fully in life at the school and shown leadership qualities as a school prefect and as a Sergeant in the Combined Cadet Force.

John came to King's in October 1956 with an Exhibition, but at the end of his second year he was promoted to be a Major Scholar, following the First he achieved in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos. In December 1958 the Senior Tutor, John Raven, described John as 'an exceptionally good all-rounder' and noted that he 'gets on very well with everybody'. In 1958–59 he was Captain of the College football team.

After completing Part II of the Tripos John stayed at King's to write a PhD dissertation on 'The Ionisation in Hydrogen Flames', in which he set out to observe, measure and account for ionisation in apparently pure hydrogen flames, by extrapolation from flames containing traces of additives. He worked under the supervision of Professor Maurice Sugden, who, in recommending John for a Research Fellowship, described him as 'an experimentalist of the highest quality' and noted that he had converted the principal instrument used in his research, a mass spectrometer, from an imprecise tool into a device capable of accurate, quantitative work. He had produced 'a first-class piece of research work', and the interpretation of the results and the further ideas stemming from them were of great

importance to high-temperature chemistry. John was elected to a Research Fellowship at King's in 1962.

One of his contemporaries, Peter Rentzepis, noted that John was not only an outstanding PhD student in Chemistry whose pioneering research is still used in science, technology and industry today, but massively helpful to all his fellow graduate students in every aspect of their graduate work; he was the person whom they consulted on the design and construction of basic research instruments: 'All of us who knew John believe that we were fortunate to have him as a colleague and valuable dear friend.'

For a short period John worked as a research chemist with Shell Research. In 1966 he joined the Local Government Operational Research Unit as a researcher, a year after the Unit had been established. The Unit was part of the Royal Institute of Public Administration (RIPA) and its remit was to undertake studies by operational research methods to assist local authorities in their policy and management decisions, to assist authorities in introducing these decisions and to co-operate with other research associations in fields related to local government services. In 1968 he became the Unit's Deputy Director, a post he held until 1988. Stan Zachary (KC 1969), who worked in the Unit in the mid-1970s, recalled John as 'most kind, insightful and intelligent'. The Unit, together with the Health Operational Research Unit, became the Royal Institute of Public Administration Consultancy Services in 1985, but ceased to exist in 1988 when RIPA experienced financial difficulties.

At home in Reading John had a keen interest in electronics, including the growing field of computers. One of the items that he bought and assembled was a Nascom computer, a single-board computer kit first issued in the late 1970s. He was frequently involved in adopting the latest technological developments at work and teaching these developments to his work colleagues.

After a short period working for a computer firm in Pangbourne (Berkshire), John joined the Berkshire Health Authority as Information Manager, Communicable Disease Control, in 1989. He was involved in evaluating the

West Berkshire Primary Care Facilitator project, developing appropriate statistical models for performance and outcomes for General Practitioners. Two of his colleagues noted that John was ‘greatly appreciated for making the statistics come alive and be meaningful for the GPs’, and he was ‘much loved by his close colleagues for his relaxed and good-humoured approach’. After retiring in 2000 John cared for his wife Shirley, whom he had married in 1962. She suffered seriously from osteoporosis and eventually became housebound – she died in a local nursing home in 2013. John’s arthritis meant that in 2020 he too became housebound and he died aged 86 on 9 August 2023 in hospital from gastrointestinal bleeding. He is survived by his son Mark who recalls that, although his father did not tell him a great deal about his university days, his admission to, and success at Cambridge, had been ‘a source of great pride and joy to his parents, neither of whom had attended higher education’. His experience at King’s was important to John throughout his life and as a measure of respect Mark placed a plaque of the King’s shield by the funeral casket.



MICHAEL FRANK INGHAM (1954), son of AEI (1930), had a lifelong interest in Astronomy and became a Fellow of King’s after completing his PhD. He then went to Oxford University where he lectured in Astrophysics and later spent 14 years as Secretary of the CU Institute of Astronomy.

Born in Leeds in July 1933, Michael began at school in Cambridge where his father was a Lecturer in Mathematics and a Fellow at King’s. His father was awarded a Research

Fellowship to study analytic number theory at the Institute for Advanced Research in Princeton, New Jersey, and as a result the family travelled out from Liverpool to New York on 1 September 1939, just two days before the start of the Second World War. The family decided to remain in Princeton and Michael went to school there until June 1942, apart from a period in the first

half of 1940 when he was in Berkeley (California). One memory of his time in Princeton was seeing in the distance Albert Einstein. Michael returned to the UK on a ship in one of the Atlantic Convoys.

Returning to Cambridge, Michael attended King’s College Choir School as a day boy until 1947. He then went as an Open Scholar to Marlborough College where he prospered. Writing to King’s in December 1951, his housemaster noted that Michael had won many prizes, was a capable mathematician and ‘probably the best physicist we have had here for at least 20 years’. He had a great interest in astronomy, being a constant user of the College’s observatory. He also had a variety of other interests, such as woodwork, weaving and bell ringing, while he was a first-class swimmer, being Captain of Swimming, and running a lifesaving class.

Michael won a Major Scholarship in Mathematics and Physics to King’s, but before taking up his place did his National Service with the Royal Engineers. After spending his first two years at King’s reading Mathematics, Michael did Part II of the Natural Sciences Tripos, achieving a 2.1 and graduating with a BA in 1957. In October 1957 he began working on research in connection with the construction of a telescope and on problems concerning zodiacal light (which appears as a faint and fuzzy cone of light standing up from the western horizon after sunset or from the eastern horizon before sunrise). Writing to the Cambridge Board of Research Studies in March 1958, the King’s Tutor for Advanced Students said that Michael was highly suitable to be a registered research student. He ‘possesses very considerable ability and he also has the initiative and keenness to approach a problem in research with determination as well as with originality’.

Michael participated in a small astronomical expedition to South America in 1958 to observe the zodiacal light, including taking observations at a station situated at 17,100 ft in the Bolivian Andes. In 1959 he went to the Canary Islands to assist in the observations of a total eclipse of the sun on 2 October, but unfortunately thick cloud on the day meant no results of value were obtained. On return he began preparing his thesis and summarised the results of the expedition in the previous year. Among his findings was

that the colour of the zodiacal light was close to that of the sun, while one implication was that scattering by free electrons in interplanetary space did not contribute significantly, as was previously believed, to the observed surface brightness of the zodiacal light and therefore the space density of free electrons was much lower than had been supposed. Michael was awarded his PhD in 1960, and elected a Research Fellow at King's in 1961.

In 1963 Michael was appointed as a Lecturer in the Department of Astrophysics at Oxford, becoming a Fellow of New College, Oxford from 1968 until he left Oxford in 1971 to teach Physics and Mathematics at Sedbergh School. In 1979 he returned to Cambridge to take up the post of Secretary at the Institute of Astronomy.

Over the next 14 years in his role as the Institute's senior administrator, Michael worked closely with the Director. For some of this period the Director was Martin Rees (KC 1969). Martin recalls that it was unusual for the Institute to have an administrator with an academic background and the Institute was exceptionally lucky to have an administrator who had a PhD in Astronomy and who had been a Lecturer at Oxford: 'His judgment and unflappable personality earned him everyone's respect.' His wide knowledge of Astronomy and astronomers and his geniality were particularly valuable at conferences and when dealing with the continual flow of academic visitors from around the world.

Michael maintained his links with King's and between 1980 and 2003 he supervised undergraduates in Physics for the College. After leaving the Institute of Astronomy in 1993 he was a Tutor in Astronomy at the Open University for the next three years, and then between 1995 and 2005 held various part-time administrative posts in Cambridge.

Michael continued his interest in woodwork, including making three harpsichords, while his other interests included gardening, hill walking, rock climbing and reading. He was a devout Christian and a lay minister in the Church of England for 26 years. He had a particular love for Australia following time he spent at the Woomera Rocket Range in South Australia

in connection with his research. In 1977–78 he took a year's sabbatical from his job to be a teacher at St Peter's College in Adelaide. After retirement he lived for about six years in Tasmania before returning to the UK to live in Cambridge. Michael died at the age of 88 on 22 June 2022 and is survived by his second wife Pauline (whom he married in 1982) and by his daughter Elizabeth from his first marriage.



From a very early age **JOHN DOUGLAS KESBY** (1968) had an interest in natural history and after achieving a degree in Geography at Oxford University he undertook research in Africa. At King's he took up a joint College Associate Lectureship in Social Anthropology and became a Fellow. He moved to the University of Kent in 1971 to become a Lecturer in Sociology and Social Anthropology and spent the rest of his career there.

John was born in Ilford in April 1938 and during the Second World War was evacuated with his mother to Devon, returning to Ilford after the War was over. He became interested in natural history around the age of five, when he used to watch and note the birds in his garden. He was a frequent visitor to London Zoo, where his father taught him how to draw pictures of the animals and birds. His cousin John Bain recalls that John used to take him and his sister on natural history expeditions to Knighton Woods in Epping Forest and he said that John already had an encyclopedic knowledge of butterflies, frogs, toads, newts and insects, and his enthusiasm was infectious.

John won a scholarship to Bancroft's School in Woodford Green where he studied between 1949 and 1957. He had a reputation there as a skilled and engaging speaker, while he was also a fine actor and a leading member of the Bancroft's Players, involved in the regular Shakespeare productions. In 1956 he went on an expedition to Iceland organised by the British Schools

Exploring Society and he collected vascular plant specimens and surveyed types of vegetation for the Natural History Museum.

In 1957 John went to study Geography at St Edmund Hall, Oxford and he achieved a First Class degree in 1960. In that year he joined the Oxford and Cambridge Expedition to Mali and Mauritania, two former French colonies that had just received independence. The purpose of the expedition was to study the traditions of the native people, but John had the opportunity to survey farming methods in the oases of Mauritania and also to visit the Mouride sect in Senegal. In Mauritania and Senegal he collected specimens for the Kew Herbarium.

In 1961 John took a one-year diploma in General Anthropology and obtained a starred distinction. In 1963 he was awarded a BLitt from Oxford after completing a dissertation on the historical ethnography of the South-West Pacific between 1842 and 1900, based on archive material from missionaries. He then began work towards his doctorate, which culminated in the award of a DPhil in 1971 from Oxford for a thesis on the social organisation of the Rangi people of central Tanzania. This involved an attachment as a research associate to the then East African Institute of Social Research in Kampala (Uganda) where he stayed until 1966. While there he also taught undergraduates in Sociology and Social Anthropology at Makerere University College. His fieldwork for his social anthropological study of the Rangi people was conducted in Kondoa District in Tanzania.

On returning to the UK in 1966 he had a series of teaching appointments at the Pitt-Rivers Museum in Oxford. In 1968 an unusual opportunity arose in Cambridge. On his appointment as Provost of King's in 1966, Sir Edmund Leach (KC 1960) had given up the role of Director of Studies in Archaeology and Anthropology. Some of the subsequent arrangements, particularly concerning supervisions, had proved unsatisfactory, while problems at Newnham College had also arisen following the retirement of a member of the College. The two Colleges therefore agreed to advertise a joint Associate Lectureship in Social Anthropology and the person appointed would act as Director of Studies in Archaeology and

Anthropology for both Colleges. John was the successful candidate and was elected as a Fellow of King's.

John remained at King's until 1971 when he was appointed as a Lecturer in Sociology and Social Anthropology at the University of Kent at Canterbury, where he became a member of Darwin College. His approach to Anthropology was reflected in his teaching where with his excellent memory he was able to deliver his lectures verbatim, without notes. He remained at the University until his retirement in 1998.

During this period he produced a number of books covering the research that he had conducted in Africa. *The Cultural Regions of East Africa* was published in 1977. His other major works included *The Rangi of Tanzania: An Introduction to Their Culture*, issued in 1981, *Progress and the Past among the Rangi of Tanzania*, issued as two volumes in 1982, and *Rangi Natural History: The Taxonomic Procedures of an African People*, published as three volumes in 1986. In 2014 he deposited his field notebooks, photographs, films and several unpublished manuscripts in the archives of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

In Canterbury John continued his natural history interests through the Kent Field Club, mapping the vascular plants of Kent between 1971 and 1979, and recording the butterflies, grasshoppers, crickets and dragonflies between 1981 and 1990. These activities involved extensive walking over the local chalk Downs and undertaking biological recording for the then Nature Conservancy Council.

In 1983 John married Sheila, whom he had met at Canterbury and who had had a varied career in community nursing before going to the University of Kent to read Development Studies with Sociology and Social Anthropology. They had much in common, including interests in natural history, history, anthropology, religion, politics, international affairs and the United Nations. Another shared interest was walking and they had many walking holidays, particularly in southern England but also in Wales and Scotland. Two notable walks were when they spent three days on the Greater Ridgeway in Dorset and

three days on the South Downs Way in Sussex. Sheila used to join John when he attended reunions of the Anthropological Society at King's and they also found time to walk widely in Cambridge and its surroundings.

In December 2014 they moved to live in Bexhill, Sheila's home town. By this time John had begun to experience problems with his back, although it was not until 2019 that this issue began to seriously affect his walking. He died aged 84 on 18 March 2023 after a slow but progressive scoliosis affected by other complicating factors.



PHILIP ANTHONY LOMAS (1974) was born in 1951 and came to King's as a Junior Research Fellow in Classics. Philip had an older brother, John, and also a twin, Peter. They went to the Colchester Royal Grammar School, where Philip achieved top grades in everything, and he and Peter learned to play the oboe, which instilled in Philip a lifelong love of music, although he did not keep up with his instrument.

Philip did his first degree, in Classics, at Worcester College, Oxford. There he was massively influenced by the Ancient History Tutor, Martin Frederiksen, who was an extremely knowledgeable scholar on the history and archaeology of Roman Italy, widely read, with a great interest in detail. Indeed, Martin was so obsessive about any details and nuances that in the end he never published his big project on Roman Campania before he died young in a traffic accident in Oxford. Philip perhaps absorbed all too much of his Tutor's obsessiveness.

Whereas his brother John, who had also been to Oxford and like Philip rowed for his college, did not want to become an academic, and eventually moved to the Wirral where he raised a family, Philip was keen to take his studies further. He applied to Cambridge, attracted by the possibility of

working with Moses Finley, the high-profile Professor of Ancient History. Finley's reputation drew a very strong group of post-graduates from around the world, on a wide range of topics, primarily focused on ancient economic and social history, as well as Philip, who applied to make a study of the social and economic conditions and development of the Western Greeks in the archaic period, especially in respect of the Greek colonisation of Sicily and recent archaeological discoveries there. Philip was intrigued by the effects of Greek colonisation, and the ways in which the Indigenous populations put up a resistance and held on to some of their distinctive traditions.

In his first year at King's, Philip spent a lot of time preparing his research in the libraries and also in Sicily; he mastered the existing literature and acquired an impressive level of first-hand experience of archaeology. Most of the existing scholarship relied on stereotypes and, in Finley's opinion, ranged from mediocre to awful. Philip had many boxes of excavation slides from Sicily which he was keen to show to his brother Peter, but they meant very little to Peter, one hole in the ground looking very much like another to the non-specialist.

Although during this time, as later, Philip suffered from periods of depression, when he could see no future in his project, Finley felt that the dissertation, when completed, would move archaeology onto an entirely new level and that its implications would go beyond Sicily, affecting the historians' view of archaic colonisation on a global scale as well as throwing new light on the similarities and differences between Greeks and Phoenicians.

In 1977 Philip was elected to a Junior Research Fellowship at King's in the internal JRF competition at a uniquely propitious moment. King's had decided to capitalise on the energy brought to Classics by Finley and by the newly arrived Laurence Professor of Classical Archaeology, Anthony Snodgrass, to advertise Research Fellowships in Ancient History and in Classical Archaeology and appointed to these Wim Jongman (who came from Leiden and worked on Roman economic history) and Paul Halstead (a prehistoric Greek archaeologist, rather than a classical archaeologist, with

long experience in Greece). The three of them formed a close friendship group and learned enormous amounts from one another. The effect of the combination was to bring archaeology and ancient history, which had been very separate disciplines, together, and effectively to launch a new paradigm for the subject that has been enormously influential.

One memorable episode in Philip's friendships with other Fellows was a walk along Hadrian's Wall which Philip, Wim Jongman and Tom White undertook together. They started from the gates of the Swan Hunter shipyard in Newcastle and proceeded all the way to Bowness-on-Solway, investigating nearby sites and museums as they went along. At one particularly memorable point Philip ended up carrying Wim (whose knee was injured) on his back, while wading along the rim of the steep roaring spillway at Cam Beck, a little west of Walton, Cumbria, where a narrow ravine had cut through the wall. It later turned out that Wim had one leg shorter than the other, and long walks proved particularly challenging for him. Philip and Tom would continue for many years to walk together, often in Greece, right up to a walk celebrating Philip's 51st birthday in June 2002 when a large number of ancient sites in Boiotia were explored and a still snowy Mount Parnassos climbed.

Philip proceeded to be appointed in 1977 to a University Assistant Lectureship in Ancient History but found lecturing extremely stressful; he would burn the candle at both ends getting the course to the standard he wanted, leaving himself too tired to be at his best when it came to delivering the lectures and speaking almost inaudibly. Although he was rather a good supervisor, particularly when teaching outside his own main expertise, lecturing was another matter. When the time came for him to be upgraded to University Lecturer he was not extended.

It was not only the lecturing that was problematic. Philip's project was intellectually innovative in two ways. First, because he tried to write a social science/anthropological history mostly using archaeological data, something quite new at the time. Second, and in part allowed for by the archaeological data that he was trying to use, because his perspective

was that of the indigenous population. His was not an account of Greek colonization into an empty landscape; rather, his perspective was, in a sense, an early attempt of post-colonial historiography. Needless to say, it was also a mission impossible. The subject was huge, the archaeological data were numerous, but technically mostly of poor quality and conceptually naive. It needed someone capable and willing to be very selective, and focused on a central argument. That was Finley's strength, but sadly not Philip's.

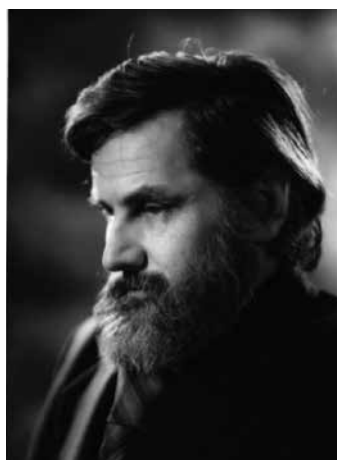
In conversation, Philip carried his learning lightly, but he never managed to find a way of writing like that, and could not manage to complete anything. His friends struggled unsuccessfully to get him even to submit book reviews that he had written – though years later Robin Osborne, who had been taught and greatly influenced by Philip, recalls receiving a long and highly perceptive critique of his own book on archaic Greece from Philip (several years after the book had been published). Even the very considerable labour that Philip put into suggesting revisions for Finley's own book, *Ancient Sicily*, came to nothing – they would have required so radical a re-writing that Finley chose to ignore almost all of them. Philip's inability to complete his thesis within the agreed time scale, along with his chronic weaknesses as a lecturer, prevented him from progressing with an academic career. He did have several spells as a temporary lecturer, including two at Queen's University Belfast, but these led nowhere.

Philip turned to working on archaeological sites, but generally as a volunteer and spent some time living in Wantage in near destitution. He returned to Colchester in the 1990s to live with his mother, working in a little study cabin at the back of her garden. His mental health issues, unrecognised at the time, put him in hospital occasionally, but Philip would not admit to himself or to others that he had been ill. He was a very involved member of Colchester Archaeological Society, rather unexpectedly choosing to be interested more in mediaeval sites than in the Roman ones abundant in the Colchester area.

When his mother died in 2008, Philip moved house to live on his own in Colchester; he was well-liked in his neighbourhood, as he could be

charming, and although he was very bad at keeping in touch with former friends or with his family, he made some good relationships among his neighbours where music was a common interest. He could talk about music for hours, as long as no one mentioned Wagner, whom Philip considered beyond the pale. Such was his popularity that when he died, his local branch of Waitrose clubbed together to organise his funeral tea in their café.

Philip, like his father, had an incorrigible smoking habit and was unwell before the Covid-19 pandemic, so it seemed unlikely that he would survive it, but he did. However, he increasingly stopped looking after himself, missing hospital appointments and pretending nothing was wrong, even though he got short of breath walking to the shops. He was hospitalised again when he fell over and could not get up. The hospital identified all sorts of problems but thought they could effect some improvement in his lung function; however, after a few weeks he refused further treatment, and was put on palliative care. He died on 6 May, 2023.



ADAM KRZYSZTOF ŁOMNICKI (1976) was an eminent Polish ecologist who came to King's as a Research Fellow for one year in 1976–77. He is considered a pioneer in evolutionary ecology in Poland and had a long association, initially as a student and later as a Professor, with the Jagiellonian University (founded in 1364 and one of the oldest universities in the world) in Kraków.

Born in June 1935 in Warsaw, Adam's great-grandfather and grandfather were outstanding ecologists and geologists, while his father Zbigniew was a noted mathematician. His father had been involved with the Resistance during the Second World War, serving as a high-level liaison officer between the English and Free Polish forces, and remained in England after the end of the

War. Adam spent his childhood in Sokółów Małopolski and in 1947 moved with his mother and younger brother to Zakopane. Between 1952 and 1957 he studied Biology at the Jagiellonian University, obtaining a Master's degree in Zoology.

Adam's first job was in 1958 as a Research Assistant at the headquarters of the Tatra Mountains National Park in Zakopane. His research focused on arachnids and chamois, and he achieved his PhD from the Faculty of Biology and Earth Sciences at the Jagiellonian University in 1962. In 1959, with the support of his father, Adam spent about a month volunteering at the Bureau of Animal Population at Oxford University, under the direction of the zoologist and animal ecologist Charles Elton. Adam had been attempting to become an arachnologist, but after his time in Oxford he turned more to animal ecology.

In 1962 Adam started working in the Nature Conservation Research Centre of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Kraków. He studied the populations of Roman snails in an attempt to find out the mechanism concerning the natural regulation of numbers, and his research led him to suspect that there is a type of self-regulatory mechanism operating within the snail population. Adam had a year away in 1964–65 on a scholarship at the Department of Zoology at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor where he studied with Professor Lawrence Slobodkin on the laboratory population of hydra (a class of very small freshwater invertebrates).

In 1970 Adam received his 'habilitation', a higher doctoral degree. Further overseas visits followed including to the UK in 1970 where he gave the British Ecological Society an account of conservation in the Tatra Mountains National Park and in 1973, he spent two months visiting several universities in the United States and Canada.

In 1975 Adam contacted King's as he had heard from Professor Joel Cohen (KC 1974) about the College's Research Fellowship in Behavioural Ecology (Sociobiology) and wished to be considered and to spend one year at King's. Adam noted that in recent years he had continued to study the

evolutionary basis of the self-regulation of animal population size, and he had just completed a manuscript on the possibility of self-regulation by group selection. Adam's two referees were Professor Slobodkin and Professor Cohen. The latter described Adam as 'the outstanding theoretically inclined ecologist in Eastern Europe' and the first to introduce computers to whole-animal biologists in Poland. He also made reference to the scientific work of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, and said that Adam 'combines his scientific work and family traditions with an extremely gregarious personality, a large supply of stories and profound appreciation for all kinds of vodkas'.

Writing in September 1977 to the Provost, Professor Sir Edmund Leach, Adam said that the College had been an ideal place to conduct his theoretical work and he was very grateful to have the opportunity to be at King's and he had found the social life in the College very enjoyable.

Back in Poland, Adam and Professor Wladislaw Grodziński had for some years conducted the Kraków Ecological Seminars, bringing together scientific researchers from Kraków universities and colleges interested in ecology. A new programme in environmental biology was set up at Jagiellonian University and subsequently in 1977 the Institute of Environmental Biology (now the Institute of Environmental Sciences) was set up at the University, with Professor Grodziński as its Head. Adam succeeded him in 1981 and held this post until 1988. Meanwhile, in 1981 he also became Professor of Biology at the University and from 2005 he was an Emeritus Professor at the University.

During his time as a Professor, he initiated a thorough reform of how Biology was studied in the University. He taught evolutionary ecology, population genetics and statistics, and popularised statistical methods and mathematical modelling in Biology.

Adam continued with his research on evolutionary ecology and in 1988 his work was published as *Population Ecology of Individuals*. His view was that the overall dynamic behaviour of populations must be understood in the behaviour of individuals, and he included simple mathematical models

aimed at describing both the origin and consequences of individual variation among plants and animals. He also wrote a number of research papers and textbooks, including textbooks on population ecology, evolutionary genetics and mathematical statistics for natural scientists.

Adam was a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAS), the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Academia Europaea (which aims to promote European research and advise governments and international organisations on scientific issues). He was Chairman of the PAS Committee on Ecology from 1987 to 1990 and the Committee on Evolutionary and Theoretical Biology from 1990 to 2007. In 1995 he initiated Evolutionary Biological Workshops, which were held under the auspices of the PAS until 2012 and involved participants from all over Poland. In 2007 he became a Professor at the PAS Mammal Research Institute at Białowieża.

Adam was very sociable, had a great sense of humour and enjoyed skiing, hiking and cycling. He met his wife Rita in Zakopane and they were married in 1961. In later years Adam nursed Rita through a long illness until her death in 2012. Adam died aged 86 on 15 December 2021 and he is remembered by his colleagues and students for his kindness, openness, charisma and inspiring presence.



LUIGI LUDOVICO PASINETTI (1961) born in Italy on 12 September 1930 in Zanica near Milan was an outstanding economist. He died in Varese on 31 January 2023 at the age of 92. He leaves behind his wife Carmela Colombo and their son Giovanni.

After he left school, Luigi attended evening classes at the Catholic University of Milan, since his parents could not afford to support him as a full-time student. He graduated in 1955 and soon after came to Cambridge on

a scholarship. Apart from spells in Harvard and Nuffield College Oxford, he remained in Cambridge until 1976, becoming a Fellow of King's on being appointed to a University Assistant Lectureship in Economics in 1961 and subsequently promoted to Lecturer and then Reader. In 1976 he returned to Italy to become Professor of Economic Analysis and Director of the Department of Economics at his *alma mater*, the Catholic University of Milan.

When Luigi arrived in Cambridge, it was perhaps the world's leading centre of economics. Keynesian economics was riding high, and many of its foremost practitioners or sympathisers were in Cambridge: Richard Kahn, Nicholas Kaldor, Joan Robinson, Richard Goodwin and Piero Sraffa were all here and were locked in a life-or-death struggle for the soul of economics with "neoclassical" upstarts from the United States, such as Paul Samuelson and Robert Solow. These debates were not always good-natured, and the Americans were sometimes resentful of the condescending attitude of certain Keynesians.

Luigi was soon enrolled by the Keynesians. He brought two things to the debate: a keen analytical mind and a gentle and respectful demeanour. His first major contribution in 1962, in a paper published in *Review of Economic Studies*, 29: 267–79, was to identify and correct a flaw in Kaldor's macro-economic theory of income distribution. Luigi produced a simple equation showing how, under certain assumptions, the share of profits in national income can be derived from the savings and investment behaviour of capitalists alone, without reference to other features of the economy, such as workers' saving. This theory was intended as an alternative to the marginalist theory espoused by neoclassical economists.

Luigi's next major foray was his contribution, published in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 80 (1966): 503–17, to the capital controversy. The neoclassicals claimed that techniques of production can be ranked in a hierarchical fashion in such a way that movement up the hierarchy is associated with a higher wage rate. If the wage rate is exogenously increased, firms will move up the hierarchy to a new technique. Luigi produced a

numerical example where this was not the case. In his example, the same technique of production will be adopted at a high or low wage rate, whereas a different technique will be adopted at an intermediate wage rate. This is known as re-switching. The existence of re-switching means that radically different wage rates may be compatible with the same choice of production technique. Thus, income distribution is not determined by technology.

At the time, Luigi's demonstration of re-switching seemed decisive, and Paul Samuelson conceded defeat, in the same edition of that journal, in the following words:

"There often turns out to be no unambiguous way of characterizing different processes as more "capital-intensive," more "mechanized," more "roundabout," except in the ex post tautological sense of being adopted at a lower interest rate and involving a higher real wage. wage. Such a tautological labeling (sic) is shown, in the case of re-switching, to lead to inconsistent ranking between pairs of unchanged technologies, depending upon which interest rate happens to prevail in the market. If all this causes headaches for those nostalgic for the old-time parables of neoclassical writing, we must remind ourselves that scholars are not born to live an easy existence. We must respect, and appraise, the facts of life".

Despite this admission by a leader of the neoclassical contingent, neoclassical economics continues to be taught as orthodoxy in most economics departments, and many students of economics have never heard of Luigi Pasinetti or the great debate of the 1960s. The neoclassicals lost the battle, but they seem to have won the war. It is beyond the scope of this obituary to speculate why.

After the capital controversy, Luigi intensified his study of production in multi-sectoral economies. In 1973 in the Italian journal *Metro Economica* 25: 1–29, he published an article developing the notion of a vertically integrated sector. Such a sector is a theoretical construct which traces back all the inputs of capital and labour which directly or indirectly contribute to the production of a final good. This fruitful notion is currently used to analyse global value chains and the changing international division of labour.

Luigi subsequently published several books on multisectoral economies, of which *Structural Economic Dynamics: A theory of the Economic Consequences of Human Learning* (Cambridge, 1993) was the most notable. In 2007, he published *Keynes and the Cambridge Keynesians* (Cambridge). This book seeks to identify the key features of the Keynesian revolution. This is done mainly through the medium of biographies of the leading Keynesians, all of whom Luigi knew well.

Although mostly of an austere theoretical nature, Luigi's economics was informed by Catholic social teaching, as explicated in his 2012 book, *Dottrina sociale della Chiesa e teoria economica* (Milan). His views can be summarised as follows (translation by Joseph Halevi (in his obituary notice for Luigi, *Economic and Labour Relations Review* 34: 366–9)): 1) Preference to the needy in the distribution of goods; 2) Outrage regarding the scandalous levels of inequality; 3) Priority of labour over capital; 4) Social function of capital; 5) Means of production never to be pitted against labour; 6) Principle of solidarity; 7) Principle of subsidiarity; 8) Principle of the common good; 9) Essential role of non-coercive gifts/donations.

With the death of Luigi Pasinetti, the last of the great Keynesians has passed away. The world has lost a good man and a fine scholar.

Our thanks to Professor Robert Rowthorn for providing this obituary.



PYARALLY MOHAMEDALLY RATTANSI (1967), known as Piyo, was born on 15 October 1930 at Nyeri in the highlands of Kenya, one of eleven children. The family belonged to the small Ismaili sect of the Aga Khan which he said, 'was not a very demanding religion.' Piyo's father had emigrated to Kenya from Gujarat and became wealthy enough in due course to found the Rattansi Educational Trust that

still sponsors Kenyan education today. Between the ages of eight and seventeen Piyo was educated at the Government Indian High School in Nairobi. After school Piyo worked as a cub reporter on the Daily Chronicle, a persecuted radical newspaper whose offices were a meeting ground for nationalist leaders in colonial Kenya. His father disapproved but nevertheless supported him financially in his pursuit of higher education in England. In 1953 Piyo moved to London where he continued as a journalist (drawing attention to the causes of the Mau-Mau rebellion) and read economics at LSE. There he came under the influence of Karl Popper, describing the experience as 'almost a religious conversion'. But he did not become a follower of Popper's falsificationist philosophy of science, instead concentrating on the issue of the historical relation of the 'two cultures' of literature and science, very much a subject of lively debate at the time. His PhD thesis completed in 1962 was entitled *The Literary Attack on Science in England, 1665-1715*.

He had originally thought he would return to Kenya immediately but decided instead to look for a post-doc position first. Joseph Needham had hoped to get him something in Cambridge but eventually put Piyo in touch with Jerry Ravetz who worked in the philosophy department in Leeds, where he was building up what became the division of the history and philosophy of science. After a successful seminar there on Jonathan Swift and science Piyo was appointed Leverhulme Senior Research Fellow in 1962 and two years later became lecturer in the history and philosophy of science, a post he held for three years. There he began work with Ted McGuire and Jerry Ravetz on a famous and influential paper that was eventually published as "Newton and the Pipes of Pan" in *Records of the Royal Society* in 1966. Piyo's important contribution was to link Newton's thinking to the older tradition of Prisca theologia, the idea that new knowledge was really rediscovery of what had been known to the ancients but subsequently lost sight of.

Piyo was elected to a Senior Research Fellowship at King's in 1967, strongly supported by (contrasting) luminaries like Joseph Needham, Walter Pagel, Hugh Trevor-Roper, Alan Debus and Christopher Hill. Equally important to his election was the strong support of Tim Munby, King's Fellow Librarian,

who had supervised the transfer of Sir Isaac Newton's papers to King's as part of the Keynes bequest. Keynes had grasped the importance of the alchemical papers to a real understanding of Newton as the 'last of the magicians' rather than a totem of Enlightenment philosophy. Munby wrote to the Provost in December 1966: "I have looked at some of Mr Rattansi's work with interest and admiration. I am really only qualified (and imperfectly) to judge the range and extent of the sources which he cites in the elucidation of alchemical subjects. These are impressive in the extreme. His knowledge of the literature, much of it extremely rare and obscure, of his subject is extraordinary. I hope that our thirty years' search for a scholar to work on the rich material in this field has at last produced the right man." Things turned out as Munby had hoped. At King's Piyo studied the Newton manuscripts closely and participated in a seminar on 'Science and History', involving Bob Young, Nick Jardine, Roy Macleod, John Dunn, Quentin Skinner and Roy Porter with radical views on contextualising science and its place in society. Piyo also gave lectures in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science on 'Science, Society, and Religion in 17th Century England' which challenged the old-fashioned history of ideas on the scientific revolution. In the course of all this the consensus about Newton's work which had focussed only on his mathematics and averted its gaze from Newton's theology, alchemy, and biblical exegesis was blown away. Since the time of Piyo's Fellowship at King's the Newton papers have become the focus of many books, articles and digital resources, and this revolution began with Piyo.

Piyo's work attracted national and international interest. In 1969-70 Piyo spent a year in Princeton at the Institute for Advanced Study at the invitation of Thomas Kuhn, who had published *The Structures of Scientific Revolutions* (1962) and was looking for ways to advance historical understanding of the Newtonian moment. Towards the end of his fellowship at King's Piyo was approached by Lord Annan, Provost of University College, London, to apply to be Professor and head of the Department of History and Philosophy of Science (now the Department of Science and Technology Studies). He applied and was successful, taking up the position at the start of the 1970/71 academic year. Piyo held this until his retirement in 1995. The Department was very small, but he kept it going.

In 1989, after a decade of university cuts, the engineer and businessman Derek Roberts was appointed as Provost. Piyo was very concerned that the Department might be shut down but to his great surprise Roberts became a champion for the subject. The outcome was that the Department thereafter expanded, as it has continued to do under its new name. Amongst his research students at UCL was Patrick Curry who gratefully acknowledged Piyo's help with the PhD thesis that was published in 1989 as *Prophecy and Power: Astrology in Early Modern England*.

Shortly before his retirement from UCL, Piyo was contacted out of the blue by two members of the Centro Simão Mathias de Estudos em História da Ciência of the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo. They were Ana Alfonso-Goldfarb and Márcia Ferraz who studied manuscripts in the Royal Society of London. The outcome was that Piyo formed a close collaboration in which they co-authored a series of papers, published in the Society's Notes and Records, based on alchemical manuscripts that they identified in the Society's archives. Piyo made several visits to São Paulo in the course of this collaboration.

An excellent and engaging scholar, he was very much a product of the sense of radicalism in universities in the 1960s and '70s, except that in manner Piyo was always gentle and polite and in dress always neatly turned out. In terms of quantity of output he might not have survived in today's English university culture but it is to be regretted that his sort of career trajectory has become so unlikely.

Piyo died on 23 August 2022, aged 91. His wife Zarin, whom he married in 1966, died in 2013. His two sons Afshin and Shihab have both become journalists, as Piyo had been in his youth. This obituary owes much to them and most particularly also to Frank James's obituary for the Society for the History of Alchemy and Chemistry in January 2023. This obituary in turn acknowledged its debt to taped interviews that Raphael Uchôa conducted with Piyo in São Paulo in 2016 (links available at <https://bit.ly/InterviewWithPiyoRattansi>, and similarly p23-30, p31-44, p45-64, p65-76).

Our thanks to Peter Jones for providing this obituary.



TIMOTHY JAMES RINK (1978), known as Tim, undertook groundbreaking research in Physiology in Cambridge and was a Fellow at King's and University Lecturer in Physiology for six years. He then went to work in pharmaceuticals research before spending ten years in San Diego where he helped to nurture the development of two pioneering biotechnology companies in the 1990s.

Tim was born in August 1946 in London and grew up in Kent. His parents were Jewish and humanist, and he had a happy family life, but

this ended abruptly at the age of 12 when his father died and his mother became seriously ill and never recovered. Tim had been to boarding school at an early age and between 1959 and 1964 he studied at Bedales School at Petersfield (Hampshire). His school and the close band of friends he made there became the most secure part of his life through his teenage years.

Before university he went with three friends on a road trip to Pakistan and back in an old Ford Cortina. In 1965 he took up his place at Clare College, Cambridge, where he achieved First Class honours in Parts IA and IB of the Medical Science Tripos and in Part II he achieved a First in Physiology. He married his wife Norma in 1968 after a short courtship – he proposed to her from a phone box outside Clare College and they married three weeks later at Marylebone Register Office in London. Norma noted that Tim was 'hard to miss as a student on a bike in Cambridge. He wore a white PVC jacket from Carnaby Street, a pink and white gingham shirt with sleeves rolled up and bright turquoise sneakers that he'd dyed himself.'

Tim then went to University College Medical School in London where he won a number of prizes, including the Fellows Silver Medal for Medicine and the Alexander Bruce Gold Medal for Surgical Pathology, and he achieved his MB, BChir (Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Chirurgery) with a distinction in Medicine in December 1971. He became House Physician

and then House Surgeon at University College Hospital before returning to Cambridge to do research work at the Physiological Laboratory under Professor Peter Baker.

During this research he collaborated in particular with Roger Tsien (who had come from the United States and would win the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 2008) and the distinguished Italian biologist Tullio Pozzan. The trio worked together enthusiastically to advance the understanding of the role of calcium in cell biology. They developed a revolutionary technique for the measurement of calcium and hydrogen ions in living cells, and this had a major influence on the large calcium signaling field. It became the standard technique for assessing changes in the intracellular calcium ion concentration, a key parameter in the control of virtually all cell activities.

Writing in March 1978, Peter Baker (who by then had become Professor at King's College, London) described Tim as 'an outstanding young physiologist', who was 'notable for his breadth of physiological knowledge, combining a medical training with a great interest in both mammalian and biophysical aspects of Physiology'. Tim became a Fellow and College Lecturer at King's in 1978 and was University Lecturer in Physiology from 1978 to 1984.

In 1984 Tim left King's to work for Smith, Kline and French Research in Welwyn Garden City. He was Vice-President of Research with the company until 1990. He and Norma then moved to live in San Diego where Tim spent ten years helping with the development of two biotechnology companies.

Tim was President and Chief Technical Officer at Amylin Pharmaceuticals Inc from 1990 to 1995. He had to make several difficult decisions to keep this start-up company running, particularly as there were a number of early disappointments, but eventually pramlintide was approved as the first new drug to be licensed for the management of Type 1 diabetes since the discovery of insulin. Further new medicines followed, including the first approved GLP-1 (glucagon-like peptide) receptor agonist, a class of drugs that has greatly improved the treatment of type 2 diabetes and dramatically revolutionised the management of obesity. After 1995 he chaired the

company's Scientific Advisory Board and brought in contributions from several top scientific minds, including Sydney Brenner (KC 1958) and Jeffrey Friedman (the discoverer of leptin). Amylin would be involved in the development of metreleptin as the first treatment for people suffering the metabolic consequences of leptin deficiency, either as a result of a genetic deficiency of the hormone itself or a paucity of functional fat cells (a condition known as lipodystrophy).

Aurora Biosciences Inc was established in 1995 by Roger Tsien to take forward commercially fluorescence-based assays based on his work, and he recruited Tim to be the company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, posts he held from 1996 to 1999. Under Tim's leadership, the company was innovative in a number of ways, including pioneering ultra-high throughput screening (a method used in drug discovery to screen millions of compounds at a time for potential therapeutic activity). Another major development was when the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation was persuaded to provide research funding to Aurora to identify and develop the first treatments for the underlying cause of cystic fibrosis. These investments led to the development of multiple transformative therapies to treat cystic fibrosis. Aurora was eventually sold to Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc to commercialise the new treatments.

A key moment in Tim's life occurred when Norma insisted in late 1999 that the family should return to Europe and that Tim should cut back on his intensive workload. So, Tim and the family moved back to the UK, returning to live in Cambridge, and he formally retired in 2000. Nevertheless, Tim continued to be involved in the industry, serving on the boards of several biotechnology companies and acting as a consultant, while for several years he was Chairman of the Wellcome Trust Technology Transfer Strategy Panel.

Tim retained his passion for science and continued to read every issue of *Nature* and *Science* journals. His published work totalled over 100 papers and articles in journals such as the *Biochemical Journal* and the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*. In addition, he was the Senior Editor of the *Journal of Physiology* from 1983 to 1987.

When living in San Diego he used to enjoy playing tennis and driving his fast cars into the desert, and generally he loved nature and the American wilderness. He also loved Formula 1 motor racing and was so ardent a fan of the tennis player Roger Federer that sometimes he could not sleep if Federer lost a match! His enthusiasm for P.G. Wodehouse was such that he knew *The Code of the Woosters* by heart. His musical tastes were Mozart and classic US country music, but he was renowned for his hatred of jazz and would go to any lengths to avoid it. On one occasion in attempting to block out the sound of jazz while eating at a restaurant he cut an ear plug into two and put the two halves in his ears. However, Norma noticed that he looked to be in pain and he admitted that one of these halves had got stuck in his ear. Fortunately she had some tweezers and was able to remove the offending item.

Tim died aged 75 on 4 April 2022, survived by his three children and seven grandchildren. Speaking at his funeral, his son Charles said that, as the children married and the family expanded, his father 'enjoyed family life more than ever' and he adored his grandchildren. Charles noted that the fact that Tim 'was able to be such an incredible father, given the early loss of his parents, is a testament to his strength and how loving he was by nature'.



It was a chance encounter on a train that led to **JEFFREY VERNON WILKINSON** (1951) coming to King's, and his time at the College would represent a pivotal moment in his life. On leaving King's he had a successful business career, but remained closely involved with the College. He was a member of its Development Committee, established a fund to support students reading French, and was delighted when elected a Fellow Commoner in 2001.

Born in August 1930 in Grimsby, Jeffrey had a difficult early life. His education was disrupted during the Second World War when he was

evacuated, spending much of the first half of the War in Port Talbot, where he also experienced almost a year out of school after contracting diphtheria. Returning to Lincolnshire in 1942, he began studying at Matthew Humberstone Foundation School in Cleethorpes in September 1943 where he achieved his Cambridge School Certificate in July 1947, with distinctions in English Literature, French, Mathematics and Latin.

While travelling on a train talking in French with his French penfriend he was overheard by a fellow passenger, the King's Provost, Sir John Sheppard (KC 1900), who was so impressed with his French that he struck up a conversation with Jeffrey and encouraged him to apply to King's. Jeffrey won a state scholarship to King's and took up his place after doing his National Service. He read Part I of the English Tripos before switching to read Part II of the Modern Languages Tripos. Writing in April 1954, the Senior Tutor, Patrick Wilkinson, noted that Jeffrey was 'a man of rare qualities of character', being 'absolutely honest and sincere, and fearless, though courteous, in expressing his opinion when he disagrees with you. We all have the highest opinion of him, and particularly the Provost, who ... encouraged him to try for Cambridge and who has looked after him all through his time here.'

On leaving King's Jeffrey took exams in accountancy (being placed first in the country) and became a graduate apprentice with Joseph Lucas Ltd in the automotive industry. For most of the next 30 years he held important roles in the Lucas Industries group, apart from the period from 1968 to 1973 when he was Managing Director of Henry Simon and a Director of Simon Engineering. In 1974 he returned to become Managing Director of Lucas Electrical and from 1978 to 1984 he was Joint Group Managing Director of Lucas Industries. During his time with Lucas Industries he travelled widely overseas. His experience and fluency in French proved valuable when he ran a joint venture between Lucas and Valeo in France which involved complex negotiations with French companies, the French Government and the French legal system. For a number of years Jeffrey was an active member of the Council of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

His next job after leaving Lucas Industries was with the private equity advisory firm Apax Partners where he became a Director and Partner in 1985. Here his involvement as a management consultant included turning around the fortunes of companies. As a result, he became chairman of a number of companies, including in 1989 Spear and Jackson which he helped to turn around so that Apax was then able to sell it on and recoup its investment. Jeffrey was described in the autobiography of Sir Ronald Cohen, co-founder of Apax Partners, as 'a superb manager' as well as a wonderful partner and friend.

When he was five years old Jeffrey told his mother he had met 'a little girl in ringlets wearing a blue velvet dress' at primary school. Years later when he was an undergraduate he and Jean met again at a dance and became inseparable. They married and had two daughters and in May 2022 they celebrated their 67th wedding anniversary.

In 1975 they moved to live in Hillcroft, a house in Barnt Green at the foot of the Lickey Hills near Birmingham, which was to be the family home for 46 years and became a venue for hosting parties and bringing together friends. Jeffrey appreciated wine and fine dining, and he was involved in overseeing the publication of the *Lucas Guide* to hotels, restaurants and inns, and he collaborated with Egon Ronay to establish the British Academy of Gastronomes.

Jeffrey and Jean loved going out to restaurants, the theatre and cricket matches, and spending time with their friends, often going on holiday with them overseas. Holidays were often spent in France and for several years Jeffrey would drive Jean to the south of France in an open-topped Morgan car. Jeffrey loved to water ski in the Bay of Cannes with his friend Bernard and nearby Juan-les-Pins was a favourite holiday destination. More recently Jeffrey and Jean enjoyed travelling to Paris in springtime, always staying at the Hotel Bristol, and made frequent trips to London, staying at The Savoy. Jeffrey's other interests included collecting books, antique glass, satinwood furniture and porcelain.

Jeffrey was very proud to have studied at King's and he was always keen to attend reunions. In 1997 he set up the Wilkinson Fund to provide grants to students who would benefit from a period of study in France. The Fund was amended in 2001 to allow loans to students and again in 2007 to allow hardship awards to enable graduation without debt. The Fund was broadened further in 2021 to allow supporting the cost of a College Teaching Officer in French for as long as necessary. Jeffrey became a member of the College's Development Committee in January 2002 and was its Chair between January 2004 and October 2006. In recognition of his leadership and careful guidance as Chair of the Committee, the College hosted a dinner in his honour following his final meeting as Chair.

In 2021 he and Jean moved to live in an apartment in a retirement housing complex in Amersham where the residents and staff noted how devoted to each other the couple were. Jeffrey continued to be a dapper dresser, favouring hand-made suits of purple or green, always wearing a tie and brightly coloured socks, and carrying a pocket handkerchief. He died aged 92 on 2 December 2022.



THE HON GEOFFREY HAZLITT WILSON (1949), brother of RJMW (Lord Moran, 1943), had a career of over 40 years in industry, rising through the ranks to become Chief Executive and then Chairman of Delta Group plc.

Geoffrey was born in London in December 1929. His father was Charles Wilson, who became Lord Moran in 1943 and was President of the Royal College of Physicians between 1941 and 1950, but is perhaps best

known as Winston Churchill's doctor from 1940 until the statesman's death in 1965. Geoffrey followed his elder brother in studying at Eton before coming to King's.

At King's Geoffrey initially studied Modern Languages, taking French and German in 1950, before switching to the Law Tripos where he took Part II, graduating with a BA in 1952. He had intended to become a barrister, but changed his mind as he could not see himself in the legal world. Instead, he decided to switch to accountancy as it gave him more options and he could use it in more areas. He achieved his accountancy qualification while working as an articled clerk for the chartered accountants Barton, Mayhew & Co in London.

Geoffrey had met his future wife Jane at a party in July 1952 and they were married in October 1955. Having achieved his accountancy qualification, he went to work for English Electric Co. at Acton, but was soon offered a post at the company's headquarters in Stafford. Jane recalls that this was the beginning of a very happy time for them. They settled in the area and bought a delightful cottage at Gnosall where they made many friends. Eventually they moved to a house in a small nearby hamlet at Burston. Their first child Nicholas was born in 1957, followed by their second child Hugo in 1963, while later they adopted Laura and Jessica, who completed their family.

During this time Geoffrey and Jane acquired a cottage at Nefyn on the Llŷn Peninsula in north-west Wales and school holidays were often spent there, and the cottage was often full with their children and their friends. Geoffrey used to take them on fishing trips and the friends recalled his kindness and patience on these outings, and also that the fishing lines to catch mackerel always seemed to get tangled, while he also used to spend hours trying to get the children on to water skis.

In his early career with English Electric Geoffrey decided to qualify as a cost and works accountant and he had achieved the necessary qualification by 1960. By the time English Electric was taken over by GEC in 1968 Geoffrey had become Deputy Comptroller. Following the takeover Geoffrey became Overseas Controller at GEC. This post was in London, so this meant the family left their house in Staffordshire to move south and they bought an old manor house at Newton Valence (Hampshire) on the edge of Selborne Common.

After about 18 months working for GEC, Geoffrey was approached by Lord Caldecote, Chairman of Delta Metal, and offered a job there. This was a hard decision for Geoffrey to make, but he decided that it was too good an opportunity to miss and so began an association with Delta Group that would last for 25 years. From 1969 to 1972 he was Finance Director in the Cables Division before joining the main board as Group Finance Director, a post he held until 1976. Between 1977 and 1980 he was joint Managing Director, while he then became Deputy Chief Executive. In 1981 he became Chief Executive, a role he held until 1988, while in 1982 he also took on the role of Chairman, which he held until 1994.

In 1993 Geoffrey became Chairman of Southern Electric plc, a post he held for three years, while between 1994 and 1997 he was Deputy Chairman of Johnson Matthey plc. Between 1980 and 1997 he was a director of Blue Circle Industries. For many years he was involved with the Engineering Employers' Federation, being its Vice-President on two occasions – between 1983 and 1986, and from 1990 to 1994 – and Deputy President in the intervening years. He was also involved with several accountancy bodies, including being a member of the Court of Assistants of the Chartered Accountants' Company between 1982 and 1995, while he was Master of this City of London Livery Company in 1988-89.

In 1979 Geoffrey was appointed as Hon Treasurer of the Prince's Trust. In 1989 he was awarded the CVO and this was presented to him by Queen Elizabeth II in recognition of 'his dedicated service to young people'.

Travelling was important to Geoffrey and Jane, and they had family holidays in Egypt and Greece and in later years after their children had left home the two had holidays together in many countries including Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Lebanon and Tunisia. They also bought an abandoned cottage in the Aude department of southern France. They redecorated the cottage and it became their second home for ten very happy years. Geoffrey's interests included reading and walking, while he was proud of his vintage cars and attended a number of rallies with fellow enthusiasts. His time at King's was important to him and he was very pleased when he was elected a Fellow Commoner in 1996.

Eventually Geoffrey and Jane moved to live in Chichester. Geoffrey's last few years were difficult for him and in 2014 he suffered a stroke and later had dementia. He died at the age of 94 on 8 April 2024. At the funeral service the Vicar helped the family to arrange a ceremony around Geoffrey's favourite writings, including two bedtime stories from when their family was young: a passage from Kenneth Grahame's *The Wind in the Willows* and an extract from Rudyard Kipling's *The Elephant's Child*.

Paying tribute to Geoffrey after his death, Robert Easton (who worked with him at Delta Group for almost 25 years) said that he left 'his indelible mark on the many boards he contributed to, with a steely resolve and a twinkle in the eye'. He was never satisfied until issues were resolved and things achieved. 'However, he did everything with the kindest touch and most inclusive style, so creating great and long-lasting loyalty amongst all who worked closely with him.' He was 'uniquely down to earth and human wherever he travelled, an extraordinary achievement for such a seasoned senior industrialist'.

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

JULIAN ARKELL (1953) died on 23 October 2023, the day after his 89th birthday. He was the son of William Joscelyn Arkell, a geologist, and his wife Ruby; the family was part of a prosperous brewery business. They lived in a large house at Cumnor, near Oxford, where three sons were born including Julian, and had a holiday home in Dorset, a county loved by Julian all of his life and one which inspired his lifelong love of birds and of walking. The family moved to Cranmer Road in Cambridge when Julian's father became a Fellow of Trinity College.

Julian was one of many Kingsmen who went to Bryanston, where he served as Head Boy. He came straight to King's from school, unlike many of his contemporaries who had to do National Service – Julian was exempt, due to a back injury sustained whilst he was at school; this prevented him from doing games (in which he was not interested) but did not impede his walking. He came to King's on a Natural Sciences scholarship and had a place at the Cavendish Laboratory, but chose instead to study economics. As a student, he took interest in music, tennis and stage lighting. King's gave him many special memories; he spent his first year in Garden Hostel, and twice attended morning service in the Chapel to find that he and the Chaplain were the only worshippers. He followed the events of the College throughout his life, and was particularly excited by the creation of a wildflower meadow on the back lawn.

After King's, Julian spent some time working for Shell, who had a sports club at Lensbury on the Thames near Twickenham; Julian was always looking for a game and often invited a fellow Kingsman, whom he would pick up from South Kensington in his open-topped car and drive down on a summer evening.

From the mid-1970s, Julian was involved in pioneering work on trade in services and the barriers to it. Interest in this specialised field, both in government and in the private sector, began to grow after the first 'oil

shock' in 1974. The Board of Trade set up a high-level committee with different work streams, one of which was 'action on services trade barriers', and Julian was one of eight people on the foundational task force to take this forward, hosted by the Bank of England. This was only the beginning, however, of his formative role in securing greater recognition for trade in services. Julian was commissioned by British Invisibles to act as the European Community Services Group Secretary and draft its positional statements. He established links with other bodies, bringing together academic economists, industry practitioners and government officials to exchange views and study specific issues. All of this bore fruit, with the Uruguay Round of Trade negotiations resulting in the establishment in 1995 of the World Trade Organisation, governed by agreements covering trade in goods but also trade in services. In Europe, he acted as the Services Rapporteur for the UNICE GATT Working Group in the early 1990s, and on a global level, he was one of the founders of the Global Services Network in 1998. He was Chairman of the World Services Forum from 1997 to 2000, and served as a member of the Business Advisory Committee for the second World Services Congress in Hong Kong in 2001.

Julian would have been the first to point out that these momentous developments had not been achieved single-handedly; but he was one of those at their centre. With his combination of an economist's training, business experience, and personal skills in judiciousness and in gaining friends and allies, he was instrumental in bringing together various key interests that were essential to the proper acknowledgement of the importance of trade in services in the global economy, and was recognised with an OBE for his services in 1992. His daughters, Katie and Claire, and his second wife Elaine, accompanied him to Buckingham Palace; Julian was delighted and proud to have been recognised in this way.

He produced a range of 'how-to' publications about lobbying in the services sector, firmly believing that business in the EU needed to be better organised in order to cooperate with US counterparts in the interest of liberalising free trade. He organised an annual conference in Geneva for the Geneva Association, a think tank in economics specifically focused

on insurance, where he mentored junior colleagues with great sensitivity and skill. He was the rare kind of person who actively listens to others; he always took note of what they said and followed it up. He replied with insight to every point made to him in emails. After the age others had retired, he was still jetting around the world promoting his mission.

When his daughters were young, Julian loved family holidays with them in Cornwall with friends. He took a spade to the beach to build large sandcastles and sand boats. He was also passionate about birds and birdsong; on walks, even if a lot of different birds were singing at the same time, Julian could pick out and identify the different calls. He had membership of a long list of societies devoted to the support of all things natural: wildlife trusts, bumblebees, dragonflies, wetlands, flora, birds and nature reserves within Sussex and Dorset.

Julian had a very sweet tooth, and could not get enough chocolate, whether in a pudding, a biscuit or just as solid chocolate. His love of fudge was such that if any fudge arrived at the house, all the children and adults would have to troop around the garden in a traditional 'Fudge Dance' before the first slice was cut. Despite this weakness, he remained a very slim, fit and good-looking man, with his white hair and trademark tweed bucket hat.

He took his step daughters for long walks along the river in Henley, and also gave them wonderful tours at night in the car of the landmarks of London, with a running historical commentary. Julian was always interested in technology; taking his young step-grandson to the London Aircraft Museum, he was able to explain all the different features of the aeroplanes, and he gave the little boy his first laptop to use for his schoolwork.

When Julian eventually retired, he had no intention of slowing down, but took every opportunity to extend his many interests, in his home town of Hove and beyond, joining the U3A, going to concerts and listening to weekly talks. He was a member of the National Trust Supporters' Group committee, where everyone enjoyed his company and found his

encyclopaedic knowledge fascinating, whether it was the history of a statue in Portland or of the Baths of Caracalla in Rome. On another visit, while the rest of the group were still getting out of the coach, Julian had practically walked around the whole estate so that he could return to tell them what they should make a point of seeing. He was a member of the Regency Society, which organised trips to places like Glasgow and Northumbria, and again his companions benefitted from Julian's knowledge of ornithology, and from his entertaining company at dinner.

He joined the RSPB local group in 2012, and also the Shoreham Ornithological Society. In 2014 the Sussex Ornithological Group published a book on *Birds of Sussex*, and Julian dedicated the page on the spotted flycatcher to the memory of his late wife, Elaine. His favourite bird, however, was the Great Spotted Woodpecker. He was also an authority on local churches and a Friend of St Michael and all Angels, and was interested in architecture and photography, physics, homeopathy, philosophy and psychology. He became treasurer of the Jung Society in London, as he had been fascinated since the 1960s by Jung's theory that humanity shares a 'collective unconscious'. The question of whether or not Jung was right intrigued him all his life.

Julian joined the Clarion Cycling Club in Brighton in 2013, shortly after his retirement, and took part in many rides including several that he planned and led himself, cycling for miles over the South Downs. He later became the club's Membership Secretary and Treasurer. On rides, his knowledge of birds and other wildlife was always highly valued. Fellow members very much liked him, and knew that he had been some kind of high-flyer before retirement, but few realised the extent to which Julian had helped to shape international trade.

Sadly, despite his extraordinarily active lifestyle, Julian had a stroke in 2018 and was unable to continue with cycling after that. Some members of the cycling group used to go and visit him, but two years later, the pandemic struck and lockdown prevented any more socialising.

RICHARD HENRY MYLES ARKELL (1952), known as Myles, studied History at King's and then became a teacher, teaching both History and English at St Edward's School in Oxford where he was also a respected House Master for many years.

Born in June 1932, Myles studied at Aldenham School in Hertfordshire where he excelled both academically and at sport, including cricket (where he was a highly effective left-arm spin bowler), swimming, hockey, Eton Fives and football. After school he did his two years National Service, becoming a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery and serving in Edinburgh and Belfast. He expanded his sporting activities by participating in boxing. An otherwise gentle man, he liked to recall that he won most of his matches in the first round as a deliberate policy to minimise pain!

Sport also featured during his time at King's. He played cricket, hockey and Eton Fives for the University and was Hon Secretary of the CU Crusaders Cricket Club. He also played hockey for the Midland Counties. He managed all this alongside his academic studies, and achieved a 2.1 in both parts of the History Tripos.

Immediately on graduation, Myles married Ann (née Jennings) and took a job as an Assistant Master at St Edward's School. He thrived in the History Department and he was considered an outstanding teacher, a valued colleague and friend. He was a considerate but firm teacher, who went to great lengths to encourage and support the boys in their learning. Many students went on to study History at university because of him. Many former students wrote after his death recalling his inspirational teaching, and his patience and diligence in giving any extra help that might be needed.

Myles also taught English and grew to love the subject as much as History. He stimulated his students to love reading through creating an environment where books were easily accessible and fun. He was also a longstanding member of the English O-level team for the Oxford Examinations Board, enjoying the unintentional, but amusing, errors in grammar and spelling that were made in the exam papers.

The school also benefited from his sporting expertise, particularly in hockey and cricket. As the teacher in charge of hockey he coached a number of winning teams and also led tours to the Netherlands. However, he was particularly remembered for his contribution to cricket. He worked together with former Kent and Glamorgan cricketer Brian Edrich to develop successful cricket XIs. Many old boys used to return to play for The Martyrs cricket club, which Myles used to organise and manage. He created a happy environment and ensured that the matches were played in the right spirit.

Between 1970 and 1982 Myles was House Master of Field House and he is remembered for his kindness, humour and sense of fair play, while many of the boys kept in touch long after they had left the school. The boys felt they were part of a larger family and when the Arkell's dog suddenly died the boys together arranged to buy another dog, which was quickly named Cobbler after Myles' favourite football team (Northampton Town).

Myles, Ann and their four children were very much part of the school's community and for several years lived there, while the two sons attended St Edward's. Younger colleagues were very grateful for the kind and generous support that they received from Myles and Ann, especially in settling into the rhythm of school life.

Myles retired in 1990 and he and Ann moved to live in Leafield, a small village near Witney (Oxfordshire), where they actively participated in village life. From 1991 to 1997 he was Chairman of the Governors of Leafield Primary School (where he also helped with remedial reading) and between 1996 and 2010 he was Treasurer of St Michael and All Angels Church. He continued to be involved in education, working for the Gap Year Project to find and assess work placements in Canada for school leavers. This gave him and Ann a chance to travel and to visit their daughter Clare, when she was living in Vancouver.

Myles died at the age of 89 on 2 September 2021.

PETER THOMAS ARMITSTEAD (1948) was born in Watford where his father, William, was an optician. William moved the family to Cambridge soon afterwards, working for the firm Clement Clark, and they lived on the Shelford Road. Here, Peter's brother Roy was born. Tragedy struck when the toddler was hit by a motorbike overtaking a stationary bus. He lived a few days longer but never came back from hospital. Pete always carried this tragedy with him and would cry openly when talking about it.

From this point, Peter was the family's precious only son. He became a chorister at King's, having chosen *All things bright and beautiful* for his audition, and had to go straight into the choir without any probationary period, as several of the boys had recently left and there were gaps that needed filling. Peter enjoyed all the preparations for boarding school, which included a lot of clothes purchases, but the reality of living away from home was not as enjoyable as Peter had imagined it would be. In the choir, he was placed near to Boris Ord, who was rather an unnerving figure, sometimes leaning across to Peter to hear his singing more closely, but always without comment; Peter also had the responsibility of turning the pages of the music as the choir was conducted. Boris Ord conducted with his hands, never allowing a sudden fortissimo because of the massive echoes that could happen in the Chapel. In later life, looking back on his time as a chorister, Peter was surprised that the boys were never taught the meaning and significance of the words they were singing.

The tradition was that the youngest boys at the back of the crocodile carried most of the music books. Inevitably, on a rainy day, Peter dropped all his music books into a puddle on West Road just before they crossed to go through the back gate. The prefects made a fuss but were not as fearsome as anticipated. Peter remembered that during his schooldays, he was taught by his father to use his fists first and argue afterwards; this was a habit that made him unpopular. He lived for Sundays, when he could go home for Sunday lunch having been a boarder all week, because he lived so near to the school, but at the same time he realised that this put him at a disadvantage as he missed the games, story-readings and indoor entertainments that were provided for the boys on Sundays. The time of

year between the end of term and Christmas was more fun, where there were parties given by the Fellows with memorable spreads of food, and games like 'flap the kipper' which thrillingly required the boys to steer a fish-shaped piece of paper across a room by flapping a piece of cardboard.

Peter left the choir school at the end of the spring term, 1939, and went to The Perse School. He could cycle there from home. There was some dispute over Peter having left the choir early, before his voice broke, which was not in keeping with the contract his parents had signed. Peter never knew if his parents had taken him away because they wanted him home in case war broke out, or if he had been dismissed for failures with his singing. At The Perse, he shone at sport and became Head Boy, and returned to King's following his National Service in Egypt, to study History and English. Throughout, singing was important to him, and it was a joy he shared with his parents; he liked to sing alongside his father, as William had a remarkably good bass voice. They were all involved with the Cambridge Operatic Society, and enjoyed taking solos in church services and concerts in and around Cambridge. It was through singing that Peter met Anne Percival Smith, who became his wife and to whom he was married for 69 years, producing three children and ten grandchildren. In a performance of *The Beggars Opera*, Peter was the tenor lead and Anne was the soprano, Polly.

At King's, Peter was a lively, cheerful and co-operative young man. He made his mark in the College rugby team and continued his interest in music. Once he graduated, he decided on a career in education, beginning with teaching practice at The Leys School. Peter's career in education took him first to Brighton, and then for four years to Nairobi, then Alsager in Cheshire, Chandlers Ford, back to Cambridge, Preston, Hursley, Winchester and finally Sherborne. Peter loved packing up and moving to a new challenge, but Anne always found it much harder to uproot. Initially a teacher, he took the role of English Advisor in Southampton and then became an HMI, where within his remit he had responsibility for libraries. In many ways he missed the interaction with young people once he was an inspector, and this may be why he took on a role supporting the

Youth Group at Holy Trinity, Cambridge. He was always engaged with the young, encouraging them to think about life, religious faith, and grasping the moment.

At an early age he challenged himself to learn ten new words every day, and kept a book with him to refer to. Reputedly his mother felt that she had the right to read his diaries, which cramped his writing style and content in his later teenage years, but he was free from this inhibitor once he started his degree, and went on to write two books. The first was a textbook for teachers *English in the Middle Years*, and the second a children's book *Mr Clump's Farm*.

Peter was alive to pleasure and beauty, and would hold up a ginger biscuit to his nose to breathe in the smell before eating it. He loved his food and drink, at one time following a Cordon Bleu cookery course, and was always keen to provide a casserole for family get-togethers, where he was known as Potato Pete, as the roast potatoes were piled high for his Sunday lunch. In his old age, he would painstakingly fry up sauté potatoes to have with his solitary steak.

Although balding from his early twenties, he looked remarkably young for his age in his nineties. He wore shorts that were far too short and a hat that would sit at a jaunty angle to protect his bald head. He loved a party but also enjoyed solitude, creating gardens and reading a good book. Peter had always been afraid that he would retire and then die before he had a chance to enjoy the freedoms of a post-working life, but once he retired from his role as an HMI, he had a further 35 years to enjoy, creating gardens and supporting his family. He loved to guide visitors on tours around Winchester Cathedral and Sherborne Abbey, when the couple moved there to be nearer to their children. He had good health until he died from heart failure at the age of 95. Anne predeceased him; she had to some degree masked the development of dementia in Peter, and although he managed to live independently for nearly a year following her death, he was prone to burning saucepans, leaving casseroles in the oven for too long, losing a sense of what time it was, and eventually having falls. He

spent quite a time in hospital, and finally accepted the help and support available at Stratton House in Bath, where he became part of the family. Peter died on 19 September 2023.

ANTHONY HUGH BARNES (1951) was an executive in the soft drinks and chemicals industries, until he changed direction to become director of the Redundant Churches Fund, now the Churches Conservation Trust.

Anthony was born in Marylebone in London in 1931, the only child of Anne Bond (a daughter of the Master of Trinity Hall) and her husband George Barnes, who was director of BBC Television and was knighted for his role in the broadcast of Queen Elizabeth II's coronation in 1953. After going to a prep school in Dorset, Anthony went to Eton, and remembered sitting at Dorking station on his way to school, reading about the Normandy landings. Sir John Betjeman was a close friend of the family and had a hand in developing Anthony's love for historic buildings, especially old churches, as Betjeman would take Anthony out for days to explore ecclesiastical buildings in the UK and in France. It was an upbringing full of culture and regard for scholarship, but also one that fostered a dissatisfaction with the status quo.

From Eton, Anthony won a Classical Exhibition to King's, first doing his National Service in the Navy, 'below decks' rather than in the officer position his background would have allowed, where he trained as a photographer and became very good. In his first year at King's, Anthony read History, but rather struggled with it, and so changed to English where he was more comfortable. After graduation, he chose to work in industry, on principle, seeing it as an opportunity to be a vehicle for change. His career took him to Schweppes, the Royal Opera House, and later ICI. At Schweppes, he worked as a factory manager, first at a bottling plant in the Brighton area and then in Hendon, where he liked to say that he had briefly employed the actor Julie Christie as a bottle-washer before she became a star. Once, while working for the Royal Opera House, he resolved a plumbing crisis in the ladies' toilets at Covent Garden, mid-

performance, with the aid of a Durham ex-miner; and he redesigned the Box Office, of which he was very proud.

Anthony joined ICI as an assistant personnel manager, then was promoted to personnel manager in the paints division and subsequently at company HQ in London. He found the world of industry difficult at times, but he gained satisfaction from personal contacts and practical solutions. He had to oversee the ICI redundancy programme that culled many middle-management positions, including his own, but was pleased that he managed to help some individuals.

He found the perfect job when he became Director of the Redundant Churches Fund, now the Churches Conservation Trust, in 1984. The role combined the passion for ancient buildings he had developed since his youth, with his spirituality. His knowledge of the buildings under his care was encyclopaedic. The role, however, came to an abrupt end when Anthony had a stroke in 1992 and was unable to continue, the result perhaps of pushing himself too hard and throwing himself too vigorously into everything he did.

Anthony moved to Norwich to recuperate. He was fed up with London by the time he moved, and Norwich suited him. He loved shopping daily at the market, re-engaged with music, and exhibited his photographs; he also had a late blooming as a historian, researching the history of his street in Norwich and the history of a friend's farmhouse in Cornwall, and as a genealogist, once spending an afternoon chewing over what could be read into the will of a 16th-century ancestor who had left two oxen and a wardrobe. He also became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was very proud. He wasn't interested in "great men" but was fascinated by the social and economic forces that have shaped our landscape, and particularly the role of the unknown patrons, artisans and civic leaders. Anthony was a socialist and for a time served as vice-chair of Norwich Labour Party, before making the decision to leave the party over its support for the war in Iraq. His politics were clear, but understated, and largely concerned with his sense of fair play and justice, a facet of his spiritual life. He saw socialism as a practical way of following Christ.

As he recovered from his stroke, he was asked to become the secretary of the Norfolk Churches Trust, and within a couple of years he visited all of the county's 650 churches in order to find out which needed repairs and funding most urgently. In this role, where he worked until 2008, he rescued a number of Norfolk churches from dereliction, helped to prevent St Peter Hungate in Norwich from becoming a wine bar, and wrote many church guides.

He did not boast about the things he had accomplished, but would quietly let people know if he had achieved something he was proud of. Often when he was in the car with a passenger, as they drove past a church he might say 'one of mine' and then continue the conversation – but behind that 'one of mine' were hours of work, understanding what needed to be repaired, fundraising, contacting architects, allocating budgets and setting up groups of people to continue looking after the church and opening it to the public.

At home, Anthony loved to be social, bringing different people together if he thought they might have interests in common, and helping them to develop new friendships. He always produced three or four course meals, with very good choices of wine, even when he was getting older and guests would have been content with a bowl of pasta. He had a gift for friendship, as he was a good listener and put in the effort to keep in touch with people, however far they might have moved apart geographically. Anthony believed that if something still worked, it should remain in use – for example, he had a duvet cover that had been a wedding present and was over fifty years old, but he had taken care of it and continued to put it on the bed. He was aware of his failings in life and in relationships, but he was also aware of his blessings, and that gave him an air of contentment.

When his children were young, Anthony bought a piece of land and built a house in the middle of nowhere in Connemara, Ireland, where the children enjoyed spending time exploring the back roads and collecting blackberries for their pudding, as well as learning to swim in the very cold Atlantic Ocean. One of Anthony's favourite pastimes once he was in Norfolk was

to take picnics on the beach during the Christmas holidays, venturing out with friends for long walks along the coast, no matter what the weather was like, and finding a spot in the dunes to stop, eat a picnic and go for a quick swim. He took the children when they were young to National Trust properties, but they never just looked around; Anthony would have done his research and shared his knowledge as they toured the buildings. Some family friends saw a similarity between Anthony and David Attenborough, as he had a similar manner when he was speaking about his passions and sharing them with others. Music was another lifelong enthusiasm. He was a regular visitor to Snape in Suffolk and supporter of the Academy of St Thomas and the Britten Sinfonia; he campaigned for Norwich to have its own concert hall.

Anthony remained living independently throughout his life, enjoying being able to keep in touch with friends through email, which he used not only to exchange news but to travel in his imagination, sharing with friends the opportunities the internet gives to walk through the National Gallery room by room, or go to galleries around Europe. He was married twice, first to Susan Dempsey, with whom he had two sons and a daughter, and secondly to Jenny Carey. Both of his wives predeceased him, as did his son Sebastian; he is survived by son Brendan and daughter Sophie. At the end of his life, Anthony moved to a care home for some respite, and died two weeks later, at the age of 92.

BARCLAY (BART) GEORGE BARRELL (1974), who was born on 15 March 1944, spent his early years in the village of Breadstone, near Berkeley in Gloucestershire, where his parents had settled after moving out of Bristol during the war. He went to secondary school in Dursley, on the escarpment of the Cotswolds. Bart's early surroundings gave him a deep interest in natural history and encouraged him to specialise in biology and chemistry for the final years of his schooling. In 1958, the Nobel Prize for chemistry was awarded to Fred Sanger for the structure of the first protein, and in 1962 the Nobel Prizes for Chemistry and Medicine went to Crick, Watson and Wilkins for their discoveries of the structure of

DNA, and the national interest this generated sparked Bart's enthusiasm for molecular biology. He gave a presentation to his school's Scientific Society on the structure of proteins and nucleic acids, and on leaving school he was so keen to make a start on science that he decided to go straight into the world of work, despite being awarded a County Major Scholarship to attend university.

In 1963, he was extremely lucky to be offered a place as Sanger's personal assistant at the Medical Research Council Laboratory for Molecular Biology in Cambridge (LMB), where Crick, Perutz and Kendrew were also researching. He joined the laboratory at a time before any nucleic sequences were published, when Fred Sanger was changing from protein sequencing to nucleic acid sequencing. The laboratory had a very open structure, with no divisions between levels of staff, which fostered a great atmosphere of interaction and endeavour. Bart was able to develop expertise quickly in sequencing and analysis, and became in demand by many post-doctoral visitors from all over the world who came to work at the laboratory. By 1965, the laboratory was ready to publish rapid and simple methods for RNA sequencing, which laid the foundations for the first coding sequences. During this time, Bart was becoming more independent, with Sanger preferring to work on new technology while Bart tried to apply it in the field, to sequence ever more challenging molecules. In around 1970 they turned their attention to DNA.

Sanger suggested that it would be a good idea for Bart to work towards a PhD, so, very unusually for someone who had no university education and so no first degree, Bart applied and was enrolled at King's in 1974. Throughout his years as a PhD student, he was able to keep up his position at the LMB and also his salary, which was very important as by this time Bart was married to his first wife Carole, had just bought his first house in Histon and was beginning to raise a family. In his PhD he set out to determine the sequence of the regions between genes D, E and J – the advance of technology was such that he was able to sequence the entire region and show that the discovery of the overlapping genes D and E used the same coding DNA sequence but different transitional phases.

Following his PhD, Bart was appointed on to the Scientific Staff of the LMB and was able to form his own research group, first working on human mitochondrial DNA while Fred Sanger turned to different projects.

Bart spent 30 years at the Laboratory of Molecular Biology at Addenbrookes, where he became internationally recognised as a leader in the field of nucleic acid sequencing and genome analysis. He continued to work closely with Fred Sanger and helped develop new methods of genomic analysis, making the most of advancing technology. In 1992, he and fellow researchers were awarded £50 million in funding from the Wellcome Trust to establish the Sanger Centre, moving to the Hinxton site to the south of Cambridge in 1993. Huge strides were made in understanding the human genome and also pathogen sequencing, concentrating particularly on malaria, human and bovine tuberculosis, leprosy, typhoid fever, diphtheria, meningitis and food poisoning. Bart was always generously open with his data and his tools, and encouraged others to do likewise.

In his last two or three years at Hinxton, Bart gave up all administration, stepped down as head of the PSU and went back to the 'bench', which for him meant analysing genomes displayed and annotated using the Artemis software they had developed. This was what he loved best and what he felt he was good at: unlike everyone else, he analysed genomes manually 'by eye', using computers where necessary but using his own memory of sequences and patterns that enabled him to spot things that would not necessarily be found using computers alone.

Bart had two sons, Dan and Toby, with his first wife Carole, while he was doing his PhD. He then had two more sons, Jamie and Wills, with his second wife Claire – Dan and Toby remembered being bitterly disappointed to be told about the arrival of a baby brother, because they had been anticipating a surprise and for some reason had decided they were going to be getting a speedboat. In the PhD years, Toby and Dan spent a lot of time hanging around the lab after school, playing with pipettes and peptide tubes, trying not to break the molecular model in the reception stairwell and exploring the dark wet subterranean tunnels that connect the buildings

to Addenbrookes. Bart never strayed far from the Addenbrookes site, and his sons recall spending many an evening loitering around Addenbrookes' Frank Lee sports centre, collecting lost tennis balls and being fed ginger beer by friendly staff while their father was socialising inside. Jamie and Wills had similar experiences in the 1990s, although this time it was at the Sanger Centre, where they played games on the computers with the fastest internet they had ever seen.

Away from work, Bart enjoyed spending time with his parents in Gloucestershire, where the family spent many summers and Christmases. Gran steamed the life out of any garden produce, while Grandad was an ox of a man with no care for any kind of health and safety, happily shooting rabbits from his bedroom window over the children's heads. Holidays as a family were often used as a disguise to pick up the eclectic antiques that Bart collected, many ending with children being wedged into the car next to model ships or a grandfather clock for the long journey home, and once half the journey from Cornwall to Cambridge had to be repeated for a set of antique weighing scales that had been left in Polperro car park. Bart also had a considerable collection of stamps and coins.

Bart's third wife, Marie-Adele Ranjandream, was, like him, an accomplished scientist. She met Bart when she was doing work experience at the LMB, having come to the UK from the Netherlands. She was at first unable to get a job, so offered to work at LMB for the experience, and was put on a project with Bart to develop a new DNA sequencing machine. She later moved into Bart's office where they worked together on DNA sequencing analysis programmes – they hit it off together, even though at the time Bart was crippled with inflammatory arthritis which caused significant depression. Sadly life changed for them when she was diagnosed with cancer in 2007. The prognosis was poor; she and Bart married in January 2008 in Saffron Walden, and she died the following July, when she was only 44. It was very obvious to all around Bart how deeply this loss affected him.

Bart was a very private person and yet he enjoyed company, throwing some great parties in his garden, including bonfire and firework parties in the

orchard. He had a beautiful summerhouse built in the garden just for his model railway, which consisted of models of all the stations around his home in Gloucestershire. He became interested in genealogy and writing his memoirs. He was passionate about gardening and about cooking his own produce, but slowed down considerably towards the end of his life. For the first time, he grew no vegetables, and he insisted that all that was the matter was long Covid, but refused to visit a doctor. At the end he was very well cared for in the ICU at Addenbrookes where he had spent so much of his life, with his family around him. He died on 21 November 2023.

TIMOTHY JOHN BASTOW (1966) had an exciting career in physics, which led him to become a Senior Principal Research Scientist in Australia. He was an expert in the field of solid state nuclear magnetic resonance of metal, alloys, oxides and solid inorganics.

Tim was born in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, in 1938. His father Stewart (KC 1929) was also a physicist with a PhD from King's, which clearly influenced Tim's enthusiasms. Stewart's family had migrated to Australia from Folkestone, and Tim was educated and raised in Australia, gaining his BSc in Physics from the University of Melbourne and his PhD at Monash University, studying the magnetic structure and properties of chromium and dilute chromium alloys. He then came to King's with a Science Research Council Fellowship, where he worked at the Cavendish Laboratory on the topic of laser interactions with solid surfaces and surface thermal expansion. His papers from these early days of research are still receiving citations.

Tim was one of the rare people who knew exactly what he wanted to do with his career, and did it. He went back to Australia in 1970 to join CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation), an Australian government agency responsible for scientific research and its application in industrial and commercial settings, working in partnership with other similar organisations across the world. Tim's father Stewart was at the creation of CSIRO in 1944, and subsequently became its deputy

Chair. Stewart died in 1964, when he was in his fifties, and Tim joined the organisation in 1970, so there were only a few years in which there was not a member of the Bastow family doing something important inside CSIRO. Tim spent most of his working life in the building named after his father (Stewart Bastow Laboratory). His scientific passion was zero-field nuclear magnetic resonance; he published more than 170 papers and was responsible for several important discoveries, such as a new class of antiferromagnetic compounds and a new class of electrically ordered compounds. Tim was twice awarded a CSIRO Medal for Research Achievement, and twice shortlisted for the Australian Academy of Science Lyle Medal for Physics and Mathematics. He was keenly sought after as a lecturer, and was awarded a Leverhulme Trust Professorship at the University of Warwick in 2004 and an Honorary Professorship at Deakin University in 2011; he was also a stalwart of the 'Wagga' conferences, attending his first in 1979 and moving into becoming co-organiser and chair by the end of his working life. Tim had an unfailing optimism that he would find a new quality to a variety of materials with years of experimentation, which must have contributed to the longevity of his scientific career.

For his friends and colleagues, Tim's greatest contributions were his generous mentoring and his infectious love of scientific discovery. He had a great ability to be able to withdraw into his own mind, so that if he were sitting through a dull lecture or concert, he could escape into the world of maths, physics and word games. Around his home were scattered recycled scraps of paper covered with equations, mathematical proofs or palindromes, in his beautiful handwriting. Tim loved puzzles, especially related to maths and physics, and created a lot of examples for his friends and family to enjoy. He was facilitated in his dedication to science by his wife Ellie, who supported him through long working hours with her care of the home and the children Nick and Polly, as well as having her own interests and occupations.

Towards the end of his life, Tim frequently turned to the things that brought him pleasure: Sydney rock oysters, sashimi with soy sauce, pickled ginger

and wasabi, steamed mussels, kumquat marmalade and homemade pesto. When they met his specific requirements, he was delighted, but otherwise they met with polite disappointment. Tim died on 24 October, 2021.

MAURICE BRIAN BAYLY (1949), father of BJB (1979) and brother of AJB (1938), was a scientist who did extensive travelling and research in both the Arctic and Antarctica before becoming a Professor of Geology in the United States. Being a member of King's was one of the joys of his life as a scientist and educator.

Known as Brian, he was born in Northwood (Middlesex) in April 1929 and attended Watford Grammar School where he won an Exhibition to read Natural Sciences at King's. Before taking up his place he did his National Service, and was a Sergeant in the Royal Army Educational Corps from 1947 to 1949.

Brian came to King's in October 1949 and graduated in 1952. Writing in February 1952, the Senior Tutor, Patrick Wilkinson, noted that Brian was 'of good character, cheerful and co-operative with a keen sense of humour and a great deal of vitality' who got on very well with people. As well as being a competent scientist, he was active in outdoor pursuits, being involved with the Cambridge University Mountaineering Club and playing rugby for King's. In summer 1951 he had gone on the Oxford and Cambridge Spitsbergen Expedition as an Assistant Geologist. This expedition, which followed on from earlier expeditions in 1949, was conducted with the support of the Royal Society and the Admiralty. Brian was in the party which went to the area of Ny Friesland.

After leaving King's he continued to participate in expeditions, including leading the Cambridge Spitsbergen Geological Expedition of 1954, which had the aim of continuing the geological investigation of Ny Friesland. The four-man expedition arrived in Longyearbyen (the administrative centre of Svalbard) in July 1954 and then established a base in Ebbadalen from where they travelled by sledge to the head of Austfjorden. From there they

made their way in the boat *Faint Hope* that they had carried with them northwards into Wijdefjorden, landing on the eastern side of the fjord at the entrance to Reinbokkdalen. During the following weeks the expedition surveyed the Reinbokkdalen valley and the glaciers flowing into it. In 1955 Brian received the Watkins Award for Polar Exploration.

His next research work was in 1956 as a Geologist with the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey in Antarctica. While there, with L. Harris, he pioneered the route from Portal Point to Forbidden Plateau in February 1957 and the Bayly Glacier, which flows into Bancroft Bay, on the west coast of Graham Land (the northernmost part of the Antarctic Peninsula), is named after him.

After completing his work in Antarctica he took up a post in Australia with the Bureau of Mineral Resources in Canberra. He met his future wife Helen Bailey, who was working in astronomy at Mount Stromlo Observatory (located just outside Canberra), and they were married in September 1960.

Brian completed his doctoral studies at the University of Chicago in 1962 and took up an appointment as an Assistant Professor in the Geology Faculty at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, a private research university in Troy, New York State. His wife was pleased at the move as she had become the new Helen of Troy!

Brian was promoted to Professor in 1984 and held this post until his retirement in 1994. During his academic career he wrote three books on structural geology: *Introduction to Petrology* (published in 1968), *Mechanics in Structural Geology* and *Chemical Change in Deforming Materials* (both of which were issued in 1992). He also published a number of papers and articles that appeared in journals such as *Tectonophysics* and *Geological Magazine*.

Brian and Helen had five children, born between 1961 and 1971, the eldest of whom, Bruce, followed his father in attending King's where he studied

Mathematics. They encouraged their children in outdoor activities such as skiing, skating, cycling and swimming, and took them camping on holiday. Their son Philip recalled camping holidays that often seemed to be in cold and very wet conditions. On one occasion he accompanied his father and a colleague on a research trip to Lake Erie in November and after taking measurements in the icy lake they spent the night in an unheated storage building where the temperature was only just above freezing! He was very happy when the following morning they found a restaurant with warmth and hot food. Philip also related a story about when his parents were in Australia and they were driving home from the Snowy Mountains. Brian was driving his convertible Rover and Helen was standing on the passenger seat, pouring petrol from a teapot through a hose into the carburettor as the fuel pump had failed!

After retirement Brian began pursuing a new interest in neuroscience, based on his observation that people derive pleasure (an emotional phenomenon) from the perception that two ideas are linked (an intellectual experience). He developed in a series of articles that this 'Link-Joy' was a crucial step in the biological evolution of human intelligence. In 2006 his book *Our Joyful Minds*, with the subtitle 'where does satisfaction come from?', was published. Brian enjoyed his work on neuroscience as much as anything in his geological career. He continued working in this area, in collaboration with his grandson Devin, into the final weeks of his life. Brian died at the age of 93 on 8 July 2022 at the family's second home in Tucson, Arizona.

JOHN MICHAEL BIRD (1955) had a long career as a satirist, actor and theatre director. He was probably best known for his double act with fellow Kingsman John Fortune (1958) and later for teaming up with the impressionist Rory Bremner.

John was born in 1936 in Bulwell, Nottingham, where his father, Horace, ran a chemist's shop. He failed his eleven-plus and therefore went to the local secondary modern, but fortunately a teacher there realised that a

mistake had been made in placing him. John was moved to High Pavement Grammar School in Nottingham, and from school he gained an exhibition at King's to read English. His Cambridge contemporaries included David Frost, Peter Cook and Eleanor Bron, whom John directed in the 1959 annual Footlights Revue. He met John Fortune, when Fortune attended a seminar Bird was giving about the importance of stage lighting in Ibsen. This was the beginning of a partnership which went from strength to strength.

John began to harbour ambitions of becoming a theatre director, and worked with the Footlights Revue as a co-writer and director while staying on at King's to do a post-graduate thesis on European drama of the late 19th century. John's student production of the play *A Resounding Tinkle* by NF Simpson got him noticed, and he was offered a position at the Royal Court Theatre in London, renowned for its promotion of new theatre writing. There, John began as an assistant director and steadily moved up to becoming an associate director, presenting comedies and cabaret.

Close involvement with the cabaret club called The Establishment, set up by Peter Cook in 1961, gave John the opportunity to present satirical revues, along with John Fortune and others, at a time when political satire was hugely popular. These revues were enthusiastically received by Kenneth Tynan and also by Ned Sherrin, who was looking for a programme for the BBC on a Saturday night. The highly successful *That Was The Week That Was* (known as TW3) series developed from these beginnings, although John missed out, because although he was Ned Sherrin's first choice as the man to front the programme, he thought his friend David Frost would make a better presenter for it than he would himself. He and John Fortune wrote material for it, and appeared in it, but concentrated their attentions on The Establishment, which was taken to New York where it ran for two years. Soon after his arrival, John was directing the Austrian actress Lotte Lenya in an evening of Bertolt Brecht – he was so nervous that he spilt a drink on her dress. One evening some time later, John emerged onto the stage of the Establishment Club to see Lotte Lenya sitting in the audience at the front table, pointedly wearing the same dress John had earlier soaked.

TW3 was cancelled in 1964, ahead of the General Election. Two other programmes, *Not So Much a Programme, More a Way of Life*, and *BBC-3* followed. They were less successful than TW3 but nevertheless brought John to the screen as a familiar face, especially with his impersonations of Harold Wilson, which caricatured the PM's voice and mannerisms perfectly. Harold Wilson himself was not amused, preferring the gentler impersonation presented by Mike Yarwood. John also satirised the Secretary of State George Brown, and, more daringly, a string of African politicians. His portrayal of the Kenyan Jomo Kenyatta caused offence to the High Commission, who wrote to complain, but that did not stop John from then appearing as Idi Amin. He had two BBC series with his own name in the titles: *A Series of Bird's*, and *With Bird Will Travel*, both of which departed from the usual kind of programmes, using collections of skits and sketches as well as making a commentary on the production of humour and satire for television; they also gave writing opportunities for new talent, such as Michael Palin and Terry Jones. John won a BAFTA in 1966

Although he was more of a writer and comedian than an actor, John also made appearances in a range of plays and film. In 1965 he both wrote and starred in a three-part BBC comedy called *My Father Knew Lloyd George* in which he played Queen Victoria; this won him the award of Television Personality of the Year. John's many other acting appearances included a role in the 1970 film version of Amis's *Take a Girl Like You*, and notably another as one of the seven adults playing the roles of children in Dennis Potter's 1979 Play for Today *Blue Remembered Hills*.

The 1970s, however, were on the whole not good years for John. Satire was falling out of fashion, and John had two failed marriages, firstly to Ann Stockdale and secondly to Bridget Simpson. He became a heavy drinker and developed an addiction to amphetamines, his life sinking to a point of despair. However, with the help of John Fortune, he found a new creative outlet with Rory Bremner, and in time was back doing what he did best, providing witty satirical comment on contemporary politics and sending up hypocrisy. For Rory Bremner's television show, the team created a character called George Parr who appeared in all kinds of contexts as

a pompous and ill-informed member of the establishment, ready to be lampooned. A new personal relationship, with the concert pianist Libby Crandon, began in 1978, and this brought him contentment and stability. Libby introduced her two sons, Dan and Josh, to the partnership, and John and Libby were later married.

With Rory Bremner and John Fortune, a number of shows for the BBC were produced; John also performed in well-known television series such as *Yes Prime Minister*, *A Very Peculiar Practice*, *One Foot in the Grave* and *Jonathan Creek*; and more recently, with Sarah Lancashire in the legal sit-com, *Chambers*. He and Libby lived in Reigate in the 1980s and then near Dorking in the 1990s, where they shared their love of classical music and kept a variety of animals, including two pet llamas. Once one of their wallabies went missing, and John had to make a trip to the police to retrieve it, and somehow to prove that he was the rightful owner, when it was reported as having been found wandering Dorking High Street.

Off the screen, John was a self-effacing and shy man, who always felt that he could have done better. At the end of his life, he had a stroke, but he was still able to enjoy the standard question neurologists asked of stroke patients: 'Who is the Prime Minister?' asked in 2022 at a time when no-one in the country was confident of the answer, as 10 Downing Street appeared to have been fitted with a revolving door. John died peacefully in a care home in Sussex on Christmas Eve 2022, at the age of 86.

CHRISTOPHER JOHN BOULTWOOD (1970) grew up in Norbury, South London, where he lived until he left for Cambridge. His parents, Peter and Sophie, married shortly after the end of the war, and he was their first child; he had a younger brother Tim who predeceased him.

Chris attended Dulwich College where, amongst other things, he edited the school magazine, and when he came to King's he read Archaeology and Anthropology, switching from social anthropology to physical anthropology during the course; one of the legacies of this course for him

was a lifelong love of gorillas. He made some good friendships, but sadly was less good at keeping in touch as his life moved on and so lost contact with them over the years.

Chris met Anne when they both had temporary jobs at the BBC. They were initially both part of the same group of friends, and after a while they became a couple and married while Chris was still at Cambridge, living in a flat in John Street, between Parker's Piece and what is now the Grafton Centre. It was a very happy time for them, one which they later looked back on with a lot of nostalgia; when they revisited Cambridge for Chris' fiftieth anniversary celebration, they went back to their old haunts and to see the house they once lived in. Their daughter Deborah was born in Cambridge, almost exactly a year after they were married.

After Chris graduated, he joined IBM as a system analyst, and the family moved to the North West. He later became a systems architect, and continued to work for IBM for nearly forty years. He worked with major clients to devise, design and develop IT strategies and systems that would meet their business requirements, and was particularly skilful in helping clients to see problems in the things they were developing without making them lose face. Through careful questioning and discussion, he would get them to the point where they realised for themselves where the flaws lay in the usability and designs they were presenting. Chris led IT architecture and infrastructure design for a huge range of companies across the world, developed and supported mentoring schemes, negotiated deals that often involved enormous sums of money, provided technical assurance, and ran workshops for IT undergraduates, as well as overseeing the development of internet banking for a major UK building society and producing the architecture for a complex three tier banking call centre. His long and illustrious career with IBM involved a great deal of travelling, by road, rail and aeroplane, but although this was a bane of his life, it also led to some firm friendships with colleagues who had to make the same journeys.

Chris took his professional life seriously, but also had a sense of fun. At one stage, colleagues set up a game in which players each chose a word

they liked and thought was obscure. On each day, every player had to use whichever of the words had been selected for the day in an email to someone else at IBM; there were bonus points if the reply indicated that the recipient had been forced to look up the word, or if the recipient had a higher status than first-level manager. Some of the words included were 'rodomontade', 'entasis', and 'synecdoche'. Chris was the referee for the game, receiving copies of the emails and making rulings on whether the use of the word was valid. Arguing with Chris about the rulings was as much fun for the participants as the construction of the emails themselves.

Once he was working together with a colleague as consultants on a project with a client, and they were consigned a very junior colleague to work alongside them. As part of the internal appraisal system at IBM at the time, they were required to provide feedback on the junior's performance. They always tried to give positive feedback, but on this occasion, they were defeated, as the junior had been of no use at all. Chris came up with the suggestion 'wears nice ties'.

In the later years of his working life, Chris developed material to be used for teaching week-long residential courses, not only in the UK but across Europe and in the US. Although he always lectured in English, Chris was sensitive to the fact that English was not the first language of all of his listeners, and he arranged his material accordingly.

In his fifties, Chris took early retirement, but quickly got bored and returned to work, first for the British Council, then for the University of Manchester, and finally for UKBioBank (a biomedical database and resource for healthcare research), where he was their Chief Information Officer. It was characteristic of Chris that, in all these organisations, he took the trouble to read up and understand their fields, even when it had no relevance to his own area of work. He had a very wide range of interests and loved to learn; he taught himself website design, developing and maintaining several websites for friends, all of whom struggled to look after them once Chris was no longer able to do it. His far-reaching knowledge was impressive, as he seemed to know something about any subject anyone could come up with.

He could tell people the etymology of any word, and always championed a classical education. When Deborah was a teenager, she and Chris disagreed about the importance of classical languages, until they holidayed in Greece and she realised that Chris's knowledge of ancient Greek was actually of practical use in helping them to find their way around.

One of Chris's favourite activities was walking, particularly in the Lake District; he and Anne once walked the length of Hadrian's Wall, and planned to do other long-distance walks, but as Chris's health deteriorated, strenuous walking became too difficult. He was a keen photographer, always having a camera with him and liking to combine his walking with photography. Typically, he pursued every aspect of photography, studying its history and the lives and work of notable photographers; he had a fine collection of old cameras, some of which he was able to use, and always had the role of family photographer on special occasions. In later life he was able to share this interest with his grandchildren, teaching them how to use various cameras and even making a pinhole camera with his granddaughter; he was always patient when showing them how to do something, and spent a lot of time on creative projects to help them develop a mastery of IT. Chris's other interests were music (with a taste for the avant garde and minimalist, but also for Velvet Underground and Nico) and the theatre, especially opera. While he loved both early and modern opera, his favourite was *Turandot*, which the couple always had to see wherever it was being performed, including in the Arena in Verona and at the Puccini festival in Torre del Lago. Once he got seats near the front with a friend for an outdoor opera in a park in Chester, but the music and production was so dire that they moved right to the back, and sat on the grass where they could hardly hear anything, but could enjoy another bottle of wine. Italy was Chris's favourite country, where he and Anne spent many wonderful holidays. He also loved cars and was always generous in letting others take the driving seat with a new car, although this may have been because he had a love of naps. He enjoyed fine dining and good wine, but was also partial to a McDonald's breakfast.

Chris's greatest passion, however, was literature. He was extremely well-read and loved collecting books, which was something of a sore point at

home when the bookshelves overspilled. He was himself an excellent poet, with a talent for condensing a complex idea or emotion into just a few words, without losing any of its nuance. It was this skill that drew him into the discipline of haiku. The interest was initially sparked by his interest in Japan and Japanese literature, where the sparseness of the writing appealed to him. He became a member of the Yorkshire and Lancashire haiku group in the early 2000s, serving as the group's joint convenor from 2007 to 2019. In this role he was responsible for the *Presence* website, which he developed as a valuable resource for poets worldwide; he also took on the role of administrator for the annual award. He had over two dozen of his own haiku published. Chris was generous in his opinion of others' work but was a severe critic of his own, which meant that many of his high-quality haiku did not reach a wider audience.

Chris and Anne made a home in King Street, Chester, for many years, where he was a member of the local residents' association and a founder member of the King Street curry club. Here he proved himself to be a very thoughtful and considerate person, who hated conflict and was skilled in either avoiding it or calming things down when it loomed. The AGM for the residents' association was an occasion when there was usually someone angry who wanted to start an argument, but Chris had an amazing knack for calming down the most obstreperous people and then winning their praise afterwards. His erudition also came in useful during curry club evenings, when a combination of too much alcohol and exuberance sometimes caused arguments that needed defusing; Chris always seemed able to draw up salient facts from his knowledge and use them in a way that credited everyone for their views and put salve on the disagreement. He had that quality, which only some people exhibit, of making others feel that they had his full, undivided, interested attention, even when he had many other pressures on his time. He was a wonderful host, as nothing was too much trouble for him when he was entertaining, even if it involved standing at a barbecue getting drenched while his guests sheltered under umbrellas.

During Chris' last illness with cancer, he kept up his participation in neighbourhood activities for as long as he could, without making any fuss

or expecting sympathy. He suffered his illness and its horrible treatments with bravery, and died at home on 13 January 2024.

DEBORAH ELIZABETH BREGENZER (1987) was born in May 1962 in Minneapolis, several weeks prematurely. The doctors warned she might not survive, as she was on the absolute borderlines of what was thought possible in neonatal care. When she finally left hospital, she was moved to her first home, on a trailer park on the outskirts of Madison, Wisconsin, where her father John was living on a grant to get a Master's degree in German while also working as a teaching assistant. Sue, Debbie's mother, worked in a dress shop, and a lady across the street looked after Debbie while her parents were at work.

Debbie moved around a lot during her childhood, spending some time living on a Native American reserve while John did a PhD in archaeology and anthropology, and later living in Mexico where John was part of a research project. Some of her most formative experiences as a child came from time spent at school in Eleuthra in the Bahamas, while her father did research. She told stories of her first day as the only white girl in the primary school, when all the other children surrounded her, but the initial curiosity soon turned into friendships and play, and life in the Bahamas was pretty good fun – apart from the cockroaches in the toilet at night.

Debbie's teenage years were more difficult. She tried to keep a low profile at school, and when she eventually achieved high scoring SATS results, her teachers were surprised to discover she was clever. Her main focus at school was a marching band, for which she played lead flute. She was in the orchestra and went on a national orchestra youth camp when she was 16; but life at home was more complicated, as John had developed bi-polar illness and was increasingly unpredictable and hard to live with. Debbie's relationship with her father became, and remained, quite strained. Her parents separated and later divorced, which caused Debbie some financial difficulties. She started university at Miami of Ohio, but quickly ran out of money and neither of her parents was able to support her, and so she

ended up working in a department store selling make-up. Debbie was so good at this that a couple of years later she was living in Washington DC and running the cosmetics floor at Bloomingdales – her management style was to make sure the staff had whatever they needed to get the job done, and then keep out of their way. She also got a second job, in an Italian furniture shop, where she proved herself very successful at selling futons just as they were coming into fashion.

Many of her friends at this time in her life were gay men, also working selling make-up and perfume, and sharing Debbie's love of disco. This was in the midst of the AIDS pandemic, before the drug AZT was available to bring sufferers some relief and hope of survival. Debbie looked after friends who were dying, telling stories of lying with someone who was bed-bound watching Bugs Bunny cartoons, and returning the next day to find he had died in the night.

Estée Lauder offered Debbie the money to pay for her university education, but the Philosophy course that she had set her heart on was not available locally. It was suggested that she might apply to Cambridge – it was cheaper than Harvard, and she would have to pay for only three years, not four. Debbie wrote to Ross Harrison, who was at the time Tutor for Admissions, to introduce herself and request an interview, pretending that she would be on holiday in the UK anyway. The reply was not encouraging, pointing out that Debbie would not be able to pick up university study at the point she had left off but would have to start from the beginning, that King's did not usually accept people who had dropped out elsewhere, and that if she were interviewed, she would have to wait a full six months to discover whether or not she had been made an offer, as that information would be released to all the hopeful applicants at the same time.

Debbie persisted, and must have made a good impression. She was asked to submit an essay on Wittgenstein, not the easiest of subjects, and was then offered a place for the following October. Typically, in order to help with her funding, Debbie had started a cleaning business, working in all the hours outside her job at Bloomingdales. After two years, she was

employing staff, and had saved enough to cover the majority of her tuition fees and living expenses.

Settling in at King's was a little difficult at first, as Debbie was six or more years older than her peers and much more worldly-wise than other undergraduates, whom she found struggling to work a washing machine for the first time in their lives. She made most of her friends among graduate students, going on memorable trips to Scotland and to the Lake District with them. However, things took a turn for the better when a group noticed that she liked an early breakfast and was petite in build. She was invited to cox for the rowing team, which became a passion: she won her last race nearly 35 years later, just a few weeks before she died. In later life Debbie often booked her holidays in places where international rowing regattas were happening, where she offered her services as a helmswoman.

Debbie's politics were quite left-wing but nevertheless she became a member of the Chetwynd Society and the Maenads. Her studies went well, once she got used to the British style of essay-writing. Much of the rest of her time was taken up with rowing, where she quickly got a reputation for skilled steering although she had to make a conscious effort to change her accent as the crew complained they found her difficult to understand. She was also part of a tight-knit group of fellow philosophy students, and in this group was Jestyn Thirkell-White, who became her life partner.

After graduation, Debbie's visa was due to expire and she faced the prospect of having to return to the US. Neither she nor Jestyn were keen on the idea of a long-distance relationship, and so despite some misgivings they decided to get married. The only viable appointment the registry office could give them was for the following Monday, and so they hastily bought ribbons and flowers to decorate the car and were married, with Jestyn's parents as the only guests and no time to buy rings.

Debbie chose to be a tax accountant, not particularly because this was her life's dream, but for the practical reasons of salary and job security. She joined a rowing club in London, which became the centre of her social

life and which took her around the world. The birth of Douglas in 1997 necessitated a career break, as paying for care made little economic sense and she did not want to outsource precious years. She continued rowing, and also took on the role of saving her rowing club, 'Sons of the Thames' from closure by negotiating with the council, National Lottery funding, the Amateur Rowing Association and Sport England. Debbie kept meetings short by turning up with Douglas on her hip, with the implicit threat of a screaming baby if deliberations took too long.

In early 2000, the family moved to Switzerland where Jestyn had been offered a job. It was hard for Debbie, as she did not speak the language and had no work visa, and Douglas was too young to go to kindergarten where she may have been able to make friends with other parents. Joining a rowing club was obviously the answer, and although the Swiss rowing clubs lacked the social life that Debbie was used to from the UK, she became increasingly involved. Rowing even led her to new employment opportunities, when a fellow rower turned out to be a German professor of philosophy who wanted an English-speaker to proof-read and edit his text to make sure that it said what he meant it to say in English. This developed into several years' working for different academics, in philosophy and related disciplines.

In 2012 Debbie suffered a serious accident while skiing, when someone knocked into her and broke both her legs just below the knees. Major surgery and a long period of rehabilitation followed. Debbie tackled the incident with stoicism, but her mobility was never the same again.

Douglas grew up and moved away to University; meanwhile Debbie's Swiss rowing club split up, as the members were too busy raising families and building their careers, so Debbie found herself other opportunities to cox, although Covid put everything on pause for a couple of years.

Debbie was in her element at social events. She always had a story to tell, and had adopted the English sense of humour. At big family gatherings, she could often be found on a sofa talking animatedly to a grandmother

or great-aunt who was finding the party overwhelming, to help them feel at ease. Debbie loved a party and was the first to dance on the table with a glass of beer in her hand, and the last to leave at the end of the night.

Debbie died unexpectedly in Spital Zollikerberg on 5 October 2022 of a heart attack, while suffering from hepatitis and pneumonia.

MICHAEL EDWARD BRIDGE (1974), father of POB (KC 2003), came to King's as a research student in Chemistry and then went on to lecture in Chemistry at Trinity College, Dublin, where he became a Professor and spent the rest of his career.

Michael was born in London in February 1952 and at the age of around five he moved with his family to Blackpool. When he was 14 his family moved to Southend and Michael began studying at Campion School in Hornchurch. He was the first member of his family to go to university, reading Chemistry at Hertford College, Oxford. He took an active interest in the College, being on the JCR Committee and also serving on the university's Student Union Executive. While at Oxford he met his future wife Philippa. They were married in 1973, while he was still an undergraduate, and would have a happy marriage lasting nearly 50 years.

Michael came to King's in 1974 to carry out research in Chemistry on adsorption and chemical reactions on metal single crystal surfaces. He achieved his PhD in 1977 and then spent a further two years on post-doctoral work as an SRC Fellow in the Department of Physical Chemistry.

In 1979 Michael was appointed as a Lecturer in the School of Chemistry at Trinity College, Dublin where he later became Professor of Chemistry. A colleague of Michael's described him as having an extensive knowledge of his subject. He carried a substantial teaching load and was patient and kind with students. 'An affable man, of calm personality and high probity, he could be firm when necessary.' He made a notable contribution to the College during his time as College Tutor – another colleague described

Michael's role as a Tutor as being 'brilliant at standing up for students in the face of so much College nonsense!' Most recently he had been the School's Director of Undergraduate Teaching and Learning.

Michael's research portfolio included topics such as material characterisation, surface science, thin film deposition and kinetics, and included both national and international collaborators. His papers included one on cold nuclear fusion that led to many letters from around the world asking for further information. He became a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry for Ireland (FICI) in 1984.

The family lived in Bray, County Wicklow. Michael took an active part in the local community, serving on the parents' committee of St Cronan's Boys' National School, the oldest primary school in Bray, and heavily involved in the campaigning and fundraising that enabled the school to move to a new site. Later he served on the board of St Brendan's secondary school where his sons went to school. He also sat on the adjudication panel for the local credit union's scholarships. Michael's faith was a big part of his life, and his faith was the foundation to his commitment to the community. At one point he was regularly taking communion to a local nursing home.

Michael retained a lifelong interest in football. When young he began supporting Blackpool FC and Southend United FC, and he qualified as a football referee when he was in Oxford. He continued his refereeing when he moved to the Irish Republic and was known to many local footballers as the 'English Professor'. He stopped refereeing when his sons started playing schoolboy football, but began coaching and coached schoolboy teams for 15 years. He also chaired Ardmore Rovers FC and St Fergals FC.

Michael retired in 2017. He died aged 70 on 9 December 2022 and is survived by Philippa, their eight children and 18 grandchildren. At his funeral his eldest son Thomas noted that the last year of his father's life was a difficult one as he had to undergo chemotherapy and various procedures, but 'he bore it all with a quiet patience, stoicism and fortitude'. While

in hospital the nurses were told about his family and there were many pictures of him smiling as he held his recently born latest grandchild. 'He was proud of all the achievements of his children and grandchildren' and 'he was a model of kindness and unselfishness to us all'.

MICHAEL JOHN ALASTAIR BROOM (1947) was born on 12 July, 1925 in Aldeburgh on the Suffolk coast, an only child. He went to Emanuel school in Battersea, where his father was headmaster, and from there to Eton, before winning a Major Scholarship in Classics to King's. When he left Eton in 1943, he volunteered for the RAF, but they decided his sight was not good enough; during the interview, someone fired a gun behind his back and his response was to jump almost out of his skin –the interviewers felt he just would not do. He enlisted instead in the Army, joining the Royal Signals and learning to ride a motorbike, although he never learned how to change gear and so rode for miles across the Yorkshire Moors in first. He was signed up to learn the esoteric skill of mule training, and went straight behind a mule which promptly kicked him hard in the chest, excusing him from mule training thereafter.

The war took Michael to India and Egypt, which began his love of travel and books. He was fortunate that he was never called upon to fire a gun, particularly because he had never been trained to do so, as his superiors clearly thought that the mastery of motorbikes and mules was more pressing.

After the war, Michael came to King's to read Law. He studied Part II Law for two years and achieve a 2.1, but he then asked permission, which was given, to have an extra year in which to resume his studies of Classics in order to broaden his education, and took Classics Part I, again achieving a 2.1.

Michael then worked as a young lawyer in the city. He travelled around the world, bought a mews house that he loved, a Triumph convertible car and a huge number of books. He met Moira Johnston in April of 1970, and after proposing to her four times, eventually she accepted and they were

married in 1974, producing a son, Jonathan. Michael's career took him first to the company Theodore Goddard and Co., then to the Associated Electrical Industries, and after that to The Charterhouse Group as an Associate Legal Adviser. He continued to work as a solicitor until 1993, when he retired after 40 years of legal practice, The couple lived in the same house in Chiswick throughout their married life.

Michael did everything to the best of his ability, and never compromised. He had always worked out the best way to do something, before others had even recognised that there was a something that needed doing; he sometimes found it hard to be patient with others who took a while to realise that he was right. He kept the original survey from his house purchase, as well as paint swatches and choices for curtains from decorating in the 1980s, and also every bank statement for decades. Michael was very British in the proper, stiff upper lip kind of way, always wearing a suit and tie to join Jonathan and his family at Christmas. One year, arriving smartly attired and with his arms full of presents, wine and pudding, while shuffling up the path to Jonathan's front door, Michael's trousers fell down to the floor, leaving him stranded as his hands were full. Jonathan ran to help him, convinced that this was going to ruin Christmas for everyone, but fortunately Michael laughed about it and so could everyone else.

As a retirement project, in 2000, he wrote *The Birth of a Parish*, a history of his local church, which took him three years; proceeds from the sale of the book were donated to the church funds. His love of books continued throughout his life and he amassed a huge collection of them, particularly travel books in which he found security and adventure.

In later life Moira developed Parkinson's, and Michael became her sole caregiver, looking after her devotedly well into his nineties, taking care of everything from the washing and cooking to shopping and finances, until he fell and broke his hip in 2018. He died at home, as he wanted, on 6 January 2019, having just received a kiss from Moira as she said goodnight to him.

PHILIP ANTHONY RUSSELL BROWN (1942), brother of OMRB (1949), followed both his parents into the Civil Service and, like them, worked for the Board of Trade, eventually becoming a senior civil servant with important responsibilities for trade, industry and finance.

Philip was born in London in May 1924 and raised in Amersham. His father, Sir William Barraclough Brown (KC 1912), had fought and been wounded in the First World War and on returning to King's to complete his degree had been allowed, most unusually, to keep a dog in College to help him recover from his injuries. Sir William joined the Board of Trade, eventually becoming Permanent Secretary, while Philip's mother also worked for the Board of Trade before her marriage and had been part of the British delegation at the Versailles Peace Conference.

Philip went to a prep school in Malvern and then to Malvern College. With the start of the Second World War, the College buildings were expected to be taken over and arrangements were made for the school to be moved out. Meanwhile, Philip acquired his first job as stable boy in the local riding stables, and he helped to look after horses that were being taken out to support the Army in France. On returning to school, this was now based in Blenheim Palace, but eventually it returned to Malvern College as the buildings there were still not being used. Philip remembered that on return to Malvern College rats removed his bedroom slippers!

In 1942 Philip came to King's to read Mathematics. It was a difficult time for him as his mother had just died at a young age of cancer and he also struggled with Mathematics, despite having done well at the subject at school. During the War, most undergraduates spent only a year at university and Philip was expecting to be called up, but he failed his medical and was not even directed into a civilian role. Instead, he took up a job in the Civil Service, working in London at a time when it was subject to attack by the German V1 flying bomb and the V2 rocket. After a year he took a job as a prep school master, and this convinced him that he did not want to teach, but that he did have a real interest in History.

Philip was able to return to King's in 1945 and he switched to reading History. He enjoyed the subject and was also much happier, making friends and developing a love of music. He completed the Tripos in two years, achieving a 2.1 in Part II, despite his father's death just before his final exams. He always remembered how supportive the College was during this difficult period.

On leaving King's Philip went to work for the Board of Trade. An early posting was as secretary of a trade delegation to negotiate a trade agreement with the Polish Government. Negotiations reached deadlock and nothing happened for several months. There was not much to do, and little reconstruction had been done, with piles of rubble everywhere. However, the delegation were not able to return home even for Christmas. Philip recalled celebrating the New Year by driving between bars in Warsaw in a hearse belonging to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission!

On returning to London Philip followed the normal path of a fast stream civil servant, working as a Private Secretary and also in various trade and industry divisions, including working on the first negotiations on the UK joining the European Economic Community, although these were thwarted by General de Gaulle. He was also seconded for periods to the Civil Service Selection Board and to be Head of the Overseas Information Co-ordination Office, with an office in Carlton House Terrace that had an open fire which used to be extinguished each evening by a messenger pouring a bucket of water on it!

In 1954 Philip married Eileen, who also worked in the Board of Trade, and they moved to live in Sevenoaks where Philip was a keen gardener and an active member of the Sevenoaks Players, taking leading roles in plays and singing in the chorus for classical concerts and Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

Philip was promoted to Under Secretary in 1969 as head of one of the Establishment Divisions. He oversaw the creation of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) in 1970, bringing together the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Technology and Power. He then volunteered to move

to the Companies Division to take on the challenge of improving the regulation of insurance companies following the collapse of the Vehicle and General Insurance Co in 1971 and the highly critical report of the tribunal of inquiry. Promotion to Deputy Secretary soon followed and he acquired various other responsibilities, including the Insolvency Service, the Patent Office, tourism and films. Philip recognised the importance of effective regulation and the need for change, and he eventually persuaded ministers to adopt measures that laid the foundation for a modern system of financial regulation. He was responsible for the appointment of Professor Gower who undertook a detailed review of investor protection and whose report in 1984 led to the Financial Services Act 1986, which set out a new regulatory structure for the financial services industry.

Other issues for which Philip was responsible in this period included negotiations with Brussels on harmonisation of company, insurance, insolvency and bankruptcy law; a major review of insolvency law; and several Companies Bills. He enjoyed this part of his career, being respected in his field and with management responsibility for some 4,000 staff. He was awarded the CB in 1977.

As he approached the then Civil Service retirement age of 60, he was asked to become Head of External Relations at Lloyd's of London. However, it was a difficult time for the insurance body as its members did not take kindly to regulation and Philip was glad to move in 1986 to become Director of Policy at the new Investment Management Regulatory Organisation (IMRO). He found this much more enjoyable and helped to establish the new system of regulation. Other appointments that he held around this time including being a member of the London Advisory Board of the Salvation Army from 1982 to 1992, sitting on the Disciplinary Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales between 1983 and 1986, and being a director of the National Provident Institute from 1986 to 1991.

Philip eventually retired from IMRO at the age of 69. For nearly 25 years he was able to enjoy an active retirement in generally good health with

more time for his leisure activities including walking, reading, doing the *Times* crossword, listening to music, visiting family and friends, and going to operas, concerts, exhibitions and lectures. He also took up art history, obtaining a certificate in this subject. However, after breaking his hip on his 94th birthday his mobility and his health gradually deteriorated and he died at home aged 98 on 15 January 2023.

After the death of his first wife he married Sarah, a colleague in the DTI, in 1976. She recalls that friends and colleagues remembered Philip for 'his rare blend of erudition, calm and clear analysis, kindness and irreverence'. He had an enviable memory for apt quotations and anecdotes, and was excellent company. 'Above all he was respected for his integrity, his intelligence and thoughtfulness, combined with his personal warmth.'

ALAN JOHN BYERS (1966) was born on 4 April 1947, the only son of Hilda and Ronald Byers. He attended Stockport School, where he excelled in a number of academic subjects, especially music. He came to King's as a Choral Scholar, the first person in his family to go to university; he was particularly popular because he had a lovely sister, with whom several of his Choir companions briefly fell in love. Alan was an instinctive musician, with the ability to play anything by ear. He was a fine pianist and an imaginative composer when he felt moved to put pen to manuscript. Above all, he had a splendidly powerful and easy-sounding tenor voice which can still be heard on many of the fine recordings from the golden Willcocks years.

Alan took his singing very seriously, his studies perhaps less so, and he did not distinguish himself academically. His Music Tripos composition portfolio included a parody of one of the psalm settings of the chief examiner. He sang in several operas in Cambridge and, after the curtain came down, could be heard as a very skilful pub pianist in various Cambridge hostels. There was a story, amongst many probably apocryphal stories, that he managed to damage the statue of the founder on his first night in Cambridge. Once, in an event with reliable witnesses, he played the

piano accordion, while wearing a fez, on the top of the Pease Hill Hostel building, only to disappear through the roof onto some undergraduate conscientiously revising for his exams in the room below. He loved to play jazz on the piano, and his party pieces included songs such as Paddy Roberts' *Ballad of Bethnal Green* and Tom Lehrer's *Poisoning Pigeons in the Park*, which seemed to improve in direct proportion to the number of pints of Greene King consumed.

The King's choir was touring Germany and the Netherlands in 1968, and Alan had not been singing too well, so on a train journey, David Willcocks sent for him and suggested Alan should do some exercises and practice, to sing better at their next concert. Alan duly went down the train through several carriages to distance himself from others, found an empty lavatory, and began doing some warm-up exercises, singing through songs and arias in an effort to recover his form. Eventually, he realised that everything had gone quiet. Assuming the train must have been held up for some reason, he put his head out of the lavatory door and realised he was all alone in a railway carriage, parked up in a siding. The train had split, and the King's choir, minus Alan, had proceeded to the next town. They arrived in Arnhem without him, but, by a miracle, he had walked up the line to the German station on the border where he'd been marooned, saw a poster for the King's choir concert, and managed to blag his way onto the next train without a ticket. The choir, driving through Arnhem on their coach, saw him on the street corner. David Willcocks got the coach to stop and pick him up.

After Cambridge, Alan married his longstanding Stockport girlfriend in 1969, and they went on to have two children, Thomas and Charlotte. He studied at the Royal Academy of Music, took a Dip Ed at Oxford, and sang in Simon Preston's Christ Church Choir, before embarking on a busy, long and prestigious freelance career. They moved to London, and then Surrey. Alan was the favoured tenor of the noted conductor Richard Bradshaw, and was a member of the BBC Singers. He then joined the Swingle Singers, a vocal group singing inventively reimagined jazz, folk and classical songs, and he performed and toured alongside Ward Swingle in the late 1970s and early 80s, where he made many lifelong friends. His

voice can be heard on recordings as diverse as the cast recording of *Chess*, where he sang with Barbara Dickson in 1984, and Puccini's *La Bohème* in 2005, with Plácido Domingo and Montserrat Caballé. He was recorded with Luciano Pavarotti, James Bowman and Emma Kirkby, and sang in a 1986 recording of *South Pacific* with Kiri te Kanawa and José Carreras. He sang with Pink Floyd on their *Atom Heart Mother* tour, and on many film soundtracks, as well as with the Welsh National Opera. As a solo singer he performed at many of the country's most important venues, including Covent Garden, the Royal Festival Hall, the Wigmore and the Queen Elizabeth Hall.

Sadly, the combination of family life and constant touring as a singer took its toll, and his marriage broke down, after which he was never quite his old self. He eventually returned to Stockport (and later Disley), where he pursued his interest in Shakespeare and was loved and respected by many as a conscientious and inspirational teacher of the piano. Keen to give something back to his community, he wrote music for pantomime productions, played the organ in many churches and the piano in local care homes for the elderly.

One of Alan's many talents was his ability to make, and keep in touch with, friends from across the world, as he had a deep interest and compassion for other people and this came across in his interactions. He had an encyclopaedic knowledge of art, of history and of Shakespeare. Alan died on 5 February 2022, survived by Thomas, Charlotte and three grandchildren.

JEREMY DONALD BYERS (1974) was born, half an hour after his twin brother Julian, in Bridlington on 7 July 1956, the third son of Margaret and Mervyn Byers. When Jeremy was very young, his father became an organist in Sydney, Australia, and so the family moved there, to Kent Street, where the three young brothers shared a bedroom and often had to be told at night to stop chatting and go to sleep. Julian and Jeremy were mischievous twins. Jeremy had to wear glasses, but sometimes by the end of the school day Julian would be the one wearing them home.

Many people struggled to tell the twins apart and they took full advantage of this, especially at school. Later on, they did not feel the need to buy two passports, but swapped the same one between them when required.

The three brothers were joined by two sisters, and then in 1965 they returned to the UK on board the SS *Oriana*, which was quite an adventure, with prizes for the twins dressed as Tweedledum and Tweedledee, and a party to celebrate crossing the equator, in which the children were thrown into the ship's swimming pool – Jeremy nearly drowned, as he had not been entirely truthful when he told the adults he could swim.

The family stayed with grandparents in Bridlington for a year, and then moved and settled in Selby, where Mervyn was the organist at Selby Abbey and the boys became members of the choir – Jeremy eventually became Head Chorister. At Selby Grammar School, Jeremy was notably gifted in music, although inclined to make less effort in other subjects; he acted in some plays and was a keen reporter for the school newspaper. After school, he came to King's to study music under Alexander Goehr. His parents were so pleased and excited when Jeremy received news that he had been offered a place that they forgave him for forgetting to fill the kettle with water earlier in the day, before turning it on and ruining it.

At King's Jeremy had a room in Garden Hostel in his first year, and made friends through his love of cinema, which often resulted in long late-night conversations for which he had unusual stamina. He became involved in King's Film Society, which showed notable films, and in the Cambridge Film Unit, which made non-notable ones. He kept up this interest, and in the last years of his life, he kept a blog of film reviews, revisiting canonical or overlooked past works as well as discovering new ones.

Jeremy read widely, across all sorts of fields. He was serious, not only about his own musical practice, where he wrote music which seemed to some to be of rather daunting rigour and complexity, but also about his passions and aversions. He insisted his friends should listen to then-neglected modern masters such as the Czech composers Bohuslav Martinu

and Zelenka; Jeremy was already an experienced composer himself when he came to King's, and performed a violin sonata of his own composition at a freshers' concert on arrival. He came across as someone who perhaps felt himself something of an outsider, although he inspired intense friendship among a close circle. He had a subversive sense of humour and an in-depth knowledge of a vast array of musical styles and epochs, with a correspondingly vast record collection, which took pride of place in his various College rooms and formed the centrepiece of many musical evenings with friends, often joined by Julian who frequently came to stay.

Jeremy had interesting, if sometimes fanciful, ideas about cinema, and became almost obsessed with the idea of making a feature film of Martinu's *Juliette ou la clé des songs* – not the earlier (1931) cinematic version by Marcel Carné, but the 1927 play by Georges Neveux as adapted into an opera (*Juliette*, 1938) by Martinu. Somehow, Jeremy raised enough money to shoot one night-time scene in Clare College gardens (a couple waltzing, to music from Nielsen's 3rd symphony), but the project never reached fruition. There was a purity in Jeremy's enthusiasms and a refusal to compromise that meant that many of his ambitions went unrealised. He was always full of ideas and grandiose plans, engaging with total commitment to various interdisciplinary projects with fellow students in other fields of the arts.

Jeremy worked extensively on a range of musical pieces, most notably an entire opera which was an adaptation of Malcolm Lowry's *Under the Volcano*, which was his magnum opus; he worked on it for 21 years, although the idea was conceived in an instant. He may have seen something of himself in the doomed figure of Lowry's Consul. Some considered it the absolute masterpiece of an unrecognised genius: innovative, complex and sublime. However, realistically, the project was too lavish and too difficult for musicians to play, and so it was never feasible for opera houses to consider it seriously, coming out of nowhere.

After university he had a job as assistant manager at the Phoenix Cinemas in Walton Street, Oxford; worked at the Central Office of Information in

Hammersmith; then for a while was an EFL teacher in Turin, also doing outreach work at FIAT plants where he spoke conversational Italian, He later also became fluent in German.

He returned to Cambridge to teach, in an external capacity, for the university music faculty at the request of Alexander Goehr, a job he enjoyed very much. Goehr trusted him completely, often gave him classes to teach at short notice, and was a great admirer of Jeremy's work, believing him to be unjustly overlooked as one of the century's greatest modern composers. Jeremy was working towards a PhD, but never completed it as he fell out bitterly with his supervisor, the kind of incident that haunted him for the rest of his life.

Jeremy also spent some time teaching in a school in Withernsea on the Yorkshire coast, but in the end his passion for writing music took precedence, and he spent his time focussing on his creativity. He had some of his own works broadcast live on Radio 3, with himself conducting; but he had no aptitude for business. Jeremy was not a man to 'sell his soul' at any price, and he would not do anything he considered to be cheapening his music or trying to appeal to an audience.

He and Julian remained in close contact throughout their lives, and as Jeremy never married nor had any children, he enjoyed seeing Julian and his family every fortnight, becoming close to all of them. Julian died in 2014 which was a great blow to Jeremy, who changed his name to Remy thereafter, losing the 'J' to mark the loss of his twin.

A friend, Simon Richards, became very close to Jeremy in the last years of his life. Jeremy took to emailing his mother every week and she looked forward to reading his messages, although she sometimes thought he rambled rather a lot about stuff that went over her head. Jeremy's nephew Mac visited when Jeremy lived in Halifax and they enjoyed putting the world to rights, talking about films and politics.

Jeremy became quite unwell in the winter of 2021, but once he got into hospital and started getting better, his thoughts turned towards a healthier

lifestyle, and a new flat which was in a perfect location. He even agreed to think about using nicotine patches to help him stop smoking. Sadly, he died unexpectedly on 9 December 2021.

JOHN DOUGLAS COMISH (1944), known as Doug and brother-in-law of Alan Davis (1944), was a pioneer in the British computer industry through his involvement with Leo Computers which developed the world's first business computer.

Doug was born in Liverpool in March 1926 and attended Quarry Bank High School. Doug's Headmaster had been at King's and was keen for him to go there. Doug had a third year in the sixth form to prepare him for King's and to achieve the necessary level of Mathematics. Although he did not attend formal classes, members of the Mathematics Department gave him private tuition, sometimes at school, sometimes at home but also occasionally on firewatching duties! This extra help enabled him to pass the entrance exam and he came to King's to read Mathematics in 1944.

While at King's Doug played football, both for the University football team where he won his Blue in 1945 and for the College, where he captained the team. After graduating in 1947 Doug did his National Service in the Army, eventually being in the Education Corps and achieving the rank of Captain.

Doug's intention then was to become an actuary and he got a job with Royal Insurance Company in Liverpool, but he failed the medical because of high blood pressure – even though his doctor later said that there was nothing wrong with Doug and his blood pressure was fine! He then contacted the Cambridge Appointments Board and was put in touch with J. Lyons & Co where he was offered a job as a management trainee in the food and catering firm famous for its Corner House restaurants and began working for them in December 1949.

After a management training course Doug went into the Statistics Office where he was given the role of interpreting the management accounts

of the Ice Cream Department, which Doug said taught him a lot about accounting and management. He was then promoted to the management, joining the Works Office.

Meanwhile, J. Lyons had developed its own computer that it initially used for an application to value the output of its bakeries. It gradually expanded this to other applications and named its business computer LEO (Lyons Electronic Office). LEO 1 became the first electronic computer in the world to perform large complex business applications. In 1954 the company established Leo Computers Ltd to build, market and sell electronic computers, and it became the pre-eminent British computer company supplying services to a wide range of clients in industry and the public sector.

J. Lyons was looking for additional staff for its computer company and selected Doug who joined Leo in April 1956, initially working in the programming office. Doug recalled that he was often working with people who were younger than he was, many of them very bright and who worked extremely hard. His first role there was connected with the order for Lyons teashops – the company had 200 teashops in London and the surrounding area – and LEO significantly reduced the delay in implementing orders from the shops. He was also involved with the bakery invoicing arrangements, which he described as ‘another brilliant job’. Initially he worked on LEO I and then LEO II (which was four times as fast). In the early 1960s Leo Computers Ltd built LEO III, a state-of-the-art machine which used transistor technology for the first time. Doug became involved in selecting staff via the university appointments boards and also in the sales operation to companies and other organisations. One project in which he was involved was for a Joint Computer Centre in Greenwich, which involved six London boroughs, and after this he got more involved with sales to local government. Doug recalled that competition became intense and he was head-hunted by one of the company’s major competitors, but he stayed loyal to Leo.

In 1963 Leo Computers Ltd was amalgamated with the computer interests of English Electric to form English Electric Leo Computers Ltd. Further

consolidation occurred in the British computer industry in 1968 under a government initiative designed to create a British computer industry that could compete with major international manufacturers such as IBM. English Electric Leo Marconi was merged with the computer interests of Elliott Automation which was then taken over by International Computers and Tabulators (ICT) to form International Computers Ltd (ICL). ICL tended to rely on large contracts from the public sector.

At ICL Doug played a crucial role in many areas including international sales, product development and management. He managed the successful purchase of the international operations of Singer Business Machines in 1976. Doug was known for being intensely loyal to the highly capable unit of people whom he had developed. He retired from ICL in 1986. Doug died aged 97 on 12 July 2023, having been predeceased in 2004 by his wife Mary, whom he had married in 1971.

ANDREW CORMACK (1981) was an internationally recognised expert on cyber-security, incident response, data protection and privacy. On social media, Andrew described himself under the persona of Twheatear as ‘Mountain bird, partial to tasty grub’, and professionally as ‘building bridges between research/education network technology, security, regulation and the law’.

Andrew was born in Aberdeen on 16 April 1963, son of Richard Cormack (1952) who was then Lecturer in Statistics at Aberdeen University. Andrew spent many weekends and holidays hill-walking in the Cairngorms, ‘bagging Munros’, a pursuit which provided him with pleasure throughout his lifetime. While at school at Madras College, St Andrews, where his father had moved in 1972 to be Professor of Statistics, his interests included playing the clarinet in county and national windbands, and playing hockey. Andrew was very keen on learning from an early age, putting himself forward as the youngest member of a team studying ‘the biophysics of blushing’. This team of five won the BBC’s national competition for *Young Scientists of the Year* in 1979.

Andrew set his heart on Cambridge when he was a teenager, having been seduced by the architecture and the punting. He followed in his father's footsteps by gaining a place at King's, where he read Mathematics. He was a novice rower, a member of several choirs and a member of the College bridge team; he was also member of the Christian Union and a server in Chapel, where he was baptised and confirmed. Andrew is remembered as a self-effacing undergraduate, modest almost to a fault. He sometimes found social interactions difficult, but he was unfailingly kind, often going out of his way to help a friend in need, and co-ordinating the letter-writing to welcome freshers to the College. While his contemporaries often stayed in bed until late morning if they could get away with it, Andrew was always up early, determined to make the most of the day ahead; he founded a breakfast club as a way of meeting and making new friends. His confidence increased when he met Janet Stansfield, a fellow Kingsman, who later became his wife. Andrew had a genuine and passionate interest in mathematics, with a remarkable ability to explain complex technological ideas even to non-specialists. He had broad interests, seeking the company of humanities students as well as other mathematicians and scientists and was always interested in what other people were reading. He also continued his love of music, especially that of the Danish composer Carl Nielsen, and enjoyed going to Evensong. In his second year, he shared a house in Newnham Terrace with friends; he always denied any abuse in managing the ballot for allocating rooms, but was very pleased to have W8 for his final year.

Once he had graduated with his maths degree, Andrew went on in later life to gain an Open University degree in Law, and a Masters in Computer and Communications Law at Queen Mary, University of London.

A long stay in Seattle when Andrew was a small child, followed by a road trip across America, sparked a love of travel. Fortunately, his career path enabled him to establish many close and enduring friendships across the world. After graduating, he visited Australia and Japan, and then began work at Plessey Telecoms in Poole in Dorset, where he enjoyed walking the coastal paths and became a member of the company cricket team. From Poole, he moved to Barry in South Wales where he joined

the Natural Environment Research Council's Research Vessel Services, where he sought out and measured storms. Although he was not a natural seaman and spent five of his first six weeks being seasick, he thrived on the challenge of computing at sea; but when RVS relocated to Southampton, he elected to stay in South Wales and joined Cardiff University as its postmaster. It was also suggested that he might investigate a new phenomenon called the world wide web and assess whether or not it had a future. As Cardiff University's first web master, he was able to make a contribution to the establishment of the International Movie Database. In 1997, he achieved European Chartered Engineer status, a reflection of his language skills as well as his technical expertise.

In 1999, he joined JANET (now Jisc), a high-speed network for the UK research and education community, eventually becoming the organisation's Chief Regulatory Advisor, where he advised on cyber-security, incident response, data protection and privacy, as well as the use of data analytics. Over a 24-year career, he served and led a range of committees, and published many papers on IT and the law, on diverse subjects such as ethical artificial intelligence, and online assessments during the Covid-19 pandemic. The final two of his papers were published posthumously. Andrew was in demand as an international speaker, advising the House of Lords and EU committees on a wide range of subjects, including protecting Europe from large-scale cyberattacks. His contribution to European research and education was recognised in 2015 when he won the first ever International Vietsch Foundation Medal of Honour for his role in advancing security and trust. Both a keen listener in meetings and as someone who asked precise, targeted and important questions, he helped to shape discussion on the concept of privacy.

For a long time, Andrew was a member of and active contributor to the Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams, known as FIRST, where he was honoured for his work. He was generous in support of his colleagues, kind and witty; he was known for being the best-dressed man in any company, although this may say more about the sartorial standards of computer geeks than about Andrew.

Throughout his life Andrew enjoyed travelling widely, and also concerts and theatre-going, cooking and walking. Having made their lives in Wales, Andrew and Janet adopted the ethos of the country, becoming storytellers and learning to speak Welsh. Andrew shared his love of moths and birds through his Twitter account, and as a couple Andrew and Janet spent many weekends working on the conservation of the Gwent meadows, with Andrew serving as Treasurer of the Gwent Ornithological Society and as a volunteer for the Gwent Wildlife Trust.

Andrew died of prostate cancer, which had been diagnosed at the start of 2016. He continued to work to the week before his death, including being programme chair at the 2019 FIRST conference, followed by a holiday in the Outer Hebrides. During the pandemic, because of his health he had to shield, but although he was confined to his home, he very much enjoyed the Silk Road seminars from King's online, and got to meet Reza Huseini in person at a King's event. His final FIRST event was in January 2023 in Bilbao. Andrew died on 12 April 2023, a few days short of his sixtieth birthday.

EDWIN SYDNEY CRAWCOUR (1949), known as Sydney, was an Australian who had a lengthy career as an academic specialising in Far Eastern History (especially of Japan) and was also involved in trade and cultural relations between Australia and Japan. He was honoured both by the Japanese Government and in the Queen's Birthday Honours.

Born in Melbourne on Boxing Day 1924, Sydney was educated at Melbourne Grammar School and then Geelong Grammar School, where he matriculated at the top of the school in December 1942. On leaving school he volunteered for the Army and was trained in Japanese before being sent to Bougainville (Papua New Guinea) as a Corporal with the Signal Corps of the Second Australian Imperial Force and then with the Intelligence Corps. After the Second World War he went to Melbourne University where he acquired a BA in Economics. He then went to Tokyo with the Allied Occupation Force in 1948 and was attached to the Australian Diplomatic Mission before travelling from Tokyo to take up his place at King's in 1949.

Not long after arriving at King's he met the Provost, Sir John Sheppard (KC 1900), who noticed that Sydney was Australian and assumed that as he was now in England he would be feeling a sense of homecoming. Sydney replied that actually he felt more at home in Japan than in Cambridge, and later recalled that the Provost never spoke to him again!

At that time food was severely rationed and Sydney noted that the rations were sometimes supplemented in College by pheasant or venison, supposedly from estates in Scotland, although his recollection was that the venison tasted like whale meat! He avoided taking breakfast or lunch in College, but the weekly ration of two eggs and a rasher of bacon cooked in the staircase pantry provided one decent breakfast a week. Lunch was taken in a local pub or at the English Speaking Union at the controlled price of 2/6, but sometimes he felt very hungry by dinner time. His first year was spent in lodgings where he was well looked after, and after moving to College he had a pleasant bedmaker who in winter lit the gas fire so his room was warm when he got up in the morning. Once he became acclimatised, he enjoyed his time at King's as an undergraduate. He read Part II of the Economics Tripos, achieving a 2.1 in 1951.

One specific event that took place while he was at King's was when the King and Queen attended a ceremony in connection with the reinstallation of the stained glass windows in the Chapel; students were allowed to invite guests to the event, and Sydney's parents thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. Students were encouraged to clap politely when the Royal party appeared – Sydney noted that the King looked pale and drawn, and he would die less than a year later.

On leaving King's Sydney spent a short period as an under-secretary in the Australian Consulate in Geneva before returning to Australia to do research at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra into Economic History in the Meiji period in Japan (1868 to 1912) and he obtained his PhD in 1956. Between 1954 and 1958 he was a Senior Research Officer for the Australian Public Services, initially in the Department of Defence before going to Tokyo from 1959 until 1961 to study at Tokyo University.

He then became a Research Fellow, then a Fellow and a Senior Fellow at the Research School of Pacific Studies at the ANU. Between 1965 and 1973 he was Professor and Head of the Japanese Department. From 1974 to 1984 he was a Professorial Fellow in the Research School of Pacific Studies, being Head of the School's Department of Far Eastern History in 1979-80.

In the 1970s he was a delegate on a number of trade and economic relations missions to Japan. He was a member of the Japan Panel of the Australia Trade Development Council between 1973 and 1975 and the Australia-Japan Foundation Council between 1976 and 1981. In 1973 he received the then Crown Prince Akihito (who became Emperor of Japan in 1989) and his wife Crown Princess Michiko at the ANU, having also looked after Prince Yoshihito of Mikasa (later Prince Katsura) during his studies at the ANU between 1971 and 1973.

Sydney was Acting Director of ANU's Australian-Japan Research Centre in 1982-3 before leaving to become Professor of Japanese Studies at the University of Singapore in 1984-5. After that he was a Visiting Fellow on two occasions at the Nissan Institute of Japanese Studies at Oxford University, Senior Associate at Melbourne University's Department of Japanese and Chinese Studies between 1990 and 1996, and President of the Japanese Studies Centre at Monash University in Melbourne from 1996 to 1997. Between 1999 and 2014 he was Professorial Fellow at the Melbourne Institute for Asian Languages and Societies (now the Asia Institute).

During his career he published a number of articles in journals, including several in Japanese. In 1965 while on sabbatical at the University of Michigan's Center of Japanese Studies in Ann Arbor he published a monograph *An Introduction to Kambun*, explaining the construction and semantics of Chinese characters and their equivalents in standard Japanese readings as well as English translations – this was reissued in 2009. He also contributed two chapters to the Cambridge Economic History series on Japanese economic history.

Sydney received the Order of the Rising Sun in 1986 – this award is made by the Japanese Government to individuals from Japan and abroad who have made distinguished contributions to the advancement of Japan. In 2016 in the Queen's Birthday Honours he was appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia (AO) for distinguished service to education, particularly to Asian and Pacific studies and languages, as an academic and administrator, and to Australia-Japan trade and cultural relations.

Sydney was a keen gardener and a volunteer guide at the Melbourne Botanical Gardens, recataloguing the online collection and producing a monthly newsletter for the guides.

He married his first wife, Pauline, in 1954 but they were divorced in 1980. He then married Joan, who predeceased him in 2005. Sydney died at the age of 94 in October 2019 and is survived by his two children, Michael and Sara.

GORDON CROSSE (1974) was Composer-in-Residence at King's between 1974 and 1976 and produced many musical compositions in a wide variety of forms during a lengthy career.

Gordon was born in Bury in December 1937 and attended Cheadle Hulme School in Cheshire before studying Music at St Edmund Hall in Oxford, where he was taught by Egon Wellesz and achieved a First Class Degree in 1961. He then spent three months in Rome on a scholarship at the Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia, primarily on the history and practice of early music. After this he did two years of research in music of the early 15th century.

Meanwhile, Oxford University Press had employed him as a house composer and his first publication for OUP was *Two Christmas Songs*, published in 1963. His Opus I had been a first Elegy for orchestra performed by the The Hallé Orchestra in April 1962 at the Free Trade Hall in Manchester. Within a short while his works were being regularly commissioned and performed to great acclaim.

His prominence grew when his work *Meet my folks!*, a music theatre work for children and adults based on poems by Ted Hughes, was performed at the Aldeburgh Festival in 1964 and several of his works were first performed at the Festival. During one of the Festivals, he met Elizabeth Bunch, his future wife, on the steps of Orford Church and they were married in 1965 and went on to have two sons. In 1968 they settled at Wenhaston in Suffolk – two of the significant factors in this decision were Gordon's love of the music of Benjamin Britten (the co-founder of the Festival) and of the local landscape.

Gordon was Haywood Research Fellow in Music at Birmingham University from 1966 to 1969. 1966 saw the first performance of two important works: *Changes* written for the Three Choirs Festival in Worcester, and his first opera *Purgatory*, commissioned by the BBC and the Cheltenham Music Festival. *Purgatory*, a one-act setting of the play by W.B. Yeats, was the first opera to be broadcast on the new BBC 2 channel, while his second opera, *The Grace of Todd*, was first performed in 1969 at the Aldeburgh Festival.

In 1972 *The Wheel of the World*, a mixture of drama and music based on Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, was also first performed at the Aldeburgh Festival. Other works connected with drama included *Memories of Morning: Night*, based on the novel *Wide Sargasso Sea* by Jean Rhys, and two collaborations with his friend, the author Alan Garner: *Potter Thompson* and *Holly from the Bongs*. These two mini-operas were first performed in 1974, the year Gordon became Composer-in-Residence at King's, and in the same year his setting of Hughes' translation of the Lebanese poet Georges Schehadé's play *Histoire de Vasco* as *The Story of Vasco* premièred at the London Coliseum, performed by Sadler's Wells Opera. In 1976 Gordon was awarded the Cobbett Medal by the Worshipful Company of Musicians.

Gordon also worked a lot with Michael Elliott, Theatre Director at the Royal Exchange Theatre in Manchester, who commissioned from him incidental music for a number of productions, notably for *Philoctetes*, a play by Sophocles performed at the Theatre in 1982. Gordon also composed the music for the 1983 TV production of *King Lear*, in which

Sir Laurence Olivier played the title role and for which he won the last of his five Emmy awards.

Ballet also featured in Gordon's works. He adapted his orchestral piece *Play Ground* for choreographer Kenneth MacMillan and the ballet was first performed at the 1979 Edinburgh Festival. Kenneth MacMillan then choreographed Gordon's chamber piece *Wildboy* for clarinet and ensemble to produce a ballet for the American Ballet Theatre. Gordon took *Young Apollo*, the short fanfare by Benjamin Britten for piano and strings, and extended it into a full-length ballet. Its world première was performed by the Royal Ballet at the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden in November 1984.

Gordon was commissioned to write *Sea Psalms* for the celebrations for Glasgow as the City of Culture in 1990, but this work was not well received. This eventually prompted a change of career, and during the 1990s he worked as a computer programmer, retiring from this job in 2004.

In 2008 he was persuaded to write a work for the 80th birthday of an old friend, Sir John Manduell, the composer and founding principal of the Royal Northern College of Music. This was a cycle of songs to words by the author Rudyard Kipling and was the first of many new works. Gordon wrote that 'the summer and autumn of 2009 was the most exciting and productive period I have ever experienced. I had returned to composing after a break of some 18 years and I found I couldn't stop working. The music was simpler than it was in 1990, but I think more communicative because more concentrated and focused.'

Among his later works were three symphonies, three piano sonatas, a viola concerto and an elegy *Ad Patrem* written in memory of his late father. His final work was *Déploration*, written in tribute to his late friend, the composer and conductor Sir Peter Maxwell Davies.

Elizabeth died in 2011 and Gordon dedicated his fourth symphony to her memory. He subsequently found comfort in attending the Quaker Meeting House in Leiston. Through his connections there he met the poet Wendy

Mulford who became his companion. Together they purchased a house on the shores of Papa Westray, one of the smallest of the Orkney Islands. Gordon died aged 83 on 21 November 2021.

MICHAEL JOHN DALE (1955) spent most of his career as an engineer with British Railways (BR), and during his time there came to King's for a year as an advanced student in engineering.

Michael was born in September 1922 in Kingston upon Thames. His father was a Baptist minister, which meant that the family moved around, going to Battle (East Sussex) and then to Lymington (Hampshire), where Michael was educated at Brockenhurst County School between 1932 and 1940. He then moved to study at Newbury Grammar School where he finished his school education in 1942.

Michael was a lifelong Christian and his faith gave him conviction as a pacifist; in 1941 he registered as a conscientious objector, one of almost 60,000 people who registered during the Second World War. This led to his arrest as an absentee and his refusal to put on uniform, resulting in court martial and serving three months in prison in Walton Jail in Liverpool from September 1942. On being released from prison he worked for the Thames Conservancy in the Oxford area until November 1947.

Michael resumed his education and became a full-time student in the Civil and Mechanical Engineering Department at Battersea Polytechnic, graduating with a BSc (Engineering) in 1950. He then joined BR as a civil engineer, staying there until retirement in 1982. His work as a bridge engineer was mainly based at Euston, working until 1972 with the London Midland Region. From 1972 he was working as a project engineer for the Research Division of the Civil Engineer's Department. His work was highly regarded and later in his career his job involved travelling overseas to several countries including Costa Rica, Greece, Hong Kong, Iran and Libya; he very much enjoyed the job and the travel. One major project in which he was involved was the early stages of work on the various possibilities for the Channel Tunnel Rail Link from London.

By the early 1950s his father had become a minister in Maulden (Bedfordshire) and here Michael met Sheila; they were married in 1952, eventually moving back to settle in Kingston upon Thames. They joined the Bunyan Baptist Church and he served both as deacon and as church secretary over a long period, while Sheila was heavily involved in the Sunday school.

Michael's time at BR was interrupted for a year when in 1955 he received a grant from the British Transport Commission (which oversaw the railways and other publicly owned transport operations) to enable him to study as an advanced student *The Theory of Structures and Strengths of Materials*. Michael enjoyed his time at King's and remained devoted to the College for the rest of his life, regularly visiting with his family and always listening to, and occasionally attending, *A Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols* on Christmas Eve.

Michael took early retirement to look after his wife after she was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease and she died in 1990. Michael remained fit and well, and maintained a keen interest in his family, politics, travelling widely, enjoying watching cricket and rugby, supporting Christian Aid, and acting as a treasurer for a local children's playgroup. For the last two years of his life he lived in a care home in Surbiton and took great comfort from the kindness of family, friends and neighbours who visited him there.

His son Philip recalled that he had listened together with his father to *A Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols* just three weeks before Michael's death at the age of 101 on 18 January 2024. Michael told him that he had had 'a long and contented life'. He is also survived by his daughter Ruth and by five grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

LORD DAVID DAVIES OF LLANDINAM (1958), who died aged 83 on 7 February 2024, followed his grandfather, father and uncle in attending King's, and played a prominent role in life in Powys. He was passionate about the arts, especially opera, and was Chairman of Welsh National Opera for 25 years, during which time it grew considerably and gained an enviable international reputation.

In the 19th century David Davies had been a pioneer of Welsh railways and mining and the creator of Barry Docks. His grandson, David Davies (1899) became a director of several companies and the Liberal MP for Montgomery from 1906 to 1929, becoming the first Baron Davies of Llandinam. Two of his sons attended King's: David (1933), known as Mike, who became the second Baron, and Edward (1943).

David Davies was born in October 1940 in Belfast where his father Mike was serving with the Royal Welch Fusiliers. However, his father was killed in September 1944 in an action to support Operation Market Garden and the liberation of the Netherlands. As a result, at the age of three David became the third Baron. He would join the House of Lords when he was 21 and sit there as a Liberal (later Liberal Democrat) until 1999 when he was among those to lose their positions as hereditary peers.

David's first school was the local village school in Llandinam, to which he went by pony. In 1949 he went away to prep school at Bilton Grange in Dunchurch (Warwickshire) and from there in 1953 he went to Eton, where he shone at Mathematics and Physics. At home his interests when young, included sailing and fishing, and spending hours tinkering with engines, while he took up the French horn, which proved useful in the hunting field.

After travels in southern Africa David came to King's in 1958 to read Mechanical Sciences. His Director of Studies, Paul de Kantzow Dykes (KC 1946), described David as 'a very fine upstanding character who was liked by the staff and by his fellow students' and 'he was a pillar of the College Boat Club'. David rowed for the College on many occasions during his three years, particularly during his second year. In the Lent term in 1960 he was in the number six seat in the First VIII, making four bumps and so winning oars, while in the May term the First VIII made two bumps. The First VIII also participated in a number of other events, including finishing second in the Head of the Ouse race at Bedford and making it to the second round of their event at the Marlowe Regatta. At Henley Regatta the First VIII reached the second round of the Ladies Plate, while David was also stroke in the IV that was in the Wyfold Cup, winning two

rounds, beating Bedford Rowing Club and RAF Benson, before losing in the semi-final.

After graduating in 1961 David joined the construction firm John Laing as a civil engineer and worked there until 1970. He studied for an MBA at Cranfield and his dissertation included a study of building contractors in the Welsh borders areas. This proved useful when he fell out with his next employer, Andrew Scott Ltd, which he left in 1973. He then decided to buy a small company of his own in mid-Wales and between 1974 and 1994 he was Managing Director of the building firm Evans & Owen, based in Caersws (Powys).

David also took an active part in the local community. For example, he served as the Deputy Lieutenant of Powys in 1997 and was Vice Lord-Lieutenant of the county in 2004. He was also involved in various charities, including being President of the Montgomeryshire County Recreation Association and chairing the Gwendoline and Margaret Davies Charity.

However, his most significant role was as Chairman of Welsh National Opera (WNO), a role he held for 25 years between 1975 and 2000. In a fulsome tribute to their Emeritus President issued after his death, he was described as 'a true visionary, with an unwavering passion for the arts'. Throughout his tenure 'Lord Davies worked tirelessly to elevate the company's status on the global stage. His strategic guidance and unwavering commitment to excellence propelled the WNO to new heights, earning them international acclaim and recognition. Under his leadership, the WNO became a beacon of artistic brilliance, captivating audiences worldwide with their breathtaking performances'. In addition, 'his philanthropic efforts helped to establish numerous educational programmes, providing aspiring young artists with the opportunity to pursue their dreams and ignite a passion for opera in future generations'.

For a while during part of the Second World War and for some years afterwards the family home of Plas Dinam was occupied by a succession of schools and then an agricultural college. However, in 1956 David, his

mother and brother were able to move back to the house. In the late 1960s David met his future wife Beryl at a party and they were married at Plas Dinam in 1972 and spent their honeymoon in Greece, driving there with a boat on the roof of their car. Their four children were raised in the family home, which was always very welcoming to visitors. David was the first to admit that domestic duties, including cooking, were not his strength. He was though in charge of the estate's beehives which produced many jars of honey for the house's larder. Unfortunately the house was extensively damaged by a fire to the roof in 2001, but David and Lady Beryl ensured that the house was restored and modernised with an impressive new heating system.

David was a keen sailor who competed at national and international championships, and was also President of the Clywedog Sailing Club. Hunting was another passion. He became Master of the David Davies Hunt in September 1964 and would be Master of Foxhounds (MFH) for almost 60 years, which meant that he was the longest serving MFH in the country. After his death a minute's silence was held at a gathering of riders along with their horses outside Plas Dinam and tributes were paid to him. His son Ben said that 'everyone who has enjoyed hunting these hounds owes him a huge debt of gratitude'.

BERTRAM STANLEY MITFORD BOWYER (THE RT HON THE LORD DENHAM, KBE) (1948), known as Bertie, spent over 70 years as a member of the House of Lords and served in a number of Conservative Governments. He was Chief Whip in the House of Lords throughout the period when Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister.

Bertie was born in Weston Underwood (Buckinghamshire) in October 1927. His father was Sir George Bowyer, a Conservative MP who was created the first Baron Denham in 1937, and his mother was the Hon Daphne Freeman-Mitford. Bertie became the second Baron Denham on the death of his father in 1948.

Bertie was educated at Eton where he was a King's Scholar. In 1945 he served for a short period in the Grenadier Guards before becoming a Lieutenant in the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry between 1946 and 1948 as part of his National Service.

He came to King's in October 1948 to read English and received a Third in both parts of the Tripos. While he was at King's he entered the Lords in December 1949. However, it was not until 1955 that he made his maiden speech, when he spoke against a proposed ban on the manufacture and use of heroin in Britain for medical purposes.

Bertie married Jean McCorquodale in 1956, the wedding being notable for the objection to the marriage by a member of the congregation. It transpired that the objector was a friend of the bride's family and he had recently proclaimed himself King! He was led away and it later became apparent that the objector had alerted the celebrant in advance. Nevertheless, Lady Denham declared it to be the most horrible moment of her life.

In 1961 he was appointed to his first government role, a Lord-in-Waiting, which combined the role of a Junior Whip with various other responsibilities, including a spokesman in the Lords for the Government on aviation and, at a later date, energy. With the change of Government, he became an Opposition Junior Whip between 1964 and 1970. On the Conservatives returning to power in 1970 he regained his post as Lord-in-Waiting and a Junior Whip. In 1972 he was promoted to be Deputy Chief Whip in the Lords with the title of Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. In that year he also acted as Chief Whip when the latter was ill and helped to see the passage through the Lords of the legislation enabling Britain to become a member of the European Community.

After the Conservatives lost the General Election in February 1974 he became the Opposition Deputy Chief Whip, a post he held until 1978 when he was promoted by Mrs Thatcher to Chief Whip in the Lords. On the election of the Conservative Government in May 1979 he was appointed

Government Chief Whip in the Lords, with the title of Captain, Gentleman at Arms. He held this post for over 12 years, being the only senior government member to hold the same post throughout Mrs Thatcher's time as Prime Minister. In 1981 he was appointed as a Privy Counsellor.

His position meant he had a key role in getting the Government's legislation through the Lords. Some of this legislation was controversial and he used his political skills to facilitate its passage through the Lords. On occasions he had to encourage those members who were rarely seen in the House to turn up to vote and he would tempt them with an alcoholic drink from his abundant supplies, which included the finest whisky and brandy. On one occasion the Cabinet Office queried his monthly drinks bill of £400, to which he responded that he had saved the Government £40 million by getting its legislation through the Lords!

One notable success he achieved was when the Bill to allow for the introduction of the community charge (the 'poll tax') received its second reading in the Lords in 1988 by 317 votes to 183, the highest attendance in the Upper House since 1909. He earned the Prime Minister's thanks for this achievement, but it was not always possible for him to meet her wishes. For example, one June a close vote was anticipated and he was phoned by Mrs Thatcher to ensure that members would be in the Lords for the vote. At the time he was with a group of Conservative peers at Royal Ascot and he told her that he was taking action to keep them there so they could not vote against the Government!

Lord Whitelaw, Leader of the Lords between 1983 and 1988, paid tribute to Bertie's special skills in his memoirs, saying that he must have been specially made for the job of Chief Whip. 'He has an unerring instinct for the moods of the House and the likely attitude of its members day by day. What is more, he hides all these qualities and an extremely acute brain under a cloak of natural charm and a splendid sense of humour.'

After Mrs Thatcher announced her intention in November 1990 to stand down as Prime Minister, Bertie remained as Chief Whip for a while before

deciding to step down from his post, which he did in May 1991. His 12 years in office are thought to be the longest occupancy of any government post in the 20th century. Shortly after stepping down he was appointed KBE. He continued to be involved in the Lords, being a member of a number of committees, such as the Procedure and Privileges Committee.

Bertie was a staunch guardian of the Lords' traditions and procedures. He opposed the reduction of the number of hereditary peers to 92, one of the measures of the Labour Government's reforms of the Lords. However, when this took effect in 1999 he was the fourth most popular choice of Conservative peers to represent them in the election for the remaining hereditary members. He remained a member of the Lords until standing down in April 2021, at which time he was the longest-serving member of the Lords.

Bertie was also an author and wrote four thrillers, the first of which, *The Man Who Lost His Shadow*, was published in 1979. Despite the pressures of his government role he could be found in his office typing his work on a portable typewriter. The stories feature a Conservative Whip in the Lords, Derek, Second Viscount Thyrd. *Two Thyrdes*, issued in 1983, was Bertie's second novel, followed by *Foxhunt* (1988) and finally *Black Rod* (1997). He was also very interested in the countryside and rural pursuits, such as foxhunting.

He died aged 94 on 1 December 2021 and is survived by Lady Denham and their four children. In an obituary on the PoliticsHome website, fellow Conservative peer Lord Glenarthur (who had served as a Whip under Bertie in the early 1980s and then been a Minister in the Lords) said that he was 'a true character'. He adored the House and what it stood for: 'its history and traditions, and the constitutional framework of which it is part. It was as much part of his life as were his enthusiasms outside it: family, hunting, racing, fishing, literature and poetry'. He was held in the highest regard, not only by his own front bench but was deeply respected by his opposite numbers on the Labour front bench. 'Those of us who worked with Bertie, and the wider House, were fortunate to have known him so well. He was admired and loved. ... A true servant of the House, his death leaves a void which will be impossible to fill.'

LINDA WILEY DONLEY-REID (1978) was born in Evansville, Indiana, in 1945 to Marjorie and Gordon Wiley, who were very active in the Baptist church. Linda went to Indiana University and took a degree in Biology.

Her early career was spent as a biology teacher in Maryland, during which time she spent her leisure hours acquiring a private pilots' licence. She then came to the UK, studied English furniture and porcelain in Ipswich, and trained as an assistant riding instructor. Once back in the USA, Linda moved on to work in the Smithsonian Museum as a technician in the bird and mammal sections, where she gained valuable experience in curating, and also was a Peace Corps volunteer. Phillip Donley, Linda's first husband, was killed in the US Airforce, and so she became a young widow.

Linda was an adventurous traveller and took her skills in curating with her to Africa, becoming Director of the Kenya National Museum in Lamu, a small island off the coast of Kenya with a Muslim population. She stayed there for six years and bought a house on the island. Her academic interests were in anthropology and material culture so the post suited her admirably, as she was able to collect and research objects for the museum including beads, wood carvings, Swahili costumes and ceramics, and to establish a range of exhibitions in subjects such as prehistory and land use. Linda also set up a range of educational programmes for secondary school students, including natural history and local arts and crafts. She visited India, in order to make comparisons with rural architectural styles in the two countries, and then decided to come to Cambridge to formalise her research into a PhD, partly funded by the Veterans Administration from whom she received a pension as a military widow.

For her dissertation, Linda chose to investigate the form and function of early Islamic domestic architecture on the coast of eastern Africa; she was particularly keen to establish the social function of stone house forms, such as their use as wedding rooms, by studying villages which were isolated enough to have retained much of their cultural heritage. She was fascinated by the impact of Islamic customs and traditions on domestic dwellings, and read widely about their internal decorations and spatial

arrangements, as well as conducting field work which gave her a rich body of data, some of which provided the basis for academic papers that were published in the course of her PhD. Women, she found, were secluded in the interiors of the houses of nineteenth-century Lamu, working to produce the cotton on which the local economy depended. Her field work between 1973 and 1981 included recording vernacular architecture in Kenya and in Somalia, Egypt, Northwest India, West Africa, Yemen and Portugal. Linda directed excavations of Swahili coral traders' houses and of Lamu slave dwellings.

Michael Reid, an allergist, became Linda's husband during the completion of her dissertation; he also introduced her to computers, and to motherhood, as he brought Mike Jnr and Elizabeth to the relationship. One of Linda's contributions to the partnership was a collection of objects she had bought at a stately home auction when in Norfolk: an outsized oak mantelpiece and several dozen antique windows. She had put in a successful bid of £100 for the mantelpiece, and was walking around the grounds when she saw the windows packed into a shed – 57 windows altogether – and offered a further £100 for them. It was only when her offer was immediately accepted that she realised they would have had to pay someone to take them away. Michael had the bright idea that they should buy a house to put them in.

Linda and Michael took the cultural side of their property hunting very seriously, carefully researching English Tudor architecture before they started their search. They eventually found a two-storey house built in the 1480s for a prosperous wool merchant in Glemsford, Suffolk. It had been used as a general store, and then partitioned and let to three families, but had deteriorated until it was being used as a chicken coop and then, as it was structurally unsound, it had been demolished. All that remained of it was a stack of timber in a barn, and some pictures of how it had once looked. Mike and Linda bought its remains.

While the timbers were a relative bargain, the cost of repairing them and removing the woodworm cost twice as much again. Finding a suitable

piece of land on which to rebuild was a challenge and took many years of savings; they found a six-acre plot among the vineyards of California, where neighbouring properties were on such large parcels of land that there would never be other buildings to interrupt the view. English authorities had no problem with the move, but the Californian ones did because of the area's susceptibility to earthquakes which brought a legal requirement for reinforcements. The timbers had been numbered and colour-coded, so the process was like piecing together a puzzle. Linda oversaw the project, hiring professionals to do the foundations, wiring, plumbing and roof, but for financial reasons she and Mike did the rest, with the help of friends, relatives and college students. Trying to reproduce a period floor presented more problems, but Linda was determined, and she and a friend reproduced a floor Linda had seen in a house in Bristol, cutting and glazing thousands of tiles themselves and even painting mediaeval designs onto nearly a thousand of them. Linda was keen to keep a feeling of authenticity in the property and so hid functional elements such as bathrooms and a dishwasher behind plank doors, with secret passages and concealed staircases. A vast fireplace provided a home for Linda's mantelpiece. The property was completed with a moat containing mosquito-eating fish. Toad Hall, as the couple named it, was used as a family holiday home and party house, for mediaeval-style feasts in its Great Hall, and for rental.

Linda worked as a teacher of African history and Anthropology at the University of Texas, where she was part of an investigation into the psychological reasons for adolescent pregnancy and for alcoholism in indigenous communities. She was also a research associate at Berkeley, where her skills in interpreting archaeological finds were called upon for some international projects – for example, she was asked to comment on some Neolithic frescoes and sculptures uncovered at a site in Türkiye, which were unnervingly violent in the scenes they depicted, often of headless corpses. Linda came to the conclusion that the violence of the art may have been to relieve the tensions people felt when living in close urban proximity. Linda's academic interests blended her archaeology and anthropology skills with psychology, as she investigated the possible motivations for human phenomena. Later, she began a second career as a

self-employed psychoanalyst, offering marriage and family therapy, while also being a research affiliate of the Archaeological Research Facility. She died on 9 January 2020 after a long illness.

CHARLES MARK DUNMAN (1958), who was known as Mark all his life, was born in March 1940, the eldest of three children. His parents, Jack and Helen, were very left wing. Jack, from a family of timber merchants, worked as a political organiser for the Communist Party, while Helen (Muspratt) was the main breadwinner by mutual consent. Helen was one of the most distinguished photographers of the twentieth century, hugely influenced by Man Ray. She explored many kinds of photography but was especially fascinated by portraiture; her political convictions led her to document life in the Soviet Union, and also the desperate conditions of unemployed people in Wales. Helen's studio was at 23 Cornmarket Street, Oxford, in the building where WHSmith is now located; the large bay window on the upper floor lit the main work room, and the floor above was where Mark lived as a child with his family.

At the beginning of the war, Mark's parents were living in Southampton, and Mark was born in Poole Hospital. When he was young, nights were often spent in air raid shelters while bombs were falling on the city. Jack could not sign up for active duty because of a head injury sustained when he fell from a cliff in Cornwall, and so he was posted as an agricultural worker to the village of Charlbury, near to Oxford and to Helen's photographic studio. While Helen and Jack worked, Mark and his new sister Kate were looked after by a childminder in the village. After the war, a second sister Jessica was born, who in later life wrote a fascinating memoir of her mother's life and work; the family moved to Harwell, a village to the south of Oxford, where Mark enjoyed the freedoms of country life.

When he was eleven, Mark won a scholarship as a day boy to Abingdon School. Life was not easy for him, because it was well-known that his father was a communist, and he was on the receiving end of a lot of teasing, even bullying. This did, nevertheless, help to prepare him for the

skills of debating. In 1954, the family moved into Oxford, where Helen still had her studio, as it was closer to a special school for Mark's sister Kate, who had learning difficulties. Kate's life was to end in tragedy some years later, when her clothes caught fire as she was attempting to light the oven when at home on her own. This bereavement was a heavy blow for the family, and Mark was deeply affected by it.

Mark worked hard at school and won a place at King's to read Natural Sciences. He was active in the College and particularly enjoyed the architecture and music of the chapel. He also enjoyed keeping in touch over the years at annual reunions. After he graduated, he decided on a career in teaching, and worked as a lecturer at West Kent Further Education College, teaching mostly chemistry and some biology; he was eventually promoted to the position of manager in college administration.

In 1968, Mark married his first wife Penny, who had a one-year-old daughter called Helen. The couple added to their family by adopting four more children, and they also had a biological child, so that there were six children altogether; home life was hectic, but Mark was a gentle, patient and caring father.

In 1974, Mark had a religious experience and became a 'born-again' Christian. As he was from a scientific background, he was used to weighing up evidence and arguments, and he came to the conclusion that there was strong evidence for the existence of God, especially as he had the experience mentioned in the Bible of finding himself able to speak fluently 'in tongues', a gift which he believed had been given to him by the Holy Spirit. Mark's conversion was emotional as well as intellectual, and he became committed to an unshakeable Christian faith that sustained him in times of difficulty throughout his life.

Unfortunately, Mark's marriage to Penny broke down after 34 years. However, he continued to pursue his faith. After his retirement, he had more time for his interests and also took up new ones. He began dancing in a range of styles: ballroom, tango, and rock and roll. He joined the

chaplaincy team at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, visiting patients on the wards and taking people to services in the chapel on Sundays, a role he served in for 20 years until he reached the age of 80. Mark also started painting, joining an art class which he enjoyed very much as he felt it used a different part of his brain from its usual scientific mode.

When someone died from the church Mark attended, Mark took over the leadership of a prayer group for Israel. He supported Margaret, the late leader's widow, and their friendship blossomed through their shared Christian faith. They married in 2009.

For many years, Mark was the trustee of a Christian charity called 'The Mount Moriah Trust', which is a group set up to provide financial and prayerful support for needy Christian believers in Israel, Gaza and the West Bank. Many Messianic Jews (Christians with a Jewish background) found it difficult to keep their employment when it was discovered that they believed in Jesus. Mark learned Hebrew over a number of years, and put this to good use during frequent extended trips to Israel on behalf of the Trust. He and Margaret visited many Messianic and Arab congregations which the Mount Moriah Trust supported financially, and met the pastors who identified the needs in their congregations. Mark and Margaret travelled through all of Israel with Mark driving a hired car. It took some courage to get used to driving at high speed on the motorways where the signs were in Hebrew and Arabic; but they loved the diverse and beautiful scenery of Israel.

Mark went on to write three books: *Has God really finished with Israel?*, *The Return of Jesus Christ: The End or the Beginning?* and his third book, which he signed off two days before his death, *The Church, A reluctant Warrior?*.

In 2012 Mark was diagnosed with prostate cancer and was referred to Guy's Hospital. Under their expert care and treatment, he went on to live another ten years of a relatively active and healthy life. Unfortunately, in 2023 a scan showed the cancer had spread, and there was no more that could be done. Despite a prognosis of around 18 months, when Mark

started chemotherapy, he had a rare reaction to it, and in late December he was taken into intensive care, where he died on 22 December. He is survived by Margaret and his six children, Helen, Ben, Emma, Daniel, Lucy and Paul, and their families.

DANIEL ELLSBERG (1952), who came from the United States to King's to undertake research in Economics, has a special place in US history as the whistleblower who in 1971 leaked the highly secret document, known as the Pentagon Papers, for which he was charged but acquitted in a major trial. This set in motion a chain of events that ultimately led to the Watergate scandal and the downfall of President Richard Nixon.

Daniel was born in Chicago in April 1931 and from 1937 grew up in Detroit where he attended Cranbrook School in Bloomfield Hills (Michigan). His mother wanted him to become a concert pianist and he was required to practise four or five hours a day despite his lack of enthusiasm. A tragic event occurred in 1946 when the family was driving to Denver and his father fell asleep at the wheel, leading to the car veering off the road into a sidewall. His mother and sister died instantly, while Daniel went into a coma and suffered a serious broken leg. As a result, Daniel adopted a view of vigilance towards trusted figures like his father who 'might fall asleep at the wheel' in ways that could lead to catastrophe.

Daniel won a four-year scholarship to Harvard and graduated with a BA in Economics in 1952. He was nominated by the Department of Economics for a national Woodrow Wilson Fellowship and his wish was to do research at the Department of Applied Economics in Cambridge, if possible under Richard Stone (KC 1945). Daniel was endorsed by two eminent Harvard economists: Professor Wassily Leontief (who in 1973 won the Nobel Prize for Economics) and Professor John Chipman. The latter considered Daniel as 'a very exceptional student and a scholar of the highest calibre'.

Daniel had been granted deferments from National Service for his studies, but after spending a year at King's he volunteered to enter the US Marine

Corps and never returned to complete his research at Cambridge. Between 1954 and 1957 he served in the US Marine Corps as rifle platoon leader, operations officer and rifle company commander, with six months in the US Fleet during the Suez Crisis.

From 1957 to 1959 he was a Junior Fellow in Harvard's Society of Fellows, which provides three-year Fellowships for independent graduate study. He achieved his PhD from Harvard in 1962 and an article 'Risk, Ambiguity and the Savage Axioms', presenting the core of his thesis, was published in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* in 1961.

In 1959 Daniel became a strategic analyst at the RAND Corporation, a US non-profit research organisation based in Santa Monica (California), as he was attracted by it being in the forefront of the emerging field of 'decision theory', the focus of his academic interests. Between 1961 and 1964 he was a consultant to the US Departments of Defense and State and to the White House, specialising in the problems of the command and control of nuclear weapons, nuclear war plans and crisis decision-making. In mid-1964 he joined the Defense Department as Special Assistant to John T. McNaughton, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, to work principally on the situation in Vietnam. In 1964-65 under the direction of the Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, McNaughton worked with Daniel's assistance on secret plans to escalate the war in Vietnam, although both of them regarded the plans as wrongheaded and dangerous. But these plans were eventually implemented. Daniel then volunteered to serve in Vietnam and he was based at the Embassy in Saigon, evaluating civilian pacification on the front lines throughout South Vietnam until he contracted hepatitis which led to him returning to the United States in mid-1967.

On returning to the RAND Corporation Daniel contributed to the top-secret study that had been commissioned by Robert McNamara in 1967 of US involvement in Vietnam that covered the administrations of four presidents. This study for the Pentagon, *History of US Decision-making in Vietnam 1945-68*, was completed in late 1968 and ran to 47 volumes

covering 7,000 pages. Daniel was one of very few people to read the whole study. He was staggered by what he read and felt that the American people deserved to know the truth. He believed the Pentagon Papers contained ‘evidence of a quarter century of aggression, broken treaties, deceptions, stolen elections, lies and murder’.

With the encouragement and help of a former colleague, Anthony Russo, Daniel began photocopying the study in October 1969. He first shared the study with anti-war US Senators, but they did not put it into the public domain. Daniel then contacted a correspondent for the *New York Times*, which in 1971 eventually began publishing the study before the US Government obtained an injunction, preventing the newspaper publishing further instalments. However, Daniel then gave copies to other newspapers, including the *Washington Post*, and further restraints followed. The Supreme Court then ruled against the Government’s restraints and in favour of the newspapers’ rights to publish the Pentagon Papers, representing a historic First Amendment victory for press freedom and the public’s right to know.

Meanwhile, Daniel had turned himself into the federal authorities and Henry Kissinger, the National Security Adviser, described Daniel as ‘the most dangerous man in America’. Daniel and Anthony Russo were then indicted, and Daniel faced up to 115 years in prison under 12 counts of felony, including theft and violation of the Espionage Act. President Nixon authorised certain actions intended to discredit Daniel, including a burglary at the office of his former psychoanalyst. When this illegal break-in and the other criminal acts (including illegal wiretapping) became known, the trial judge dismissed the case against the two in May 1973 on the grounds of government misconduct. Just over a year later President Nixon resigned, while the war in Vietnam ended in 1975.

For the rest of his life Daniel was actively involved in promoting his anti-war views, including on the dangers of nuclear war and nuclear proliferation. He gave hundreds of lectures on peace and democracy at colleges and other venues across the United States and globally, and ran

courses at Stanford University, the University of California, Irvine (UCI), Cambridge Hospital (Massachusetts) and at Harvard Medical School. He denounced the US decision to invade Afghanistan in 2001 after the terrorist attacks of 11 September, and was highly critical of the US-led invasion of Iraq in 2003.

Daniel wrote many articles and also four books. An early publication, about the Vietnam War, was *Papers on the War*, issued in 1972. His memoir, setting out his journey from defence analyst to peace analyst, was called *Secrets: A Memoir of Vietnam and the Pentagon Papers*, and was issued in 2002. His second memoir, based on his inside knowledge of the US nuclear programme, was published in 2017 as *The Doomsday Machine: Confessions of a Nuclear War Planner*. His writings and papers are now in the Daniel Ellsberg Archive in the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Daniel received many prestigious awards during his lengthy career, including the Eleanor Roosevelt Peace Award in 1974 and the Gandhi Peace Prize in 1976. In 2018 he won the Olof Palme Prize for ‘his profound humanism and exceptional moral courage’. Daniel attended the ceremony in Stockholm in January 2019 where he was described as ‘a living legend, a walking encyclopedia [and] a world champion for peace and common security’.

Writing in March 2023, Daniel told his friends and supporters that he had been diagnosed with inoperable pancreatic cancer. Looking back on his ‘wonderful life’, he said that when he copied the Pentagon Papers he had every reason to think he would spend the rest of his life in prison, but ‘it was a fate I would gladly have accepted if it meant hastening the end of the Vietnam War’. Afterwards he was able to devote his years ‘to doing everything I could think of to alert the world to the perils of nuclear war and wrongful interventions’.

Daniel died at his home in Kensington (California) aged 92 on 16 June 2023. An online celebration of his life was held on 22 October featuring testimonials by his family and a wide range of friends, fellow peacemakers

and whistleblowers including Edward Snowden, Jane Fonda, Barbra Streisand and Jerry Brown. In his opening eulogy, his son Robert recalled that the last time his father left his house was when they went to one of his favourite places, a nearby beach, where they talked for hours. Robert was reminded that Daniel's 'horror at the dangers of nuclear war and climate change were fuelled by his love for the Earth – nature, the ocean, flowers, animals, children, music, poetry, beauty in all its forms – and what it would mean if we were never to see and enjoy these things again'. Daniel had set 'an example of heroic action for peace that will inspire and challenge generations to come'.

MICHAEL JOHN EWART (1978) was a quiet, self-effacing, enormously generous man who had a lifelong strong connection to the Chapel. He was born on 3 February 1960 in North Shields, where his father was an engineer for the RNLI. Michael and his older brother had a difficult childhood. Their father was absent from home for long periods, and eventually the parents separated in a messy divorce. Michael's mother's emotional and mental health were poor, and on more than one occasion Michael had to deal with her mental health crises when he was the only one at home with her. He often had to assume responsibilities and make difficult decisions, some of which would have taxed the resources and wisdom of an adult. Fortunately, Michael managed to cope with all this with resilience and a positive outlook, and his mother made a full recovery, which enabled Michael to consider leaving home for university.

Michael was educated at Whitley Bay High School, where he showed a great talent and love for English Literature, and a level of thoughtfulness unusual for a child, as well as being noticeably more aware than others of the world around him. He got on very well with his contemporaries, although he was naturally rather shy, and was noted for his practical concern for the welfare of others. He and a friend had an adolescent obsession with cars, designing their own model ranges; this interest in cars and their design stayed with Michael all his life. During break times at school, he and his friend would sneak into the music rooms where Michael would illicitly

play the piano. He was a gifted natural musician, playing instinctively, always without sheet music and improvising accompaniments or changing keys with ease.

Michael came to King's in 1978 to read English, in a year in which students from state schools in the North reading English were particularly well represented. It was also a year in which a solid friendship group formed around James Trevithick, and Michael quickly became a much-valued feature of their gatherings, alongside members of the Choir, the Chetwynd Society and the Melpomene (the women's drinking society at the time). Michael was witty and urbane with a penchant for fine sherry which would be offered, and drunk, at most times of day. Beneath the high-camp gossip, Michael's warmth and generosity was never far from the surface. He loved King's for the opportunities it gave him, both for his talent for friendship and for his love of music.

In the era before camera-phones, Michael was a keen photographer, so much so that, tasked with recording George Benjamin's 21st birthday outing, he was confronted in the loos of a Mayfair night club by Prince Andrew's security detail who ripped the film out of his camera. This loss to posterity aside, Michael's archive provides an unusually detailed record of student life in the College. The images are wide-ranging: from Garden Hostel to Bodley's to views of the Chapel, to the Choir singing on the river, to drunken attempts to climb the Founder, to the unfettered joy of all those outrageous parties. After King's he remained an active correspondent with friends who had scattered across the globe and who looked forward to his letters, brimming with his typical wit and charm, full of gossip about "utter blissbags" and "absolute ghouls!" Many of these friends visited him regularly during his last years of serious illness, even smuggling a bottle of sherry into hospital for him, and, as Covid separated them, on Zoom, raising a glass to him and, so often, to the College and "all who sailed in her."

Michael met Samir Savant in 1995 at Shakti, 'Tufnell Park's only gay South Asian disco'. They quickly discovered they knew many people in common, and also had a shared background, as both came from the North of England

and had studied at Cambridge before settling down in London; they had shared political views and a shared love of art, music and travel. Sam was ten years Michael's junior and had been a Choral Scholar at St John's, so they did not coincide while at Cambridge, but later in their partnership they loved visiting the city together, and both had fond memories of their student years.

Michael introduced Sam to Glyndebourne, lobster linguine and Bellinis (the drink as well as the paintings), and converted Sam from nondescript white wines to the rich and fruity reds of the Rhone Valley, although he would have groaned to hear Sam describe them as rich and fruity. In return, Sam introduced Michael to India, and to long-haul holidays, recycling and teddy bears.

The blessing of Michael's civil partnership with Sam in the Chapel was one of the first services celebrating the union of a same-sex couple. The legal part took place at Camden Town Hall in north London, near where they lived, and then the 'fun part' was at King's, with a service of celebration sung by the Pegasus choir, with which Sam was closely involved, and with dozens of their friends and family joining them. The great West Doors were opened and the sun flooded in; one of the guests described it as 'something that Spielberg would have directed'. It seemed to be a metaphor for the happy relationship that flourished from then on.

In his career, Michael was a banking and capital markets lawyer at Simmons and Simmons; he worked at Richards Butler, where he was a leveraged finance partner; and then he became a finance partner at Berwin Leighton Paisner LLP. Subsequently, he moved into regulating lawyers as a Relationship Manager at High Impact Firms. At work, he was a calm and considered individual with a dry sense of humour. He was very professional and kept his cool whilst under some demanding work challenges; perhaps he would have progressed further and faster if he had been the kind of person to market himself in the way some others did, but that was not his nature. He would not be the first person to suggest after-work drinks, but always went along if invited.

Michael was a great fan of Sam's choir, Pegasus. He was a steady, smiling support at all of their concerts and always had just the right words to say in appreciation of the singing, even turning his creative and expert eye to some of the publicity. He remained an avid photographer, as an observer of people and recorder of beauty. Michael was stylish and elegant, ready to help anyone, from old ladies at airports struggling with bags, to his neighbours in the latter stages of their lives, and of course his own mother and grandmother. He loved giving, and presented Samir with some beautiful birthday gifts, including a page from an illuminated manuscript, and a Matisse line drawing. Sam reciprocated, with rare editions of Trollope novels and a private view at the Royal Academy. Even when the couple decided it was time for a gift amnesty, Michael could not help buying Sam some exquisite cufflinks.

Michael and Samir lived in Camden, in separate flats in the Metro, as, although they were devoted to each other, they each had their own groups of friends, and each valued his independence. Michael was firm in his objection to the expected disturbance to their neighbourhood with the construction of HS2; he was both a director and company secretary of Metro Freehold Ltd, a residents' property management company.

Michael's last years were marked by illness related to long-term diabetes, and by encounters with the best and worst of the NHS, which he bore without complaint, even when suffering from an unnoticed broken hip. He continued, however, to connect with people, mainly through Facebook groups dedicated to classic cars and fine literature, although lockdown, distance and illness meant that some of the friends he made were never met in person. He died on 24 March, 2021.

THOMAS RICHARD FORTESCUE (1959) was born on 1 August 1940 at Eynshall Hall, an 18th-century manor house in Oxfordshire. He was the family's second son: he had an older brother, Jan, and then two younger sisters, Philippa and Ann. As a boy, he enjoyed a rural upbringing in Somerset and then Dorset. The children spent a lot of time outdoors

falling into streams, and in the heavy snow of the winter of 1947 built an igloo large enough to crawl inside. Their parents, Dick and Katherine, loved sailing and skiing, and shared these passions with their family, and Tom in his turn passed them on to his own children. Dick took Tom and his siblings, when they were teenagers, with their friends to Switzerland and Austria, which included a four-hour trek up a mountain on skins followed by a much faster descent on skis. It was in the days of navigation by compass, paper maps and hand-held altimeter, off piste and off grid for most of the trip.

Tom was educated at Bryanston, where alongside his studies he enjoyed playing lawn tennis and was part of the group that built the school's Greek theatre. At school, as well as taking maths and science subjects for his A-levels, he showed a flair for language (Latin, ancient Greek, French and German) that became very useful in his career. He then went to do some work experience at a Norwegian marine diesel manufacturer, and also at Aldermaston where he worked on electron microscopes, before he came to King's to read engineering.

Tom's family had made their home in Cambridge at the time, and the Fortescue house in Newton Road became something of a sanctuary for many who became lifelong friends, although Tom managed to put his Exhibition in jeopardy through partying through the long vac term. Tom loved his time at Cambridge, and listening to the *Carols from King's* every Christmas Eve while making brandy butter and polishing the brass became a tradition that future generations have inherited. As an undergraduate, Tom lived in Newnham Terrace with fellow Kingsmen, and then spent the third year in College; he had some connections with a boat-building firm and got them to make a punt for himself and his friends to use, keeping it at the end of the garden in Newnham Terrace. Once Tom and his friend Christopher Thornhill decided to have an experimental slap-up dinner in London, choosing a restaurant in Kensington. Feeling rather grand, they ordered their meal, but were appalled when they discovered the cost was £5 per head. Unsurprisingly Tom found London a baffling place to navigate by car. His solution was to look at a map and determine that he

had to travel, say, north-west; so he would drive, in the old family Land Rover, one street to the west and one street to the north, continuing the pattern until the goal was reached. It usually worked.

In the early 1950s, Tom met Elizabeth ('Twig') Scott. They were married in 1962, not long after Tom's graduation, had four children, and lived happily together for over 56 years until Twig's death in 2019. Tom worked first in Farnborough, where he developed high precision digital voltmeters, and then for a few years at Joram Agar Ltd on multiphase flow meters. He went then to Imperial College, where he was involved in post-graduate research and lecturing in the Chemical Engineering department, working on self-tuning regulator algorithms, using subtle maths to apply automatic control to systems that are subject to 'noise' and random disturbances. The papers he produced at the time brought attention from all over the world and are still cited.

As a family, the Fortescues spent seven years in Italy when Tom joined a largely German-speaking project team called LOBI at the Joint Research Centre in Ispra in northern Italy. This was an electrically heated simulation of a nuclear reactor system that was used to validate software for modelling nuclear accidents. Tom was initially hired for a position rather below his experience level, but the mistake was soon noticed. He designed and implemented instrumentation to measure the flow of mixtures of steam and water (gamma densitometers and turbine flow meters). Initially, this was focused on modelling catastrophic failures of big parts of nuclear reactors, so-called large break loss of coolant accidents. Then there was a real nuclear accident on Three Mile Island in the US, which sparked a great deal of transatlantic exchange as everyone scrambled to get ahead in their understanding of accidents and how to prevent and deal with them. Tom became essentially bilingual in technical German, his Italian became very fluent and his French was also serviceable if somewhat painful. Winter weekends were spent skiing in the Italian Alps, and summer afternoons sailing, windsurfing and rowing on the lakes, with Tom encouraging and guiding the children in the pastimes he had always enjoyed.

After ‘the Italian job’, Tom and Twig decided to move to Dorset and settled in Wootton Fitzpaine, much of which was owned by his maternal grandparents. Tom set up a business, literally in the backyard, a small laboratory and workshop in an outbuilding from which he designed and sold devices for micro-measuring cracks in nuclear reactors. Thurning Instruments Ltd was also a consultancy, and Tom got early contracts for fascinating projects, such as a system for measuring whether a hole drilled in the mud of the Atlantic Abyssal Plane would close up naturally behind the device that drilled it. Happily, the hole did not close, thereby making that a non-starter as a route for the disposal of nuclear waste. For a time his elder son, Richard, joined him in the enterprise, where Tom’s expertise and knowledge were much in demand. A lot of time was spent working in Germany, adding to scientific understanding of the ancient atmosphere of the earth from the Greenland Ice Core Project with the design of instruments to locate gas bubbles trapped in ice cores. The company designed precision radiation detectors as Tom did a lot of work on medical electronics. When they decided to close Thurning Instruments, Tom continued with medical electronics until the project funding dried up, and was hired as a consultant on some very challenging multi-phase flow projects, working with a small team of semi-retired engineers in Italy until he was in his late 70s.

Tom had some inherited money while he was at Cambridge and early in his career, and the money was managed by a friend, enabling Tom to eat occasionally at some of the most sought-after places in London. He did not hang on to the money, however, but invested it all in the education of his four children, Sophie, Richard, Mark and Oliver, believing that this was the most valuable legacy he could give to them.

Tom had reclusive tendencies, being very much a homebody. He would travel all over the world to see family, but was firmly anchored to Wootton Fitzpaine and it was difficult to prise him out of it to attend reunion dinners or other events that might have involved staying away overnight. Despite his reserve, Tom had great charm, gentleness, kindness, intelligence, and an iron will. He never dominated the conversation, leaving social sparkle

to Twig, where he only occasionally intervened if a fact needed correcting, but when he spoke it was always worth listening.

Athletic sport, beyond skiing, was not Tom’s main interest, but he was an enthusiastic walker, watched the tennis, and was a huge closet football fan, turning up to stand on the freezing sidelines for his son Oli’s games and following the Women’s World Cup with interest. He very much enjoyed his grandchildren, encouraging them in their projects, especially with construction toys, and with sailing and riding.

Tom was diagnosed with Parkinson’s shortly before Twig died in 2019. He became increasingly frustrated by the ‘brain fug’ that the condition and its medication induced, but his days were enlivened by visits from the grandchildren, and eventually a great-grandchild, and by crime drama on the television. He died on 22 September 2023.

CHARLES OSMOND FREDERICK (1955), who died at the age of 85 on 23 September 2021, was a British engineer who designed a thermonuclear powered flying saucer that was patented by British Rail in 1973. It made national headlines.

Charles was born in Leeds in 1936, the only child of quiet parents, and after an education at West Leeds High School, he came to King’s to read Mechanical Sciences, in which he excelled and won prizes; in his second year he came top with 17% more marks than his closest rival. He was also captain of the College Table Tennis Club, and enjoyed fishing and bell-ringing.

On leaving King’s, Charles became an apprentice on a graduate training scheme at the UK Atomic Energy Authority. He went on to become a Research Officer at Berkeley Nuclear Laboratories, before being promoted to the Head of Structural Engineering at the Central Electricity Labs. In 1962 he had married Anne Rendle, with whom he had three daughters, Susan, Jane and Lucy.

In 1969, Charles became Manager of Track Research at the UK's Railway Technical Centre in Derby, where he specialised in the interaction of rails and wheels. Perhaps inspired by the moon landings and the public popularity of the possibilities of space travel, when Charles started working on a design for a railway 'lifting platform', the project developed into something rather more ambitious.

In 1973, Charles' idea for a 12ft vehicle capable of carrying 21 passengers at astounding speeds was patented, along with specifications and drawings. The craft would be powered by nuclear reactions, ignited by a series of laser beams, with highly-charged particles of energy directed by electromagnets and enabling British Rail passengers to travel not only to places like Reading and Crewe, but also on interplanetary voyages as yet out of the scope of the ordinary British commuter. The pulsed laser beams would be generated at a rate that would prevent resonance building up, and the electricity that would be generated would pass through electromagnets that would lift and propel the vehicle.

Charles did not have to do much work to persuade the British Railways Board to file a patent for his spaceship design. Although this seems extraordinary, in fact it was part of his contract, and the contract of all British Rail employees, that they had to patent anything they invented during working hours, to make sure that they did not personally profit from the inventions, so Charles was legally bound to put in his application to the Patents Office in Wales.

Perhaps fortunately, Charles' ideas were not realised, as technology was not quite ready for him. The patent lapsed, and was largely forgotten, until in 2006 it was unearthed by a keen patent-spotter; it gave the newspapers something to make fun of at a slow time of year, prompting British Rail to issue a formal statement saying that it had never had any interest in space travel. Experts who looked at the designs judged them to be impractical and too highly dependent on technology that had not been invented yet, apart from the problems passengers may have experienced of being fried alive during travel. Charles, when approached by the press with questions

about his proposals for the future of British rail, was rather nonplussed at their interest.

Charles' career took him to a management position at the Civil Engineering Research Branch of British Railways, where he served on committees on rail research and published papers and reports on engineering until his retirement. In later life, Charles developed Parkinson's disease which affected his walking. Anne predeceased him in 2011.

From humble beginnings in a remote area of northern Canada **JAMES ERNEST GANDER** (1947) obtained his university degree in Canada and then came to King's to do Part II of the Economics Tripos. He thoroughly enjoyed his time in Cambridge and then spent much of his career working as an economist for the Canadian Government and international organisations.

James was born in January 1920 in the small town of Peace River in Alberta in Northwest Canada. His parents had emigrated from England and were not well off; conditions were spartan, with their house having no electricity or running water and with heat being provided only by a wood stove. James's father died partly of injuries sustained in the First World War, leaving his mother to raise three children. James started working at the age of seven, chopping and hauling blocks of ice from the river, and later delivering groceries to help pay the family's bills.

James was educated at Peace River High School and then the local Business College before going on to the University of Alberta at Edmonton to study Applied Science. However, he then switched to studying for and acquiring a BEd, and funded his subsequent course at the University from teaching, achieving his BA in May 1946. While there he won athletic awards in tennis and basketball, literary and leadership awards, and chaired the debating society. Meanwhile, before the Second World War he had volunteered to be a fighter pilot, but as he had broken a hip he was rejected from military service. However, during the summers of 1943 and 1944 he worked with US Army engineers on building the Alaska Highway.

James won a scholarship from the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire (IODE). Writing to King's in support of James, the President of the University of Alberta said that James would be a worthy representative of the University and he was 'a man of strong personality with plenty of initiative' and was 'genial and popular with his associates'. He chose to use his scholarship to come to King's as he was an ardent Keynesian and wished to study under John Maynard Keynes (KC 1902), but his wish would not be granted as the legendary economist died in 1946. Owing to conditions after the end of the Second World War, James had to delay taking up his place at King's until September 1947.

On arriving at King's to study for Part II of the Economics Tripos, James was still able to benefit from the guidance of the College's celebrated economists. His principal tutors were A.C. Pigou (KC 1896) and Richard Kahn (KC 1924). Writing in his autobiography, James said that 'Kahn and Pigou taught me how to think critically, express my own ideas and apply economics to address real problems of the day. That experience had a profound impact on my subsequent career.' He later recalled his sessions with Richard Kahn as pleasant and very instructive, and they often took place in the evening over a glass of port. One evening a visitor to their session was the US economist Paul Samuelson (who later won the Nobel Prize for Economics in 1970), who was discussing with Richard Kahn about the Marshall Plan for the economic recovery of Europe after the War. James was tempted to intervene to give a Canadian perspective, but in the end decided not to.

James was interested in Applied Economics and accordingly became well acquainted with two other eminent King's economists – Brian Reddaway (KC 1931) and Richard Stone (KC 1945) – at the Department for Applied Economics. At that time the system of National Accounts was being developed and the work taking place there had a substantial influence on James's subsequent career.

James described King's as 'a world apart from my upbringing. Coming from the backwoods of Canada to the erudite, challenging atmosphere of Cambridge was a great experience.' In summer 1948 he brought his fiancée

Lea over from Canada and they were married in Manchester, followed by a honeymoon in Lynton and Lynmouth in Devon. However, his IODE scholarship was valid only for single people, so he lost the second year of sponsorship – he had considered that they might live together without getting married, but thought this would not meet with approval from the Daughters of the Empire!

The two enjoyed many activities while at King's, including going to the theatre, cycling, punting on the Cam, and walking along the banks of the river. They derived considerable pleasure from listening in the Chapel to the beautiful music and singing by the Choir. It was a time of rationing and James noted the College food was plain but adequate. He recalled that two frequent items on the menu were jugged hare and whale, while sausages were also served, although it was probably best not to ask what they contained!

After King's James joined the Institute of World Affairs in Connecticut as Executive Director with responsibility for a new venture involving students from camps for displaced people in Europe to help improve their English and adapt to life in the United States. After a year, the Institute gave him a scholarship to Columbia University in New York to do a PhD in Economics and his work was supervised by Arthur Burns (who later headed the US Federal Reserve). Financial difficulties though meant he did not complete his thesis. Although he took a job in the executive office of a large US corporation, he was concerned about the changing political climate in the country and decided that it was time to return to Canada.

James accepted an offer of employment from the Canadian Government and between 1952 and 1957 he led a team at the Bureau of Statistics that developed Canada's first national accounts system to measure Gross National Product across various sectors of the economy. In 1958 he became Director of Research at the Tariff Board, a post he held until 1968, and he represented Canada at negotiations at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In 1967 he was awarded the Canadian Centennial Medal for outstanding service to his country.

From 1968 to 1976 James was Senior Economist at the Economic Council of Canada where he prepared econometric analyses and led national economic conferences in 1973 and 1974 that brought together many leaders from government, the private sector, trade unions and the academic sector. In 1975 he founded the Canadian Association for Applied Economics and became its first President; the Association gave training in the national accounts system and held workshops across the country. In 1978 he wrote a government report, *Energy Futures for Canadians*, which provided a 50-year forecast of energy demand and supply to see how the country's dependency on oil might be reduced.

After retiring from the Canadian Government James spent four years as an economic adviser for the United Nations and World Bank. Between 1979 and 1981 he advised the Government in Guatemala on economic development, industry and commerce. From 1983 to 1985 James and Lea lived in Thailand where he advised the Government on energy, investment and industrial development.

In retirement James continued to write many articles about economic and international affairs, but he also published a novel, short stories and poetry books. Although he loved to travel and explore the world from the family home in Ottawa, his favourite place was his lakeside cottage in Quebec that he enjoyed for over 60 years. Here he cherished the solitude, sitting by the water and reflecting on life, nature and the passage of time as the cottage welcomed four generations of family: their three children, six grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. In addition, for nearly 20 years James and Lea would travel in the winter to Florida to their second home where they enjoyed gardening, beachcombing for shells, attending lectures, swimming and playing golf with friends.

James and Lea were happily married for over 50 years until her death in 1999. James remained strong-willed and proudly independent, living alone in his condominium until his final year. As he turned 100, he reflected on all the technological achievements that had occurred in his lifetime, including the arrival of electricity, TV, the Internet, air travel and space travel. He died at the age of 103 on 17 August 2023.

MICHAEL FREDERICK GARNER (1957) had a successful career as a director of a number of UK companies, most notably as finance director of TI (formerly Tube Investments) Group plc, a holding company for specialised engineering companies.

Michael was born in 1937 in Bedford and brought up in Sutton Coldfield in Warwickshire. He went to Oundle School, where he specialised in modern languages at A-level and played rugby football as well as being House Captain of Athletics. He also had a keen interest in music, playing the trumpet in the school orchestra, wind band and cadet band, and singing bass in the school choir; he was chosen for the Royal School of Church Music Cathedral Course at Norwich Cathedral in 1953, formed of the best voices amongst British schools and churches. Photography was another passion, and also poetry, for which he won prizes. Michael did his National Service before embarking on university study, and served with the Royal Warwickshire regiment, which was at the time involved in operations against the IRA. Michael's role called for considerable intelligence and initiative, which must have boosted his self-confidence before he came to King's to study Modern Languages (French and Spanish); he was also the Principal Trumpet in the Cambridge University Musical Society.

After King's, Michael qualified as a chartered accountant and worked in industrial financial management. He held posts at Plessey, the Imperial Group and Amalgamated Metal Corporation, and spent a substantial part of his career, between 1979 and 1993, as Financial Director at the TI Group. After retirement in 1994, he held a variety of directorships. One role that was particularly important to him was on the Accounting Standards Board; he also supported the public sector in his work for the Defence Salaries Review Board.

Michael's early interests in arts and music never left him. He remained an enthusiastic and talented photographer, and became a notable patron of the arts, where his work as a governor of the Purcell School for young musicians in Hertfordshire, and as a governor of the English National Ballet, focused on the development of talented young artists and the cultural life of the nation.

Michael married Jennifer Margaret Symons, known as Margaret, in 1962. He died on 23 October 2022, and Margaret died the following summer; they are survived by their son Jonathan, daughter Victoria and twelve grandchildren.

DAVID PHILIP KEPPEL GAUNT (1953), son of Howard Gaunt (KC 1921) who was known as Tom, followed his brother Roger (KC 1949) in coming to King's and, like his father, went into the teaching profession. The family's link with the College has continued and both his daughter Helena (KC 1984) and granddaughter Emma Sewart (KC 2012) studied at King's.

David was born in March 1933 in Rugby where his father taught at Rugby School. David's mother had had a house built on a plot purchased from the mother of the poet John Betjeman in Trebetherick (Cornwall). During the Second World War David and Roger spent much of their time in Cornwall, loving the outdoor life, swimming and sailing. David was educated at Rugby School before doing his National Service with the Worcestershire Regiment, serving in Malaya (now Malaysia) between 1951 and 1953.

David came to King's to read History but switched to reading English for his final year. His father had been a protégé of A.C. Pigou (KC 1896) and the celebrated economist lent David his rooms on A staircase, as he had previously done for his brother Roger, and later would do for their cousin Sebastian Halliday (KC 1957). Tom was a frequent guest at Pigou's home at Lower Gatesgarth near Buttermere in the Lake District. David also visited there and he spent time with his father and with Pigou on several occasions in the summer climbing mountains in Switzerland. At the time David was thought to be the youngest member of the Alpine Club, the world's first mountaineering club, founded in 1857. They scaled several major peaks in Switzerland, including the Matterhorn and the Dents du Midi, accompanied by other mountaineers, including Wilfrid Noyce (KC 1936).

Writing in October 1955, the Senior Tutor, Patrick Wilkinson, described David as 'a man of great strength of character and very pleasing personality'. He noted David's interest in mountaineering and also that David was one

of the best painters in the College, played the violin and piano well, played hockey for the College and was also keen on sailing, fishing and photography.

David regarded his time at King's as 'perhaps the golden, magical moment in his life'. The beauty of the buildings, in particular the spectacular fan vaulting in the Chapel and the glorious music, made a profound and lasting impression, and throughout his life he never missed *A Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols* on Christmas Eve. His undergraduate years strengthened his broad knowledge of European history and English literature, and he also developed a deep appreciation for western art and music.

Two of David's contemporaries from King's in 1953 – Michael Carroll and John Hale-White – became lifelong friends. The three made two trips to Greece over the summer vacations. The first was to mainland Greece where they climbed Mount Parnassus to see the dawn from the summit. The second was to Crete where they bought two donkeys to carry their baggage from the north coast over the White Mountains to the south coast. At King's the three set up an exclusive dining society, the Hieronymus Club, to which they invited distinguished figures including Lord Annan (KC 1935) and Frank Adcock (KC 1905). Provisions were purchased in London from the French restaurateur Madame Prunier, silver cutlery was borrowed from Michael's parents and fine wines were obtained from the College cellars.

On graduating David and Michael set out in summer 1956 to drive to India, a remarkable adventure which is included in the latter's book *From a Persian Tea House*, published in 1960. They set out in a Land Rover and crossed northern Greece to Istanbul, then travelling to Ankara, along the coast of the Black Sea to Trabzon, on to Mount Ararat and Iran. However, when they reached Afghanistan they were temporarily put under house arrest as their visas had expired, but once this was resolved they carried on to Kabul before travelling through the Khyber Pass to Pakistan and then travelling to New Delhi.

On returning from India David taught History briefly at Westminster School, staying in an elegant house in Eaton Place, the residence of his

godfather, the distinguished politician, academic and Olympic athlete Philip Noel-Baker (KC 1908), then MP for Derby South. David was then appointed by Harrow School to teach History and English. His arrival, together with that of two colleagues, was considered a turning point in opening up the school to modern rather than Victorian values, and placing importance on culture rather than sport. During his four years there he was involved in the construction of a pavilion for the sailing club and founding an economics society in memory of A.C. Pigou (who had studied at Harrow). David continued to spend holidays at the house in Cornwall. In one of the family holidays he visited the dilapidated church and rectory at St Endellion where the idea came to him to create a music festival. This was founded jointly in 1958 with his brother Roger, who would develop it into a major cultural event.

In 1961 David left Harrow School in order to marry his wife Rose the following summer. They then went to Rome and thence to Greece, where on Poros they bought a beautiful yawl named *Elpis* from the retired racing driver Douglas Hawkes and his wife.

In 1965 David accepted an invitation from a former Harrow colleague to join him in the newly founded St George's School in Rome. While there David rose to become Second Master and oversaw the school's move to new premises. However, the school experienced financial and other difficulties, and in 1972 David took advantage of an offer from Harrow School to return to teach English.

Back at Harrow, he was warmly welcomed by many of his colleagues. He and Rose became a significant part in Harrow's Shakespeare tradition, which had been started by a friend of David's father, Ronnie Watkins (KC 1923). This annual tradition is reported to date back to 1941 when as a result of German bombing the school's production of *Twelfth Night* had to be performed in the open air and partly in the round, conditions reminiscent of Shakespeare's original Globe Theatre. Ronnie Watkins had directed the 1941 production and would be a key advisor in planning, with Sam Wanamaker, the reconstruction of the Globe Theatre on the

South Bank. David was responsible for creating and realising a set design for each of Harrow School's productions, while Rose was involved in preparing the costumes.

During his second period at Harrow school, holidays were mainly spent in Italy where Rose had purchased in 1974 a ruined farmhouse on the slopes of Monte Amiata in Tuscany and had restored it. They used to drive there three times a year. David relished buying a copy of *The Times* on the ferry to France to confirm that Harrow had indeed broken up for the holidays that morning! On David's retirement in 1989 he and Rose moved to live in their restored farmhouse. By 2012 though the challenges of living in a remote location meant that they returned to live in London. Here they delighted in the achievements of their family and celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary. They enjoyed concerts at Wigmore Hall and David attended his final concert there a month before his death at the age of 90 on 7 April 2023.

BERNARD IAN RYLANCE HAIGH (1966) followed his father Ian Parker Haigh (KC 1934) in reading Mechanical Sciences at King's and becoming an engineer. However, he then decided to switch career and after achieving his PhD he had a long career as a systems manager.

Bernard was born in June 1948 in Purley (Surrey). From an early age he had a great interest in bus and railway timetables. This proved useful at the age of eight when his parents sent him to St Peter's prep school in Guildford as a boarder. Within a day or two he decided that the school was not for him. He noticed that the 408 bus went past the school and at the appropriate time he left the school, caught the bus and took the two-hour journey back to the family home at Sanderstead. Unfortunately for Bernard his mother took him straight back to the school!

Bernard failed his 11+ exam and therefore did not qualify for a grammar school place. Instead at the age of 13 he was sent to Douai School, a public school run by the Douai Abbey Benedictine Community at Woolhampton,

near Reading. Here he prospered and in his final term became Head Boy. At home he and his younger brother Greg were close, and in the school holidays they used to have adventurous days out, involving complicated journeys by train and bus, including to every station on railway lines about to be closed. Between school and university Bernard had what might be considered his ideal job, spending six months assisting in the signal box at South Croydon and by the end of his time there the signalman was happy to leave to Bernard the task of operating the signals and points on the mainline service to Brighton.

At King's Bernard began on the 'fast' Engineering course, but after a term switched to the normal course, which the College considered a good move as the slower pace suited him. He became an active member of the university Railway Society and also spent quite a lot of time rowing for King's first VIII, and was very proud of the oar he acquired. He made many friends, one of whom, Roger Button (KC 1966), also read Mechanical Sciences and was keen on boats; they shared a number of boat trips over the following 50 years and each was best man at the other's wedding. However, the advice Bernard gave to his brother was 'don't come to university here; it's just like school ... it's not the real world – there are no women!'

On graduating from King's Bernard joined the consulting engineers Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick and Partners but soon decided that he did not wish to pursue a career in engineering. Instead, he took a postgraduate course in geophysics at Durham University where he achieved his PhD in 1973. A paper summarising some of his research, *North Atlantic Oceanic Topography and Lateral Variations in the Upper Mantle*, was published in the *Geophysical Journal* in 1973. He then went to work as a geophysicist with BP but again found that he was not comfortable with the working environment and decided that corporate life in a large oil company was not for him.

In 1976 the opportunity arose for a job as a systems analyst with a medium-sized company, Marex, on the Isle of Wight and Bernard found that this was much more to his liking and that he was able to use the computer skills that he had learnt at Durham. He was highly respected for his computer

programming skills and his ability to interpret the needs of the company's clients from around the world. He became the Principal Systems Manager for the company, which gradually expanded and diversified its activities into software products. He retained this role when the company became Yokogawa Marex, following its acquisition by the Japanese firm Yokogawa in 1997. Eventually Bernard retired, but for a number of years he took on a part-time role as a consultant.

Bernard married Jennifer in 1973, and they had two sons – Ben and Thomas (Tom) – but the marriage did not last. His second marriage was to Marilyn, who had had two sons, coincidentally also named Ben and Tom! But this marriage too was not to last.

One of Bernard's great interests was boats, and he acquired his first boat, *Greylag*, soon after he married. The second boat, *Cynric*, was acquired in 1979 and this was later replaced by *Carefree*, a small classic yacht that was sailed in the summer months from the Isle of Wight to Cornwall and elsewhere. When moving to the Isle of Wight, Bernard and Jennifer had originally lived in the small village of Gurnard. But after moving to a house on the waterfront at East Cowes he was able sometimes to travel to work at his office in West Cowes by means of a small dinghy. Bernard also loved classical music, and he joined the Island Savoyards (an amateur theatre company originally set up to perform the works of Gilbert and Sullivan) so that he could sing. His brother Greg recalls that he was immensely proud to see Bernard perform as the Pirate King in the *Pirates of Penzance* in the theatre on Shanklin Pier.

Another of Bernard's interests was skiing and he met Sally while skiing. She lived in Somerset with two young children, and she and Bernard moved to live in Butleigh, a small village near Glastonbury, in 2001. In the same year Bernard purchased another boat, *Tilapia*, in Inverness and sailed it to Cowes where the boat provided accommodation for Bernard during the working week. In 2015 Bernard and Sally invited a small group of friends and family to join them on a 'short holiday' in Iceland. On arrival two of the friends were told they would be witnesses at Bernard and Sally's wedding! In his later years Bernard enjoyed singing with the Bristol Choral Society

and also walking the South West Coastal Footpath with friends, and he greatly appreciated these walks and spending time with his grandchildren. Bernard also valued his friends from his time at King's and the group of friends used to keep in touch, including holding occasional Zoom meetings during the pandemic. After the pandemic most of the group met for a private lunch at King's in the Saltmarsh Rooms. One of his friends, Edmund Booth (KC 1966), recalls that Bernard knew that his time was limited and his friends were gathered to say farewell to him, 'but it was a joyful occasion with Bernard in as ebullient (and occasionally outrageous) form as ever he had been over 50 years previously when an undergraduate'.

Bernard died aged 74 on 7 January 2023. For a while he had been in St Margaret's Hospice in Taunton. His brother Greg went to see Bernard there in October 2022 and suggested an outing on the West Somerset Railway. Joining the train at Bishops Lydeard, they encountered the smell and sounds of a steam engine that brought back to the brothers memories of travelling together for a day out on the line to Oxted in the 1960s. They alighted at Stogumber and sitting in the sun waiting for the return journey they were treated like royalty by the volunteer staff there. On returning to the Hospice, Bernard hugged Greg and told him he was 'the perfect brother', a compliment which Greg says he 'of course returned'.

MICHAEL AUSTIN HALLS (1986) was employed by King's as its Modern Archivist and he spent many happy years in his job and came to deeply love the College. He was closely involved in the development of the Modern Archive Centre. In 1997 he co-founded an LGBT+ charity and for the next 20 years provided support for the LGBT+ community in the South West.

Michael was born in Exeter in June 1951 and grew up there and in Nottingham. His youngest brother Andrew recalls Michael reading to him a succession of glorious children's fiction. He also remembers Michael cataloguing all the books in their house in Nottingham as though the family lived in a library! On leaving school Michael spent his gap year as a volunteer with VSO in West Bengal.

Michael then came to Cambridge to read English Literature at Fitzwilliam College. In 1973 he was a member of the Fitzwilliam team that won *University Challenge*. After graduating in 1973 he remained at the College to do his PhD and then became a Research Fellow in 1975. The subject of his thesis was the 17th-century English poet Andrew Marvell's handling of the English language in his work *The Rehearsal Transpros'd* and he achieved his PhD in 1979.

That year Michael came to King's to take up the post of Modern Archivist, as Curator of the modern manuscripts collection, covering the 19th and 20th centuries. His job involved identifying, researching, listing and cataloguing the manuscripts; setting up exhibitions of manuscripts and books; managing paper conservation priorities; and working with colleagues to develop this and other Library collections. He worked with a very wide range of scholars and others who came to work on the archives from around the world. He quickly became a close and trusted colleague of the Librarian, Peter Croft (KC 1975), and was inspired by Peter's expertise in reading and interpreting manuscripts.

Michael described his time working on the magnificent collection of manuscripts, many of national importance, as 'in many ways a 12-year treasure hunt'. During this period there were thousands of memorable moments of identification and discovery, many of which related to identifying the authors or dates of letters. In addition, he worked through photo collections, such as those of E.M. Forster (KC 1897) and Rupert Brooke (KC 1906), that had hardly been catalogued, and in many cases he was able to identify people and the locations where photos were taken.

One notable project involved celebrating the 100th anniversary in 1983 of the birth of John Maynard Keynes (KC 1902). Michael called this *Facets* and it involved three poems in the manner of Edith Sitwell, set to music by Mervyn Cooke (KC 1981) in the manner of William Walton. The characters included in the poems were not just Keynes and his wife Lydia, but many members of the Bloomsbury Group. Michael was particularly pleased that *Facets* delighted George 'Dadie' Rylands (KC 1921), who in his younger

days had been a key link between the Bloomsbury Group and King's; he took a keen interest in the project and insisted that Michael should include a reference to Lytton Strachey in one of the poems.

Following the decision by King's to create a Modern Archive Centre, Michael worked closely with the College's architect, Sir Martyn Beckett, on the design and layout of the Centre, including the provision of space for readers, security systems and air conditioning. Soon after the Centre was commissioned he started moving the College's archive systems towards computerisation, both for word processing and for cataloguing and listing.

For 12 years in Cambridge Michael shared his life with his partner Mark and their two cats Seth and Nimrod. Michael and Mark shared a love of both English literature and of music, although sometimes their musical interests clashed. Michael was an excellent cook and particularly liked French dishes. Mark recalled that Michael's years at King's were the happiest of his professional life and nothing in his career meant more to him than being made a member of the College in 1986 in recognition of what he had achieved as its Archivist.

Michael then went to work for two years for the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library at the University of California, Los Angeles – the Library holds rare books and manuscripts, particularly relating to literature and history in England and Western Europe. Returning to Britain, Michael settled in Devon.

In summer 1997 Michael and seven other LGBT+ people got together to discuss the various ways that social issues were adversely affecting the LGBT+ community in modern Britain. As a result, they set up The Intercom Trust to focus on prejudice, discrimination and the other social issues that were affecting those who were, or were thought by others to be, LGBT+. The primary function was to have a helpline and to provide help, support and advocacy for those affected by homophobia, biphobia and transphobia. During its early years Michael was its main, often the only, worker, but he became the Chief Executive Officer of the Trust as it rapidly

grew. The Trust also focused on building an LGBT+ community in the South West, and helped many new independent groups and projects to get started. It encouraged the first local Pride and other events in the South West. Michael noted that as legal protection came in, albeit slowly, in the 2000s some public authorities in the South West were well ahead of the legislation, notably Devon and Cornwall Police and Devon County Council.

Michael worked extremely hard for the Trust, often taking little or no salary and no holiday. He was exhausted by the time he eventually retired as CEO of the Trust in 2017. However, he felt that the Trust, working with the LGBT+ community and with colleagues in public and other sectors, had achieved a great deal to ensure that change took place.

Throughout his life Michael was a writer as well as a reader, and he wrote sketches, poems and plays, and worked on several novels, although only one was ever completed. In September 2022 he was diagnosed with late-stage pancreatic cancer. He reacted stoically to the news and planned to complete a number of projects. The main project, which he had begun at King's, was to transcribe and edit the correspondence of the painter and critic Roger Fry (KC 1885) and the political scientist and philosopher Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson (KC 1881), both of whom were associated with the Bloomsbury Group. Work had been halted in the 1980s by Dickinson's literary executors refusing to allow publication of the letters. Despite increasing exhaustion, Michael managed to complete and digitise his work, which has now been deposited with the College.

Michael died at the age of 71 on 23 February 2023. In his later years he had taken in and given protection to an Iranian refugee who had been threatened with deportation by the Home Office. Michael's brother Andrew recalls that the two became great friends and the refugee (who now works for the Civil Service) told him that Michael 'was like a father to me. He supported me in the most difficult times of my life when I had no one else to turn to. He was the greatest man I have ever met.'

NIGEL HANCOCK (1960) was born in 1935, and lived in Hive Cottages in Cambridge where his father worked as a painter and decorator. He was educated at the Cambridgeshire High School for Boys, and did not think of going to university after A-levels, but was successful in joining the staff of the University Library at the age of 19. Even when he was in his early twenties, it already seemed clear to his colleagues at the library that he was likely to stay in the same employment all his life. Henry Creswick, who was at the time University Librarian, encouraged Nigel to apply to a college. In Creswick's view, Nigel had the makings of an excellent librarian, as, while he was still a junior, he had successfully undertaken tasks which much more senior staff would have found beyond their capabilities – in particular, Nigel attracted attention by solving a problem about editions of an obscure sixteenth-century text which had baffled many others. Creswick thought that Nigel's career in later life might be unfairly hampered by his lack of degree, and so he wrote eloquently in support of Nigel in the hope of helping him gain admission to the university.

Nigel came to King's (not Creswick's first choice) in 1960, attracted by the Chapel and the Choir, to read History but without the choral scholarship for which he had hoped. There was some conversation about whether or not Nigel would have to try and combine studying with his work at the UL in order to fund himself. The College did not think it would be a good idea for Nigel to be burdened with trying to make a living while he was doing his degree. It was finally decided that he should apply for a Local Education Authority grant, concentrate on his studies, and then reapply for a job at the UL once he graduated.

Having grown up in the city and seen the university from the outside, Nigel was especially delighted to experience College life from the inside. By the time he came to King's he was 25, a considerable age difference when others were in their late teens, and he appeared a lot less sure of himself than his younger friends. He was always conventionally and soberly dressed, and went to the lecture courses assiduously, taking very neat notes. He could look and sound like a spry 60-year-old, and was happy by voice and appearance to cultivate this impression. Presiding over his

often-memorable parties, he would fold his hands over his stomach and purr contentedly. He had neither the aptitude nor the inclination for active sports, but during the great winter of 1963 he made a game effort to skate on the Cam. His enthusiasm for some of the more arcane rituals of Anglo-Catholicism could, on occasion, lead him into strange situations. When he was a member of a packed congregation in a tiny country church on a boiling hot day, he saw that a choirboy had fainted and was being carried out at head height. He was highly amused to find that those around him imagined that this was an integral part of the service.

At King's he loved church music and the traditions of the Chapel. His familiarity with the city was a bonus for his friendship group, who learned from him how to find their way around the UL, where were the best places to work undisturbed, and where the different resources of the town could be most easily found. He loved to sing, and took weekly private singing lessons, but was reluctant to let anyone hear him, until one day he was persuaded by the choral scholars to sing in a College concert. The invitation was understood to be something of a joke, but when everyone heard Nigel's huge contralto voice, the effect was transformational, giving Nigel the confidence in later life to head towards ordination as a priest.

Nigel and several of his friends decided to defect to other subjects from History after Part I – Nigel's choice was Anglo-Saxon. He worked very hard, sometimes excessively conscientiously on points of detail, and was over-anxious about his performance to the point that it affected his performance in exams and he had to take some time out to recuperate. The College arranged for him to stay as a paying guest with a clergyman and his family in Richmond, with instructions that Nigel should loaf around at Kew, go to concerts and spend money if necessary.

After graduation, he returned, as expected, to work in the University Library; during this time, he did some impressive work on cataloguing the library of the Cambridge Union. He carried out academic research on the deposited papers of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, former Viceroy of India. Under Frederick Ratcliffe, Nigel was advanced to the role of

Superintendent of the Reading Room, and later Senior Under Librarian. He was a spirited and knowledgeable presence in the Library, devoted to its high academic standards and the welfare of its staff and readers. In a private capacity, Nigel built up a collection of school stories from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, at one point staging an exhibition of their illustrated covers in the UL. He particularly enjoyed finding the many unintended double entendres in their otherwise innocent texts.

As a lifelong resident of Cambridge, Nigel was a natural port of call for his many friends when they returned to the city. He took pleasure in cooking them some excellent meals in his flat, and later in his comfortably cramped house in Atherton Gardens, which, filled as they were with large potted plants, seemed like a patch of jungle that had strayed into the Fens. He was a devoted member of the congregation at Little St Mary's and was ultimately accepted for formation for ordination. He took early retirement in 1995 and then followed his long ambition to become ordained, first as a deacon in 1989 and then into the priesthood in 1991, where he enjoyed High Church worship and loved the incense and the bells. He closed his mind to some reforms, having perhaps internally become a priest long before he was ordained. In 1995, Nigel was appointed Priest Vicar at St John's College to assist in the chapel during the presidency of the then Dean, Andrew Macintosh. He served for four years and was rewarded with membership of the College, which he considered the highest of distinctions. Nigel had always loved St John's and this was the ideal role for him in his retirement: correctly and faithfully performing and singing the liturgy, supporting the college clergy and providing pastoral care for the chapel community, in particular the choral scholars.

For most of his life Nigel had the modesty that came with a deep personal contentment with his faith, his lot in life and his friends. However, his contentment deteriorated at the end of his life. Always reluctant to travel far afield, he decided eventually never to set foot outside Cambridge. Friends might still look in, but gradually they were encouraged to ring instead, and finally he declined to take calls at all. He died after a sudden infection, without regret or reluctance, fortified by the rites of the Church, on 30 January 2023.

HENRY CHARLES HEAD (1959) was born on December 18, 1940, in Takapuna, Auckland, New Zealand. He acquired this exotic birth location because his father was Engineer Officer of HMS *Achilles* and had been lent to the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy. His mother, Molly Griffin, was a pathologist at the Glasgow Infirmary, but had packed and followed him.

In 1942, when Henry was two years old, his father was posted back to the UK, and Henry and his mother followed on a different ship. They had to convoy through the Atlantic in order to avoid submarines and torpedoes. The captain of the ship did not approve of having women and children on board, and so Henry had to be kept out of the way, which was not easy for his mother. When they arrived home, the family was at first based in the south of England, but had moved to Glasgow by the time Henry was five or six.

Henry's parents wanted him to attend the Glasgow Academy, but the school would not offer him a place, as he had done no Latin and was spelling phonetically. The decision was therefore made to send Henry to Gordonstoun as a boarder, because his mother was a working pathologist and his father was often away; and so at the age of six he started boarding at Wester Elchies, the Gordonstoun prep school. Although he was young to be boarding, Henry always remembered the homely atmosphere with affection. He settled in well and made good friends. Gordonstoun was perhaps not the best choice for an academic child who was not particularly fond of physical pursuits, but Henry was not unhappy there and thought the school very unfairly portrayed in the television series *The Crown*. As he grew older, Henry started to enjoy riding and sailing, and he was one of the school coastguards, but he never enjoyed team sports, the morning run or cold showers. Because at school he had to wear shorts every day until he was 18, he almost never wore shorts again.

Henry desperately wanted to go to Cambridge, and was offered a place at King's to read Engineering. He would ideally have liked to read Mathematics, but he did not think he would get in. His father was a very practical engineer, but Henry's ability was largely theoretical – his family certainly never saw much evidence of practical engineering prowess. It

was during his university days that Henry became drawn into the church and into the faith that underpinned and shaped the rest of his life. He attended the Round Church, and enjoyed the Sunday breakfasts when Newnham girls joined the men. He formed friendships with elders who had already completed their National Service, especially those who were already committed to the Christian life, and was welcomed into what was for Henry a new and exciting fellowship of coffee parties and Bible groups.

He toyed with the idea of going into architecture, but felt that his drawing skills were not good enough, and so he opted for teaching. After King's, Henry taught at a couple of Cambridgeshire's village colleges, for a year at Bryanston, and then joined Rugby School in September 1963 where he stayed for 14 years. He was allocated lodgings in 12, Hillmorton Road, a thriving 'bachelor colony' of six enthusiastic teachers who knew everything that was going on in the school and played active parts in most of it. Of primary importance to Henry was the quality of his teaching. Although he was always modest about his mathematical skills, his patience and ability to give a thorough and disciplined grounding meant that his pupils invariably performed well in exams. His pastoral commitment to those under his care was total. He was the lone pioneer of what in those days was called Computing, helping the boys to write programmes by punching cards, which Henry would then take with him by bicycle to the Tech to have them processed. He started a Sunday morning Christian discussion group, took the boys sailing and took them brass-rubbing.

Henry met Jenny Allcock, also a teacher, at the Purbeck Arts Club, where Henry was at first interested in one of Jenny's friends because she had long blonde hair. However, his relationship with Jenny blossomed. When they went out together, Jenny would wear a miniskirt and Henry a tie. They would go for walks at Old Sarum (the ruined site of the original Salisbury) and have tea on the high street. Henry had one pair of trousers and one suit. When the trousers fell apart, he would go into a shop and emerge wearing the new pair, having left the old ones behind – Jenny was not impressed. They could not agree about whether to get married in the summer or at Christmas, so in the end they compromised and were

married at Hallowe'en, in 1970, going on to produce four children and celebrate their Golden Wedding anniversary in 2020.

Fiona and Angus were born while Henry was at Rugby. Henry became a Housemaster, a post that he was proud and delighted to accept although it was hard work, as in those days there was no supporting resident House Tutor or Matron. It was expected that Jenny, too, would just have to get on with coping with the demands made of Housemasters' wives – one of the other women explained dismissively that Jenny would have to get a nanny for her own young family.

Henry, with others, was the author of maths textbooks that were inflicted on millions all over the world. The first was called *New General Mathematics* (Head et al.) It was a great success and was swiftly followed by *New General Mathematics – with answers*, which must have made it too easy, because the third was called *New General Mathematics – without answers*. While the books were being written, Henry tried out mathematical problems on Jenny (this did not continue), and worked up a difficult exercise about pyramids, after a trip to Egypt.

At the time, however, Rugby was a difficult school, and in April 1977 Henry accepted the post of Head of Mathematics at Hautlieu School in Jersey. There followed fifteen happy and successful years on 'the Island', although it involved a complete change of scenery and culture, with seemingly unpronounceable names on the school registers. Clare and Peter were born, and Henry became Deputy Head and then Assistant Director of Education for Jersey, while the family became deeply embedded in the local church. Peter remembered how, on Sunday evenings, his parents would have supper together once the children were in bed: it would often be a cheese fondue. Henry would say 'Would you like a nice glass of wine, Jenny?' 'Oh yes, that would be delicious, thank you, darling,' Jenny would respond. Henry would then make his way to a dark cupboard somewhere in the utility room and take out an enormous green bottle, from which he would pour out two tiny glasses, and return the bottle to the cupboard – that was enough for one evening. The ritual continued for weeks and

weeks, or even months – with the same bottle of wine, which of course was Liebfraumilch. Fortunately, it was not the taste that was important, but the opportunity to spend an evening together as a couple.

In 1992, the family moved to Salisbury, where Henry became Diocesan Director of Education for the Church of England, a fitting post for someone whose faith meant so much to him. He became a Lay Reader and was a Lay Canon of the Cathedral. He and Jenny became closely involved in the life of their parish of Winterbourne Dauntsey.

When Henry retired in 2002 from his job, he took up multiple good causes: school governor, lay chaplain, Rotary Club. One such good cause was to act as a tour guide taking visitors up the tower of Salisbury Cathedral; for many, the experience is the absolute highlight of their visit. On a lovely spring day, Henry took three tourists up the tower, regaling them at length about the architectural wonders of the building, all the way up to 68 metres off the ground, at which point they came out of the tower onto the outer parts of the roof of the cathedral to take in the fabulous views. Job done, Henry made his way back into the tower, carefully remembering the clear instructions from his training as a tour guide, not to forget to lock the enormous wooden door when he came inside. With the door duly slammed and locked, and the key in his pocket, Henry went down all the stairs, to the nave, out to the car and home for lunch. The only slight problem was that he had forgotten the tourists were still up there. Henry did not know how long they stayed on the roof or who came to their rescue, but no doubt the trip up the tower was nevertheless the absolute highlight of their visit to Salisbury.

Henry was always a great reader, with a strong interest in twentieth-century history, and was one of the first people to buy a Kindle. He had a love of technology and owned a Betamax video recorder long before they were in general use. Later in life his interest waned somewhat, and although he acquired a lot of gadgets, not all of them were fully embraced. His relationship with Amazon's Alexa, in particular, was probably the only dysfunctional one in his adult life, as he was occasionally heard to tell Alexa to shut up. He loved walking, but was not a keen gardener; he enjoyed flowers, was prepared

to mow the grass, and for a while grew courgettes, but that was all. Henry thoroughly enjoyed good meals but was not a natural cook himself.

He was a kind and compassionate man, which was shown in regular acts of thoughtfulness rather than in grand gestures; he was a person who always thanked people for thanking him, and was never judgemental except of people who loaded the dishwasher the wrong way. He would talk to anyone he met and was happy to give his full life story to strangers, including innocent tourists who might be trapped in a window seat on a long-haul flight and who made the mistake of asking Henry where he was from. Henry and Jenny loved to travel and took the children on numerous cultural and historical trips abroad.

The couple had moved into a more manageable house in 1997, where they enjoyed their family, friends and black Labrador, Molly. His last four or five years produced challenges, but Henry's unwavering Christian faith helped him to cope with them. He died peacefully at home on March 6, 2022.

After doing research at King's in eighteenth-century political history **BRIAN WILLIAM HILL** (1957) became one of the first lecturers at the University of East Anglia when it opened in 1963, spending the rest of his career there. He lectured on History and wrote a number of books on political history and political figures.

Brian was born in London in January 1932. His father was unemployed at the time and when he went to register his son's birth, he did not have enough money to cover the fee. Fortunately, the civil servants in the registry office kept a kitty for such events. Brian had a happy childhood, despite growing up in an environment of almost constant financial insecurity. The Second World War, however, meant that his father, who was a cabinet maker, found permanent work making Mosquito aircraft.

Pupils at the school where Brian studied were due to be evacuated from London, but at the last minute he decided he did not want to go and his

mother also felt that way, so he stayed with his family in the East End and was there throughout the Blitz. His recollections of the Blitz included going out after the air raids and picking up warm shrapnel in the street, although this had to be handed in for scrap metal to make more munitions. He also recalled the family receiving a Morrison shelter, a metal structure like a table that people could conceal under while indoors. He considered this preferable to the Anderson shelter, which was outside, was often cold and damp, and had to be shared with the upstairs neighbours.

Eventually the school returned from evacuation, and Brian took and passed his 11+ exam. His parents chose for Brian to attend South West Essex Technical College at Walthamstow as they thought this would give him the opportunity to decide whether to follow a technical or a clerical career. His father continued to be fully employed, and this meant that Brian was not under pressure to leave school and earn his living, so he was able to obtain his school leaving certificate. On leaving school in 1948 Brian went to work for the London County Council (LCC) in a clerical capacity.

In 1950 Brian was called up for two years of National Service and served in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. He was made a Lance Corporal as he was the only one in his group of recruits who could read the orders. Most of his National Service was spent in Bicester. He caught the attention of a major who told him about university and the prospects that could open up with further education. As a result, when his National Service ended and he returned to work at the LCC, he began evening classes to obtain A-levels to enable him to go to university. Showing tremendous determination, he achieved three A-levels in two years of evening classes, while working all day and having an hour's commute from East London to County Hall.

In 1954 Brian began his three-year History course at Queen Mary College at the University of London. While at the College he was President of the Historical Society in 1955–56 and was a member of the College Sailing Club and the Squash Club. He graduated with a First Class honours degree in 1957, and was second of 158 candidates in the university as a whole.

Coming to King's with a high reputation, his original intention was to do research on History of Science in the seventeenth century. However, after one term he switched to doing research into eighteenth-century political history. The topic for his research was Robert Harley, who was Speaker of the House of Commons, then Secretary of State and Lord Treasurer in the early years of the century. He achieved his PhD in 1962 and went to work as a research assistant at the Institute of Historical Research before becoming an editorial assistant to a professor working on the correspondence of the statesman and philosopher Edmund Burke.

In March 1963 he was appointed Lecturer in English History at the newly created University of East Anglia in Norwich, and he took up his appointment in October 1963 when the first students arrived. He settled into teaching and research, spending the rest of his life in Norwich. He became Senior Lecturer in 1976, and Reader in 1987 before retiring in 1997.

Brian extended the research that he had begun for his thesis and this led to two volumes on the origins of parliamentary parties, and their consolidation and establishment from 1688 to 1832. The first volume, *The Growth of Parliamentary Parties 1689–1742*, was published in 1976 and the second volume, *British Parliamentary Parties 1742–1832*, in 1985. A new concise edition of his work was published in the British Studies Series in 1996 under the title *The Early Parties and Politics in Britain 1688–1832*.

He was involved with a number of other publications, including selecting and editing writings by Edmund Burke under the title of *Edmund Burke: On Government, Politics and Society*, issued in 1975. He was also persuaded to publish a biography of Robert Harley, the subject of his research while at King's, and this appeared in 1988. The following year his biography of Kingsman Sir Robert Walpole, generally considered to be Britain's first Prime Minister, was issued.

In retirement Brian continued his interest in historical issues and in 2014 he wrote a short account of the two World Wars – *The World Wars*

1914–1945: A Social, Military and Political Outline – issued on Kindle in 2014 with the intention that it might be of use to A-level students. In the months before his death Brian was working on a similar assessment of the years from 1945 to 2000.

Brian died on 16 July 2023 at the age of 91. He is survived by his wife Judy (whom he married in 1968) and by his three children and five grandchildren.

NICHOLAS JOHN HOBSON (1955), who was born on 7 April 1937, felt lucky to have survived the Blitz unscathed. He grew up in Hampstead Garden Suburb, where he was the eldest of four children, in the large house of an affluent family: his father was a media mogul and a pioneer in advertising. Nick had a good education at Rugby School, and appreciated the solid grounding he had in traditional Greek mythology and the history of kings and queens, although his childhood was not completely easy, as he suffered badly from eczema and did not find social interaction very easy. At boarding school, he was more interested in books than in sport, and particularly loved historical fiction about the Middle Ages.

At King's, Nick read History, but literature was equally important to him, especially poetry; he also enjoyed playing poker. His time at King's deepened his attachment to the Church of England, which remained an understated but important part of his life and identity. On graduating, he embarked on a 1950s version of the Grand Tour, hitchhiking to Italy, visiting Rome, Florence and Perugia. In Perugia, he enrolled in the Università per Stranieri, where he learnt such useful phrases as 'where is my yellow pencil?'. More rewarding was his thorough exploration of the riches of Umbria.

Nick dreamed of becoming a great writer or thinker, but the practicalities of having to earn a living prevailed, and he joined his father's firm. He saw exciting creative possibilities in advertising, which was the edgy industry of the early 1960s once consumer choice was becoming a possibility. He joined the New York office in 1961, working at the Ted Bates agency

in the era captured in the television series *Mad Men*; public interest in advertising was at its height, stoked by books such as Vance Packard's *Hidden Persuaders*. In New York, he met a young Englishwoman; Nick and Griselda were married in 1964. The couple lived in Chelsea, and then in Notting Hill Gate. Nick was not into trendy sixties culture, in fact he rather looked down on pop music, owning just the one pop record, Don McLean's 1971 hit *American Pie*.

Harry and Theo were born in the early 1970s, and then Fred in 1980. Nick stayed in advertising, setting up his own agency; it did well enough, but he was aware that he could not compete with the Saatchi brothers, even if, like them, he did wear red spectacles. Perhaps the frustrations of his professional life impacted on his marriage, which ended amid much sadness. Nick often struggled to control his anger, making family life difficult, although his sons were always assured of his love for them. Underneath his somewhat tempestuous surface, Nick had a fundamental decency and moral seriousness. Other interests progressively took over. Fascination for the occult led Nick to design and market *Psycards*, based on an idea that came to him in a dream. These were invented by Nick and illustrated by Maggie Kneen in the 1980s, with the aim of helping people who were experiencing personal difficulties to achieve perspective. They combine the mysticism of Tarot cards with the archetypes of Jungian psychology, where people give readings and open opportunities for people to articulate what is going on their lives and reflect on it.

Nick also wrote and published collections of poems, which were often witty and always deeply-felt personal expressions of many of the universal challenges facing people of his generation.

In the mid 1990s, Nick met Karin Fernald, an actor, writer and speaker, and soon moved to her house in Hampstead. Instead of retiring, he became part owner of an English language school in Covent Garden, with an Indian partner who very much valued the contribution Nick made with his English gentleman persona. He continued to develop his *Psycards*, enjoying the business of communicating ideas and selling things to people.

His last years with Karin were happy ones, full of good food, theatre, travel and grandchildren. Even though he was faced with dementia at the end of his life, he was fundamentally contented. Nick died on 13 October, 2022.

KENNETH HAWKER HOPE-JONES (1964), who was born in 1946, came from a family of brave and intellectual people. His grandfather, William (KC 1903) was a schoolteacher at Eton, and his father, Ronald (KC 1939), was in the Foreign Office, having fought in the Second World War and been captured towards the end of it, spending time in a prisoner-of-war camp. Ken always liked numbers, and as a young boy once attracted attention to himself in a teashop when he loudly announced to the waitress, when she came to tot up the bill, that they had consumed ‘eight pieces of cake and seventeen sandwiches’, as if he had been keeping the score at a cricket match. He loved organising things, planning for his siblings Michael and Carolyn, and for his parents, long walks in the countryside and road trips, issuing very explicit instructions throughout the journey. He made lists, in immaculate italics, of household chores including clearing the dining table, washing and drying the dishes, and formulated a roster for the family; he also organised and documented a daily television viewing plan to help minimise squabbling about which of the two channels should be chosen. He instilled in his brother a lifelong hatred of board games, as Ken decided which should be played and always won.

Ken was educated at prep school, where he had memories of being forced to eat Jerusalem artichoke, a ‘vile vegetable’, and then went to a boarding prep school in Pangbourne where order was maintained by the cane, before starting at Eton in 1959. He was rather a diffident child, not very good at games and finding it difficult to make friendships, although he did appreciate the quality of the teaching and was pleased to be awarded an Exhibition in Economics and Maths for King’s.

Ken’s early career was in multinational companies. After graduating, he worked as a general economic adviser to the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Malawi, as a result of being awarded a fellowship from the

Overseas Development Institution. This was a rather daunting and responsible job for a raw graduate, but nevertheless was an experience Ken enjoyed and which started a long relationship with Africa. Ken loved the star-filled night skies, unsullied by light pollution, and the Mulanje Mountain where he went hiking with the group of friends he had made amongst VSO volunteers, bedding down in rustic wooden cabins surrounded by cedar trees. He then returned to the UK at the beginning of 1970, to work for Shell, carrying out various operations research projects which gave him his first exposure to the UK business world and afforded him an opportunity to use his background in mathematics. It was in the early 1970s that Ken fell in love with Pat, a flatmate of his sister Carolyn. Ken and Pat were married in 1973, and had four happy childfree years before starting their family.

Ken left Shell in order to put himself through business school, and then had a primarily desk-based job with Tube Investments Ltd, where he was private secretary to the chairman and gained valuable insights into the decision-making processes at the top of a major British engineering company. Unfortunately, Tube Investments could not offer opportunities for a return to working overseas, which Ken very much wanted to do, and so reluctantly he left the company, and went back to Malawi with Pat and their first son Mark, where Ken managed its bank’s new industrial business department. A second son, Peter, was born in 1980, and then David arrived in 1982 when the family was in the UK.

From 1981 to 1996, Ken worked for the Commonwealth Development Corporation, a UK statutory corporation charged with the task of assisting overseas countries in the development of their economies, as its representative in Botswana. He was a manager, with responsibility for assisting overseas development through the provision of long-term capital funding and working with both government and private sector interests, deciding which proposals required further investigation and merited follow-up action. In particular, he monitored and controlled the CDC’s investments in Botswana and Lesotho. Some of the family’s most vivid memories come from their time in Gaborone, playing in the swimming

pool on their inflatables and visiting Ken in his office to stare with awe at the giant, whirring Telex machine.

Ken's responsibilities for investments in Lesotho as well as Botswana meant that every two months or so, he drove from Gaborone to Maseru in Lesotho, to attend meetings. He decided to show the family a little of the beautiful mountainous landscape, so on one occasion he took the family with him: Pat, five-year-old Peter and three-year-old David (Mark was at boarding school in the UK). The scenery was marvellous, but as they turned a corner, in front of them were three or four men in brown uniforms. Police roadblocks were quite common in Lesotho, so when the men signalled for Ken to pull over, he did so. It soon became apparent that this was not a police roadblock, but a hijacking. One of the men produced a knife and told the family to get out of the car. Ken thought it would be sensible not to offer resistance. The bandits got into the car and drove away with the family's passports and money, leaving them abandoned at the side of the road. Fortunately, before too long they heard the sound of an approaching car and flagged it down. The Dutch occupiers stopped, kindly squeezed the family into their car and drove them to the British High Commission. Ken's family car was eventually found as a burnt-out wreck.

Pat and Ken decided to return to England in 1987, so that the boys could be educated at day school. They needed to live somewhere convenient for Ken to continue to work for the CDC at their London office, and settled in Reigate where they became very involved with the local Anglican church and the community. Family holidays were often adventurous and also often disastrous, as Ken had a certain lack of practical skill. On one memorable occasion, he set off for France having secured two suitcases to the car roof rack so ineptly that by the time they arrived for the ferry, the suitcases had gone and the clothes inside had been strewn across the motorway. There were tales of holiday shortcuts on maps that turned out to be abandoned and treacherous mountain roads; of missing a ferry and then driving for hours only to miss it again at the next port; of leaking tents; of crashed cars; and of a sleeper train on which the carriages Ken thought he had booked did not exist, so that they were forced to plead with

strangers for spare bunks. Easter holidays to Tenby were less ambitious and remembered more fondly, but it was on the second Tenby holiday that Ken began to notice the first signs of ill health and had to abandon the holiday early.

After several years of suffering intermittent double vision, in 1994 Ken was diagnosed with a brain tumour the size of a tangerine. He had surgery which was successful, but it was known it would not be possible to remove all of the tumour. Ken was able to return to work after surgery, but in 1996, when he reached the age of 50, he was given a medical discharge from CDC on a full pension. He did not feel ready to give up work completely, and decided he would like to become a Diocesan Secretary (each of the 43 dioceses in the Church of England has a Diocesan Secretary who oversees the administration of the diocese). As a member of Reigate's lively parish church St Mary's, he already had experience on the Southwark Diocesan Synod. There were a couple of Diocesan Secretary jobs advertised in the church press, in Salisbury and Peterborough, so Ken applied. Initially he was rejected by both, but a few weeks later he received a letter from Peterborough, asking him to come for an interview. He got the job, and the family moved to Peterborough in 1996; it was a good time for them to move, as Mark was about to start at the University of East Anglia, Peter was about to start his A-levels and David his GCSEs. Ken's sister Carolyn moved to Peterborough as well and lived just down the road, which enabled the family to see more of her.

Ken took over the business management of the Diocese of Peterborough at the same time as Bishop Ian Cundy took up his new role as Bishop of Peterborough, giving each more opportunity to start afresh rather than having to fit around a colleague who was used to doing things in a particular way. Ken enjoyed the role enormously, and was bitterly disappointed when he had to give it up after only a few months. Further surgery on his brain tumour was required, which was successful but more complicated. He managed, however, to put his experience in administration to good use at his local church, St Botolph's, first as secretary of the Parochial Church Council and then, for over 15 years, as Treasurer. He also much

enjoyed singing in the choir. He had been keen on playing bridge since university days and played with friends in London as well as joining the Peterborough Bridge Club; and he revived an earlier interest, croquet, when he noticed a piece of unused green near to the bowling club that was just the right size for a croquet lawn. With a friend, he founded the Peterborough Croquet Club.

In 2014, Ken was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease, and as this progressed, he became unable to play croquet and bridge, but he was able to continue his interest in watching test cricket on the television and later, as his sight declined, hearing it on the radio. His life became more difficult as his health declined; he struggled to hear the jumble of voices at family meals, and his own voice was reduced to a mumble, but Ken remained uncomplaining, even when he suffered hallucinations, and had to make weekly visits to the Endoscopy Clinic at Peterborough City Hospital for the decompression of his twisted bowel. Pat cared for him tirelessly, supplemented by a live-in caregiver for the final 15 months, who by good fortune was from Botswana. Ken died at the age of 77 on 27 March 2024.

WILLIAM MICHAEL HOWELLS (1961), known as Mike, was born in 1942 in Penclawdd on the Gower Peninsular. His family moved to Tenby, where they ran the Park Hotel, before Mike's brother Roger was born in 1945. Mike had a happy childhood; he was clever, sporty, musical, popular and a natural leader, becoming Head Boy at Greenhill Grammar School in his final year. His capacity to organise was apparent even in his early years, building dams on the beach against the incoming tide and assigning different roles to each of his playmates; he was always the one to establish the size of the pitch when it was carved out in the sand for beach rugby. He and his friends went to the Saturday morning pictures to see *The Lone Ranger* and *Zorro*, afterwards taking off their coats, buttoning them up around their necks to form capes, and running down the parade pretending to be superheroes. He played the cello in the National Youth Orchestra, and represented his school at rugby, cricket and athletics, where he took readily to long distance running.

Mike came to King's to read Natural Sciences and also involved himself in a wide range of other activities, playing rugby, learning to punt, rowing in the Bumps and enjoying his first curry. He was lodged for the first year at 3 Newnham Terrace, which was run by Mrs Palmer. In the summer of 1962 a group of friends, mainly residents of Newnham Terrace, put together an expedition to warmer climes. The Vicar of Grantchester happened to have a 3-ton truck that had been converted into a motor caravan and christened *Albert*; he advertised that he was prepared to offer it for rent to undergraduates, so Mike and his friends enthusiastically took him up on his offer. In early September, the group crossed to Ostend and then travelled to Spain, going as far as Andalusia, Venice and Gibraltar, having a brief stay in the monastery of Montserrat and finally in Andorra; the trip was full of adventures and misadventures, but Mike was invariably cheerful, and provided emergency food aid in the form of powdered soup donated by his father from the hotel supplies. He remained a perpetual explorer of old and new places, diligently researching his trips beforehand with maps, books and the internet, and took selfies with a camera to record the outings, long before selfies were a thing.

After King's, Mike moved into a flat-share in West Hampstead with some friends, and started his IT career working for EMI in Operations Research. He continued playing rugby, for Harrow, and travelled as much as he could. In 1967, he married Nest, and they moved to Heston in west London near to Heathrow. There they had three sons: Dan, Tegyd, and Harri. Idyllic summer holidays were spent in the family hotel in Tenby. Mike joined Osterley Rugby Club, where he played and became membership secretary. Soon he was running the Wednesday training group, with an hour of exercises and a very competitive game of rugby basketball in the gym, followed by drinks in the bar; he continued with this commitment for many years.

In 1968, Mike went to work for the BBC. During his time there, he designed IT systems for the Television Directorate, and built databases, for example for election programmes. He set up systems for what was then new live *Breakfast Time* daytime TV programming. The work was quite high pressured, but the social life was good and Mike never seemed to get stressed.

Mike's marriage to Nest was dissolved. In the early 1980s, he met Joy Rydquist through the BBC, and they moved to Chiswick, where they enjoyed the riverside, the pubs and many new friends. As the boys grew up, Mike enjoyed including them in his sporting activities, especially rugby, and once his rugby-playing days were winding down, he became a keen squash player and took up skiing. Meanwhile, his career moved into senior management, as he became Head of BBC Engineering IT and Head of Radio IT. After redundancy from the BBC, he went to work at Hammersmith and Fulham Council until retirement in 2007. Here, he had his dream job combining databases with maps, working on a system for the Highways Department.

Mike felt it was very important to relate to the natural countryside and mountain wilderness of the UK. From boyhood onwards, he was keen to rope in friends for walks, clubs and bike rides. He initiated a group called the Wets Walking Weekend, including wives and partners, jealously guarding the secrets of the route the group would be taking. Mike often underestimated the distance and the time it would take to complete the walks. He particularly enjoyed taking the group to Wales and making them undertake difficult routes up mountains. The Welsh trips did not include the women, and Mike managed to find the most cramped bunkhouses, coldest cottages and spartan bed and breakfast establishments with the ugliest views, believing that nobody wanted to waste money on expensive things like comfortable accommodation after a tough walk.

Following retirement, Mike was able to spend more time with his family, and also set up a walking group with the project of walking the whole of the Thames Path in manageable sections. In 2021, he and Joy made their relationship official with a civil partnership; despite the restrictions of the Covid pandemic and the limitation to only a few guests, it was a very happy occasion.

Mike was a clever, fun and interesting man who always managed to make others feel that they were also clever, fun and interesting. In later life, he loved making memories with his grandchildren and especially enjoyed birthday parties with the opportunity to gather everyone together at the

Park Hotel, his childhood home. He moved into a care home when dementia meant that he had significant needs, and died on 18 August 2023.

ALAN EDMUND WILCHEN HUDSON (1957) was born in Edinburgh on 16 March 1937 into a family with many connections to King's. His father, who was knighted in 1963, was Sir Edmund Hudson (KC 1922), and his Norwegian mother was Lady Bodil Hudson. Alan was the eldest of three boys; the younger two, Brian (KC 1963) and David, were identical twins. He went to prep school in Edinburgh, and then to Marlborough College, after which he did National Service for two years with the Royal Engineers, serving in Singapore during Malayan insurgency.

At King's, Alan read Mathematics for Part I and Natural Science for Part II, and was also a member of the Boat Club. While still a student at King's, he bought his own two-door Rolls Royce 'doctor's coupé' with a 1927 chassis; in later life he would be driven in it to the venue of his 80th birthday party, attended by friends and family from across the world.

After graduation, Alan joined the voluntary Territorial Army in Cumbria, where he made his home in the Lake District and worked for United Steel. In 1964, he married Carol Vanessa and they went on to have three children, Lindsay, Edmund and Catrina. Always proud of his Norwegian heritage, Alan had the unofficial role of 'head of the family' once his father died, and was assiduous in maintaining contact with cousins based in America and in Norway.

When British Steel was nationalised in 1970, the opportunity came for Alan to move back to his native Scotland, and so the family lived in Lanark and Edinburgh, while keeping on their Lake District home. He worked in Motherwell, Glasgow and Ravenscraig, primarily within personnel and labour relations.

Following a serious car accident in 1979, Alan spent months in traction with a broken pelvis and decided to take redundancy from British Steel,

in solidarity with many other workers being made redundant at the time. This gave him an opportunity to reassess his working life, and he moved to Manchester to start a new career as a self-employed business consultant, offering accounting services, legal support and other kinds of consultancy to a wide range of clients, as well as bringing success to his own business, HLM Secretaries Ltd. During this time, he took evening classes and qualified as a Chartered Secretary, and also completed an MBA through the Open University. The MBA took him a very long time to complete because of other demands on his life, perhaps the longest the Open University had ever known, but he was very pleased to have achieved it.

Alan was a generous benefactor to many charities during his lifetime. One of his favourites was the Woodlands Trust; he enjoyed cultivating trees over 15 acres of woodland at his Lake District home, some of which are now over a hundred feet tall. He had a genuine interest in the welfare of others and was a good listener, making sure he had considered an issue from all sides before coming to a decision. He was quick to praise and kept any critical judgements to himself, being keen that his children should be able to grow up to be who they wanted to be rather than being made to feel that they had to fit a mould. Although Alan had health problems resulting from his car accident and from bladder cancer diagnosed when he was in his seventies, he had a positive, uncomplaining outlook on life and was always up for an adventure, enjoying being out walking in the fields or driving his tractor, and making a determined effort to continue to get out to see bluebells or to explore a beach even when his mobility was challenged. Unusually for a gentleman of his era, Alan was able to display emotion. This was often with pride, at family weddings, prize-givings and concerts, but also he could be moved to tears with sorrow when deeply affected by events such as the death of the Queen, the King's Coronation, or by an example of injustice.

Alan died on 2 December, 2023, at the age of 86.

ANTHONY JOHN GOWER ISAAC (1950), who was always called John but then known to his family as Popeye, was born on 21 December

1931. His parents, Ronald and Kathleen, had met in Malaya, where Ronald was a successful rubber plantation owner and Kathleen was Chief Medical Officer. A worldwide slump in rubber prices in 1930 brought them back to the UK, where life became quite tough. Ronald eventually found employment managing a garage in Tonbridge, and Kathleen became a GP, working for very little money in a world heavily prejudiced against women. John and his older brother George were very close, with John being the more bookish of the two. John would make up games for the two of them to play, which the stronger and more coordinated George invariably won.

The brothers took different paths after prep school. George went on to a career in the Army, while John collected every academic prize and scholarship that Malvern and then King's could offer, including a double First in Classics and a travel scholarship to Greece. With no money of his own, and being somewhat impractical when it came to making arrangements in advance, John spent the nights under the stars sleeping inside the Parthenon.

John's career was with the Treasury and the Inland Revenue. When he started work in 1953, London still awaited the Clean Air acts; it was the year after the Great Smog, when air pollution was so bad that it killed thousands and reduced visibility to the extent that it caused severe disruption to everyday life. John found that on foggy days in the early 1950s it was still difficult to see the screen clearly from the back of the cinema, and the great churches and handsome streets of London were covered in soot. In his view, although the 1950s are often seen in people's imaginations as gloomy years compared with the freedoms of the 1960s, it was an age of dawning liberation, with the gradual lifting of rationing and reintroduction of a more colourful way of life.

John's introduction to work at the Treasury was not ideal. He presented himself at Great George Street on the appointed day, to be told that they were not expecting him and that he should return in a couple of months, which was not welcome news as he was very short of funds. However, he did as he was told, and on his return a couple of months later, they had a job for him. He did not think much of the scant training the new recruits were

given, gathered together for a fortnight to be lectured in clichés by people whom their departments seemed to be happy to spare. John did not greatly enjoy his first years in the Treasury, as he found it hard to adjust to being part of an organisation, and many of the tasks he was given to do seemed pointless. For example, he was sent a letter by the Ministry of Health, asking him to approve the installation of a lift in the Nurses' dormitory of a London hospital, when others clearly already knew the need, the budget and which other projects had claims on the money; John felt he was adding little of value and that this epitomised the futility of his day-to-day activities, and in later life he was happy to see that reforms placed responsibilities more squarely with those to whom they belonged. He was struck when there was a sudden drop in the spending of the National Assistance Board: the Great Smog had caused so many premature deaths that far fewer people were still around to claim financial assistance.

More interesting and demanding roles followed. John was Secretary to the UK delegation to the IMF/World Bank meeting in Delhi in 1958, a serious event at the beginning of the new post-war economy. This was an impressive event, where magnificently dressed Indian attendants acted as security in the corridors, and where the Chancellor, having delivered an uplifting message to the UK delegation, strode off majestically to the door, only for the handle to come off in his hand. It was John's job to hammer for help. The meeting also included a dawn trip to see the Taj Mahal, a sight that made a lifelong impression.

In John's varied career, he had many responsibilities, including dealing with Armed Forces Pay, which involved some tough negotiations, and with International Organisations. The most important of these was the United Nations, which took John to New York by boat for several stretches at the height of the Cold War. The Cuban missile crises arose during one of his visits. John's main responsibilities were in briefing leaders for the many debates and careful negotiations around the Russians.

John met Olga when they were boarding the SS Mauretania and were about to set sail across the Atlantic, bound for New York. A relationship

formed on deck, over good food and dancing. John stayed in New York for a secondment to the UN, whilst Ollie flew on to Washington where she was nannying for a family friend at the British Embassy. The couple met up several times, going to the Smithsonian, walking down the Mall and dining in good restaurants. They continued to see each other on their return to London, and eventually married in 1963. They complemented each other brilliantly. Ollie had had a very difficult childhood and John gave her the love and stability she needed to be herself; in return she adored him.

John had a second stint in Private Office with Jack Diamond, under the Wilson administration, finding him a pleasant man to work for, and here too he gained valuable experience, seeing at first-hand how the House of Commons worked and observing the interplay between the Treasury and the new Economic Affairs Department under George Brown. In other ways, however, it was a very difficult time. He and Olga had just moved to Kent and John was putting in very long days, often not getting home until gone nine in the evenings and catching the seven-something the following morning. On a number of occasions he walked down Whitehall and realised with a start that he had been sleepwalking. Meanwhile Olga suffered a difficult pregnancy, resulting in the birth of twin premature baby girls, Mary and Matilda, neither of whom survived the first few weeks. The babies were buried in Brenchley churchyard.

The two things John was most proud of in his long career were the introduction of Gift Aid and the establishment of the ISA as a means to help people save. He also worked hard on Tax Credit schemes, tax avoidance, tax relief for charities, and changing the rules with regard to tax advice. A problem arose occasionally when a taxpayer asked a revenue official for advice on some subject – and through a misunderstanding somewhere received bad advice which resulted in him facing an unnecessarily large tax bill. The established policy had been that the tax liability should be enforced, on the grounds that the public would not understand if a taxpayer was excused his legal liability merely because of an error by a Revenue official. John saw things differently, and successfully argued that on the contrary, people would think it very unfair if someone who had

sought advice in good faith from the proper source ended up having to pay too much through no fault of their own.

Other than Olga, John's other love was his garden. He rated his first prize for delphiniums at the Brenchley and Matfield Horticultural Society even more highly than any of his academic achievements. His garden at his home, Moonsfield, was particularly wonderful.

John was a loving and indulgent father, never raising his voice to his children in anger. Even when they were behaving as badly as children sometimes do, and Ollie forced John to get involved and do something, the worst he could manage was a half-hearted suggestion that they went to their rooms. Highly unusually for a man of his generation, John completely rejected the idea that a son was better than a daughter. That the children should be successful in their exams was important to him, but much more so was their character, the way they supported each other, and the feeling that they should make the most of their lives. John had great moral integrity: his children remember an occasion when they were sitting in the back of the family Hillman Hunter, and a kind stranger offered an unspent Sainsbury's car parking ticket; but John refused, on the grounds that the ticket said it was not transferable and to take it would, in his view, have been dishonest. His introduction of the Gift Aid scheme came about through a similar mindset. Before Gift Aid, if people wanted to make a donation to a charity and claim tax relief on their gift, they had to take out a seven-year covenant which the charity then promised never to use. It was morally distasteful to John – almost like fraud – to make promises that no-one expected him to keep, and so in 1990 he put his Gift Aid ideas to the Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, with the result that people were provided with a scheme for charitable giving that was honest, secure and easy to administer.

John was very proud to be awarded Companionship of the Bath in 1984. His daughter Katharine was a long way away in Edinburgh, but Olga, with their son Edward and daughter Harriet, was able to attend the ceremony at Buckingham Palace. Queen Elizabeth II hung the jewel around John's

neck, and asked him what he did. John told her; she replied 'Do you?' and then moved on with a shake of the hand.

After the Inland Revenue, when family thought he might focus entirely on his garden, John joined the International Monetary Fund, leading missions to more than a dozen developing countries.

In the last years of his life, although John became a wheelchair user, he retained his razor-sharp mind and his love of gardening, which he did using long-handled tools from his motorised wheelchair. He died on 25 November 2023 at the age of 91, and was still enjoying reading in Greek and reciting classical poetry from memory until the very end.

CHARLES JAMES JARDINE (1965) could have been described as a machine for turning Abbot Ale into theorems. Every evening, after a long day working in the office in the Old Cavendish Laboratory, in the Department of Social Anthropology, he would go with a few friends down the road to the Eagle pub. There, close to where the discovery of the double helix was announced to the world, he and other computer experts would discuss their day's work and pool their solutions to problems. It was no doubt this, as well as his natural genius as a highly talented mathematician and superb computer analyst, that helped him to work out the first and extraordinarily effective mark-up language, turning text into something a computer could understand. Ten years before Berners-Lee and others were starting to write HTML, Charles had achieved a breakthrough.

Charles was almost universally known as 'Spon', probably short for 'spontaneous combustion'. Born in 1947 in Bath, where he had an older brother Nick and a younger sister Barbara, Charles went to school in nearby Monkton Combe. Partly to avoid team sports, he took up cross-country running, at which he had considerable ability. Although in adult life he very soon gave up running in favour of walking, his love of the countryside stayed with him throughout his life, and his favourite leisure activity was walking in areas of natural beauty. At school it was noted that

he was a voracious reader of interesting and serious books, and that he joined an informal philosophy society as well as taking up astronomy.

At King's, Charles quickly became established as one of the College's most distinguished mathematicians. He gained Firsts in both Part IB and Part II, and only missed a Distinction in Part III because he was already devoting a great deal of his time to research projects, collaborating with his brother Nick, who was a Research Fellow at the College. Charles decided to register for a PhD in the Philosophy of Science, to work on the theory of measurement, in particular the scales of measurement appropriate to data of different types. Alongside this research, he also undertook a considerable amount of supervision of the Mathematical Tripos for King's and for Clare, where he proved himself to be a competent and conscientious teacher with a gift for exposition and for making the subject interesting. Although he remained uninterested in sport, he did briefly take up rowing for King's, and kept an oar hanging in his hallway thereafter, (1971, King's 4th boat), received when their boat most unexpectedly bumped every day of the May Bumps.

In the end, Charles did not submit a dissertation, as he had become heavily involved in the Earl's Colne project, with Alan Macfarlane, and this took over his time. This project began with the realisation that English historical records were probably the best in the world in their duration, variety and accuracy, and also that the establishment of public records offices made documentation much more accessible. Historians were beginning to understand, in the mid-twentieth century, how valuable it could be to link records together into networks. The village of Earls Colne, in north central Essex, was chosen as an example for research, to find out whether it was possible to reconstruct an entire historical community, from 1380 to 1850. This, if successful, would shed light on all kinds of areas of interest to social anthropologists including marriages, morality, jurisdiction, power structures, land ownership, fertility, geographical mobility and social control. There was a huge mass of documents; no one had ever undertaken such a project before, and it has not yet been repeated.

King's College Research Centre agreed to fund a computer Analyst/Programmer for one year for the project, and Charles was appointed to

start in November 1973. The immense size and complexity of the data soon became apparent; manual indexing continued, but there was a great need for computers that could store and analyse historical documents, rather than just be useful as a tool for dealing with statistics. Charles's work was transformative, as he began, with the support of Ken Moody, to think in terms of automatic record linkage and of inputting the full text of a document; many things we now take for granted had to be invented. Charles designed and implemented his own system of indexed sequential access to large files on disc, a move that marked the beginning of important cooperation between historians, mathematicians and computer experts. He came up with a 'nesting bracketed structure' in which text could be broken down into meaningful parts, to single out things like the change of ownership of land, or a specific individual's activities. The project threw up many challenges; a practical one was that documents had to be re-ordered while being typed into the machine, which meant that this could only be done by someone who fully understood them, and the sheer size and amount of data meant there had to be re-estimations of how long the task would take if there were to be other reconstructions of parishes of a thousand or more persons. Charles proved himself to be delightful to work with, as he was calm, humorous, meditative and collaborative, with a deeply thoughtful approach to whatever problems came his way. He was quirky, driving a car out to see the Macfarlanes in Grantchester in the summer, and then selling the car in the autumn and taking freezing trips on a motorbike. He was also long-suffering, hardly complaining when his friends fed him home-grown spinach that turned out to be filled with caterpillars.

The University Computing Service was created in 1970, and what had been the Mathematical Laboratory was renamed the Computer Laboratory. It started with its two EDSACs, built after the war, and then moved on to the Titan, which was in operation from 1964 to 1973. The Titan was a hard act to follow; the IBM had to be prepared for general use by the University, and this was a massive task. The Computer Service needed a database system but there was nothing suitable, so Mike Challis was hired to write a database package which was called Jackdaw. It had no secondary indexes, but it was incredibly reliable in what it did. Charles joined the Computing Service in 1976, specifically as their database implementor,

and was asked to take on the running of the Jackdaw database in 1978. He was the Computing Service's primary database expert, from the time he joined until his retirement in April 2014; he had already given generous and invaluable help to the projects on Automatic Classification and Information Retrieval held at the King's College Research Centre from 1968 to 1972.

Charles found that Jackdaw essentially ran itself, although its reporting tool was a little more tricky. As a talented mathematician, he found he had the time to turn his hand to advanced computer programming; in the early 1980s the Service prepared for and commissioned an IBM 3081, later upgraded to a 3084. This was delivered in 1982 and went live in 1984, which kept everyone busy, especially Charles who wrote innovative programs to keep up with the changes. The nature of the Computing Service changed enormously during Charles's time, with its services becoming more varied as the focus moved away from the mainframe and personal computers became more commonplace. In 1980, it was unusual for an undergraduate to have a mainframe account, but by 1990, they all did, being driven by the need for email. It became clear that Jackdaw would need to be replaced entirely, and Charles was part of the process of change, working out what the new platform needed to be and which steps were necessary to make the transfer. The plan actually worked: the Jackdaw data were preserved and Jackdaw was ported to a new platform without leaving much of a mark. Charles was interested in everything from Anthropology through classification theory to computer science, but perhaps his most outstanding gifts were as a teacher and mentor.

In 1979, he met Tiina Rajamets in the Eagle, which was where he met everybody. Old friends from other countries who wanted to find him sometimes turned up, unannounced, at the Eagle, expecting, quite rightly, to find him there. Charles soon began to introduce Tiina to the many beautiful places to be found in the UK, and she in turn occasionally persuaded him to get on a plane to visit other countries, including Estonia where her family lived. Charles and Tiina were married in 2003, but had been living together since the mid 1980s, so the marriage came as a surprise

to many. They lived in Alpha Terrace in Trumpington, before moving to George Street in the 1990s. He was immensely practical and could turn his hand to anything, from fixing a car to rewiring a house or mending a watch. When his sister Barbara went to live in a Cambridgeshire village with their mother, they knew no-one and were not very practical, but Charles looked after them very well, endlessly driving out to fix problems in their house as well as helping Barbara when she needed a second car, and supporting with the care of their mother when she was terminally ill.

Charles was happy in retirement, continuing to dabble in computing matters, and travelling in the UK and abroad, until the last two years of his life, when he suffered a series of brain haemorrhages that successively damaged his cognitive abilities. Quite early in his decline, he found it difficult to recall the words he wanted to say, which was particularly distressing for someone who had always been such an easy conversationalist. He died on 3 February 2020.

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY (1959) was Dean of the University of Maryland Francis King Carey School of Law, as well as an enthusiastic public servant.

Michael was born in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1937, where his father worked as a paediatrician; he had a brother, Brian, and a sister, Kathleen. Michael went from the Roosevelt High School to Princeton, where he majored in History and Humanities, achieving outstanding results, and took up rowing, at which he excelled. Always interested in politics, Michael was elected chairman of the Undergraduate Council. He came to King's on a Keasbey Scholarship for his PhD on the life and thought of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1503–32, using a stash of unorganised and unedited letters in the Vatican archive. Michael fell very ill during his PhD studies, with glandular fever so severe that he was hospitalised for a time, and the long recovery delayed the completion of his thesis.

Once awarded his doctorate, Michael returned to the US and went to Washington to work for a Democratic Congressman. He enjoyed the open feeling of Washington, the opportunities it gave for listening to chamber music, and the abundance of girls he met. But he found the role itself rather dull, as it mostly consisted of writing noncommittal placatory letters. He earned a law degree from Yale, and was admitted to the Maryland Bar in 1968, the year after he had married Narindar Uberoi, an Indian research student he had met while in England. Michael then became an attorney for Rouse Company's American Cities Corp, before moving to Baltimore, where he led the city's Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee. Soon he was also serving as a library trustee, was Chair of the city's Ethics Board, and was working for the Baltimore City Housing Authority. Michael noticed that a local playground at a nearby elementary school was looking shabby, and so he led an effort to hire a sculptor, Stan Edminster, to create non-traditional play equipment to revive it, which proved very popular with the local children.

Michael and Narindar lived in a city rowhouse (terraced house), creating a home which was also a hub for politicians and cultural leaders; their Twelfth Night parties in the 1970s were famous. He was a slender, athletic-looking man whose sandy hair and ready smile made him seem younger than his years, especially as his looks were coupled with a forward-thinking mentality. Michael had joined the law faculty at the University of Maryland in 1972 and in 1975 was chosen to be Dean of the University of Maryland School of Law. One of his first and most immediate concerns was to raise the number of African American members, both on the staff and in the student body. He wanted the students to have a practical feeling for law and the ways it worked in people's lives, rather than just learning in the classroom; he emphasised the creation of law clinics so that people on low incomes could still have access to legal representation. Michael always took a close interest in the study of ethics, involving the Law School in cooperation with the local Center for Philosophy and Public Policy. He published two books, *Lives of Lawyers* and *Lives of Lawyers Revisited*, which explored through case studies the impact that the differing cultures and leadership styles of law firms and the impacts these had on the way clients' cases were treated and on the communities in which the law firms worked. The sessions which

he ran after each episode of the series *L.A. Law*, which examined the ethical issues that the episode had raised, became very popular.

Once Michael completed his time as Dean, he became Vice President, chief operating officer and Professor of Law at Georgetown University and then in 1998 returned to Baltimore, although he also worked with the Sloan School of Management at MIT, the Zicklin Center at the University of Pennsylvania, and at the Center for Applied Research, a consulting firm. He also became a volunteer for national organisations devoted to legal rights for senior citizens, becoming chair of the National Senior Citizens Law Center. In 2003, he began working for the Maryland CareFirst board, an organisation that deals with medical insurance, where Michael chaired its executive compensation committee with energy, as he was passionate about improving health care systems and performance. After he retired, Michael regularly spent a few hours every Saturday morning volunteering to clean up the park next to St Vincent de Paul church in Baltimore, to make it more pleasant and safer for the homeless.

Michael and Narindar had a son Sean, and a daughter Kieran. Michael was a hobby beekeeper for over forty years, which meant Kieran has memories of getting angry bees stuck in her hair. They lost a bumper honey crop, of around 50 lbs, on the floor of the car one time when the storage container's tap was not screwed on properly. Michael helped the Maryland Beekeepers Association defend the rights of its city-dwelling members to keep beehives on small plots of land. Memories of a crème brûlée Michael had once eaten at King's resulted in annual attempts to recreate the dish; he vividly remembered having to break the sugar crust with a very heavy spoon.

Narindar predeceased Michael, in 2018. He died on 20 January 2023 at the age of 85, of complications following surgery.

RICHARD LAWRENCE KIDD (1969), who devoted his life to Christian ministry and education in the Baptist tradition, was born on 19 January 1950 in Nottingham. His father was a teacher of what was then called

handicraft, and passed on his skills to Richard and his sister Jane. Richard remained outstandingly good at practical tasks all his life.

Richard went to Nottingham High School on a scholarship, where he enjoyed making musical instruments, playing rugby and representing the school at athletics. He was a keen member of the Scouts, enjoyed folk music, and read widely, mainly choosing scientific literature. At school, he made a friend, David Bebbington, with whom he became very close in later life. David went to Jesus College, and Richard came to King's as a scholar to read Mathematics and then Natural Science, specialising in theoretical physics.

Shortly after arriving at King's, David invited Richard to a Christian Union meeting, which had a profound effect on Richard, with the result that in 1969, he made a firm commitment to the Christian faith, becoming embedded in the intensity and evangelical fervour of the University Christian Union. Richard was baptized at the Zion Baptist Church in Cambridge in 1972. His first year after graduation was spent as a lay pastor of Waterbeach Baptist Church, where Charles Spurgeon, a leading figure in the Baptist movement of the 19th century, had once been minister; Richard then went on to train for the ministry at Spurgeon's College in London. Once he had gained his BD from London University, he was ordained as a minister in the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1976. Although this career path led him away from the sciences he had studied at King's, Richard's interest in scientific matters stayed with him and can be seen in much of his writing.

Over the next ten years he served at two churches, in Kenton in London and in Theydon Bois in Essex, where he immersed himself in local church life and ministry, developing his skills as a pastor, preacher and church leader. These experiences helped Richard to learn to relate in creative ways to a very diverse range of Christian people and different kinds of churches. He became particularly concerned with the structure of some kinds of ministry that put excessive weight on the character and abilities of one person, and began wanting to explore models of ministry that were based on more collaborative leadership. Further academic study was very

much a part of those years, as Richard successfully completed an MPhil in Twentieth Century Systematic Theology at King's College, London, and then a DPhil at Regent's Park College, Oxford. For his DPhil, he chose to examine the concept of human fallenness, comparing the thinking of the theologians Paul Tillich and Karl Rahner.

By this time, Richard had a growing family. He had met Rosemary at Cambridge, through David Bebbington, and Richard and Rosemary were married in King's Chapel in 1972. They went on to have four children: Peter, Andrew, Simon and Hannah. The family lived in the small Oxfordshire village of Eynsham while Richard was studying, participating in the life of the small Baptist chapel there. As for very many people, family life was not always smooth and straightforward, but Rosemary did much to nurture and hold the family together. They spent many happy times on holiday and involved in various activities related to the developing interests and careers of their children. Camping on Iona was a particular favourite. Rosemary's degree was in Marine Biology and she was trained as a biology teacher, whose knowledge extended Richard's scientific understanding of natural history as well as being something to share with the children. As well as supporting Richard, Rosemary gained a doctorate in Christian education and went on to become a Baptist minister herself.

Richard's years of academic study pointed him in the direction of theological education, and in 1986 he became a tutor at the Northern Baptist College in Manchester. This college already had a reputation for developing radical and innovative patterns of training, and Richard embraced this ethos, bringing his own distinctive gifts. He proved to be a natural, enthusiastic and very able teacher, rooting his theology in people's lived experiences and enabling them to see how to apply the principles of Christian living to their own contexts. The University of Manchester appointed him in 1988 as a part-time lecturer, offering a course on 'The Christian Doctrine of Humanity'.

One of Richard's gifts was that he was very good at talking and listening. He offered plenty of practical advice, some of it on a small scale such as explaining how to lift a heavy box of books without damaging one's back,

but he was also ready to discuss weighty matters of theology and culture, and was very well read, largely due to his habit of buying classic novels from second-hand bookshops. He advised sensitively, so that the recipient did not feel they should have known better.

In 1994, Richard was appointed Principal of the Northern Baptist College, where he remained until his retirement. Under his leadership, the college continued to strengthen its ecumenical links as part of a significant network of free church colleges in Manchester, working together under the name of Luther King House. More often than not he took the lead in guiding through new degree programmes and course initiatives. He also had the responsibility of working out the best ways to respond to the receipt of two substantial financial legacies; it was agreed that the major proportion should be used to create a new Community Learning Network, and it was Richard's responsibility to implement this and to negotiate the impact the legacy had on financial contributions from the local churches. Richard wrote extensively, almost always in collaboration with others, believing that theology ought to be a shared endeavour. Increasingly, he became an important voice for Baptists on themes of social justice.

One of his deep concerns was for the proper inclusion in the church and in wider society of those with learning disabilities. Another was for a commitment to racial justice, fuelled by a formative visit to South Africa, where he built links with black Baptists in the townships, which brought home to him the impacts of racism, not only in South Africa but also in the UK; Rosemary was often the driving force in Richard's embracing of social and political concerns. Another trip, to El Salvador, brought an encounter with the poorest and most threatened communities in Central America, where people were living according to the principles of liberation theology, a movement that started within the Catholic church. Richard gave a lot of thought to the divisions within the Christian church and the need for Christian unity. Although he firmly identified as a Baptist and was committed to the principles of dissent, he welcomed opportunities to work, study and worship alongside Christians of other persuasions, and strongly resisted an isolationist approach. As part of his work, Richard was responsible for the part-time training of those who

wanted to join the ministry, and this led him to a deeper understanding of the discrimination against women in many church denominations. Richard was one of those who set out to explore feminist theology in ways that would challenge his own practice of ministry and enhance the college's efforts towards further equality within the Baptist denomination.

Following his retirement in 2012, Richard continued to offer support and friendship to others. Of course, there was more time and space for family visits, and also for relaxation and work on the family house in Whaley Bridge. Richard spent time with Rosemary cycling and walking in the Peak District and revisiting Iona. The couple were also keen to take up new initiatives, and became involved in a project called 'Freaset' (now known as Joyya), based in Kolkata, which aimed to empower and liberate young women caught up in the sex trade. Rosemary and Richard became passionate advocates for its work and set about raising money to enable the project to grow and develop. Painting and poetry became one way for Richard to help with the fund-raising; he produced a significant number of works of art that were sold at arts festivals. As his expertise in producing art grew, Richard became more interested in the history of art, and directed his natural inclination for scholarship in the direction of learning more about artistic movements in their social contexts.

As another retirement project, Richard became a trustee of the Blackley Centre, involved in initiatives in peace-making and inter-faith relations. He served as its Treasurer and helped to create publicity and develop its website.

In 2016, the Baptist Union Council spent some time discussing whether Baptist churches should offer opportunities for same-sex couples to marry in its buildings, and it presented its conclusions in a statement which urged Baptist churches to refrain from considering conducting same-sex marriages, but instead to look to the Bible for its traditional view that a marriage should be between one man and one woman. Richard felt very strongly that the wrong decision had been reached, and wrote forcefully to express his views. He believed that the Baptist Union should not insist he held one particular view of what a biblical marriage looks like, when he

had promised at his ordination to remain open to having his views tested under the guidance of the Holy Spirit; and he also rejected the idea that he should be publicly urged to live with what he called ‘absurd asymmetries’ in relationships, where he was expected to accept the strongly held views of others while they made no such undertaking to accept his. In his view, his church was being asked to refrain from affirming their understanding of the presence of God in all loving and committed relationships, including those between people of the same sex, and he urged the Baptist Church to rescind its statement and apologise to those it had hurt.

Rosemary’s sudden and unexpected death in 2022 affected Richard deeply. For the last week of her life, Covid prevented him from seeing her, and Richard found it very hard to come to terms with that devastating experience, which caused a recurrence of the depression that had occasionally afflicted him during his adult life. It left him struggling to know how he was to live, and presented challenges to his Christian faith that he was not sure how to address. He became more withdrawn; his last weeks, partly spent in hospital in Chesterfield, were particularly difficult. Richard died of a heart attack on 12 July 2023.

NICHOLAS GEOFFREY KINGSBURY (1967), known as Nick, was an engineer who after leaving King’s worked in industry before returning to Cambridge as a Fellow at Trinity College. He became a Lecturer in the University’s Engineering Department and Professor of Signal Processing, making a major discovery in this field. He had a lifelong interest in rowing and rowed competitively while at King’s, and on arriving at Trinity he became closely involved in rowing there.

Born in January 1950 in Portsmouth, Nick inherited a love of engineering and communications from his father, who was one of the first radio hams in Britain. From 1963 to 1966 he was educated at Clifton College in Bristol where he enjoyed his time, but hating cricket he chose to row instead. Academically he excelled and he took the entrance exams for Cambridge early, winning a place at King’s to study Engineering.

Nick studied the Mechanical Sciences Tripos for two years before switching to the Electrical Sciences Tripos, achieving First Class honours in all three years. His Director of Studies in Engineering, Paul de Kantzow Dykes (KC 1946), described Nick as the best Engineering student the College had had for many years and he was ‘a thoroughly cheerful, co-operative and public-spirited member of the College’. At the end of his first year the College gave him a prize awarded to the two outstanding first-year undergraduates, irrespective of subject studied, and at the end of his second year he received another prize and a Senior Scholarship. In addition, he developed a scheme for multiplying in analogue computers and the Engineering Department gave him facilities to build a device, after its successful completion, the Department awarded him a special prize for the report that he wrote on it.

After graduating Nick stayed at King’s to do research in digital signal processing at the Engineering Department and he also acted as a supervisor for King’s in Electrical Sciences. He achieved his PhD in 1975, with his thesis being titled ‘Logarithmic Encoding for Digital Filters’. During his years as a research student he met Jane, who shared his love of rowing, and they were married in King’s Chapel in 1972.

On arriving at King’s Nick immediately started rowing and became an integral member of the College’s First VIII. He was Boat Club (KCBC) Secretary in 1968 and then President in 1969-70. As well as participating in the regular College races on the Cam, Nick was also involved in rowing more widely, including at Henley where he rowed in 1969, 1972 and 1973. Ralph Pickles (KC 1965) recalled the 1969 event when a King’s IV comprising Nick, himself, Stephen Brice (KC 1967) and David Rankin (KC 1963) won a qualifying race against Reading University to enable participation in the Wyfold IVs at the Henley Regatta. Here they lost to Trident South Africa, although the latter were effectively the South African National Squad.

Nick achieved success in sculling, winning the KCBC Browning-Marshall Sculls in both 1969 and 1970, and he was also successful in the 2nd Trinity Sculls and the Fairbairn Junior Sculls. In 1971 he won the British

Universities Sports Federation Championship Single Sculls and the Junior Sculls at the St Neots Regatta.

Before coming to King's Nick had gained industrial experience working for GEC-AEI (Electronics) in Portsmouth and he continued to work there during summer vacations. On leaving King's in 1973 he joined Marconi Space and Defence Systems in Portsmouth as a systems design engineer and he spent the next ten years there. He conducted research and development, specialising in digital signal processing, with particular applications in advanced communications and radio systems. In December 1980 he became Signal Processing Group Manager and also acted as Industrial Tutor to undergraduate and postgraduate students sponsored by Marconi.

Nick was then tempted by a new academic post in Engineering at Trinity College and in September 1983 he became a Fellow at Trinity College and Assistant Lecturer and Director of Studies in Engineering. In 1986 he became Lecturer in Communications Systems in the University Engineering Department, becoming Reader in 2000 and then Professor of Signal Processing in 2007. He led the Department's Signal Processing and Communications Research Group from 2006 until his retirement in 2017.

Academically Nick was admired throughout the information engineering world. His proudest academic achievement was the development of the Dual Tree Complex Wavelet in the late 1990s and early 2000s. This proved to be a powerful tool in image processing and computer vision, and Nick and his students went on to apply it to a range of problems including image retrieval, tracking and object detection. He was honoured for his work by an Honorary Doctorate from the Czech Technical University in Prague.

Rowing remained an important part of Nick's life. When he and Jane went to live in Portsmouth in 1973, they both rowed for Southsea Rowing Club, which Nick had joined when he was young. He was a successful coastal rower, and his Southsea IV became South Coast champions at the end of the 1977 season. At Trinity he ran the Punt Scheme for many years, and for 30 years he was Senior Treasurer of the First and Third Trinity Boat

Club. He also organised the Fellows' VIII, which would emerge in spring and enjoy training (and sometimes racing) on the Cam. Nick was very persuasive when encouraging unwilling Fellows to take their place in a boat! In 2003 he was an enthusiastic participant in a Cambridge alumni regatta, rowing in both the crews that King's entered. In 2012 he put on his old King's rowing blazer to watch with delight George Nash, a Cambridge engineering undergraduate doing a project in Signal Processing, win a Bronze Medal in the Pairs event at the London Olympics.

In his later years Nick became very concerned about climate change and devoted a significant amount of time to sustainability issues. He was one of the Engineering Department's lead investigators in the new Centre for Sustainable Road Freight Transport, exploring ways of making road freight economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. His particular area was traffic congestion monitoring and prediction, and he developed methods to track vehicles to identify traffic density and to enable the identification of vehicles emitting high levels of pollution. In Trinity College he made notable contributions to the Climate Change Committee and the Working Group on Heating Systems with the aim of addressing the College's greenhouse gas emissions.

Nick was still working on his research ideas when he was diagnosed with cancer, from which he died on 11 October 2023. He is survived by Jane, their three children and four grandchildren. Trinity had already decided on a suitable tribute, a sleek new coxed IV boat, and Nick was delighted to see a photograph of this boat before he died. The boat, the *Nick Kingsbury*, was officially named on 28 January 2024 on what would have been Nick's 74th birthday.

NIKITA MICHAEL LARY (1961), known as Nick, died on 15 December 2022 in Toronto.

Nick was born in 1940 and grew up in Switzerland, where his Texan father Hal Buckner Lary worked as an economist for the UN. His Russian

mother, Natalia Mikhailovna Babarykina, gave him a great love for and engagement with Russian literature and culture; Nick's spoken Russian, learned from his mother and grandmother, was clearly identifiable as from a different era. As a teenager, Nick took a brief foray into the world of science by completing a BSc at Haverford College, a Quaker institution in the US, which he disliked, as science was not of much interest to him, and he had been accepted on the course at the age of 16 while the others in his year were two years older. He was miserable, far from home in what seemed to him a foreign land, as he was used to Geneva. While in a rut of translating Russian technical documents, Nick found a new direction by coming to King's. He was greatly assisted in this new venture by the Kaldor family, who took him under their wing, as Kaldor and Hal Lary were colleagues at the Palais de Nations. Nick had been working on translating scientific text books from English into Russian, but he found this work soul-destroying; Nicholas Kaldor's daughter Penny was a friend of Nick's, and reported that he was unhappy, and so Kaldor determined to bring him to Cambridge and get him into King's.

Nick read Moral Sciences at King's and found the intellectual life he had been missing, while doing a subject for which he was much more suited. He was rather shocked by the food quality in England, being used to a more European life, and very much enjoyed his occasional trips to France where he bought and ate copious amounts of cheese. Nick met his future wife, Diana Lainson, through Penny. After completing his degree, both Nick and Diana went to Sussex University, where he embarked on a PhD in Russian literature. This provided the foundation for his first book *Dostoevsky and Dickens*. On one occasion, he had the opportunity to visit a Russian house museum for Dostoevsky, and was very excited to find out that one of the last letters Dostoevsky ever wrote was to his own great-aunt. Sadly the letter did not contain the pearls of literary genius for which Nick had hoped, but just made apologies for missing a party.

Diana and Nick emigrated to Canada in 1969 on an ocean liner, entering Canada by way of the St Lawrence River and landing in Montreal. In Canada, Nick embarked on two new endeavours, being a father to Tanya

and Anna, and being an academic. He was passionate and opinionated about both. Nick had a lovely little house in Cabbagetown, where he held many amazing dinner parties. He was both a fabulous cook and a fabulously messy one. He loved Canada and took the family on trips to Prince Edward Island, Quebec City, Prince Edward County and Baie St Paul, as well as treating them to wonderful restaurants.

Nick grew up gay in a world where this was not acceptable. He loved Diana greatly, but there came a time when he came to terms with his sexuality and needed to live with his true identity. This was an immensely challenging time, both for him and for the rest of the family. Fortunately, as attitudes evolved, he was able to live a large part of his life in happier, more comfortable circumstances without having to hide his partnerships and loves. He travelled frequently to Russia, and there he met Pavel Erokhin who became his partner in a relationship that lasted for 28 years.

As a teacher, Nick took great interest in his students, often inspiring, challenging and championing their efforts throughout his career, and he forged strong and enduring friendships with them. He was generous with his time and known as someone students could approach and discuss any Russian topic at great length.

Nick maintained his enthusiasm for Russia – the country of his mother's birth – until the end of his life. He visited the country often and had many lasting friendships with Russian people, not all of whom were scholars. A versatile and wide-ranging scholar, Nick had keen interests in Russian literature, art, music, and culture in general and taught various courses on Russian subjects throughout his long university career, but his main interest, and the subject of much of his scholarly work and several of his books, was twentieth-century Russian film. His interests went beyond the scholarly. He was famous for his Russian cooking and expertise with traditional foods; he also loved wine, fancy food, petrol station croissants, Canadian landscapes, conversation, reading and entertaining. His Easter parties were legendary, and few could forget his garlic vodka, though many wished to.

In October 2022, Nick enjoyed some time in Mexico City, at an event celebrating his penultimate scholarly work – *The Alexander Medvedkin Reader*. He seemed healthy and vibrant, and was able to celebrate his Covid-postponed 80th birthday, when he was 82, in Quebec with family. He suddenly took ill in late November and was unable to finish a 44-course meal with his daughter Tanya and her family. Nick very quickly slipped into pneumonia and then sepsis, these two conditions revealing what had been hidden, that he had multiple cancers. He died with his partner Pavel by his side, as well as his best friend Ryan and his two daughters, Tanya and Anna.

THE HON CHRISTOPHER WALTER LAYTON (1949), uncle of Robin Pegna (1964), spent much of his life emphasising the benefits of countries and communities working together, and was one of the first Britons to work in Brussels in the run up to Britain joining the European Economic Community in 1973. In his later years he became a founder member of the Grimstone Community in Dartmoor and became increasingly concerned about climate change.

Christopher was born on New Year's Eve 1929 in Wimbledon, the youngest of seven children. Both his parents were active in national and international affairs. His mother was a suffragette and on the executive committee of the League of Nations, while his father was a lecturer in Economics at Trinity College, Cambridge, and later became the Editor of *The Economist* and Chair of the *News Chronicle* and *The Star*. He became the first Baron Layton in 1947 for his work during the Second World War, including in the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Production and being Head of the Joint War Production Staff. As a youngster, Christopher met Haile Selassie, the exiled Emperor of Ethiopia, while in 1937 his father introduced him to Winston Churchill, saying 'He is a great man and he's got more great things to come'. The family home was an open house for refugees from the Nazi regime in Germany. As well as politics, art and music featured in the house, and Christopher learned to play the clarinet and piano, loved classical music and developed a lifelong passion for art, including painting.

Christopher was evacuated to the United States in 1940, spending two years in New York, but then returned to Britain and studied at Oundle School between 1942 and 1947, winning an Open Scholarship to read History at King's. Before coming to King's, he did his National Service with the Intelligence Corps. The College considered him 'an extremely bright young man, full of energy, resource, ingenuity and spirit'. However, during his second year his health deteriorated and after consulting a specialist he was diagnosed as suffering from nervous exhaustion. After several months of complete rest, he had recovered but decided against returning to King's and so did not complete his degree course.

Instead, Christopher followed the path of his father and joined the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU) before moving on to the editorial staff of *The Economist* where he was responsible for writing about international economic affairs. On leaving *The Economist* in 1962 he became personal assistant to Jo Grimond, the leader of the Liberal Party. He also stood for the Liberals in a number of parliamentary by-elections, including at Chippenham in November 1962 where he achieved a swing of 15.5 per cent to the Liberals from the Conservatives, securing second place with almost a third of the votes.

Between 1964 and 1968 Christopher was a Research Associate at the Atlantic Institute and the think tank Political and Economic Planning (PEP), while between 1968 and 1971 he was Director at the Centre of European Industrial Studies at the University of Bath. His book *European Advanced Technology: A Programme for Integration* was published in 1969 and set out his views on a Europe-wide science and technology policy that could tackle the challenge posed by US technology at that time – the book was reissued in 2021.

Through his involvement with the Federal Trust and the pro-Europe Federal Union (the leading British organisations working on federalism) he became known to Altiero Spinelli, the European Commissioner with responsibility for industrial policy, who appointed him as his chef de cabinet in 1971. This appointment caused controversy at the time as Britain had

not yet joined the European Union. However, the Commissioner insisted that there was nobody better suited to the role and the appointment stood. Over the next ten years Christopher put the ideas of his book into action, showing how Europe working together could be competitive with the rest of the world. He was closely involved in the restructuring of the aerospace industry and the formation of Airbus. On his departure in 1981 he received a letter from the President of the European Commission which said 'All those, at whatever level, with whom you came into contact rapidly learnt to value the widespread and great depth of your knowledge in this difficult field' and he was given the title of Honorary Director General.

Between 1982 and 1984 Christopher was editor of *Alliance* magazine and from 1984 to 1990 he was a Research Fellow at the Federal Trust, which studies the interactions between regional, national, European and global levels of government. While there he produced another significant book – *Europe and the Global Crisis: A First Exploration of Europe's Potential Contribution to World Order*. He also stood for the SDP in the 1984 elections to the European Parliament, but was not elected, finishing in third place in the London West constituency.

Around this time Christopher's life underwent a significant change. In 1953 he had married his first wife, Anneliese, a German au pair living near his parents in Sussex, and they had two children. The marriage was dissolved and in 1961 he married Ann, a colleague at *The Economist*, and they had three children. Christopher and Ann separated in 1990 when he moved to Grimstone Manor, a Georgian manor house in the Dartmoor National Park. Here he was a co-founder of the Grimstone Community. Since 1980 Grimstone had been a leading centre in the field of spiritual and personal development, and this was taken forward by the Grimstone Community. Christopher helped to host personal growth, spiritual and new age residential courses while participating in the tasks of community living. Among his co-founders was Wendy, a member of his meditation group in Barnes, and she had Christopher's sixth child and they married in 1995. Eventually a number of the Community's members decided to move on and when Grimstone Manor was sold in 2007 Christopher and Wendy were the last remaining founder members.

Around the turn of the century Christopher became increasingly concerned about climate change. He chaired Action for a Global Climate Community, which campaigned for international co-operation to combat climate change based on a model conceived by John Pinder (KC 1942). The campaign had some support in the European Union, Africa and India, but the proposed community was not established.

In his later years Christopher's interests included sculpture, painting and planting trees. He was the co-founder of the Moor Trees charity, which is dedicated to restoring native woodland on Dartmoor and in south Devon. His last political campaign was to support Britain remaining in the European Union and as an ardent European he was devastated by the result of the referendum in 2016. Christopher died at the age of 93 on 12 March 2023.

From a very early age **MICHAEL SHAWN LINDSAY** (1957), son of KSL (1935), had a great love of motor sport and he would go on to commentate on and write about the sport. He also helped to establish a motor racing team and was instrumental in the formation of the Alfa Romeo Championship, now in its 43rd year.

Michael was born in Cambridge in April 1938. Both his parents were keen on motor sport in the 1930s and took Michael to watch motor racing as soon as the sport resumed after the end of the Second World War. Michael began to write about motor sport when he was just eight years old.

In 1951 Michael went to study at Brighton College. Writing to King's in support of his application, his Housemaster had no hesitation in recommending him as he had 'the intelligence and industry needed, and above all the imagination'. He noted his great interest in motor sport, but also 'his quite extraordinary gifts are as an actor', and he recorded that Michael had played the part of Hamlet and participated in several other plays including the *Merchant of Venice* and Ben Jonson's *The Silent Woman*.

His friends' recollections of Michael's time at King's (where he read History) highlighted his infatuation with motor racing and sports cars. One of the friends, Philip Swift (KC 1957), recalled that in their first year living in Peas Hill while he was playing classical records on his gramophone Michael was playing records of the noises made by racing car engines! Later when they were living in Bodley's the two joined forces to host elegant dinner parties, with Michael providing the main course and Philip the dessert.

In November 1958 Michael was introduced by Martin Gent (KC 1956) to his sister Diana, who was in her first term at Girton College, and they were married in 1961 after she had graduated. In 1964 they moved to live in an old house in the High Street in Linton (just outside Cambridge) where they raised their two children and where visiting friends were always assured of a warm welcome.

Meanwhile, at the suggestion of his grandfather, Michael joined the Authors' Club (established in 1891 to provide a place where writers could meet and talk) in Whitehall and the two very much enjoyed their regular lunches there. Michael joined the Committee and was elected Honorary Librarian in 1962, and was among the first to propose admitting women as Club members, which eventually occurred in 1971. As Honorary Secretary, he oversaw the move of the Club from its own premises in Whitehall Place to being based within the nearby National Liberal Club. In the mid-1950s the Club began a Best First Novel competition. For many years Michael and Diana read lots of first novels, writing reports for the Committee to consider, and they enjoyed attending the annual dinner at which the chosen winner was announced. Michael's final role with the Club was as Honorary Treasurer, to which he was appointed in 2008. At the Authors' Club Michael began hosting the first dinner for a select group of his contemporaries from King's, and this dinner has continued on an annual basis.

On leaving King's in 1960 Michael went to work with his grandfather in the family business importing canned food that had been started by his great-grandfather in the 19th century. The business, C.B. Lindsay, was located in the City near Monument and by the time Michael joined it was mainly

importing canned salmon from Vancouver. Following his grandfather's death six months later, Michael took over the business and he ran it successfully for many years. Michael regularly went on a working trip to Canada at the time of the salmon running season, and Diana accompanied him on a final visit to Vancouver in 1985. However, the industry had been affected following an outbreak of botulism that resulted in retailers buying direct from the suppliers, rather than using a broker like C.B. Lindsay. This eventually meant that Michael did not have much of a business to run, so he turned his hobby of motor sport into a job.

Michael had a particular interest in Alfa Romeo cars and was involved with the development of a team that achieved success in the British Saloon Car Championship on modest resources through shrewd management, fine preparation and talented drivers. Michael was Secretary of the Alfa Romeo Owners Club and edited the car club magazine. In 1982 he founded the Alfa Romeo Championship. This has built up and now races over five weekends, with a total of ten races, at the major UK motor sport circuits. Michael was the guiding light in its development and became an immensely popular figure at the circuits, being welcomed as a visiting commentator at the races where he entertained eloquently the spectators. He knew all the cars and their drivers instinctively.

Michael died aged 84 on 29 December 2022. In spring 2023 at a race meeting at Brands Hatch the day began with a tribute to Michael. His obituary in *Autosport* noted that he made an 'immeasurable contribution' off-track, where 'he will be remembered as a club racing hero by many'.

HUMPHREY EDWARD DANIEL LLOYD (1947), who died at the age of 94 on 4 December 2022, was the brother of GERL (1951) and followed their father into the medical profession, becoming Chief Pathologist at Beverly Hospital in Massachusetts. Humphrey wrote his own life story in *While Memory Serves*, which was published in 2003. Two chapters give a detailed account of what King's was like in the late 1940s when quite a few students had seen active service in WWII.

Humphrey was born in London in August 1928. His parents were both born in Swansea and Welsh was the first language of his father Ernie. Humphrey always thought of himself as Welsh, and during the early stages of the Second World War he was evacuated to various parts of Wales with his mother and his brother Geoffrey, while his father stayed working in London throughout this time in hospitals designated to treat the wounded from the Blitz.

In 1942 Humphrey began attending Charterhouse, a well-known public school. He enjoyed his studies, with zoology being his favourite subject, and he eventually became Head Boy. He also enjoyed his sports, including hockey and cricket, playing for the cricket XI under the captaincy of Peter May, who would go on to captain the England cricket team.

His father wanted Humphrey to go to Oxford, but he was rejected by Balliol College, having underperformed in his chemistry entrance exam. On hearing of his rejection, the Headmaster of Charterhouse described the decision as 'preposterous' and said 'If Balliol cannot recognise your merits, I know a College that will. I suggest you go to King's College, Cambridge.' Humphrey passed the relevant exams, was awarded an exhibition, and came up in October 1947.

For the first two years Humphrey stayed in what the Senior Tutor, Patrick Wilkinson, told him were the best lodgings available to Kingsmen, near the Round Church, with the landlady cooking him 'truly spectacular breakfasts' each morning. His third year was spent in College and he appreciated his set of rooms overlooking the back lawn, although not the College food and the 'quite exceptionally bad' coffee, which tasted as if it were made of acorns. David Rowse (KC 1943) introduced Humphrey to the works of the Spanish poet Federico Garcia Lorca and Humphrey developed an interest in the poet's works and in Spanish more generally, which led to an interest in the flamenco guitar, and he made several trips to Spain to study this. As for his love of poetry he developed, early on, an extraordinary ability to memorise hundreds of lines which he could recite word perfectly well into his 90s. At a party to celebrate 50 years of marriage to his second wife, Mary, in 2022, he regaled his assembled children and grand-children with

recitations of several of his best loved poems with his favourite flamenco music playing in the background.

Humphrey worked hard as a student and having achieved a First in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos he followed this up by achieving the only First awarded in the Pathology section of Part II of the Tripos in 1950. His parents were delighted with these results and on both occasions the family went out for a celebratory meal at a favourite Italian restaurant, La Speranza in Knightsbridge, the owner of which had been a patient of Ernie's and was proud to pull out all the stops, rationing or no rationing.

After three years training at the Middlesex Hospital in London Humphrey returned to King's for the exams that resulted in the qualification of MB, BChir (Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Chirurgery) in 1953. He became a house physician at the Middlesex Hospital before becoming a house surgeon in midwifery and gynaecology and then taking up a post as a junior medical registrar. At a party held at the end of his house officer days he met a young American, Diana, who was on a visit from the United States. They discovered they had shared interests in literature and poetry, and began exchanging letters when she returned home. By Christmas 1954 Humphrey had made two decisions: to become a pathologist and to marry Diana. On Boxing Day 1954 he wrote her a letter and at the end he said, 'PS Will you marry me?' Diana accepted his proposal and they were married in August 1955 in Manchester-by-the-Sea (Massachusetts).

Meanwhile, Humphrey had passed the exams to become a Member of the Royal College of Physicians (MRCP) at the first attempt, a rare achievement in those days. After their honeymoon he and Diana returned to the UK and in December 1956 the first of their four children was born. In 1957 Diana became ill with tuberculosis and was in hospital before having a period of convalescence. Around this time Humphrey decided to consider moving to the United States even though he would have to take more medical exams, and in June 1958 the family arrived on the SS *Newfoundland* in Boston. His first job there was in the Pathology Department of the Children's Hospital in Boston.

After passing various medical exams he became Assistant Pathologist at Beverly Hospital in August 1960. He occupied the same office in the hospital for the next 34 years. In 1972 he became Chief Pathologist, a role he held until he decided to step down in 1988, while retaining a role as Associate Pathologist. He retired from full-time practice in 1994 and eventually left Beverly in December 1997, describing his 37 years at the hospital as 'a wonderful experience'.

In December 1963 Humphrey became a US citizen. In January 1965 he, Diana and the children moved into a house in the coastal town of Ipswich (Massachusetts) with views over the local salt marshes and he was pleased with how his life was evolving. However, in October 1968 their youngest son was found dead in bed one morning aged just 15 months. The doctor diagnosed Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, but Humphrey was convinced that his son's death was connected with a booster jab he had received the previous day for DPT (diphtheria, pertussis [whooping cough] and tetanus). Humphrey arranged for an autopsy that supported his view that an allergic response had caused his son's death. Many years later after considerable legal battles this was acknowledged with a substantial compensation payment for the loss of their son.

Difficulties though emerged in Humphrey and Diana's marriage, and they were divorced in 1971, although remaining on good terms. In June 1972 Humphrey married his second wife, Mary, and they had three children. Their honeymoon was a trip to see five European capitals, including London where they stayed with his parents. Humphrey recalled that late one morning, while he and Mary were sharing a very intimate moment, his mother Olive came into the bedroom without knocking, looking for the family corgi (which wasn't there) – and then stayed to ask if they would like potted shrimp for lunch!

In the early 1970s Humphrey became involved with the Red Cross, and became Acting Medical Director of a programme to supply blood and blood products to the citizens of Massachusetts and Maine. He continued his involvement with the programme for around 20 years and in 1993 was

given an award for his outstanding contribution to the development of blood transfusion services.

For some time Humphrey had been interested in stocks and shares. Between 1970 and 1972 he lost several thousand dollars in the market and he was so annoyed with himself that he determined to improve his knowledge, so he undertook a two-year intensive study of the stock market. The outcome was that he created a new concept 'the Moving Balance Indicator' (MBI) which he described in a book *The Moving Balance System: A New Technique for Stock and Option Trading*, published in 1976. He began to make money on the stock market, and kept up his interest in the subject for the rest of his life. This was a major preoccupation of his in his retirement. He wrote several other books on the subject, and although the 'ultimate trading system' continued to elude him they were well received by professionals in the field. As with many other hobbies, flamenco guitar, fly-fishing, chess, deer-stalking, he relished the challenge to learn new skills and generally did so with considerable success. He was the last person to boast about that even though in his autobiography he took evident delight in recounting his various amorous adventures and conquests in his bachelor days.

In the early 1990s Humphrey decided it was time for a change of location. He had enjoyed the New England countryside and the opportunities for skiing, but as he got older he began to dislike the snow and the disruption it caused. He identified a number of factors to consider when moving, including a state with no income tax, good weather, a small town or city with good medical facilities and proximity to a good golf course. This resulted in Humphrey and Mary buying a house in Kerrville in Texas and after renting it out for six years they moved to live there in 1998. This was, however, not their last move, since in 2013 they went to live in Houston in part to be closer to his youngest daughter, to whose charming twin daughters Humphrey became totally devoted.

Throughout his life Humphrey was keen on travel and after settling in the United States he returned from time to time to the UK. In 1997 he

and Mary came over when his brother Geoffrey was knighted for 'services to the history of thought'. When Humphrey came to see Sir Geoffrey in Cambridge in 2002 and they had dinner in the Saltmarsh Rooms on a lovely summer evening, Humphrey looked over the front lawn at the Chapel and noted that 'nothing about this vista has changed since I was an undergraduate in residence there, more than 50 years ago'. His King's tutors had recognised his talents and he repaid them with lasting gratitude.

ROBERT LYALL LUCAS (1949) was a botanist with a particular interest in mycology (the study of fungi) and undertook research at King's in this area. He became a Lecturer in Agriculture at Oxford University and for over 20 years was a Curator of the University Parks.

Robert was born in Bedford in February 1927 and attended Bedford School. He studied Botany at New College, Oxford and was awarded a First Class honours degree in 1949. He came to King's to do research and was awarded a PhD in 1953 after completing a study of plant root-infecting fungi. While at King's he met his wife Pamela and they were married in 1952.

Robert returned to Oxford to become a Demonstrator in the Department of Agriculture and was then appointed a University Lecturer in 1955. In 1965 he was appointed as a Senior Research Fellow at Keble College and in 1975 he was elected to a Tutorial Fellowship in biological sciences, which he held until his retirement in 1992.

Robert's academic specialty was mycology and he was regularly consulted to identify wild fungi. Another Keble Fellow recalls that he found a large white spherical object at the base of a hornbeam hedge in his garden and he asked Robert to identify it. Robert confirmed it was a giant puffball of excellent nutritional value and delicious when cooked – Robert's fee for the consultation was half of the puffball! His first research paper on wheat fungi was published in 1955 and a further 13 publications followed, mainly on the properties of a variety of fungi. He was an active member of the

British Mycological Society, becoming Secretary and then in 1976 he was President for a year.

For over 20 years Robert was a Curator of the Oxford University Parks (which now have over 1,600 trees made up of over 250 species and varieties). During this time he had to deal with a number of major issues affecting the Parks including Dutch Elm Disease, the loss of trees as a result of the Great Storm of October 1987 and the abolition of Parson's Pleasure (an area that had been reserved for nude bathing by male members of the University). In recognition of his service, Lucas Walk in the Parks is named after him.

Within Keble College Robert was Curator of the College gardens between 1971 and 1973 and was Garden Master from 1984 to 1987. He was also acting Steward of the Senior Common Room in 1971 and 1975.

Robert provided valuable assistance to the Radcliffe Science Library in its research on the computer control of a large collection of scientific periodicals by authorising the extension of a new computer. As a result, the first microfiche edition of the *Oxford Union List of Science Periodicals* was published in 1988 and so was widely available to scientists in Oxford and elsewhere.

For around ten years from 1981 Robert chaired the Oxford University Delegacy of Local Examinations. During this time he visited China and Trinidad to advise on the development of new exams and he also visited Oman where he was consulted on the development of the Sultan Qaboos University, which was founded in 1986.

Robert was involved with the UK Warning and Monitoring Organisation (UKWMO) for over 25 years, including the key period in the early 1960s when nuclear missiles in Cuba threatened the United States, and the warning and monitoring team were on full alert in case there was a nuclear attack and they had to warn the public of the effects including the level of radioactive fall-out. Exercises were held monthly with the UKWMO team going underground for

24 hours. Eventually Robert was appointed as the Oxford Group Controller and he was awarded an MBE in 1969 for his services.

In his later years Robert's health declined and he suffered from dementia. Nevertheless, he continued to take a great interest in the affairs of his local church, the Church of St Nicholas at Old Marston, and assisted his wife Pamela during her many years there as churchwarden. Robert died at the age of 81 on 5 January 2009.

HENRY JULIUS PHILIP MAAS (1946) was an editor and specialist in later nineteenth-century English art and literature, especially the work of Ernest Dowson, Aubrey Beardsley, A.E. Housman and Oscar Wilde.

Henry was born in Berlin in 1929, where his father Otto was a neurologist and the head of a Berlin hospital, but Otto lost this post as soon as Hitler became Chancellor. Henry's mother Hilde, a psychoanalyst who had studied under one of Sigmund Freud's first pupils, having had a taste of things to come as a newly-qualified doctor in Munich during the 1924 Putsch, decided as early as 1933 that the family, who were Jewish, must leave Germany and move to London. Henry's first vivid memory of London, as a four-year-old, was of red double-decker buses, so different from the Berlin trams.

Henry said he was eternally grateful to Hitler and to Britain respectively for causing and enabling him to become an Englishman. In the summer of 1940, with the threat of German invasion hanging over the country, some of the wealthy and influential families in the UK began evacuating their children overseas for their education, to the US and to Canada. This caused a considerable amount of resentment in the country, as there were not enough places available for everyone, and those on lower incomes did not have the same opportunities to keep their children safe. The King and Queen chose not to send the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret to Canada, despite being advised to do so, in order not to 'pull rank' and lose public support for the monarchy. Henry was of a similar mind: already fiercely

loyal to his place of safety, and determined not to act 'like a rat deserting a sinking ship', he wanted to stay in the UK. When he found himself in Canada House, he deliberately sabotaged the test he was given. He was asked what 12 + 12 made, and, affronted at being asked such a basic question, he answered 23, and subsequently failed, which was just as well for him, as the ship on which he would have sailed was torpedoed, and 83 of the 90 evacuated children lost their lives.

Henry went to Little Abbey prep school in Buckinghamshire, which was evacuated during the war, and then on to Eton. Both schools helped Henry to develop a love of both poetry and Classics, which was to last him all his life. At Eton, he discovered the poetry of Ernest Dowson (1867–1900), which at the time was not well-known. By then, Dowson's poetry was out of print, but Henry's mother found a second-hand copy of Desmond Flower's 1934 edition in a bookshop, and Henry became an addict. While still at school, he managed to track down Desmond Flower and arrange a meeting with him; Flower generously entrusted Henry with some useful documents for a talk he was preparing for the school Essay Society.

When he arrived at King's in 1946, Henry found the College to be a warm and welcoming place; he enjoyed himself much more than he had at Eton. He felt himself lucky to be resident at King's in the time of Patrick Wilkinson, George Rylands and Noel Annan, each of whom contributed significantly to his learning and to his philosophy of life. The atmosphere was informal and friendly; to make the most of any talent was encouraged, but a lack of ambition was not frowned upon. Henry spent his first year reading Classics and making the most of the warmth offered by the library in the severely cold winter of 1947. He continued to research Dowson, where in the Rare Books department he was given a desk next to E.M. Forster and they would often go for coffee together.

During his vacations, Henry visited Pont-Aven in Brittany where Dowson had spent much of 1896, and on reporting back to Desmond Flower, he was invited back for a second meeting. An American had managed to produce a biography of Dowson while Flower was away at war, so it was therefore

proposed that Henry should make an edition of the poet's letters instead. Flower no longer had the time to do the work himself, so he handed over all his relevant papers and traced letters to date to Henry so that he could take over all future research. The British Museum Reading Room became Henry's second home; as he was still only seventeen, the support of his elderly professor father was needed in order to secure a reader's ticket. As a result, Henry switched from Classics to English as this was more in line with his research project.

After leaving King's, Henry did National Service in the RAF, and then became a teacher. He worked for four years at his former prep school, Little Abbey, which was by then situated in Burghclere near Newbury. It was during this time that he met his first wife, Anne Clark, whom he married in 1953. They went on to have five children together, born between 1954 and 1961: four daughters and one son. Then followed seven years teaching Latin and Greek at the Royal Grammar School in Guildford, a post he much enjoyed.

During this time, he also met and became a friend of Rupert Hart-Davis, who asked for his help in dating and establishing details mentioned in Dowson's correspondence with Oscar Wilde. Dieppe and its neighbouring villages had provided a refuge for Wilde on his release from prison, and during the summer of 1897 Dowson was often in his company. Hart-Davis produced his *The Letters of Oscar Wilde* in 1962, and Henry also helped with another volume on the letters of Max Beerbohm.

Henry's next teaching post was for the first time at a girls' school, Moreton Hall in Shropshire, where he was head of academic staff and taught Classics, and where his daughter Imogen became a boarder. At last, some twenty years after Flower had asked him to take over the project, Henry was able to produce a volume of Dowson's letters. This was followed by Aubrey Beardsley's, then A.E. Housman's letters, where Henry worked with two other authors, in 1970 and 1971. At Moreton Hall, a young teacher called Susi arrived fresh from music college. She and Henry began a relationship and were married two years later; they had a daughter, Gabrielle, born

in 1982. Susi and Henry left Moreton Hall in 1970 for Henry to take up a teaching post in Switzerland, at the American School, and he also taught in Florence. They stayed there for two years, and then returned to the UK, where Henry was appointed as Headmaster of Pipers Corner School near High Wycombe, where he stayed until his retirement in 1985. He was one of the first male headmasters of a girls' mainly-boarding school, and here he aimed to create the warm and friendly atmosphere he had experienced at King's, making sure that he knew the name of every girl in the school.

Once he finished his career in teaching, Henry and Susi lived in Wales, where Henry had the rare opportunity to share in the upbringing of his three-year-old daughter. He occupied his time with publishing work and some writing, editing books mainly for the Cambridge University Press, and also enjoyed country walks, watching cricket, visits from family and friends, listening to music and reading. He followed politics with a keen interest, preferring to take the long view at points of crisis where he could identify similar problems from many years before. A non-literary passion was for his dahlias, which he grew in all colours, shapes and sizes. He loved the sound of the clarinet, and of voices, a love that grew from childhood experiences of operas at Covent Garden and Sadlers Wells with his mother. He had a talent for writing limericks, many based on bishops fallen from grace and on Oxbridge colleges. Henry had a prodigious memory for dates and could 'perform' complete lists of American Presidents and British Prime Ministers, with their names and dates of office.

During the later years of his life, Henry discovered a fellow-admirer of Dowson in the publisher James Hodgson of Greenwich Exchange. This led to four more publications, two on Dowson, one on Housman and one on Rupert Brooke. Henry's retirement career turned out to be longer than his teaching one, as he lived to the age of 94, and finished his last editing work the day before he went into a nursing home for the last four months of his life. Henry died in February 2023, survived by Susi, his son, four of his five daughters and seven grandchildren.

LYNN MICHELLE MAINLAND (1986) was born in Derby, the daughter of Pauline Tilley and John Mainland. She went to Loughborough High School, where she was involved in the school play and magazine, and where she volunteered at a local geriatric hospital. She had a troubled childhood which left her with a complex relationship with her family, although her father was always a close ally; at school the staff found her rather reserved and difficult to get to know, even though she was invariably pleasant and polite.

When Lynn started at King's, where she began by reading History and had a room in Garden Hostel, she felt rather daunted, having come from a fairly ordinary background. She had never encountered 'old money' before, nor been in close proximity with people who had the confidence of having come from an elite school. Lynn had little experience of living independently, and at first was a fussy eater, but one of her friends gradually taught her to cook and to be slightly more adventurous with food. Because of her difficult family background, Lynn had support to stay in Cambridge over the summers. She was noticeable for her striking dress sense – generally, short denim skirts with fishnet tights – and she turned a lot of heads in the College. Despite appearances, however, she was surprisingly old-fashioned; later, when she lived in Montreal, Lynn was amazed and slightly horrified by how little other people wore in the public parks during the summer.

Lynn's romantic ideal for boyfriends set a high bar, and although she fell in love quickly and often, frequently involving her friends in the complications of her new crushes, there were few lasting relationships until she later met Pierre. Lynn became part of a large friendship group at King's which regularly had lunch together in the top flat above Mowbray's bookshop. She was a good friend, always sensitive to other people's challenges, recognising when they were going through difficult times, and making the effort to visit them often and support them.

In her second and third years, Lynn started to excel academically, switching to Social and Political Sciences. She decided to do a fourth year

for an MPhil, living in Courtland Avenue off Cherry Hinton Road and completing a dissertation on Nationalism in the Soviet Baltic Republics. Always interested in politics, she had close association with the Labour Party before coming to King's and had helped out as a volunteer. She was a member of the Soviet History and Politics Study Group and its seminar *Perestroika in Historical Perspective*. This led to a conference in July 1990, which she helped to administer. While at Courtland Avenue, Lynn got a hamster and called it Lenin. Lenin lived in the bath but frequently got out and was often to be found curled up among someone's clothes in a chest of drawers. She always loved animals, and they became a huge part of her life as she got older.

After graduating, Lynn moved to Canada with her then on/off boyfriend, to study for a PhD in Political Science at McGill. She lived in Outremont Montreal, in a flat owned by her boyfriend's mother. It was while she was living there that she made a new friend, Pierre Gratton, braving a weather warning to go to visit him. They quickly formed a relationship and he went on to become her husband; they made their life together in Canada.

Lynn and Pierre lived and worked in Edmonton, Quebec City, Ottawa and Vancouver, and then returning to Ottawa where they settled. For many years, Lynn worked for the Government of Canada, mostly at Health Canada, where she made many friends.

Although in later life English and Roman history were her particular interests, Lynn could hold a conversation about nearly anything. She loved to travel and was an avid reader, especially of mystery novels and history. She always had a cat or a dog in her home, usually both. In 2013, Lynn and Pierre celebrated their 20th anniversary by taking a trip to Italy to fulfil a lifelong ambition, a 'dead Roman tour', in which she visited Roman ruins in Pompeii, Herculaneum and other sites; this was supplemented by similar visits to Spain, France and the UK. In 2018 she travelled to Botswana for an unforgettable visit to Chobe National Park and the Okavango Delta. She also enjoyed gardening – mostly, telling Pierre where to plant things – and loved music, going through phases where she would be thoroughly

absorbed with one particular artist. Generally, Lynn avoided hard rock, and so it was a pleasant surprise to Pierre when she went through a Led Zeppelin phase.

Lynn's 'greatest accomplishment', in her words, was the birth of her daughter Maya. Lynn and Maya were extremely close and loved spending time together, even when Maya was going through her teenage years. They liked to go out for afternoon tea together – somewhere posh, when they were in the mood – to gossip and laugh together. They shared a fondness for cheese, chocolate, scone and clotted cream, and a nice cup of black tea. When Maya was little, she often made Lynn sit down and let her comb her hair and pile her head high with clips and ties and headbands she kept in a bucket. One evening, Lynn was going out for dinner with friends immediately after one of these salon sessions. After Maya had done her hair, Lynn began to take out the decorations ready for her evening out – but when Maya asked her why she was altering the hairstyle she had created, Lynn stopped and said, 'You're right, my hair is just perfect as it is' and walked out with her decorated head held high, leaving Maya feeling proud of her achievement.

In 2013, Lynn was diagnosed with metastatic breast cancer. Thanks to the excellent care of the Ottawa Cancer Program and the support of her family, she lived with the disease with determination and courage for over six years, but died on 1 April 2019.

CHRISTOPHER NEILS MALLINSON (1954) was a consultant gastroenterologist and a founder member of the Pancreatic Society of Great Britain. He devoted considerable time and energy to improving communications skills in medical practitioners.

Born in 1935 in Wakefield, Chris went to Cheltenham College and then came to King's, where he played a prominent part in the life of the College and rowed for the 1st May Boat. He played hockey and squash, took part in the annual Art Exhibition and was President of the Chetwynd Society, while studying Natural Sciences with a view to becoming a doctor.

After King's, he went to complete his training as a house officer at Guy's Hospital in London. He subsequently spent eight years at Greenwich District Hospital, where he was a breath of fresh air in the somewhat fusty atmosphere of the 1960s. Chris then moved on to Lewisham Hospital because of difficulties with two of his colleagues and found it full of energy and fun. He eventually became Clinical Director at Lewisham and Guy's NHS Trust. On his first ward round as a consultant, he demonstrated characteristic observational skill by spotting that an exceptionally poorly controlled and brittle insulin-dependent diabetic was not injecting her insulin as she should but instead adding it to her cup of tea.

He published, alongside his colleague Stephen Bloom, several papers on gut hormones, with one especially memorable work on how glucagonoma (pancreatic tumours) present in a clinical context. This was to prove important in efforts to tackle endemic obesity. Chris noticed a certain migratory rash in several patients who turned out to have a less malignant type of pancreatic cancer, showing that the rash was caused by glucagon, which was linked to low protein. A diet which included a lot of sardines, rich in protein but not too expensive for patients to be able to afford, got rid of the rash while the tumours could be removed with simple surgery. Glucagon is now used therapeutically to tackle obesity.

Another paper focussed on the question of whether chemotherapy treatments were better than nothing in tackling inoperable pancreatic cancers. Chris and Stephen Bloom discovered that chemotherapy, although it could not cure the patient, did nevertheless extend life by three or four months in 40% of patients, and therefore was often worth the effort; this opened the way to others developing more positive and sometimes more effective approaches to inoperable pancreatic cancer.

At Lewisham, Chris was involved in a lot of fund-raising work for a new Endoscopy Unit, where he was admired for his fine organisational skills, quick wit and enthusiasm. It became clear that tackling diseases of the pancreas was very important to Chris, and he became a founder member of the Pancreatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and also

its president, in 1987. In addition, he represented British Gastroenterology on the European Board, tasked with the uphill struggle of harmonising training in gastroenterology across Europe.

Chris was capable of directness when the occasion demanded. Once one of his housemen fell into the grips of some religious sect when on leave in California. She had the good sense to ring work to tell them she would not be coming back, and luckily, got through to Chris. He made no bones about telling her that she was expected to show up for duty the following Monday, and that no self-respecting deity would prefer her to be sunning herself in California when she should be looking after the sick. She duly returned, albeit a few days late, and was very grateful to Chris for helping her see sense and make a narrow escape.

Always open to new ideas, Chris learned the techniques of hypnosis, and found it valuable in the treatment and management of irritable bowel syndrome.

Chris married Helen Gillian Bowen in 1966 and they had a daughter, Polly. When Chris and Gill began having health problems of their own, Chris noticed that their doctors varied widely in their abilities to communicate effectively with patients. Improving the standards in medical communication became another interest. Chris pushed for training in communication to be part of every medical student's education; he contributed to a report on Communication in Medical Practice, and wrote a chapter on the importance and effectiveness of good communication for later editions of the standard medical textbook, *Kumar and Clarke's Clinical Medicine*. In 2000, he helped to launch the European Association for Communication in Healthcare, as a forum for sharing ideas.

Outside his working life, Chris was a big supporter of Kettle's Yard. He served on their Development Committee, and held an exhibition of his own paintings – landscapes, and still life works in watercolour, acrylic and oil – in Mayfair in 2015 as a fundraiser for the gallery. He loved art, and was a friend to artists, championing his artistic friends and spending happy afternoons painting.

Chris very much valued having fun: living in the moment, and planning those moments. He enjoyed creating happy experiences and surprises for those he loved – for example, when Polly finished her first year at university, Chris sent her four boxes of champagne and seven volumes of Proust. The champagne was definitely consumed with enthusiasm, but perhaps not the Proust. The Mallinsons bought a crumbling French farmhouse in Villiers-le-Bois, and this, along with their London home and a home in Llangollen, was a centre for hosting friends and family. Lunches in the gardens were a particular favourite, as Chris loved gardening and garden design, and was also very fond of good food. He particularly enjoyed times when children were part of the party, and would take every opportunity to play with them, leaving the other adults wondering what they were missing out on. Chris had a gang of grand-nephews and loved to take them out in his convertible car. Once a year, in Villiers, he would organise Art Days for Young People with great ceremony, when all kinds of discarded and rescued cardboard and plastic sheeting and paints would be put to use, celebrating creativity, and overseen by an admiring Chris; this was always followed by grilled merguez, baguette and mustard sandwiches with pints of lemonade. All of the children felt very much aware of having been noticed by Chris, and they often turned to him as someone to talk to when they were unable to talk to their parents.

In later life, when it became difficult for Chris to leave his flat, he nevertheless continued to relish fun, even if only in the form of stripey socks or repeated readings of P.G. Wodehouse. He died on 15 February 2023, at the age of 87.

DAVID HENRY MATHIAS (1948), son of HHM (KC 1906), followed his father into the medical profession and in his 28 years as a GP in Norfolk attended the delivery of over 1,000 babies.

David was born in April 1926 in Tenby (Pembrokeshire) where his father was a GP/surgeon. He studied at Clifton College in Bristol and was so fine an athlete, playing rugby, hockey and cricket, that he represented the West of England.

At 18 he signed up for the Army, without telling his father, and joined the Grenadier Guards. He went to the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst to train to be an officer, but his Army career came to a premature end when he was medically discharged with a foot infection.

David's intention was to follow his father to King's and he entered into residence in the Long Vacation of 1946. However, after just a few days he was forced to leave the College as he had contracted tuberculosis. This led to his spending around 15 months in a sanatorium in the Brecon Beacons where he celebrated his 21st birthday, without visitors as petrol rationing was in force. He lived in a small cubicle with large windows, which were always open. He was the only person from a private education background, but everyone got on well as they all wanted to get better. However, not everyone survived, and this experience had a deep impact on him. He had to modify his life somewhat, including cutting back on sport. He gave up the idea of being a consultant and decided instead to become a GP, 'one's health being more important than success'.

David returned to King's in October 1948 to study Medicine. He recalled that those studying the Natural Sciences Tripos found it hard to keep up with the workload and it was 'very much nose to the grindstone', so that he had to give up some social activities. The atmosphere, however, was 'very relaxed', and meals in College were 'very conventional and friendly'. A notable event occurred when a fellow Kingsman studying Medicine, Jim Tait (KC 1949), asked him if he would accompany Jim's younger sister Barbara (a nurse at Great Ormond Street Hospital) to the May Ball, with expenses paid by their father Greville Tait (KC 1911), also a GP. David courted Barbara for the next five years, including a period of a year when she was an au pair in Switzerland and they corresponded by letter and postcard. They were married in 1956 and the best man at the wedding was Peter Lawrence (KC 1948), with whom he had closely worked when they were studying Medicine at the anatomy school.

After achieving his BA in 1951, David attended the London Hospital Medical School and achieved his MB BChir (Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery) in 1954. He applied for a position in obstetrics at

Crumpsall Hospital, Manchester as at that time it was essential to have obstetric experience if planning to become a GP. Competition was stiff and on being successful he asked why he had been chosen and was told he was the only candidate wearing a white collar!

David took a number of locum positions, including at Bath and in Shetland, before he and Barbara settled in Dereham (Norfolk) in 1958, where he joined a GP practice. Over the years his surgery moved and he was involved in the development of the Theatre Royal surgery where he worked until his retirement at the age of 60. He became an integral part of the local community. His daughter Helen described her father as 'made for the role of a GP': 'he was caring and easy going, always prepared to help others. He was also relaxed and respected as a GP and had a good bedside manner'. In 1966 David became a magistrate in Dereham and carried out this role for 20 years until the courts moved to Swaffham. In recognition of his service, he was invited to attend a garden party at Buckingham Palace in 1982.

David and Barbara were lifelong members of the Norfolk Wildlife Trust and had a keen interest in plants and wildlife, often going for days out or for holidays with those with a similar interest. They contributed to a ten-year plant survey, recording each tree, flower and grass on a special sheet, in Latin. The survey was published as *A Flora of Norfolk* in 1999. David enjoyed watercolour painting and also attended evening classes in upholstery and woodwork to keep himself busy.

David and Barbara had a happy marriage lasting 64 years until her death in December 2020. David used to recount that he had been born just three days before the future Queen Elizabeth II. He outlived the Queen by just over four months, dying at the age of 96 on 19 January 2023, survived by his three children and eight grandchildren.

DAVID PHILIP MAYNE (1948) worked in four countries in Asia after leaving King's before settling in Australia. He followed his father Philip (KC 1919) in having a long life, living well into his nineties, although he

did not quite match his father who lived to 107 and at the time of his death in 2007 was one of the oldest men in Britain and one of the last surviving veterans of the First World War.

David was born in Billingham (County Durham) in February 1927 and educated at Sedbergh School between 1941 and 1945. Conditions were tough during the Second World War, with shortages of food, petrol and coal for heating, and with the best teachers away in the War. David was a very good swimmer, becoming school swimming champion. He also used to train his fellow pupils as the master in charge of swimming could not himself swim! His recollections of his time at Sedbergh included cold baths, sleeping with the windows open even in very cold weather, running up and down the Cumbrian fells, and long cross-country runs nearly every day; a regime that at least meant that he was very fit and his fitness continued throughout his life.

Just before he turned 18, in early 1945, David enlisted in the King's Royal Rifle Corps and spent the next three years in the Army. This included two years in the British Army of Occupation in Italy after the end of the Second World War. He then took up his place at King's for which he had been interviewed and selected in 1944. He read Economics and Law, achieving his BA in 1950. He was a member of the University Swimming Club, and swam for the University and achieved a Half Blue.

After graduating David went to work for ICI's Dyestuffs Division in Manchester. After training for 18 months in technical processes relating to the dyeing of textiles in Manchester laboratories and Yorkshire woollen mills, he spent the next 12 years overseas in Pakistan, East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), India and Burma (now Myanmar) engaged in importing and marketing dyestuffs for the textile and paint industries. His work involved extensive travel in these countries. He managed the ICI offices while in Chittagong and Ahmedabad, and was Assistant Manager in Rangoon until a military coup in 1962 effectively put an end to overseas businesses operating in Burma.

While in Rangoon he met Diana, who was a diplomat at the Australian Embassy, and they became engaged and were married in Brisbane in 1964. David then returned to the ICI head office in Manchester where he spent five years before he, Diana and his young family left in 1969 to live in Australia. Although he had no job lined up, six job interviews had been arranged by the Australian Immigration Department and the best offer came from CIBA in Melbourne, a Swiss chemical company. However, the company was then taken over and David's job disappeared, so in 1971 he went to work for another company making and selling dyestuffs and auxiliary products for the dyeing of fabrics and carpet yarns in Victoria, and his work included direct selling, calling on customers to obtain orders. His next job from 1975 to 1985 was more broadly based in terms of products and customers, and involved direct selling to a very wide range of people.

In 1985 David started his own business, DM Chemicals, selling some products to the printing industry, but most of the business involved a niche market that he had discovered of selling locally made paint stripper to the antique furniture trade and panel beating establishments. David worked very hard to make the business successful and he was liked and trusted by all his customers.

In 1999 David decided to close the business and retired at the age of 72. In that year he and Diana travelled to Britain to celebrate his father's 100th birthday where the whole of Philip's family assembled.

After retirement David took an active interest in the stock market, becoming an astute investor. His son Stephen, a finance and business journalist and shareholder activist, often sought David's opinion on various companies and when to buy and sell shares. The two had many discussions about the stock market and David acquired as much information as possible, including from reading every day *The Australian* and the *Australian Financial Review*. David took up online trading in 2003 and, although his trades were not large, he traded extensively, with around 1,800 trades over 18 years and he continued trading until the last year of his life. It gave him

considerable satisfaction to be able to contribute in his later years to the family's finances.

David died on 21 January 2023, just a month or so before his 96th birthday. He is survived by Diana, their three children and seven grandchildren.

COLIN MAX MAYRHOFFER (1962), often known as Max, spent his life teaching Classics at the Australian National University.

Colin was born in Australia on 15 December 1940. He matriculated from Scotch College, a private school near Perth, in 1957, where he was recognised as a particularly able scholar with a flair for languages and also for sport, especially swimming, and for art. His intention was to follow the family profession of medicine, but he was advised to do two or three years' study in the Faculty of Arts to broaden his horizons, and became converted to Classics, with a long-term ambition of studying Sanskrit as a basis of the culture of India and Southeast Asia, so that he could promote a greater understanding in Australia.

After graduating with first class honours in Classics from the University of Western Australia, Colin spent some time working as a Latin master at his old school, before he came to King's, where he took a further BA, as was not uncommon at the time, and acquired a half-blue in swimming. While in Cambridge, he met Jacqueline Lécorcher, from Troyes in Champagne, who was attending a seminar for foreign teachers of English. She became his wife.

Jacqueline joined Colin to make their life in Australia, as he had been appointed at the University of Newcastle in the Department of Classics. They swiftly moved on to the ANU in Canberra once Colin had been offered a position as Senior Tutor in the Classics Department, a position he held for over 30 years. Jacqueline soon became a member of the ANU herself, starting as a teacher of 'conversation classes' in French, and then moving on to lectureships. Colin taught Ancient Greek, Latin and some Ancient

History. His specialism was ancient drama, and he was instrumental in bringing it to the stage in Canberra, working with the community and sometimes performing himself.

Colin's research interests took him outside Classics and into the study of Sanskrit, to fulfil his long-held ambition. He completed his PhD in 1976 on a little-known Indian epic called the *Brihatkatha* or *Great Narrative*. His major publication, in the 1990s, was on another piece of Indian literature, which he tried to make more accessible to Western readers. Colin was very enthusiastic about finding ways to teach languages, especially ancient ones, to beginners, and experimented with finding ways in through the teaching of the basics of English grammar, as well as using new technology as it became available. He was a patient teacher and an excellent supervisor of PhD students, judging when to guide and when to keep his distance.

When not at work, Colin enjoyed the theatre, reading and book-binding. He was a generous host with significant culinary skill, rising to the challenge of making his own sourdough and of providing food for large crowds of hungry students. He continued swimming and competed in races, where he often triumphed in his age group. Unfortunately, a swimming accident in the sea in 2008 left him badly injured, with very little mobility in his limbs, but he worked around the challenges his disabilities presented to him with great courage.

Colin and Jacqueline divided their time between France and Australia. Jacqueline's later life was affected by dementia, and the couple lived for some years in her home of Troyes before she died in 2017. While they were in France, Colin worked to develop an online tool that could be used by carers working with people with Alzheimer's. After Jacqueline's death, Colin then returned to Australia and made his home in Melbourne, where he died on 18 August 2020.

ANTHONY EDWIN MELVILLE (1950) was an Australian who went on to become Headmaster at the Perse School in Cambridge.

Tony was born in Adelaide on 28 April 1929, where his father Sir Leslie Galfreid Melville worked as an economist, but from the age of two he lived in Sydney, where he went to school and then attended university, reading History and English. He then taught for two terms at the Junior School of Geelong Grammar School, before being the first person to be awarded the Giblin Studentship, set up by an Australian Kingsman Lyndhurst Giblin to support an Australian graduate. Tony came to King's in 1950 to read History; he took a little time to adapt himself to the Cambridge environment, and King's took a while to realise that what they at first saw as a belligerent attitude was in fact just Tony being Australian, but after a while they got used to each other. Tony worked very hard and demonstrated that he had an outstanding gift for the more philosophical aspects of history. He was not at all content with any superficiality; his intellect was not only acute but also profound. He was an eloquent speaker at the College Historical Society, and also developed firm religious convictions which lasted all his life.

After a year's research, Tony decided to embark on a career in education. He became a teacher of history to A-level and a housemaster at Haileybury, where he impressed everyone with his excoriating wit and humour, and enjoyed the occasional game of tennis and bridge. He caught the eye of the Headmaster's secretary, Pauline Simpson, whom he married in a very cold ceremony in North Norfolk, with the reception at Holkham, and they went on to have two daughters. From Haileybury, Tony was appointed as Headmaster of The Perse School in Cambridge.

When he arrived in 1969, The Perse was a small Direct Grant school, with 420 boys and 25 teaching staff; the buildings were barely ten years old, and the school already had an outstanding academic record. Tony was a first-rate historian, but also very interested in literature, and particularly in drama. He was a regular attendee at the Arts Theatre in Cambridge, where he and Pauline had season tickets; he would invite friends to accompany him when Shakespeare was on, as Pauline was not keen on Shakespeare. He was always very supportive of drama at the school, even when they put on *The Taming of the Shrew*, a play he disliked for its misogyny. Tony

was not a sportsman as he had poor eyesight, but he was always very enthusiastic about school games, and had no time for the English idea that the main point was the taking part. Tony was an Australian, and the point of playing sport was to win.

Tony was quite definitely professional in his role as a headmaster. The pupils and staff respected him, seated behind his desk with a tiger rug in front of it, always immaculately dressed. Staff, parents and pupils knew what they had to do, and knew how unwise it would be to get on the wrong side of Mr Melville. His biggest challenge in his first decade at the school came when Direct Grants were abolished in 1976, which meant that government-funded free places were no longer supported. This affected about 40% of the boys, and raised the question of whether the school would have to join the state system. The school governors Tony had inherited were mainly much older than Tony, somewhat resistant to change, and progress could be slow. However, with a great deal of financial support through appeals, the school was able to become independent, with a bursary fund to help families whose budgets could not stretch to meeting the full fees. Tony felt that one of his achievements was to leave his successor with a significantly younger Board of Governors, enabling the school to be more forward-thinking as it approached the end of the twentieth century.

A second major challenge came when sixth form colleges were established in Cambridge, providing high standards of education free of charge, and offering an attractive alternative to boys who felt ready for a mixed-sex education and a change of scene for their A-level years. The Perse had to take steps to mitigate the losses of students from their own sixth form, and so introduced an extra level of admissions at 13-plus, to encourage parents to think about educating their sons privately for the examination courses. One of Tony's greatest supporters was the scientist and theologian John Polkinghorne, who, like Tony, had achieved a starred First in his degree and who was also an Old Persean. Polkinghorne was not only a theoretical physicist but also an Anglican clergyman; Tony valued the friendship which gave him more opportunities for involvement in his beloved Church

of England. He felt a commitment to pass on his faith through daily school worship, an end of term service at St John's, Sundays at Great St Mary's and teaching O-level Scripture.

The boarding houses were a significant part of the school. Tony, with the support of Pauline, set out to create a family atmosphere. Pauline organised meals and social events for bachelor members of staff, and for staff wives; these were always unassuming occasions, but very well done and appreciated. Tony made sure that he stood on the front steps of the school as cars left at lunchtime on Saturdays, in the days when The Perse had Saturday morning school. He was quietly making his presence felt, because one Saturday there had been an accident as a car tried to get away rather too quickly. Nobody had been seriously hurt, but afterwards Tony was there in person to make sure that nothing of the kind happened again.

Tony retired in 1987 and he and Pauline were able to enjoy a lengthy retirement in Cambridge, remaining in good health and able to enjoy time spent with friends and family. They delighted in their two daughters, Elizabeth and Alice, and loved their garden, especially the vegetables. They took visits to Australia, to see Tony's parents when they were alive and then later to visit their daughter and her family when they settled in Sydney. They found peace and comfort in Norfolk, especially in Blakeney. Tony enjoyed visits to his club in St James, and trips to the Royal Academy and the National Gallery. He died peacefully at the age of 94, on 3 February 2024.

JOHN CONNOR MILNE served in the RAF in 19 Squadron during WWII and lived to be one of the longest surviving veterans of the Battle of Britain.

Born in 1920 in Folkestone, where his father was a civil servant, John came to Cambridge when the war began. He went to Cambridge High School, and then in 1940 arrived at RAF Duxford during the build-up to the Battle of Britain. He was allocated to 'A' Flight and was serving with it when

Douglas Bader joined its ranks. John had vivid memories of life at RAF Duxford that were captured on DVD as well as in print. He remembered arriving in Duxford via Whittlesford Station, a few minutes on the train out of Cambridge, and being given a let-down metal bed to sleep on, in a crew room off the hangar. He was then transferred to a barrack block, where he woke one morning to find that his trousers had gone. Most of the men had only one uniform, so John had no choice but to wait until all those awake had left the room, and then steal trousers from someone else. He always wondered how that episode had finished.

The war at first seemed to him remote, with daily routine inspections of aircraft and incidental duties servicing the machinery. In the summer of 1940, Duxford became a lot busier, with two Spitfire squadrons and 264 Defiant Squadron. They moved to nearby Fowlmere, and then back to Duxford, and then to Fowlmere again, where there was no permanent accommodation. Instead, they slept in bell tents with their feet towards the central pole, accompanied by a mobile cook tent which one day caught fire.

John's diary from 1940 records incidents of Duxford's wartime history: a night-time heavy landing, cannon-armed Spitfires in operation and one plane crashing into another while taxiing. In later life he recalled random vivid pictures: digging for victory in the vegetable patch, watching WAAFs playing hockey on the airfield, hot suppers from a Thermos flask and frequent visits to the Chequers pub in Fowlmere and the Black Horse (now closed). He thought of those few months as the best time in his life.

John was posted to Gloucester in 1940 but made several return journeys to Duxford during the war and was a regular visitor in later life. He was able to attend the Imperial War Museum Duxford's Remembrance Service in 2010 as one of the few remaining veterans.

When the war was over, John came to King's to read architecture. By then, he was married to Mary Jones and had a family. Unlike many of his contemporaries, John was on a low income and had not had the time or the funds to travel abroad, so Noel Annan made a special plea for him to

be given a travel grant so that he could go to Italy and look at Renaissance architecture, noting in his letter that John was full of initiative and was the last person in the world likely to spend such a grant on riotous living.

In later life, John was based in Leicester, where he worked in the City Architect's office before becoming self-employed as an architect until his retirement. John died in August 2012.

ANTHONY KEVIN MURPHY (1976) was born on 29 July 1957 in Cheshire, the only child of Ted and Thea. Although he was given the first name of Anthony, he was always known to friends, family and colleagues as Kevin. When Kevin was small Ted got a job at the new Fusion Energy laboratory at Culham in Oxfordshire, and so the family moved to Abingdon, where Kevin spent a very happy childhood. He went to the John Mason grammar school, where he played the violin in the orchestra and was a valued member of the lighting team for school productions, a role that made good use of his dependability and patience.

From school, Kevin gained a scholarship for King's to study Natural Sciences. The first year of the course included modules in a range of subjects, which was not to Kevin's taste, so he changed to Mathematics for the first year, and then back to Physics for his second and third years. He lived in Garden Hostel, where he learned the art of climbing around the Back Gate when it was locked, and also learned to play croquet on the lawn of the Fellows' Garden. Kevin was not the kind of man who stands out in a crowd, but he was noted for his stable, sensible and polite personality, his quiet but sharp sense of humour, and his ability to get on well with everyone around him. As well as making a number of close friendships, Kevin also met Sue (née Pierce, KC 1976), another mathematician, who was to become his wife, while he was at King's.

Once he graduated, Kevin went on to the Atmospheric Physics Department in Oxford to do a D.Phil, where he analysed data from the Nimbus 7 satellite on the levels of various gases in the atmosphere. Climate change

was one of the motivations for this research, although in the 1980s most people were not aware of its importance. Meanwhile, Sue, who was studying for her own doctorate, had joined the nearby Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. In April 1981, Kevin and Sue married, and rented a small university-owned house at the edge of Iffley; then at the beginning of 1983, Kevin started working in Bracknell with the IT company ICL. He and Sue bought their first house in Pangbourne, a village on the Thames to the west of Reading. They enjoyed living there, with the opportunity for walks along the river and in the nearby woods. Kevin's thesis was not quite finished, so there were weekend visits back to Oxford to check on details, and to type his thesis into the departmental computer, as personal computers were not commonplace in those days. Kevin completed his doctorate in 1985.

Sue moved to work for SD-Scicon in Farnborough, and so the couple moved to Hartley Wintney in 1995, where they felt very fortunate to live on the edge of the common with a view across the oak trees. After several years of hoping for a family, Kevin and Sue were delighted when Alice was born in 2000, and then April in 2002. Kevin was a very 'hands-on' dad, and enjoyed getting involved with all of his daughters' activities as they grew older. He served as a school governor for Oakwood Infant School for eight years, including acting as Chair of Governors; and then a school governor at Robert May's Secondary School, for a further eight years.

Kevin spent 40 years working for ICL (which became part of Fujitsu). He worked in ICL Retail and helped to design software for companies such as Sainsbury's and Marks and Spencer. Unlike some of his colleagues who liked to get things done as quickly and cheaply as possible, Kevin was more inclined to take his time and make sure that he got things right. He was always completely trusted, both by colleagues and by customers: if Kevin made a 'firm technical recommendation', people listened very carefully indeed.

In the early 2000s, he moved into the Fujitsu Defence Business. The nature of his work was sensitive; Kevin played a significant role in keeping the country safe. He was always in charge of the technical aspects of the

various projects he worked on, and shortly before he retired, Fujitsu was awarded a large and extremely important contract, for which Kevin was the technical lead for several years and a crucial part of its success. This was a fine way to round off his very successful career.

Kevin and Sue enjoyed travelling. While they were undergraduates, they went youth hostelling in Switzerland and Austria, including staying in an underground nuclear bunker. They enjoyed visiting historical sites, and Kevin developed an interest in archaeology. Over the years they took many holidays in Europe and spent a fascinating fortnight in Japan in 2018. Kevin became a very good cook.

In preparation for retirement, Kevin joined the Liss Archaeological Society, where he liked helping to excavate various sites and getting involved with some of the geophysical surveys. He also joined the 'Escape Committee' – a group of former colleagues who met to go on walks and enjoy meals together. Kevin finally retired in October 2023, but sadly did not have the opportunity to enjoy his retirement for very long. He became unwell in November. After a spell in hospital he was much better and able to enjoy Christmas, but then his health took a rapid decline and he died suddenly on 28 January after a short hospital stay. He is remembered as a very gentle and unassuming man but with a sharp sense of humour, who saw the fun in different situations and was unfailingly positive.

THOMAS STEPHEN NEW (1949), known as Tom, grandfather of Dominic Carrington (KC 2018), came to King's to study Theology and after being ordained went on to hold many posts in the Church of England over a period of almost 40 years.

Born in September 1930 in Highgate in London, Tom went at the age of eight as a boarder to The Pilgrims' School in Winchester. Although he was not a chorister, the Cathedral became hugely influential to him. However, one day his family were involved in a serious car accident while travelling to visit him at school. His younger brother suffered a brain injury that

affected him for the rest of his life, while his mother was also seriously injured. This was a life-changing event for the whole family.

Tom enrolled at Lancing College in Sussex in 1944 where he continued to experience emotional stress that at times made it difficult for him to concentrate on his studies. Nevertheless, over the years he spoke with great affection of his time at Lancing and he worked hard and eventually prospered, becoming Head of House and winning a place at King's to read Theology. Among the activities that he took part in at Lancing were singing in the choir, playing in the orchestra, and participating in the Debating Society and the Shakespeare Society.

Tom came to King's in September 1949, and he frequently used to speak about his time at the College with great fondness, and his sense of belonging there for life was very much a part of who he was. He was a member of the College Boat Club, and he kept his oar from the boat in which he rowed in May 1951. He regularly attended Evensong in the Chapel and was a member of the Musical Society. Graduating in 1952, he went to Ripon College, Cuddesdon (near Oxford), to undergo full-time training for the ministry in the Church of England. He was ordained Deacon in 1954, becoming curate in the Diocese of London at Holy Cross, Greenford in west London.

While at Greenford he joined the Gilbert and Sullivan Society and played the role of Bunthorne (the principal male character) in the opera *Patience*, and here met his future wife, Joan. They married in December 1956, by which time Tom had become Curate at Old St Pancras.

In 1958 he accepted the offer to be Curate, Priest in Charge of St Michael's, Sheerwater (near Woking in Surrey). His previous job working in St Pancras meant that he was well suited to Sheerwater whose population had come to start a new life away from the impoverished areas in London that had been bombed during the Second World War. Residents had to have certain proven skills and qualifications, which meant that there was a very positive

spirit. Tom harnessed this and with his deaconess built up the church to become a thriving church community, and he was proud that many of the teenagers in the parish went on to hold leading roles in the Church of England. While at Sheerwater he became a father to two daughters.

In March 1964 the family moved to Guildford where he became Vicar of All Saints' Church in Onslow Village. Here he participated fully in village life and was involved with the local drama society. He was also at the forefront of starting up a new Church of England junior school. As his father had been an architect, Tom relished his responsibility for designing a new church building and took a very active interest in its construction, particularly of the curved roof.

In 1972 he moved to become Vicar of All Saints' Church in Banstead (Surrey), also within the Diocese of Guildford. As the vicarage was about a mile from the church, the Church Commissioners allowed him to build a new vicarage in the churchyard next to the church. During the four years it took to complete the project Tom again took a keen interest in the house's design and construction. He continued to be involved in education and pastoral commitments, but was also mentoring young curates and lay readers. He acquired a number of other roles, including Rural Dean of Epsom from 1976 to 1981, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Guildford between 1975 and 1988, and being appointed Honorary Canon of Guildford Cathedral in 1979. One of his roles on becoming Vicar in 1972 was as Chaplain to Banstead Hospital, but this changed in 1988 to being Chaplain to HM Downview Prison – the Prison was converted from a former nurses' home at the Hospital.

Tom retired in 1993, and he and Joan moved to live in a bungalow that he had been left by his aunt in the village of Denbury (Devon). Here they were both actively involved in village life and as active members of the church, having a wide circle of friends, both in and outside the church. Almost immediately Tom took on an interregnum (filling a gap between church appointments), the first of several that he took on during the next 15 or so years.

Tom died aged 93 on 30 November 2023. Speaking at his funeral, his daughter Mary referred to Tom's sense of humour and the pride and care he took in everything he did. He took pride in his wife, including her musical achievements and as a music teacher, and was also proud of his four grandchildren. He was happy to witness the marriage of his only granddaughter – he recorded a blessing for her wedding during the pandemic, fully robed and on screen – and to see his grandson Dominic go to King's and become a musician.

TREVOR PAUL NEWTON (1978) was an artist, antique dealer and historian with a special interest in buildings, whose fascination with the architecture of Liverpool led him to launch idiosyncratic walking tours of the city under the title 'Magnificent Liverpool'.

Born in 1959 in Crosby, on the coast near Liverpool, Trevor attended St Mary's College, playing the cello in the school orchestra, winning a place in the National Youth Theatre and becoming the arts editor of the school magazine. He was head altar boy at St. Helen's Church, where he illustrated the weekly newsletter and designed its logo, which is still in use. Trevor's father worked for the *Liverpool Echo* and often brought home surplus unused newsprint paper for Trevor to draw on; from the age of about eight, Trevor would always choose buildings as the subjects of his drawings. When he was a teenager, the family lived in a large 19th-century merchant's house with a Gothic gateway, a tower, steeply pitched roofs, ironwork and touches of Pugin and Ruskin in the carving. This building fascinated Trevor and had an abiding effect on him.

Trevor showed a flair for languages at school, especially German, and came to King's to read Modern Languages (German and Swedish). He was, however, always drawing, and changed to the study of History of Art in his third year, under Professor David Watkin who became a friend, mentor and promoter of his artwork. Stephen Fry, who was a contemporary, remembered how Trevor excelled in 'lavish invitations for May Week parties, illustrated menus for club and society dinners, posters and programmes

for plays and concerts, along with a highly individual line in architectural fantasy drawn for its own sake and for the amusement of his friends.' Trevor was a flamboyant character, given to dressing in an exaggerated and eccentric style, usually in eye-catching vintage clothes. Once he made an ill-judged attempt to swim across the river after a society dinner, dressed in an ecclesiastical cape that fastened at the neck. He was well-known as a raconteur and mimic of College staff and of the Fellows. The Chetwynd Society was a major part of his undergraduate life; he became its secretary and then its president. Trevor had a short stint as a cox for the Boat Club, a cause he attacked with tremendous enthusiasm, although his foray into the world of rowing only lasted a term. It was a tradition at the time for someone to write a novelty verse for the Boat Club song, and Trevor duly provided an excellent contribution for the Fairbairns Dinner in 1980. His verses are still sung with gusto when the occasion demands them.

After graduating, Trevor's first job was as a teacher of English Literature at Stamford School in Lincolnshire, a position he obtained despite having no formal teaching training or qualifications. He then moved on to Eton College, as its first teacher of History of Art, in 1985, where he stayed for several years; but eventually he felt that working at Eton took over too much of his life, and so he moved to The King's School, Rochester, where he once again taught English. After two decades in the teaching profession, he made the decision to leave in 1998 in order to become a full-time artist, supplementing his income by scouring car boot sales and junk shops for rare books and antiques, which he sold on to collectors and at auction houses.

The City financier Jamie Cayzer-Colvin commissioned Trevor to paint a series of views of his family home, Tangle House in Hampshire, and another financier bought a large number of Trevor's drawings, holding an exhibition of the works at his Scottish home where he introduced Trevor to the owners of other grand buildings in the area, many of whom became clients. Trevor loved to record the magnificence of buildings on paper, including interiors and street scenes, but was not interested in making exact copies, as those could be easily achieved with photography, and he found exactitude finicky. Instead, he preferred an impressionistic style,

exaggerating impressive features, size and architectural detail, introducing objects from his own imagination, weather conditions and lighting that he felt suited the building best, in order to evoke an emotional response. Despite the vivid and spontaneous qualities of his artworks, they were produced with a great deal of time and care, often using many different kinds of paints and inks, and even correction fluid and household bleach, to achieve the desired effect. Another exhibition was held, by candlelight, at Oxburgh Hall in Norfolk. He was particularly drawn to the Baroque, with its towers and pinnacles, but also made some vivid studies of deserted buildings and of the Australian outback. Trevor's drawings tended to be on the small side, which he enjoyed as part of the challenge of capturing a vast façade or interior.

In January 2004, Trevor was commissioned by Christie's to provide a series of watercolour drawings for an important antique catalogue at its South Kensington salerooms. The entire collection was sold at an evening reception. Several other exhibitions were held in London in the 2010s, and there were illustrations for *Country Life*, *Harpers and Queen*, the *Independent on Sunday*, *Literary Review* and *The Bookplate Collectors' Quarterly*. In 2012, he worked with Rodney Archer and Ed Firth to turn a Georgian house in Spitalfields into a private exhibition space to support young artists. In the same year, he also met Jon Arias-Prieto, a teacher, who became his partner and eventually his husband. They went in 2018 to live in Crosby where Trevor was born, and it was here that Trevor launched his walking tour guides, 'Magnificent Liverpool', which took visitors on curated tours of Liverpool's often-overlooked but wonderful architecture. He felt that the common perception of Liverpool was unfairly coloured by memories of failing docks and the Toxteth riots, and wanted to share his love of the palace-like buildings that came out of Liverpool's periods of prosperity, as well as its often innovative architecture and restored stone townhouses.

Trevor died of pancreatic cancer at the age of 64, on November 8, 2023.

JAMES ROGER PEERS (1957), who was born in London in 1938, was a merchant banker who used his skill and charm to steer the sale of Barings Bank to ING after the bank's collapse in 1995.

Jim's grandfather was the archaeologist and Honorary Fellow of King's Sir Charles Reed Peers (KC 1887), who died when Jim was in his early teens but nevertheless was influential in Jim's life, as both Jim and his sister Kate developed an interest in history. Their father Roger spent most of his career working for the King Edward's Hospital Charity Fund, which he found rewarding although the salary was low, and so Jim and his sisters grew up in a household where there were often worries about money. They were sent to inexpensive local private schools – Highgate School, for Jim – and lived in a large but run-down house in Highgate, spending their summer holidays in Galloway as their maternal grandmother was Scottish. During the war, the family continued to live in London, as Roger had volunteered for the Bomb Disposal Unit. Jim's mother Rosalind and the children only left London temporarily in 1944, after a V-1 bomber landed close to the house and blew out the windows. Roger suffered from PTSD for a long while after the war, and could not bear noise, so Jim grew up in a quiet house with no radio or television.

Rosalind, however, loved music, and encouraged the children to play. Jim learned the cello and became very proficient; he won a music scholarship at Highgate School and played in the London Schools Symphony Orchestra; he had a vivid memory of a time when a flaxen-haired girl appeared to play in the cello club and astounded them all – her name was Jacqueline du Pré.

Jim was exempted from National Service because of his short sight and asthma, and so spent the nine months between school and university travelling around Canada, visiting family friends and the Canadian branch of the Peers family, and working for a while as a farm hand in Manitoba. Jim's Canadian cousin Michael Peers was a scholar and a priest, and eventually became the Primate of the Anglican Church in Canada. Under his influence, Jim came to believe in Christianity, rather than simply following his parents to church. His Christian faith faded over time, and

he was not a regular churchgoer, although he did return to Christianity in his final days.

At King's, Jim studied Classics for a year, before moving to Law. Although he would have preferred studying English, because he had a love of language and of writing, he wanted to have a steady job, so that he could support the girlfriend he had met at the Symphony Orchestra. Unfortunately, she left for America shortly afterwards and they split up, but Jim stuck with his decision to read Law and never regretted it, although he retained a deep love of Greek and Latin literature throughout his life. He was also a keen oarsman and a regular member of the College First VIII. Jim was a sociable and helpful young man, which led to his being invited to join the Chetwynd Society, of which he became Secretary and then President. He was an excellent secretary, managing to produce witty minutes of what had sometimes been very confused discussions. A developing interest in the wider world led him to take part in the grandly named, but very demanding, Cambridge Afghanistan Expedition. He loved travelling throughout his life; shortly after graduating, Jim, with his cousin Robin and some friends, set off to drive to Kashmir in a Land Rover, and produced a short book about the trip in 2020. They had many wonderful encounters and suffered intensely from food poisoning.

With the VSO, Jim went to teach English as a volunteer in an international school in Ethiopia. This experience was the start of a lifelong commitment to charity work and to good causes, both cultural and educational. Over the years he worked for the Girls' Day School Trust, Spitalfields Music, the Salters' Company, St Michael's Fellowship, Refugees at Home, Classics for All and several other organisations, as well as holding concerts in a specially built music room at his home in Fenny Compton which both supported charities and gave opportunity to young musicians starting out on their careers. Jim was a good amateur cellist and played chamber music whenever he could.

Sadly, Jim had to return from Ethiopia early, as his mother developed terminal cancer; she died in 1964, when Jim was 25. His father died four years later.

Jim's first significant job was at a firm of solicitors called Pothecarry and Barrett, based in the City of London. He liked his colleagues and was quickly made a junior partner, but he found the work itself boring and repetitive. He decided it was not for him, so in 1967 he joined Barings, one of England's oldest merchant banks, and spent the rest of his career there. Joining Barings catapulted Jim into corporate finance, which involved long hours and intense pressure. In this environment, Jim's lightness of touch and flashes of humour made him popular and valued – he undertook postings to Australia and Malaysia before returning to corporate finance in London.

In 1977, Jim married Elizabeth Rosamund Hill, with whom he had two daughters, Anthea and Eleanor. Jim adored his family, and the home was a place of warmth, laughter, music and generosity. The Peers family often provided the Sunday morning musical interlude in their local church in Wigginton, Oxfordshire. Holidays were undertaken with energy, where lightening tours of local vineyards and their produce would be followed by tennis, and while others enjoyed an afternoon siesta, Jim would be out scrumping apples for the famous Peers compote.

Jim moved up to become a director at Barings and the bank's company secretary. He was therefore at the heart of things when Barings was hit by a major crisis in 1995. The bank collapsed after suffering losses on £827 million, as a result of fraudulent investments, primarily in futures contracts with Japan. A member of the bank, working in Singapore, gambled with the bank's money in a way that escalated out of control; he covered up the problems by reporting losses as gains and falsifying records, but everything unravelled and came to light when the Kobe earthquake upset the Asian financial markets and the gambles failed. The Bank of England tried to bail out Barings, but this was not possible to achieve. Barings was declared insolvent in 1995 and went into administration. Jim played a masterful role in rescuing individuals caught up in the bank's collapse, especially working on ensuring fair treatment for those who had suddenly lost their jobs. The Dutch bank, ING, bought Barings for \$1 and dismissed all of its staff, except for Jim, who was kept on because of his reputation for integrity. Jim remained with

ING until his retirement in 2001, when ING left London, and from then on, he turned to his charitable work. While all the problems at Barings were going on, Jim managed to keep his work life and his home life very separate. He would arrive home in the evenings looking every inch the city gent, but swiftly change into his frayed jeans and pullover with holes in the elbows.

The great tragedy of Jim's life was the loss of his beloved wife Ros, who had a long terminal illness. Jim looked after her with immense care and kindness, and was devastated when she died, but also found the strength to hold the rest of the family together. Eventually, he had a second happy marriage with Victoria Dickie.

Towards the end of his life Jim began to keep the poems he wrote for private circulation, numbering well over a hundred in his last decade. He wrote poems for anniversaries and for the beginnings and endings of lives in his extensive circle of family and friends, as well as memories of expertly-packed excursions to exotic places. In 2020, a poem on the subject of the Covid-19 pandemic was published in *The Oldie*. Jim died on 1 December 2023, at the age of 85.

ROBERT MICHAEL SUMNER PERRIN (1948), son of MP (KC 1908), was a pioneer in the study of pedology (the science of soils and their chemical and physical properties), and for many years lectured and carried out research in soil science at Cambridge.

Robert was born in March 1921 in London and, like his father, was educated at Shrewsbury School where he was Head of House and Captain of cross-country running. His original plan was to study Chemistry at King's, but his plans were put on hold as a result of the start of the Second World War. In October 1939 he volunteered to join the Royal Artillery (RA) and was placed on reserve.

Before the outbreak of war Robert's parents had moved from London to Dunsford (Devon), and while waiting to be called up Robert worked in

his father's small engineering works in Exeter. Both Robert and his father joined the Local Defence Volunteers (the Home Guard). In June 1941 Robert was commissioned, and served with 24 Field Regiment RA in Egypt and briefly in Syria. He then took part in the Italian Campaign, for which he was mentioned in Despatches. This involved landings in Sicily and Salerno in 1943, followed by campaigning through Naples to the River Garigliano below Cassino. The third landing was at Anzio early on 22 January 1944 and Robert remained at the Allied beachhead throughout the siege until the breakout on 23 May. At this point his regiment was supporting the US Third Division and entered Rome with them in June 1944.

After qualifying as an air observation post (AOP) pilot, Robert was promoted to Captain in May 1945 and posted to 659 AOP Squadron in the RAF. The squadron was training to go out and take part in the war against Japan, but the war ended before they could go. VJ Day (15 August 1945) was a particularly memorable day for Robert as at a celebration party he met Wendy, whom he was to marry in November 1946, a marriage that lasted 69 years until her death in 2016. His final posting was with his squadron to India in October 1945 where he served on the North-West Frontier, just prior to Indian independence, before being demobilised in October 1946.

Robert planned to come to King's, but the College was under pressure, so instead, on the College's advice, he went to study at the University College of North Wales at Bangor where in 1948 he obtained a BSc in Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry. This enabled him to come to King's as an affiliated student in October 1948 and he took Part II of the Natural Sciences Tripos, achieving a First. During his time at King's he won the University Prize for Practical Physical Chemistry.

In 1950 Robert joined the University School of Agriculture (which later became the Department of Applied Biology) as a Research Assistant, being promoted to Senior Research Assistant in 1953 before becoming a University Demonstrator in 1954. In 1959 he became a Lecturer in soil science in the Department where he would spend the rest of his academic career until retirement in 1983.

Already in 1948 Robert had been involved in the establishment of the Clay Minerals Group of the then Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the early stages of its subsequent development. After graduating he worked on his thesis 'Studies in Pedogenesis' (involving the study of the origin and formation of soil), and he was awarded his PhD in 1956. This demonstrated his chemical and mineralogical skills and his appreciation of the complexity of soil formation and derivation. He built his own X-ray generator for the study of clay minerals, and established his research and teaching laboratories on the first floor of the Department's building on the Downing Site.

In 1956 Robert became a member of the Geologists' Pool, Royal Engineers in the Army Emergency Reserve. He served as a soil specialist for ten years, taking part in projects in Malaya (now Malaysia) and East Africa, retiring as a Major in 1966. His experience helped greatly with his teaching about tropical soils and their development.

Robert realised that the development of pedology was limited by two factors: the limited knowledge of the clay mineralogy of the sedimentary rocks in Britain, and the different approaches to the analysis of clay minerals that meant that results from different laboratories were not comparable. He therefore brought together all the data available at the time in *Clay Mineralogy of British Sediments*, published by the Mineralogical Society in 1971. It included the test results of clay mineral analysis of the same samples carried out at a number of leading laboratories. Robert also wrote various articles on soil science and clay mineralogy. In 1971 he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society.

On retirement in 1983 Robert left Cambridge, and he and Wendy bought a house in Dartmouth (Devon). Here he was able to pursue his love of sailing on his yacht. He also had a new hobby of growing heathers on the acid soils of the steep rocky garden, developing a remarkable collection of heathers.

Retirement also meant that Robert could become more involved with the Worshipful Company of Armourers and Brasiers, one of the City of London's

Livery Companies; its Charter was granted in 1708, although its history dates back to 1322. Robert had been apprenticed in 1938 through a business connection of his father, and had become a Freeman in 1947. In 1980 he was elected to the Court and became Master in 1985. He was keen to use his scientific background to give the Company a modern focus, in particular by supporting metallurgy. This led to the establishment of a Committee (now the Material Science Committee) and the Company now channels much of its charitable giving to supporting Materials Science Education at all levels from primary schoolchildren to postgraduates. For his work Robert was awarded an Honorary Fellowship of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining, and the Institute now awards a Robert Perrin medal annually.

In 2006 Robert and Wendy moved to an apartment in Flete House, near Ivybridge. Robert was involved in two local history projects, the first being a heritage appraisal of the parish of Ugborough. The second was a chronological survey of Flete House, a Grade 1 listed country house, the earliest part of which dates back to the 16th century, as depicted in maps and charts, and this was compiled as a documentary film completed shortly before his death.

In March 2021 Robert celebrated his 100th birthday, and the team at Flete House planted a tree to mark his centenary. However, as this milestone occurred during a period of lockdown, the full celebrations were delayed until 2022. He died aged 102 on 2 September 2023 and is survived by his two children.

RICHARD JOHN WYNDHAM PHILLIPS (1972) was a medical practitioner who became a senior lecturer at King's College London. An early pioneer of equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) in medical practice, he opened students' eyes to LGBT+ issues at a time when open discussion and training was almost non-existent.

Richard was born in February 1954 in Cardiff, where he went to Cantonian High School and developed a lifelong pride in his Welsh heritage, as well

as absorbing his parents' interest in music and opera. Travelling to Sydney with them by sea at the age of 15 kindled a zest for exploration that never left him. Richard arrived at King's in 1972, and soon became one of a trio of close friends, with Susan Tomes and the late Tancred Tarkowski, as well as having a wide circle of other good friends. In his first year, he lived on the top floor of Garden Hostel, where he would frequently entertain neighbours for tea or coffee. His room was immaculate, as if he had translated the sitting room of his home in Cardiff in its entirety. There were tea cups, separate tea and coffee pots, a milk jug, a small freshly-laundered tablecloth and even plates (unheard of in most undergraduate rooms) for crumpets. No doubt there was a butter dish. In this cosy world, Richard would hold court, often to Gershwin's Piano Concerto in F.

Richard flourished in the liberal atmosphere of the College. He sang bass in both the KCMS and CUMS, as well as being a competent pianist and he joined the Chetwynd Society. In his second year, he lived on O staircase in Webb's Court, where he spent late nights pontificating about music and, in the summer, enjoyed punting up to Grantchester and returning singing madrigals. In his third year, he had a room opposite Susan's, and was very tolerant of her daily piano practice; he would knock on her door at some point, with a glass of sherry, to mark the end of the day's work. Susan had been reading *Middlemarch*, and when Richard read it too, he was reduced to floods of tears when he got to the part where Lydgate, an idealistic young doctor, was wrongly suspected of having connived in a patient's death. In later years, he used the same passage from the novel with students, when getting them to discuss medical ethics.

Richard was fastidious in everything he did. It was not long before the blue anorak and amber home-knitted cable jumper brought from home were jettisoned in favour of more elegant attire. He shopped regularly at Tiger Lily on Mill Road for vintage satin jackets, and was a prime mover in the reintroduction of the old King's summer blazer and College scarf, which he wore with some panache. The dandyish bow ties for which he later became well-known had their genesis at King's. Richard loved his undergraduate years, and kept several mementoes of his time at the King's, most notably

his striped summer blazer, as well as a number of items he purchased from a Cambridge antiques and vintage store, including a stuffed white ferret. Although he went on to be involved with other universities and made lots of friends there as well, he always held on to his fond memories of King's and cherished its traditions. While making the most of everything King's had to offer, he also worked extremely hard academically and with great discipline, as he continued to do at New College, Oxford, where he read for Part II of his clinical degree and continued in his tradition of attending Evensong.

After qualifying, Richard worked as a GP in Brixton for a number of years, from 1986, encountering many different kinds of patients, and becoming an expert in diagnosing 'life' problems as well as medical ones. His work there with HIV patients during the early years of the epidemic, together with the provision of enhanced care for patients with drug and alcohol problems, led to his being awarded a Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians in 2008. Richard often said that the art of diagnosis was a matter of paying attention to little hints and throwaway remarks that patients made during consultations, sometimes when they were putting on their coats and getting ready to leave; it was a mistake for a GP to be looking at their computer screen and typing notes before the patient was out of the room. Richard had an unusual ability to recall, analyse and apply knowledge in great detail, which fuelled his understanding of human beings and the complexity of their lives, connecting them in a way many others failed to achieve. Richard was an outstanding clinician, with great clinical acumen and a patient-centred approach that kept him much in demand. He never became cynical about medicine, but always gave earnest and kind attention to any problems being discussed. He cared not only for the patient but also for their friends and family. These were key skills that he brought to his academic teaching sessions with medical students after he became a Lecturer in General Practice and Medical Education at Guy's and St Thomas' in 1988 and subsequently at KCL.

As well as loving medicine and his patients, Richard also loved music, especially opera. Because of his passion for opera, he developed skills in finding the best seats at the right times to achieve prices that did not break the bank, and this skill enabled him to travel to many of the world's best

opera houses in a jet-setting way comparable to that of a wealthy aficionado. He was able to relate his love of opera to his working life, with his sensitivity to the dramas unfolding on the stage being reflected in a parallel sensitivity to the domestic dramas of those who came into his surgery.

This level of intensity took its toll, however, and Richard struggled with his own alcohol dependency. Conquering this, he left the NHS and concentrated entirely on medical education, committed to producing better doctors. As an excellent communicator, Richard was an instigator of change. Through the London Initiative Zone Educational Incentives scheme (LIZEI), founded to encourage GPs to become involved in the training of medical students, he was pioneering in the move to a more patient-centred approach to medical care. This meant that rather than patients being seen as cases for doctors to deal with, in a way that focused on the doctor, patients were recognised as people who had voices that should be heard, and patients were encouraged to be involved in decisions about the management of their own care. Richard brought to the training of medical students a passion for ensuring that doctors communicated well, with compassion and empathy, and took the time to find out how things were from the patients' perspectives. Above all, Richard was remarkably sensitive to equality, diversity and inclusion. His own, often harrowing, experiences of offering end of life care to patients and colleagues dying of HIV and AIDS, before treatment became available, never left him; he used the things he had learned to enrich students' understanding and help them develop their own self-awareness. In 2004 he joined the Faculty of Life Sciences and Medicine at King's College, London, first as a senior lecturer and subsequently as Deputy Dean. He developed training, ensuring that difficult areas were covered, such as breaking bad news, handling anger, clinical decision-making, professionalism and coping with mental illness. He was also an external examiner at a wide range of other British and Irish universities, as he was fascinated by assessment and finding ways of making it better and a more positive experience for students.

Richard was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in the winter of 2022, but was able to continue working alongside his treatment, until the following May. After that, however, his health deteriorated more quickly than had

been expected. He was admitted to the Royal Trinity Hospice in London and died peacefully less than a week later, on 15 August 2023, at the age of 69.

THOMAS HOLLAND PRIESTLEY (1952), known as Tom and the nephew of Geoffrey Holland (KC 1923), became an accomplished film editor, winning a number of awards. In later years he managed the estate of his late father, the famous author J.B. Priestley, and became President of the J.B. Priestley Society.

Tom was born in April 1932 in Highgate and grew up there in a 17th-century house once the home of the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge and at a home in the Isle of Wight. He had an early encounter with one of his father's plays when as a baby he was taken to rehearsals of *Dangerous Corner*. His godfather was J.M. Barrie, the author of *Peter Pan*, who would play with Tom and his sisters, but the children later admitted they were somewhat frightened of him. Tom described his early childhood as a traditional upper middle class nursery life, with a nanny looking after him and his younger sister. During the 1930s the family had two winters at a ranch in Arizona, where they rode mules down the Grand Canyon, and Tom recalled meeting the playwright George Bernard Shaw.

At the age of eight Tom was sent to Hawtreys prep school in Kent where he stayed until 1945, including during its evacuation to Herefordshire, close to where his mother was running a home for evacuated mothers and children. It was a time when he rarely saw his father, who didn't visit him at school. Tom's headmaster did though allow Tom into his study on Sunday evenings to listen to his father's BBC radio programme *Postscripts*, which attracted an audience of 16 million listeners in 1940 but was abruptly dropped as the broadcasts infuriated Winston Churchill.

In autumn 1945 Tom went to study at Bryanston School at Blandford Forum in Dorset and then did his National Service. On coming to King's in 1952 he studied Part I of the Classics Tripos before switching to read Part II of the English Tripos, achieving his BA in 1955. While at King's he ran

a play-reading club once frequented by E.M. Forster (KC 1897). He also began to develop an interest in the cinema and entered a bohemian phase, wearing make-up and a corduroy hat, and using a long bamboo cigarette holder. He had the look of a dandy that his father had also once affected. Tom later recalled, however, that 'he was deeply offended by my jeans'. His father was also disappointed that Tom was gay, and he found it difficult to adjust to this, to which Tom responded 'Well, so did I!'

After leaving King's Tom spent a year in Athens teaching English, researching Byzantine church art and living with his lover, a young Chinese man. Returning to Britain, he moved into a flat in Notting Hill where he stayed for the remainder of his life. His father visited him there only once and told him 'Don't be a writer. Dreadful business.'

Tom then began working in the film industry, as an assistant film librarian at Ealing Studios and moved into sound work. His first credit was as assistant sound editor on the 1958 film *Dunkirk*. His breakthrough credits came in the early 1960s as assistant editor with the successful films *Whistle Down the Wind* (1961) and *This Sporting Life* (1963).

It was the 1966 film *Morgan: A Suitable Case for Treatment*, an eccentric comedy directed by Karel Reisz and starring Vanessa Redgrave and David Warner, for which he won his first BAFTA for best editing and established his reputation as one of the most promising young editors. In the course of editing, he spliced footage of animals, including clips from the 1933 film *King Kong* and shots of monkeys swinging from branch to branch, to express Morgan's desire for freedom from conformity.

This led to Tom working with other notable film directors, such as John Boorman. Tom's editing work on the 1972 film *Deliverance* won him another BAFTA and he was also nominated for an Oscar. The thriller was one of the most controversial films of the 1970s and was about four friends on a canoeing trip in the Appalachian Mountains who battle for survival against nature and the locals. Tom's editing added to the tension and discomfort, and the film is remembered for three sequences: a scene of

‘duelling banjos’ between one of the friends and a local boy, a scene where one of the men is sexually assaulted and ordered to ‘squeal like a pig’, and a shock ending after the action has apparently ended.

Tom worked on several other films during the 1970s including *The Great Gatsby* (1974), *The Return of the Pink Panther* (1975) and *Tess* (1979). Films that he edited in the 1980s included three for the director Michael Radford: *Another Time, Another Place* (1983), an adaptation of George Orwell’s *1984* and *White Mischief* (1987), a film inspired by a murder case in Kenya in the 1940s.

After having edited 16 feature films, Tom decided in the early 1990s that he had reached the point where he had achieved all that he could. He then began teaching at the National Film and Television School and promoting his father’s life and work.

Tom had already made a documentary for Central TV in 1984 about his father’s life, *Time and the Priestleys*, which had been intended as a tribute for his 90th birthday. However, his father died just before it could be broadcast, so it became an obituary. Tom assiduously managed his father’s estate for the rest of his life, and he helped to organise events around the centenary in 1994 of his father’s birth. He became President of the J.B. Priestley Society and of the Priestley Centre for the Arts in Bradford.

Tom also wrote introductions to new editions of his father’s work and edited *The Art of the Dramatist*, published in 2005 as a companion to two volumes of his father’s best plays and describing his experience as a playwright, producer and director. He also contributed to *Priestley’s Wars*, a book published in 2008 that set out J.B. Priestley’s role in, and views on, British 20th century history, including the First and Second World Wars and becoming a passionate opponent of nuclear weapons as one of the co-founders of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

For many years Tom divided his time between his flat in Notting Hill and a house in Marrakech. He practised transcendental meditation and yoga,

and held ‘souks’ in his flat selling Moroccan artisan goods. He enjoyed convivial lunches with his friends and continued to be a stylish dresser. He had a distinctive moustache, which he had first grown in 1969 to celebrate giving up smoking. Tom died aged 91 on Christmas Day 2023.

PETER GEORGE JULIUS PULZER (1947) came to Britain with his family as a refugee from the Nazis; he would go on to write one of the major works on the rise of anti-Semitism, which established his academic reputation. After King’s he spent nearly 40 years as an academic at Oxford, teaching Politics.

Peter was born in Vienna in May 1929. His family lived in a typical Central European flat in the 20th district on an island between the Danube and the Danube Canal. They had a comfortable existence, and Peter recalled two regular treats: his father bringing home from work each Saturday lunchtime an ‘Indianerkrapfen’ (a chocolate cream cake); and a monthly visit with his grandfather to the Prater fairground, with his favourite rides being on the giant wheel (the Riesenrad) and the ‘Kalafati’ roundabout.

However, their peaceful life was interrupted by the events of Kristallnacht in November 1938. In the wave of violent attacks on Jewish families and their property, their flat was invaded by a gang of stormtroopers, who ransacked every room and even removed a necklace Peter’s sister was wearing. His father and grandfather were taken to Gestapo headquarters and questioned, although they were released the following day.

Even before these events Peter’s parents had decided they had no long-term future in Austria. His father was able to obtain a visa, with a sponsor from a family in Hertfordshire, and the family left Austria in February 1939, travelling by train. Once they reached the Dutch border Peter felt a wave of elation. While his parents and sister went from London to live with the family in Hertfordshire, Peter went to a hostel for refugee boys at Loudwater, on the outskirts of High Wycombe, where the main purpose of lessons was to give the pupils a crash course in English. He was

there for about a year before rejoining his family who by then had settled in Kingston.

In 1940 Peter successfully passed his exams and began at the nearby grammar school, Surbiton County School. During the Second World War Kingston was not too affected by the German bombings until summer 1944 when the V1 bombers began to target London. Peter recalled returning home from school and hearing a V1 overhead. When the engine cut out, he got off his bicycle and lay on the ground. After the explosion he looked up and the smoke seemed to be coming from near his house. The bomb had hit the local hospital and had also caused quite a bit of damage to his family's house – it would be several weeks before the house became fully habitable again. But less than a year later the family would join in the celebrations for VE Day (8 May 1945), travelling to Central London and seeing and cheering the Royal Family on the balcony of Buckingham Palace.

By 1946 Peter had decided to specialise in History, but he was unsure as to where to continue his education. He sought the assistance of a family friend, the local vicar Tom Scrutton (KC 1906), who had been Chaplain at King's between 1920 and 1923. Tom proposed taking Peter and his father to King's to meet the Senior Tutor, Patrick Wilkinson (KC 1926). As a result, Peter took the scholarship exams in December 1946. As he wandered through Cambridge, the thought seized him that 'this place represented not just a desirable option for the next three years, but an inescapable destiny'.

For Peter, his time at King's was a key part of his life: 'I had the sheer good fortune of finding myself at a College with an exceptional aesthetic and academic tradition and a distinctive liberal ethos'. King's had the best Chapel Choir, was the centre of much of the University's musical life, and was also strong in the rest of the arts and sciences. It had been generous in welcoming refugee scholars in the 1930s and 1940s. This more than made up for some of the material defects, 'chiefly the appalling food and the dodgy plumbing'.

Peter achieved a First in both parts of the History Tripos, obtaining his BA in 1950. Of the many tutors he had, he was particularly grateful to Christopher Morris (KC 1924) and Noel Annan (KC 1935) 'who were always stimulating and provocative'. Tom Scrutton had given him life membership of the Cambridge Union Society, and Peter also joined the University Labour Club, where he became Treasurer and met a number of current and future politicians including the Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, when he attended the Club's annual dinner. Peter joined the Boat Club, too, and achieved his ceremonial oar when the King's boat achieved an 'overbump' in the May Races 1949.

After King's Peter signed on for a three-year commission in the RAF where he was an education officer; he was able to study for an external degree in Economics from London University, obtaining a BSc in 1954. He then returned to King's to undertake research in a comparative study of anti-Semitism, achieving his PhD in 1961. When published in 1964 as *The Rise of Political Anti-Semitism in Germany and Austria*, this became the classic work on this subject. In 1992 he produced a second book on this subject: *Jews and the German State 1848–1933: The Political History of a Minority*.

In 1957 Peter took up his first academic appointment as Lecturer in Politics at Magdalen College and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1962 he was appointed University Lecturer in Politics and Official Student (i.e. a Tutorial Fellow) and Tutor in Politics at Christ Church. In 1985 he was appointed Gladstone Professor of Government and Public Administration and moved to All Souls College. Peter was a gifted teacher of undergraduates and an outstanding teacher of graduates, teaching at different times all three of Oxford's MPhil courses in politics, international relations, and European politics and society.

Not long after being appointed as Professor at All Souls, Peter got into the public eye when he led the academic opposition to a proposal to appoint the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to an honorary doctorate at Oxford University. Peter saw the defeat of the proposal, by 738 votes to 319, as

signalling Oxford's great concern about the state of educational policy and funding in Britain.

After retirement in 1996 Peter became an Emeritus Fellow at All Souls, and for a number of years was also a Professorial Fellow at the Institute for German Studies at the University of Birmingham. He became Chair of the Leo Baeck Institute in London, whose members conduct and support research into the history and culture of German-speaking Jews from the 17th century to the present day. He worked intensively to transform the Institute, and by the time he gave up the role in 2020 the Institute had a distinctive niche in British academic culture.

Peter became a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society in 1971, was awarded the Federal Cross of Merit from Germany in 2004, and in 2008 the Grand Silver Medal for Meritorious Service to the Republic of Austria. He also received Honorary Doctorates from Innsbruck and Vienna Universities in 2007 and 2012 respectively.

Peter wrote a number of other important works on politics and history including *Political Representation and Elections in Britain*, published in 1967 and which went into three editions. Two of the titles concerned politics in Germany: *German Politics 1945–1995* and *Germany 1870–1945: Politics, State Formation and War*, issued in 1995 and 1997 respectively.

Peter died aged 93 on 26 January 2023. He is survived by his wife Gillian (whom he married in 1962) and by their two sons.

LLOYD DAVIS RAINES (1972) was born in Connecticut in 1948 to Stanley and Selina. He took pride in being an exceptionally well-informed man, and could talk about disparate topics from economics, politics, sports, history and pop culture. He was always an excellent student and benefited greatly from the liberal arts approach to education, earning a prestigious New York State Regents scholarship, graduating Phi Beta

Kappa from Queens College, New York, and earning a master's degree from LSE, before coming to King's to complete a doctoral program in Economics. Lloyd worked on the evolution and character of labour markets in Spanish America, focusing his attention closely to Cuba and the practice of slavery. Lloyd and his new wife Fanny (Gomez Greber) lived on King's Parade when Lloyd was a research student, which was helpful for Fanny who did not ride a bicycle.

Lloyd's first date with Fanny had been on April 1, 1966, when he was 17 and she was 16. They went to see the Senior Show at Bayside High School, and then out to a pancake house on Long Island. Fanny always said that Lloyd continued going out with her because she had ordered just a slice of toast for her meal, knowing that Lloyd's allowance was only \$10 dollars a month, which did not go very far. Although theirs turned out to be a long-lasting marriage, they came from very different backgrounds: Fanny was 'an urban immigrant girl', and Lloyd 'a suburban kid from Queens'. They used to joke that if ever they came to an intersection in the road, Fanny's instinct would be to go one way, and Lloyd's invariably the other. They were married three times: once in a ceremony for their friends, at which, in the spirit of 1970, they read stories and poems; once at a legal wedding ceremony; and finally at a wedding they referred to as their parents' wedding, as the guest list was compiled by the couple's parents and did not include people of Lloyd and Fanny's own choosing. Fanny, who herself studied for a PhD in Political Economy at Newnham, worked as a banker and economist as well as holding university posts teaching economics.

Although Lloyd expected to become an economics professor, having taught economics at a number of selective institutions, the vast bulk of his career was spent in the financial industry, advising both retail and institutional clients, and treating all of his clients with patience and care, regardless of their financial standing. He was a financial advisor for Prudential Securities and portfolio manager with Prudential Investment Supervisory Group, and also Senior Vice President for Blackford Capital as well as First Vice President for RBC Capital Markets.

Lloyd often entertained people with funny stories about the challenges of marrying into a Cuban American family whose members kept in close contact even though they were spread across the country. On one occasion, Lloyd was having a business lunch in Manhattan with a young woman, and the scene was observed by a Cuban American friend, who immediately contacted Fanny's mother in Miami, who immediately called Fanny to find out who the young woman was. Before the lunch was over, the whole family had been reassured that the encounter was above board.

Lloyd used to tell many stories about his experiences to entertain others; while many of his students may have forgotten the academic content of the courses he delivered, few will have forgotten the tales that went with them. Many included well-known individuals, such as Bill Clinton, met on a Peace March in Washington; Salvador Dali, whom Lloyd once knocked over at the Hotel Meurice in Paris; Sean Connery, who discussed his knighthood or lack thereof while buying ties on a trip to the Bahamas. Other characters in Lloyd's stories were less well-known but just as colourful: the landlady who had been a house cleaner for one of the Rolling Stones, and the electrician who had stolen a drum stick when working for Ringo Starr. Lloyd could not be trusted to go to the corner store for a pint of milk without striking up a friendship with another shopper. On one occasion the other shopper was one of Lloyd's heroes, Charles Oakley of the New York Knicks, and they ended up talking about ale (Lloyd was a member of CAMRA) and golf, about which Lloyd knew surprisingly little.

The children would often turn to Fanny after Lloyd had recounted a tale, and ask, but is it true? She could not vouch for the one about the talking rabbits, but she had actually been present at many of the incidents Lloyd described, as incredible as they sounded.

As a family man, Lloyd took great pride in his sons, Blair and Ian, and eventually in his grandchildren Andrew and Amanda, and his energetic granddog, Sherlock. He also retained a lifelong love of King's, and would proudly wear his King's scarf whenever the weather warranted it. On one occasion, Lloyd and Fanny were invited to the afternoon wedding of a friend's daughter in Brooklyn, where a priest and a rabbi were to officiate.

Lloyd and Fanny were a little late and hoped to enter unnoticed – Lloyd was wearing his suit and his purple and white King's scarf. As they exited the car, the parking attendant and the father of the groom rushed towards them, grabbing Lloyd and saying, thank God, you've finally arrived. There was a huge commotion as they entered the hall where other guests were seated, as a bemused Lloyd was steered towards the podium. Then suddenly it all died down, as a friend shouted, 'That's not the priest! That's Lloyd Raines!' Apparently, the father of the groom had mistaken Lloyd's King's scarf for the clerical dress of the priest who had also been delayed.

Lloyd wrote on a wide range of topics for academic and non-academic journals, and reviewed books on topics from capitalism to bioethics. His writing was concise and prescient, showing a great deal of sympathy for the authors he reviews and reflecting his own wide-ranging knowledge, which came from his own voracious reading habits.

Lloyd died unexpectedly at the age of 74 on July 15, 2022 by which time, he had been married to Fanny for 52 years. King's Library benefited from a donation made by Fanny in his memory, which helped to fund a project with the University Library to digitise its copy of Shakespeare's First Folio in order to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the book's first publication in 1623; a digitised copy of the whole book is now online on Cambridge University's Digital Library, making it possible for members of the public and scholars to consult it freely.

VICTOR NKHUMELANI MATODZI NEMAKHAVHANI RALUSHAI (1971) overcame periods of ill health, including during his time at King's on a College Studentship, to hold various academic positions and to conduct important anthropological research in his native South Africa. He died aged 76 on 5 October 2011, although the College only became aware of his death in 2024.

Victor was born in July 1935 at Mbilwi in the Sibasa District in Limpopo (the most northerly province of South Africa). Between 1953 and 1955 he attended Mphaphuli Secondary School, obtaining his Junior Certificate,

and then went to the Pax College in Pietersburg (now known as Polokwane), completing his studies there in 1958.

After a brief period working as a clerk at Lukoto Bus Service and at the Sibasa Post Office Victor enrolled for a BA degree at the Pius XII Catholic University College (now the National University of Lesotho) where he studied History and Sociology. However, under pressure from the national Government the Sibasa local council withdrew his bursary and Victor had to depend on the kindness of relatives and friends to fund his studies. He was helped by the Catholic Church which gave him a nominal salary in return for part-time teaching at the Missiological Research and Language Laboratory at Lady Frere in the Eastern Cape. He achieved his BA in 1966.

Between 1967 and 1971 Victor worked as a social research worker for Johannesburg City Council, studying aspects of urban sociology among black South African communities in the city. During this period he was affected by the restrictions of apartheid, which meant that he was not allowed to change jobs, and was required to return home each year and renew his work permit. While in this job he also collected a large amount of field material of historical, sociological and anthropological value concerning his tribe, the Venda.

In 1956 Victor had been an assistant and interpreter to the anthropologist Professor John Blacking (KC 1950) during the early stages of the latter's fieldwork among the Venda people. The two had kept in touch after Victor continued with his studies, and Blacking strongly supported Victor's case when the opportunity arose for a College Studentship at King's and also the possibility of pursuing research in Belfast.

Victor came to King's in 1971 to read History and specialised in the social and political history of European colonialism. Unfortunately he experienced poor health during his two years at the College and took both of his examinations in severe physical pain. Writing to the Senior Tutor, Geoffrey Lloyd, in October 1973, Victor noted that his health had been so bad that he had even contemplated returning to South Africa, but he wished to thank

Dr Lloyd for all that he had done for him – 'your patience, sympathy and encouragement gradually made me more optimistic in my work'.

After King's Victor undertook research at Queen's University Belfast (where John Blacking had become Professor and Head of the Department of Social Anthropology in 1970). Victor conducted research and was a Tutor in the Department until 1977. He kept in close contact with King's and his letters record the difficult situation in Belfast during this period. Initially he was frightened to go into the centre of Belfast and there was a tense atmosphere pervading the whole area, while in October 1974 after a visit to the Royal Victoria Hospital to see a lecturer who had been shot, he reported seeing many burnt-out vehicles that had been used as barricades being removed, while small boys and girls were throwing stones and bottles at the soldiers.

Victor taught himself German and this enabled him to access original material of German missionaries in the archives in West Berlin. In 1977 he completed his studies and was awarded his PhD in 1978 for his thesis *Conflicting accounts of Venda history with particular reference to the role of Mitupo in social organisation*.

For a short while Victor held the post of Head of the Department of African Languages and Linguistics at the University of Botswana and Swaziland. In late 1979 he moved to Nigeria to take up a post as History Lecturer at the University of Jos. Ill health though struck again, this time through a serious bout of malaria, and on his recovery Victor was advised to return home to South Africa.

On his return he again experienced harassment and other issues arising from apartheid. Nevertheless, despite his ill health he persevered becoming a Lecturer and then Senior Lecturer at the University of Venda in Thohoyandou. In 1985 he was appointed Professor and Head of the Anthropology Department at the University, before being appointed the following year to Vice Principal. He held this post until ill health forced him to take early retirement in 1992.

Victor continued with his research and was a consultant at the Thulamela archaeological site in 1995–96 and he conducted studies of pre-colonial settlements at Thulamela and Mapungubwe. In 2001 he produced *Oral history of the Mapungubwe area*, containing the results of his oral history project to establish the nature and extent of cultural and genealogical links between present-day communities and the Mapungubwe period – Mapungubwe developed into the largest kingdom in the sub-continent before being abandoned in the 14th century. His research formed a key part of the submission that resulted in UNESCO declaring the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape (covering the extensive savannah landscape at the confluence of the Limpopo and Shashe rivers that now forms the Mapungubwe National Park) a World Heritage Site in 2003.

Victor was a member of a number of official organisations including the South Africa National Development Agency and the Limpopo Heritage Agency. He was Chairman of two important inquiries: the inquiry on witchcraft violence and ritual murders in the Northern Province and the inquiry on traditional leadership in Limpopo, with the results published in 1996 and 1998 respectively. In 2004 the South African Government awarded Victor the Order of Ikhamanga (in Bronze) for ‘his outstanding contribution to the academic field of indigenous history, knowledge systems and heritage’.

NOEL JAMES ROBINSON (2007), who was born in 1948, came to King’s for a one-year course in Applied Mathematics.

Noel was born in Plymouth and attended Devonport High School, where he played cricket and rugby with some distinction, and also represented the school at chess. He gained a place at Exeter College, Oxford and matriculated in 1967, initially reading chemistry but quickly changing to mathematics. The group of friends with whom he shared a not-very-salubrious house in their third year kept in touch, and celebrated a 50th reunion in 2023 (actually their 52nd year of friendship, with the celebration postponed due to Covid).

After university, Noel started work for International Computers Ltd. He had met Wendy at Oxford, and they were married in 1971. They soon moved to Wokingham where their first child, Josie, was born. In 1974, Noel started working for British Steel, and the family moved to Weldon in Northamptonshire where Anna and Henry were born. This was a particularly happy time. The children attended the village school, and Noel played cricket for the Weldon cricket club.

Noel’s working life continued to be with computers and computing, but he was more involved with in a project managerial role as time went by. He moved to a subsidiary of British Steel and was seconded from there to the BPA Joint Venture, a combination of three companies formed to design and implement the pipework for Sizewell B. In 1985, this necessitated a move to Alsager in Cheshire and then five years later to Bungay in Suffolk, to oversee the installation. A colleague on the project described Noel as having a great idea every ten minutes, which was somewhat daunting for the project manager. One of these suggestions was that the team should write their own software, to replace the hugely expensive but inadequate design software they had been using; this idea was taken up and transformed the engineering performance.

After the completion of Sizewell, Noel worked for five years for Dowding and Mills, leading a team to set up and implement a new business system for the group. This was successfully installed in the UK, and five more were installed in the US. Following a short period working for Suffolk County Council, Noel saw the need for a computer-based system, easy to use by frontline staff, which would help integrate health and social care. NJR Services was set up and the system was adopted by Suffolk and Milton Keynes, before ill-health persuaded Noel to retire.

Noel felt that, as an undergraduate, he had not given mathematics the attention it deserved, and he still had a keen interest in the subject. Self-study took him so far, but then he enrolled with the Open University and was awarded an MSc in 1997. He continued studying, amassing an impressive library of obscure mathematical texts, and taking advantage of

the many online lectures available. The idea began to form of attempting Part III of the Mathematics Tripos at Cambridge. Although for many Part III is a step on the path to a PhD and further research, for Noel the opportunity to understand the subject as deeply as possible was an end in itself. At almost 60 years of age, he was interviewed by King's and accepted. He spent a happy and challenging year at King's, living in Cranmer Road and returning home at the weekends for laundry and better food. Noel's son, Henry, was a graduate student at King's at the same time, and they were regularly found in the bar together. Noel attended lectures, which he found enthralling, and spent many more hours in the library than he had as an undergraduate, before sitting the exams, in one of which he was at first mistaken for an invigilator. Not surprisingly, he found the course very hard, as there were some gaps in his knowledge, and he found that his speed of thought and his memory had deteriorated with age; he was also unable to put in the hours he could manage when younger, tending to fall asleep at 9 pm. He loved the magnificent library and the opportunity to concentrate on mathematics in an almost monastic way; he also liked the fact that he had no fear of failure, as whatever the outcome of the exams, it was not going to affect his career in any way. To his great pride, he gained a respectable pass; a few years later, Cambridge decided to make this a degree course and applied the decision retrospectively, so Noel became a Master of Advanced Study.

Despite health problems, Noel enjoyed ten years of retirement. During this time he spent many hours making sense of, and writing up, his notes, testing each line rigorously. He translated texts on Etale cohomology (an almost impossibly difficult subject) into English, and published them on the internet for all to use. He was in correspondence with several mathematicians to clarify points in their books, and occasionally gently pointed out omissions in their arguments.

Family was always important to him, as was visiting and holidaying with friends. He was immensely proud of his three children, always encouraging them to be themselves. He died on January 9, 2024, survived by Wendy, his three children and four grandchildren.

DANIEL GEORGE CHARLES ROGERS (1967), known as Danny, went into the medical profession, becoming a consultant in neuropsychiatry and making a significant contribution to the development of the theoretical understanding of the nature of psychiatric illness.

Danny was born in May 1948 in London. His parents had met at the end of the Second World War on a beach in St Tropez, with his father serving in RAF Air Sea Rescue and his mother being a local girl. They wrote to each other for two years and next met to get married! As Danny's mother couldn't speak English, he initially only spoke French when he went to school at St Mary's Priory, leading the nuns to consider him backward, but he was soon moved up a class.

Danny grew up in Haringey and then Wood Green before the family moved to Harpenden (Herts). He studied at Finchley Catholic Grammar School where he acquired 15 O-levels and five A-levels. He came to King's where he read Part I of the Medical Science Tripos before switching to the Natural Sciences Tripos where he did Part II, studying the History and Philosophy of Science.

Recalling their times at King's, his best friend and fellow medical student, Nigel Hymas (1967), said he quickly became aware of Danny's 'many admirable qualities', noting that his 'loyalty to his family and friends was unconditional, deep-seated and lifelong'. This was demonstrated early on when Nigel was introduced to Danny's sisters whom he had been showing around Cambridge and he noticed that Danny had a cut on his lip. Danny told him that he had acquired this in a fight trying to protect his sisters who were being pestered by a drunk.

Nigel also recalled their lengthy conversations about abstract matters such as 'the nature of consciousness'. After one particularly long session that ended as the sun was rising, Danny was about to leave Nigel's room and while saying goodbye he backed towards the door, flung it open and walked into the broom cupboard! Danny relished these comic details of life and laughed heartily at this incident. He loved his years at King's and

would often reminisce about ‘the civilised life he had enjoyed there, in a College where trust, mutual respect and love of truth were so valued’.

Danny did his three years of clinical, hospital-based training at the Middlesex Hospital, achieving his MB, BChir (Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery) in 1973. While there he met a fellow student, Marie-Christine, and they were married while both still students in July 1972. Nigel, who was also doing his training at the Middlesex Hospital, noted that Danny took the opportunity to participate in amateur dramatics, including the Christmas show where he took a leading role as writer and actor in the student company ‘The Manic Depressives’.

Towards the end of his clinical studies Danny had the opportunity to spend a few weeks in a specialist area and he chose to spend them in the psychiatric hospital at Friern Barnet. Here he was significantly influenced by Dr Richard Hunter, who was a respected historian of psychiatry and who was interested in the neurology of mental illness. Nigel recalls Danny phoning him and saying ‘I’ve discovered what I want to do. I’ve met this psychiatrist who still wears a white coat and his office has shelves full of preserved brains!’

Danny’s first House job was in Luton and during his time there the first of his three children was born. In 1975 when he was working at the West Middlesex Hospital he experienced his first symptoms of multiple sclerosis (MS). In 1979, while working in a neurological post at the Radcliffe and Churchill hospitals in Oxford he suffered his first major attack of MS, which led to him being off work for three months. He then went to work at the hospital in Friern Barnet where he had his second major attack of MS, which left his legs weak.

Danny then joined the Institute of Neurology (now the UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology) as the Raymond Way Lecturer in Neuropsychiatry. While there he wrote a paper on the long-stay patients at the hospital at Friern Barnet. This formed the basis for his thesis which he successfully submitted for his MD from Cambridge. He expanded the thesis into a

book *Motor Disorder in Psychiatry: Towards a Neurological Psychiatry*, published in 1992.

Danny made a significant contribution to the evolution of the theoretical understanding of psychiatric illness. He achieved this not only through his writing and research, but also as a founder member in 1987 of the British Neuropsychiatry Association led by Dr Jonathan Bird of the Burden Neurological Hospital in Bristol. The previous year Danny had moved to take up an appointment as a consultant at that hospital.

This appointment meant that Danny and his family moved to Bristol to live in Cherry House, Frampton Cotterell, which had a large garden. They held many parties in their garden and Nigel recalled one of the most memorable featured a performance of *Peter and the Wolf* in the neighbouring wood. All the family joined a local amateur acting group and Danny continued his love of the theatre with acting roles including Malvolio in *Twelfth Night* and Firs in *The Cherry Orchard*.

However, Danny continued to suffer bouts of MS which he bore with courage and optimism, but in later years they affected his walking. In his mid to late fifties he began to suffer the effects of dementia. As a result, for the last eight years of his life Danny was looked after in a residential home. He died at the age of 74 on 16 April 2023. Speaking at the funeral in May 2023, Nigel described his friend’s life and said he was ‘an exceptional human being, who lived his life to the full and who brought love and happiness to so many’.

BRIAN EDWARD ROSE (1941) was born in Isleworth, Middlesex, on January 12, 1923, the only son of George and Laura. He went to the Perse School in Cambridge, and also the City of London School for a year. Brian joined the RAF in the later years of WW2, and at the end of it was being trained in Canada to be a member of an aircrew.

At King’s, where he read Economics, he played chess with Pigou quite regularly, and found Pigou to be extremely shy, especially with women.

Brian was devoted to the College; in later life every year, without fail, the family would listen to the Christmas Eve service, and when they were on 'home leave' back in England, they would visit King's to admire the Chapel and the Backs.

Brian was recruited by the International Monetary Fund, on its establishment in 1947 after the Bretton Woods conference, to be in their European Department, which in those days included the British Commonwealth countries of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Brian became the longest-surviving member of the original IMF founding team. He married Margaret Imogen Wrong in 1948, and stayed with the IMF for all of his working life until retiring, reluctantly, when he was 65 in 1988. Brian was very dedicated to his professional life, working for many years on Scandinavian countries, which he adored almost as much as he adored Australia. His youngest daughter was called Kristin in honour of Scandinavia; Brian's wife Imogen drew the line at calling her Dagmar or Ylla. He worked for the IMF at a time when discussing the precise nature of people's roles was treated with a caution tending towards the secretive; he was primarily responsible for European and Commonwealth countries at the staff level, with people above him working at a government level.

Brian was a model of a certain type of English gentleman: self-effacing and private, not given to talking about his personal life, totally lacking in any kind of pomposity or pretension and treating everyone with decency, respect and consideration for their personal circumstances.

Working at the IMF meant living in Washington DC, so Imogen moved there too, and their three daughters Nicola, Alison and Kristin, were all born there. Unlike Imogen, Brian loved America, took a deep interest in its political affairs, and drove the family on long trips all over the country, including out of the way places where tourists would not normally go. The three girls would be packed into the back of a red Plymouth and head out to the West, where Brian fell in love with the area. He learned to ride a horse, and was never as happy as when he was on 'King', one of his horses, where he would spend the day wrangling and chatting with the farmhands.

Brian was always involved in mentoring younger colleagues, helping them to fit into the Fund and adapt to its more arcane ways. He continued after retirement, inviting younger colleagues to his home about three miles from the IMF, where Imogen would co-host, sometimes also in the company of Dame Mary Warnock, a long-time close friend, who would regale listeners with stories of her time at Cambridge when women were not permitted to take a full degree.

Brian was an Arsenal fan, having grown up near to the Emirates stadium. He was passionate about music, so his daughters grew up listening to the classical station on the radio or getting introduced to some new discovery of his: Eartha Kitt, Mikaela Jackson, Tiny Tim – whatever caught his fancy. He loved the game of bridge, reading books about how to improve his game, and chess, although to his dismay none of the rest of the family knew the game at all. When his daughters were in their teens, he introduced them to Thomas Hardy and George Eliot, and spent some happy afternoons at the National Gallery in Washington DC.

In his retirement he enjoyed travelling in America, particularly to a ranch in Montana, and also to England, where two of his daughters settled and he could spend happy hours visiting old churches and country houses. He handled the discomforts and inconveniences of old age with remarkable patience and dignity. Brian died on August 30, 2021; Imogen predeceased him two years earlier.

DAVID FRANCIS SALAMAN (1959) was born into a fairly well-to-do English Jewish family. His grandfather, Dr. Redcliffe Salaman FRS, a prominent and benevolent member of the Jewish community, earned himself the nickname of 'Potato Salaman' as he was a distinguished scientist who specialised in the potato and wrote a book about its history and social influence. David's father Myer was a doctor and surgeon, who later became head of cancer research at The London Hospital; his mother Esther was born in Zhytomyr, near Kiev, but her family escaped the pogroms at the start of the Russian revolution to settle in Palestine,

and later in Berlin, where she studied physics under Einstein. With the rise of the Nazis, Einstein helped Esther to move to England with a letter of recommendation to Rutherford at Cambridge, where she was taken in by David's grandfather's family. Eventually she and Myer were married. Esther went on, at the suggestion of Ludwig Wittgenstein, to write fiction for English audiences.

David was born on June 11, 1940, with three older sisters. During the war they first lived with family in Harpenden, where David was born, and then they moved to Conduit Head in Cambridge, where they occupied half of Francis Cornford's house until the end of the war. There was a farm next door, and David had a happy childhood pottering around in a rural setting, cared for by a doting nanny. He found it quite a wrench, at age 5, to leave these rural surroundings, and the nanny to whom he had been so attached, and move to London with his family and his accomplished but far less nurturing mother; this may have sown the seeds of his lifelong obsession with being in the countryside and nature, as well perhaps of his eventual rejection of academic professional life.

He did well at Westminster School, although he sometimes made himself unpopular by the number of questions he asked in class, and came on to King's to read Natural Sciences. He began a PhD in Cambridge but moved to Oxford part-way through after his supervisor in Cambridge unfortunately died. David had met Margaret, daughter of his father's friend and scientific colleague Douglas Edward Lea, when they were both 15, and they were boyfriend and girlfriend by the time they were 16. They married young, with sons Joe and Gabriel arriving in 1962 and 1965.

David had a good career as a biochemist, being awarded a Beit fellowship, and publishing several important papers. He loved the research side of academic life, but did not enjoy lecturing, and did not have the ambitious drive to become truly successful or earn a professorship. Gradually he came to despise what he saw as the petty politics of academia. He moved the family around from one university to another, before deciding that it just was not the life for him.

David's love for nature, birdwatching and hiking took the family on many camping holidays across the UK and sometimes abroad. They went on family outings, long walks and bike rides almost every weekend. Camping did not involve the latest equipment, but instead 1930s tents handed down from grandparents; they always made do. In the late 1960s, David bought a little fibreglass sailing dinghy with a small wheel at the front, which provided many adventures. The oars could be used as handles to wheel it down the beach like a wheelbarrow, and they had an old Seagull putt-putt motor for it. David and the boys would fish for mackerel and cook it on driftwood they found on the beach.

After a time, David fell in love with a dramatic place on the northwest coast of Scotland called Scoraig, a small and very remote peninsula. It was dotted with ruined crofts that people had fixed up, where they had attempted to live a back-to-nature lifestyle with no running water or electricity, an eight mile walk to the nearest road (or boat trip across the loch) and 70 miles to the nearest town with shops. This was not an intentional community but a collection of people who, for one reason or another, preferred to live off-the-grid, some sociable, others preferring their own company. People baked bread in wood-fired ranges, fetched water from the well and read by kerosene lamps in the evenings. David had been attracted to this kind of lifestyle while working as a molecular neuro-endocrinologist at Bristol University. He had taken up wood-turning as a hobby, and attempted a bit of self-sufficiency in the village of Long Ashton, near Bristol, where he and his family lived at the time, keeping a few chickens and ducks and growing some vegetables, much to the consternation of the rather posh neighbours who objected when the chickens got into their gardens.

Dabbling in self-sufficiency was not enough for David, and he decided his future had to be in Scoraig, even though it meant making drastic changes. Margaret, having lost her father when she was a young child and been raised by her mother during the post-war years, was not prepared to sacrifice the life they had achieved, her own career as a social worker, and the education they were providing for their sons (there was no secondary school in or near Scoraig); and so after 20 years together David made the

unilateral decision to move to Scoraig on his own. David left academia, his wife and his sons, and set out for a life of wood-turning in the wild highlands and islands of Scotland.

Unsurprisingly the realities of life in such a harsh and remote location as Scoraig did not match the romantic vision David had in his mind. After a year or two, including some very hard and lonely freezing winters and some unfriendly neighbours who stole his belongings (including a precious recording of Bach's *Schlummert Ein*, and a goat) when he was away, he decided it was not working out. He moved back to Bristol, eventually settling in Bradford-upon-Avon, where he continued to support himself with his wood-turning, doing odd jobs and building and electrical work, and by living very frugally. David was keen to spend time with his sons and continued to share many adventures with them as they grew up.

David loved singing for much of his life, possibly influenced by his father who had been a keen amateur singer. He also became passionate about bell-ringing, and was keen to share his enthusiasm for the complexities of English peals. David's beloved aunt, Esther Salaman, was a professional singer and teacher who taught every year at Dartington International Summer School. David was a keen participant, receiving voice training and in exchange helping his aunt with her classes, sourcing sheet music, moving pianos etc. as well as mixing with professional musicians and music-lovers from around the world. It was through these activities that David met his partner and companion of many years Lydia Corbett, otherwise known as Sylvette David, an artist who had modelled for Picasso in the 1950s and was Picasso's 'Girl with a Ponytail'. David proved to be a solid support for Lydia, helping her with many things including building her a studio in Rattery in Devon, where she worked in clay and ceramics as well as painting in acrylic and oil, and with organising concerts in her grandmother's house in France.

Although he could be self-centred at times, David was also a very generous person with his time, and was welcoming and friendly whenever he met someone new. He had an innate quality of being an intimate, lighthearted,

personable, and good friend to many people and showed great interest in what others were doing in life. He enjoyed anyone who shared his curiosity and interests in the natural world, music and culture, never judging people by their social status, financial or intellectual achievements. He was eccentric and was someone who, once met, was never forgotten, and it surprised him when others remembered him years after meeting, even if he didn't remember them.

David died on 13 November 2023, following a stroke. He is survived and greatly missed by his sons Joe and Gabriel, grandsons Zakary, Dylan and Noah, and by his partner Lydia who remembers David most as a kind and loving man who did his best.

MICHAEL SALT (1962), who died in December 2013, was born on 3 October 1943, and he lived with his younger brother Peter and his parents, George and 'Mrs Salt', in the Pinehurst flats in Grange Road. George Salt (KC 1933), a Fellow of King's, had a reputation for being more than a little curmudgeonly.

Michael went to King's College Choir School, and then on to Clifton College, Bristol, where he made an impression as a very good linguist. In 1962 he came to King's to read Oriental Studies, specialising in Chinese, and in 1964 won both the King's College James Essay Prize and the Royal Asiatic Society Universities Essay Prize. At King's he enjoyed a range of sports: swimming, tennis, squash, hockey and soccer; and spent his vacations walking in the countryside, preferring hilly terrain and overseas destinations, studying bird-life along the way.

After graduation, Michael worked as a Research Student in the Faculty of Oriental Studies, but although he was officially still a Cambridge student, most of his time was spent in London at the School of Oriental and African Studies, where Linguistics and Chinese were more highly developed than in Cambridge. This move to London also gave Michael the opportunity for exposure to more than just the one specialist tutor, which was all that

Cambridge could offer at the time, as well as allowing him to learn some different practices and techniques in linguistics.

Michael's PhD took him a long six years, and he was thirty by the time he finished it. He then went to work as a translator for the Ministry of Defence, translating Chinese into English, and stayed there for twenty years, apart from a year out working for Joseph Needham, the Cambridge-based expert in the history of Chinese science and technology.

At the age of 50 Michael took early retirement from the MoD, and rather went under the radar. Although sporadically he kept in touch with some of his friends, he very rarely saw them, but lived a very self-contained life. He was not close to his brother Peter, as there was a significant age difference which meant that Michael had left home while Peter was still very young and they were not able to form memories of doing things together as children.

Michael settled in Hertford, where he was a frequent contributor to the local press, writing under the pseudonym of 'Old Braughing'. In the *Daily Telegraph* announcement of his death, he was described as a linguist, mathematician, scientist, novelist, poet and long-distance walker. Others at King's who had known him were surprised to learn that he was a mathematician, scientist, novelist and poet, as these interests had not been in evidence during their acquaintance. Although he kept himself very much to himself, he was a friendly person whose ramrod bearing – inherited from his father, was well-known to Hertford residents. He lived an ascetic and idiosyncratic life, but was kind; he became an art patron to one of his neighbours, whose art he collected. Michael died following a long period of illness with oesophageal cancer.

The life of **LILI SARNYAI** (2011) was like a colourful, intricate puzzle, rich with adventures and stories – each piece forming part of the exquisite picture of her life. For 30 short years, she pursued her dreams with unwavering determination. A global citizen with family ties in seven countries on three continents, Lili held BA and MPhil degrees from the

University of Cambridge, and a PhD from the University of London. A versatile leader, athlete, writer and artist, Lili effortlessly navigated the worlds of academia and the glitterati, with experience in public relations, publishing, and global business intelligence investigation. Lili embodied positive individualism: petite with super short hair and a nose piercing, she was a free spirit. Often the smallest person in the room, yet strong and fierce: fighting for what matters, seamlessly blending her passions into the unique person she became. From an early age, she turned her passions for sports, writing, books, languages, art, fashion, and understanding people into career choices that reflected her versatile personality.

Lili's remarkable journey began in December 1989, in a small Hungarian university town. The only child of research physicians, a Yugoslavian/Hungarian mother and Hungarian father, Lili's family moved to Boston when she was two and to New York when she was seven. After an idyllic childhood and then a traumatic family breakup in her early teens, Lili and her mother embraced life with unwavering resilience, turning it into an extraordinary story of friendship and hope; while Lili transformed herself into a young woman with contagious enthusiasm, and her life into an adventure of possibilities.

Lili's schooling spanned across prestigious institutions in the United States and the United Kingdom. Exceptionally brilliant, she received numerous academic awards, as well as study, research, and travel grants. Her early education in Boston and New York laid the foundation of her holistic understanding of the world. At 11 Lili and her mother embarked on a new chapter and moved to the UK. Lili became the youngest student at Bootham School, a renowned Quaker institution in York; her love for the school led her to stay on as a boarder for three additional years. Following a year at the United Nations International School in New York, Lili returned to England to study at the Perse Upper School in Cambridge, where her passion for art and literature flourished.

Lili then went on to read English Literature at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, graduating with a First in 2010. She then came to King's where

she went on to earn her MPhil in English and American Literature in 2012. While at Cambridge, Lili was elected to represent her fellow students on the Council of the School of Arts and Humanities and on the Cambridge Faculty Board of English. In 2016, five months ahead of schedule, Lili defended her PhD in Comparative Literature: Intellectual History and History of Ideas at the University of London. Exploring the intersection of fairy tales and medicine, under the supervision of Professor Dame Marina Warner, she submitted her thesis, *Figuring 'Sleeping Beauty': Metamorphosis of a Literary and Cultural Trope in European Fairy Tales and Medicine, c. 1350–1700*.

With her mother as her role model and training companion, sports were an essential part of Lili's life. She often reflected on how seven years of gymnastics – the hours of rigorous conditioning and repeating routines until perfected – instilled in her the core values of perseverance and resilience. As a young adult, she took on new athletic pursuits, such as CrossFit, martial arts, and swimming. The turquoise waters of Lac Léman (Lake Geneva), with the snow-covered Alps in the distance, held a special place in Lili's heart – leading her to compete in a Nyon-Léman open water swimming competition in autumn 2019. From the age of 15, running became the core sport of Lili's life. 'Isn't it wonderful,' she said, 'the places a simple pair of running shoes can take you?' Always up for the next trip, she ran tens of thousands of miles across roads in big cities, sleepy villages and on exotic seashores. Rain or shine, she would lace up her trainers and hit the road; capturing the magic of the sunrise was her greatest joy.

The enchanting world of creativity – playing with words, colours and textiles as a form of artistic expression – was central to Lili. Her childhood summers, designing dresses alongside her maternal grandmother, an authority in children's couture, sowed the seeds of Lili's deep-rooted love for fashion. She was always stylish, with the most exquisite dresses. With her fashion sense and indefatigable drive, she secured four coveted internships in high fashion; and positions at *Vogue*, *Teen Vogue*, and *The Times*, where she worked as a Fashion Desk Editorial Assistant. She was also a Fashion Editor, Columnist, and Contributing Writer for *The Cambridge Student*.

Bilingual in English and Hungarian, fluent in French, and versed in Italian, Latin, Classical Greek, Spanish and German, Lili had extraordinary linguistic prowess. She even taught herself Russian, just for her love of its melodic allure. Immersed in diverse cultures throughout her upbringing and globe-trotting lifestyle, Lili embraced and nurtured her heritage, and translated to English the Hungarian fairy tales she grew up with.

Lili was passionate about books and was rarely seen without one. With a particular fondness for antique books, she volunteered as a Library Research Assistant and Rare Book Cataloguer at King's College Library; and explored bookstores and antique booksellers in search of hidden treasures. When offered the position of Research Assistant to the General Editor of The Cambridge Edition of the Complete Fiction of Henry James, Lili couldn't resist; James's writings resonated with her own life, feeling at home both in the USA and the UK. To learn about the business side of publishing, during term breaks Lili took on a position in New York as Trade Publicity Intern at W.W. Norton & Company (2009); and in 2010, after completing her undergraduate degree, she served as Executive Assistant to the CEO at Cambridge University Press.

Lili's exceptional written and communications skills, and her interest in branding, landed her various journalistic and public relations internships. She was a contributing writer for *Varsity*, the independent Cambridge student newspaper. Recruited as the Editorial Assistant for *Beauty News NYC*, an online beauty magazine founded by esteemed jewellery designer Kimberly McDonald, Lili helped launch her line of fine jewellery (2007–08). And as the Executive Producer at *Social Life Magazine* (2009–18), Lili immersed herself in the world of high society in New York. She interviewed celebrities, wrote articles, and organised luxury events for hundreds of VIPs. She excelled in connecting people and creating new initiatives – brokering introductions and establishing strategic brand partnerships with clients like Laurent-Perrier, Porsche, and Christie's.

With natural public speaking and presenting talents, a great sense of humour and an endless supply of literary quotations to inspire, Lili left a

lasting impression on her students during two summers as an International Summer School Lecturer with Bucksmore Education (Cambridge).

To understand life's intricacies, and the complexities of herself and others, Lili explored philosophy, psychology, and psychoanalysis. Captivated at an early age by Robert Frost's poem *The Road Not Taken*, Lili asked: why do people end up where they do? She believed that every person has a story worth listening to, and with her unique gift to talk to and connect with others, Lili happily chatted with people from all walks of life.

In the summer of 2018, recruited by a global business intelligence agency in Geneva, Lili embraced an unexpected opportunity and moved to Switzerland to take up a job that allowed her to apply her different skills and talents, and a chance to learn something new. She worked on high-profile cases, leading cross-border investigations into white-collar crime, international money laundering, and politically/economically motivated financial malfeasance. She was full of energy, optimism, and a desire to do something meaningful.

At this time, Lili discovered her passion and talent for trail running, awakening her competitive spirit. A new 30–40 km mountain trail, 'jogging' from Geneva to Lausanne, with loops through the vineyards overlooking the shimmering lake – finishing with a big ice cream – defined a perfect day for her. Ultra marathon trail running encompassed everything Lili was looking for in a sport: immense natural beauty, unimaginable physical and mental demands of running a 100–170 km race at 2,000–3,000 metres above sea level, and the camaraderie of her fellow runners. 'Out there, when it's just you on a mountaintop in the middle of the night, your headlamp illuminating the next few rocky steps, the starry sky, the freezing wind: that's as close to happiness as I've found.' In only two years Lili ran a number of races in Switzerland including the LG Trail 110 km, Swiss Peaks Trail 170 km, Swiss Alps100 Endurance Run, the Trail Vallée de Joux 59 km; and the 100 Millas Sierras del Bandolero 160 km in Spain. With podium finishes in all – except once after injuring her ankle and still finishing the race – Lili emerged as a promising new talent in the world of ultra trail running. As a respected member of this

community, Lili spent a year prior to her accident interviewing fellow runners for a book about the transformative power of this extreme sport.

Lili lost her life tragically on 6 August 2020, in a sports accident while pursuing her passion for running among the snow-covered peaks of the Swiss Alps, preparing for her next 170-km race. A bronze plaque at the Col des Chamois Nord commemorates her life amid those majestic heights, bearing her words: 'I used to think happiness was a goal far away in the distance over the horizon. Then I realised it's the peaks and valleys, in the here and now, that really count.' This eternal reminder encourages all who pass by to embrace life to its fullest every day, as Lili did. A bench also now stands in her memory in the Fellows' Garden at King's, adorned with an edelweiss and a quote that epitomises her spirit: 'Life shrinks or expands in relation to one's courage'.

Our thanks to Monika Sarnyai for providing this obituary.

A trip with a friend to the Amazon jungle while studying at King's prompted **RICHARD WILLIAM SAUMAREZ SMITH** (1964), brother of CRSS (KC 1972) and nephew of John Raven (KC 1948), to switch from studying Mathematics to Archaeology and Anthropology. He undertook extensive research in Anthropology and for many years he taught Civilisation Studies and Anthropology at the American University of Beirut.

Richard was born in August 1945 in Darjeeling where his father worked for the Indian Civil Service. After the end of the Second World War Richard returned with his mother and brother John to Britain. After his father returned after partition the family lived in Redlynch (Wiltshire). Richard won a scholarship to Wellington College in Berkshire, but he loathed the school, considering it too military and conventional and perhaps too much associated with the colonial attitudes of his father.

Richard came to King's to read Mathematics in October 1964. His Director of Studies considered that Richard was extremely good throughout the

three years spent studying the subject, but his Tutor Martin Bernal (KC 1957) said that 'his studies were brilliant but erratic' and that his heart was not in the subject. Stephen Hugh-Jones (KC 1964) recalls that Richard's friends were more in the area of arts and social sciences than in mathematics and science, and like his friends Richard liked jazz and rock music, sometimes smoked marijuana and owned a motorcycle that he used to drive at high speed. He also recalled a holiday spent with Richard in Dorset and noted that Richard loved country life and walks.

During the long vacation in summer 1965 Richard went on an expedition with a fellow Cambridge student Jonathan Ambache. They hitchhiked from New York City to Panama before taking a flight to Colombia and from the coast they went upriver by local boat to the Chocó region where the Embera Indians of the River Purricha lived. While there they took photographs, collected artefacts and made sound recordings. Most of the material culture that they collected during their expedition is held in the Horniman Museum in London. Their collection of recordings includes examples of flute and drum playing, solo flute playing, panpipes and also everyday sounds, one example being a woman calling a parrot before the parrot responds. A 100-page diary of the expedition is held in the Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford, while the collection of photographs, also curated by the Museum, includes images of flutes and drums, performances and everyday life.

By August 1967 Richard had decided that he wanted to study Anthropology and become an anthropologist. While he would go on to achieve his ambitions, sadly his friend Jonathan would die the following year in Biafra during the Nigerian civil war – he was travelling in a jeep which was blown up when it ran over a land mine while there with Save the Children.

For his fourth year it was arranged that Richard would take Part II of the Archaeology and Anthropology Tripos in one year rather than the usual two years, and his Supervisor in Social Anthropology considered him 'quite brilliant, particularly on the theoretical side'. After achieving his BA in 1968 Richard went to the Delhi School of Economics where he achieved

a MLitt in 1971 with a distinction for his thesis on 'Caste, religion and locality in the Punjab Census'. In 1972 he worked as a research assistant to the Indian sociologist and anthropologist Jit Pal Singh Uberoi (who became a lifelong mentor) on a British Council project on educational aid to developing countries. Richard then returned to King's to do research in Social Anthropology. For his Delhi dissertation Richard had taken the data from the 1931 Census for a restricted area of the Punjab and had applied sophisticated mathematical techniques to reveal a large number of sociological facts that had not shown through in the original figures. The result impressed even the Provost, Sir Edmund Leach (KC 1960).

Richard's research in Social Anthropology covered a wider area than that of his Delhi dissertation, studying patterns of land tenure in the Punjab during British rule of India, based on a long period of study in the land records office in Ludhiana. Much of his time doing research was spent in India, but he returned to Britain in 1980, and in 1981 he married Martha Mundy, also an anthropologist. In 1982 she took a job at Yarmouk University at Irbid in northern Jordan. Richard initially remained in London, teaching Mathematics at Daneford School in Bethnal Green. In 1983 he decided to join her and to resume work on his thesis. He also helped with the establishment of computer facilities and editing two publications at Yarmouk University. In 1989 he returned for a year to London, again teaching at Daneford School, and he achieved his PhD in Social Anthropology from Cambridge. This was published in 1996 as *Rule by Records: Land Registration and Village Custom in Early British Panjab*.

In 1990 he returned to Irbid and devoted himself to a joint research project with Martha on the historical sociology of the land systems of the district of Ajloun in northern Jordan, with the two working together on the oral history village interviews. In 1993 Richard and Martha moved to Lebanon where both obtained positions. Richard became a Lecturer at the American University of Beirut, teaching Civilisation Studies and Anthropology, while Martha would go on to a chair at the LSE in 1996. Richard and Martha continued with their research project and their work was published in 2007 as *Governing Property, Making the Modern State:*

Law, Administration and Production in Ottoman Syria. Richard was initially an Assistant Professor, becoming an Associate Professor in 2000 and then a Professor in 2006, spending around two-thirds of his time on the Civilisation Sequence Programme and the other one-third of his time teaching in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Media Studies.

After his retirement in 2016 Richard and Martha used to spend around six months a year in a rented flat in Tyre, with the other six months in a house they had bought in south-west France. Richard continued with his research, and Martha notes that he had done significant analysis of 19th-century land records for the village of Ansar in south Lebanon as part of a joint research project, while he had been working on the records for the properties of an important Sayyid family in Ludhiana – in both cases women's holdings of land were a central concern.

Richard died suddenly aged 77 on 18 January 2023 in Tyre as the result of a fall and is buried in the Christian cemetery there. At his funeral the head of the Department where Richard worked and used to lead, Nadia Bou Ali, said that anthropology was 'a discipline that was dear to him'. He was 'keenly committed to understanding the ways through which norms and laws came to be set in place. As a son of one of the last Indian civil servants or colonial administrators, Richard spent his life documenting and historicising the myriad forms of governance: colonial, imperial and otherwise ... He was generous, considerate and level-headed, a stickler for detail with a wry sense of humour.'

JAMES KEITH SHEARER (1973), who died on 3 May 2021, was always known as Keith and was the second of five children. He was born in London in May, 1955; his parents, James and Mary, moved the family, first to Cobham in Surrey and then to Oxshott, to a house James had designed himself. Janet, Keith, Gillian, Paul and Ian had fond memories of family meals around a table made from a surplus fire door, where Keith, as a born comedian, usually had everyone in stitches. There was also croquet on the lawn, Keith playing the flute by the piano, tennis, and cricket bowling

practice. Like his aunt, the Scottish ballerina Moira Shearer, Keith had red hair and large blue eyes that gave him a striking appearance. Cycling to school at the age of eight, he toppled off his bike, catching his mouth on the door handle of a passing car. After a lot of repair work at the Roehampton Hospital, the surgeons promised a proper job involving extensive plastic surgery 'later on'; no one ever mentioned it again, but he kept his winning smile, albeit with a gold tooth. The dramatic separation of James and Mary cast a long shadow over the lives of the five children, and Keith felt it keenly, especially as he was struggling with his sexuality and finding life very lonely.

Keith was educated at nearby Milbourne Lodge School, and then went on to board at Winchester College as a scholar. He developed a love for Japan and for the pleasures of writing in beautiful Japanese script, and enjoyed smoking illicit cigarettes on summer evenings in the school's ancient Cloisters. Keith had a prodigious talent for languages from an early age and collected a range of language O-levels, including Russian and Japanese (he was the only candidate in the UK for Japanese O-level that year), which he taught himself, treating language-learning in the way that others enjoy developing skills in sport. He was also a talented artist, and made some money during the summer between school and university by knocking on doors in Notting Hill Gate and offering to draw people's houses.

At King's, Keith read Chinese Philosophy, History and Language for a year before switching to Architecture, following in the footsteps of his father, mother and grandfather, as well as blazing a trail for his younger sister. He was proud of that continuity and for many years used his father's battered briefcase for his own work. At one point while he was at King's, he had E.M. Forster's old room, and enjoyed the stories about Forster that his bedder used to tell him. He loved his time at the College, especially the Cellar Bar and the wide range of weird and eccentric characters King's seemed to attract.

As a student Keith worked with the renowned architect, Sir Richard MacCormac, and also spent a year in Tokyo at the practice of Kenzo Tange. This was one of the world's most famous architects; Keith wrote to him in Japanese and asked for a job for his 'year out'. He waited ages for a

reply and when he was accepted, he was delighted to leave behind all his worries in the UK and spend months in the presence of a very great man. This gave Keith a wide range of experience, especially when his linguistic skills were discovered – from designing a villa in Algiers to working on a Buddhist pilgrimage centre in Nepal and on university buildings in Japan. One summer while at King's, Keith and his friend Adrian Henriques decided to travel around Europe by train and hitchhiking. They spent four days in Hungary, hitching around Lake Balaton and sleeping rough. When they arrived, Keith knew no Hungarian, but by the last night in Budapest he was conversing fluently with his hosts over a breakfast that consisted largely of apricot brandy. One of his King's contemporaries remembers waiting outside a public phone box when Keith was inside and hearing him chattering away in an eastern European language; naturally he assumed Keith was working for MI5 or 6. Keith explained his habit of learning languages from Teach Yourself books whenever the need arose, but later in the conversation it transpired that Keith's language skills (and the Teach Yourself series) did not extend to speaking or understanding Geordie.

After graduation, Keith became a multi-skilled architect, and went on to have a long career in urban design and regeneration projects. His working life spanned many practices and many continents, where his skills as a linguist often came into play, nowhere more so than in Baghdad on a project for the Ministry of Oil working with Italian designers, and Yugoslavian contractors and builders speaking Serbo-Croat. He was also a brilliant draughtsman, even as a young student making sketches of buildings which revealed his sharpness of observation of detail. Keith spent time working with Cambridge Design, a small practice with a good reputation for quality design, where his projects included the award-winning hostel in Harvey Road for single mothers and babies. He then worked for Shankland Cox Partnership, which had offices across the world and took him to Qatar to design the bank in Dohar, and to Iraq to work on the project for the Ministry of Oil.

Keith had great agility with *The Times* crossword (concealing it under his drawing board at one firm when working for them). He was a good cook and sometimes an ambitious one, notably once making lobster à

l'Armoricaïne in the tiny kitchen of the hard-to-let council flat he shared in Chertsey House in Shoreditch. While living there, Keith chaired the Boundary Estate Tenants Association and helped to organise community festivals held on the bandstand. The experience fed into his later ability to get feedback from local populations in China and other places where he was presenting proposals for urban development. To relax at weekends, Keith and friends often went to the steam baths that still existed in the East End, intrigued by the curious homosocial culture.

Keith became a Director at John Thompson and partners, before moving to London practices Broadway Malyan and Barton Willmore. He settled in Winchester while working as a Senior Associate for ADAM Urbanism, where his skills as a planner were put to good use and continued to take him around the world, including participation in an international competition-winning design for a botanical garden in Riyadh. Winchester became a solid home for Keith, where he enjoyed his house and his allotment, his three cats, tennis, new friendships with neighbours and his electric bicycle. His last working years were spent at Thrive Architects.

He had an unusual zest and passion for life, enthusiastically throwing moves when salsa dancing at the work Christmas party. At heart he was a romantic, with a huge appetite for other cultures and ways of experiencing the world, which made him an inveterate traveller. He visited West Africa, Japan, Russia, Egypt, Ireland, Morocco, Thailand, Iraq and Cuba, enjoying birdwatching and photography, sketching and music, and mastering the languages wherever he went, immersing himself in local cultures fearlessly and sympathetically. He made many friends around the world, including one with whom he lived until 2012. The brightness and culture of Cuba was his most recent enthusiasm, which he visited as often as he could before the Covid pandemic brought in travel restrictions.

Just as the pandemic began to loosen its grip, Keith was expecting at long last the arrival of his partner Carlos from Cuba, on his first visit to England after a lengthy visa application process. He was excited about this, and planning to make new raised beds for his allotment, finish his house

renovation, sort out his garden, grow his hair long and help non-English speakers in and around Hampshire. Keith was making retirement plans to get Carlos over to Winchester on a more permanent basis, and eventually move to Havanna. The week before, he died suddenly of a heart attack; he had just planted his potatoes in readiness for the next season's crop.

ANTHONY GRAHAM SHILLINGFORD (1949) had a lifelong interest in music, including choral singing, and sang in many choirs, including the London Philharmonic Choir. In his autobiography, *My Time of Life*, Anthony described King's as 'an idyllic place and no wonder we didn't want to leave'. He made many friends and was always keen to return to the College for reunions.

Born in Belfast in October 1930, Anthony was initially raised by his grandparents as his father was working in Nigeria. In September 1939 he arrived as a chorister at St George's School in Windsor, becoming head chorister in 1944. He sang at several royal christenings and at the confirmation of the future Queen Elizabeth II. He was also selected to sing in a choir that performed at Windsor Castle. Anthony recalled the choir sitting with the future Queen and Princess Margaret in the red drawing room and singing *Greensleeves* and a number of other songs from the *Oxford Song Book*.

Anthony won a music scholarship to Trent College at Long Eaton (Derbyshire) and took up his place at the independent school of some 160 boys in 1945. Each day used to start with a cold bath and on some winter days there would be a covering of ice! In the harsh winter of 1947, he played ice hockey on the frozen open-air swimming pool and one day he and several other boys skated on the frozen canal from Long Eaton to Derby. The Headmaster was Ford Ikin (KC 1922), who had been a choral scholar at King's and would have liked Anthony to follow this path to King's. In the end though he did not pursue a choral scholarship, but instead applied to King's to read History. He passed the necessary exams, but was affected by a lengthy tubercular gland illness in summer 1948,

during which he listened extensively to radio broadcasts on cricket, one of his favourite sports.

Anthony received a Lower Second in both parts of the History Tripos, but music and sport featured prominently during his three years at King's. Before coming to King's he had reached a high standard playing the clarinet. While at Cambridge he played in various orchestras, including that of the University Musical Society. He also sang at College events conducted by Boris Ord (KC 1923). Anthony was honoured to be asked to sing with the Choral Scholars of the Chapel Choir in a performance of Handel's *Alexander's Feast* in the May Week concert in 1950 and thrilled to attend Boris's all-night party after the concert. He also sang in a choir started by Roger Gaunt (KC 1949), and they performed Mozart's *Requiem* in the Chapel. Anthony was one of the founders of the Oliphant Society, a group of woodwind players who performed little known or strange arrangements of popular music; each meeting started with the ceremonial blowing of the oliphant (an elephant horn).

Anthony played scrum half in the King's rugby XV and coxed the rugby boat that rowed in the bottom division in the May races – although he was relatively light for a rugby player, he thought he was the heaviest cox on the river. He also kept up his interest in cricket and preferred watching the University team at Fenners to revising for exams. In May 1950 when the University hosted the touring West Indies team and Anthony watched three of his fellow Kingsmen in the University team, including his friend, Thomas Wells (1949), the captain, Hubert Doggart (1947), and John Wait (1944). The University scored 594–4 declared, with Hubert Doggart scoring 71, and John Wait took one of the three wickets to fall in the West Indies reply of 730–3.

Anthony's first summer was disrupted by a recurrence of his gland illness, so his parents arranged for him to spend a period of rest and recovery with them in Nigeria. He spent eight weeks relaxing in their house in Kaduna, including sitting on the balcony reading books and playing the clarinet. While in Nigeria he met, and witnessed a speech of, Abubakar Tafawa

Balewa, who would become Nigeria's first Prime Minister. On returning to Cambridge Anthony was asked by his History Tutor John Saltmarsh (KC 1926) to write an essay about his visit, including the operation of native and colonial administration. In later years he was pleased that John would recall this essay whenever they met.

On leaving King's Anthony joined the family business Broadway Damask Co Ltd, making damask linen, in Belfast in October 1952. However, the industry was in decline and at the end of 1956 Anthony was made redundant. He then got a job with the National Coal Board (NCB) and in summer 1957 began working in the office in Mansfield. Over the next few years he worked in a variety of jobs for the NCB.

Anthony had married Ruth in 1954 and they had four children, but the marriage ended in divorce. Anthony met Suzanne through singing, and they married in 1971. In 1970 he had been offered the opportunity to work in London and joined the NCB's Special Projects department. His first project involved work connected with the development of the Immingham Bulk Terminal for the export of coal and the import of steel.

On the musical front Anthony sang with the Nottingham Bach Choir and in the early 1960s helped to found the Newstead Abbey Singers, serving as their first Musical Director. He then sang with the London Philharmonic Choir becoming a member of its Council from 1974 to 1986 and its Chairman from 1977 to 1984; he was also a member of the Council of the London Philharmonic Orchestra from 1985 to 1988. The Choir and Orchestra performed under a number of notable conductors, such as Sir Georg Solti and Bernard Haitink, and made several acclaimed recordings. Anthony considered himself particularly fortunate to be in the Choir when its conductor was John Alldis (KC 1949). During the period 1969 to 1982 John organised a number of recordings, notably in 1976 with the *Sounds of Glory* LP, which included a number of major choral works and sold some 850,000 copies. In 1979 Anthony helped to organise a visit of the Choir to Wilhelmshaven in Germany where they were invited to sing at a British festival.

In 1984 Anthony took up the opportunity for a secondment to work for the charity Business in the Community. He was involved in various projects and was Regional Director for East Anglia; after his retirement in 1990 from British Coal (the successor to the NCB) he continued to work for the charity until the end of 1993. He was then invited to work for the charity British Executive Service Overseas (BESO). His first assignment was to the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research at Dhaka in Bangladesh. Over the next few years, he and Suzanne made two further visits to the Centre and also undertook work for BESO in India and Nepal.

In retirement Anthony served as non-executive director of an NHS Trust from 1993 to 1997, and later as a Mental Health Act manager. He became a member of the Honorary Court of the Worshipful Company of Fuellers. Anthony and Suzanne lived in Cowden (Kent) and in 1996 he was ordained as a lay assistant at his local church. He and Suzanne acted as ushers at Glyndebourne for more than a decade. In 1986 they had purchased a derelict barn in Gigouzac, a hamlet in the Lot department in south-west France, and having restored the property they used to spend much of the summer in retirement there with family and friends. A party to celebrate his 80th birthday was held there in 2010. Anthony died at the age of 90 on 23 September 2021 from pneumonia after breaking a hip in a fall.

JUDITH ANN SIM (1975) was born in what was then known as Bombay, on 31 July 1956. Her early years involved a lot of travel, as the family followed her father's postings around the world working for the P&O shipping line. Judith had a tradition post-colonial childhood, looked after by an ayah whom she remembered with great affection, and this upbringing left her with a lifelong love of India, which remained her home until 1970.

When she was old enough, Judith was sent to boarding school in Helmsley in Yorkshire. She hated her school years, far away from her family and her culture, although she retained a strong attachment to the countryside of Yorkshire, and she realised she had gained a critical awareness of other cultures and of colonialism through her childhood experiences. Her family

came back to settle in the UK in the early 1970s and made their home in Bessels Green, near Sevenoaks in Kent. After boarding school, Judith went to Walthamstow Hall School for Girls for her A-levels.

Judith arrived at King's to read Archaeology and Anthropology, with a little group from her school who were scattered among different colleges. The number of women undergraduates at King's was still small and in the first weeks the King's women became friends, not least because of a shared interest in feminism and anti-racism, and some had, like Judith, been shaped by living abroad. Judith at first seemed younger than her eighteen years, a fresh-faced, softly spoken beauty with delicate features and an unassuming presence. However, it was soon clear that she was a bright and intelligent soul with a sense of fun and an abiding curiosity in the world around her. She became very involved in campaigning on the left, especially with the Nursery Action Group, then at its radical peak after the June 1975 occupation of the Senate House, and becoming very involved with KCSU, of which she briefly became secretary, working in particular to alleviate the pressures on female students.

It came as a great shock to Judith and to her group of friends when she became ill. She had chosen to 'live out' for her second year in the bohemian outpost of Kimberley Avenue across the river from Midsummer Common, but in her first term there she began to realise that it was not just the extreme cold of the house that was getting her down, but something more serious. Initially it was thought to be glandular fever, but then she was diagnosed with Hodgkin's lymphoma. Judith had to leave King's to undergo treatment from home. Eventually, with surgery and chemotherapy, and a step backwards when she was affected by shingles, she was able to make a recovery. With the cancer gone, Judith returned to complete her degree, graduating in 1979. She coped with this trauma with immense bravery and resilience, resuming her studies with a determination to take part fully, to study and to enjoy student life again.

After leaving King's, Judith taught at the Lamdon School in Leh, situated in Ladakh in the Indian Western Himalayas. She was teaching mainly

English, and fell in love with the place. It was a Buddhist primary school, which despite the idealistic and progressive educational slogans that tripped off the tongue of the headmaster, was mainly about rote learning, but it gave Judith and her colleagues a pretty realistic idea about schooling in India. Once she returned to the UK, Judith took on some voluntary adult literacy teaching in the evenings, and applied for teacher training so that she could join the VSO scheme. Unfortunately, this was somewhat delayed, as her father died and she postponed her plans to keep her mother company and help her to move house.

Judith then went to Kenya with VSO, teaching in a girls' school in a fairly isolated area near Jaribuni in the region of Mombasa, and trying to set up a library on the coast. She lived in a small mud hut, and was supplied, as were other volunteers, with a low powered motorbike to get around. Judith managed to visit Uganda from Kenya, but going to Tanzania, which was one of the destinations on her list, was more difficult. While in Kenya, Judith started trying to sort out courses she might do once her VSO was finished, and applied to Queen Elizabeth College in London to do a course in Food Resources and Community Development, and also to Reading to do a course in Rural Social Development. However, in the end, Judith worked as a Health Education Officer for Hampstead Health Authority, and in 1985 took a year out on a grant to do a diploma course in Health Education at South Bank Polytechnic, where she became particularly interested in medical sociology and took a degree in the subject.

Eventually Judith moved to live and work in Scotland, where she was to remain for the rest of her life, and where her mother came to join her. Friends enjoyed her gentle hospitality – she was an excellent cook of Indian cuisine – and long conversations. She was proud of her new house and new community, and began to develop skills as a gardener.

Now that she was settled, after a time she wished to have a child. It was only then that she was belatedly informed that the treatment she had received for Hodgkin's lymphoma had left her infertile. The news came to her as a shock. The way she had been kept in ignorance of her reproductive

health for more than a decade may have influenced her own approach in her career to communication in the context of women's health. After some careful thought, she decided to use the gift of Indian citizenship, to which she was entitled by reason of birth, to register to adopt a child there. At the time, the chances of a single woman being allowed to adopt in Scotland were nugatory. There was much bureaucracy and negotiation, but in due course Judith adopted her daughter Nina, whom she brought home and brought up in Edinburgh as a single parent.

Judith worked for Lothian Health Education, focusing on migrant health and particularly on women's health, including the importance of public service translating and interpreting services, maternity and childcare. In 2008, she helped with teaching at the University of Edinburgh in the Biomedical Sciences department, while also continuing to work at Lothian Health, and then in 2012 she applied for and got a position as Lecturer at the University of Edinburgh, taking over the organisation of the course in Health, Illness and Society and supervising students for their dissertations as well as sitting on the Board of Examiners. As part of this role, she took students studying a variety of disciplines to India for a Summer School at the University of Madras to study India's recent and ancient history alongside its emerging role as a major world economy; there were five days of lectures, followed by a week on the road meeting children and their parents as well as local fishermen. Judith also published articles on culturally appropriate medical treatment.

Although Judith's life with Nina in Morningside was very contented for the most part, after a while she bought a place in Peeblesshire in the Border country she loved and where she spent increasing amounts of time after a partial retirement in what turned out to be her final decade. Sadly in 2017, Judith was diagnosed with another cancer, this time ovarian, which was resistant to treatment. Judith faced her fate with a good degree of philosophical detachment, although of course she was concerned about what would happen to Nina. The Covid lockdowns added another layer of difficulty and isolation.

Judith died on 2 July 2021, survived by Nina and her brother Andy.

JOHN GRAHAM SLATER (1959) was a complex man, and he enjoyed complexity, whether that was in his two great passions of music and mathematics, or in building a multi-level model railway, which filled his whole garage, with manual and electrical signals even though they could have been managed centrally from one place. If John could turn a simple problem into a complex one, he would.

John and his sister Hilary's childhood was one of moving from place to place, approximately every three years, depending on where their father was posted for the Civil Service. John was born in Liverpool in 1941, and subsequently lived in Haslemere, Ceylon, Glasgow, Ceylon again with grandparents while his parents were in Sierra Leone, and so on. When he was in Ceylon for the second time, John went to The Hill School; in 2019 he was able to go back and visit the country that had since become Sri Lanka, and also travel to his old school, now government buildings. He was invigorated by this opportunity to revisit childhood haunts, make new friends and share stories of growing up in the dawn of Sri Lankan independence from the British Empire. Being sent away from their beautiful house in Sri Lanka's Fort Frederick, to the Hill School, was not always enjoyable for John. He keenly felt the wrench of being away from home, but he also started a journey of enjoying the outdoors. John kept the letters he had written to his parents while at school, where he wrote about camping trips with the Scouts, in which the leader had to kill a snake with a large wooden tent peg, and when one of his friends fell asleep in a nest of tarantulas.

John then went to school at St Peter's in York, where presumably there were fewer natural hazards, and then came to King's to read Engineering. As he attained his degree after two years, he spent a final year reading Mathematics. Both at school and at King's, John took his music education seriously; he loved his time at Cambridge with its opportunities for organ and choral music. He also rowed when at school in York and continued when in Cambridge, but he was not really a sportsman, rather despising every other sport except rowing and particularly disliking anything that involved a ball.

After graduation, John embarked on a teaching career, which took him to St George's in Weybridge, Canford, and Clifton College in Bristol where he was also Master in Charge of Rowing. He also taught at Beechen Cliff in Bath, where he ran many Outward Bound trips (Outward Bound being an international educational charity aiming to inspire young people with a love of adventure in the outdoors), and then in semi-retirement he taught for short periods at Arundel, Monkton Combe and Canford again. While at Canford, John became very friendly with the Brown family, who encouraged John greatly with his music and got him to perform in amateur orchestras. He also built a harpsichord from a kit, as he was lucky enough to have professional help and tools available. John kept up his Outward Bound interests when at Clifton, where he introduced many children to the delights of climbing in the Avon Gorge, and he took them on trips to the school cottage in Wales and to the Black Cullins in Skye, as part of annual Easter Combined Cadet Force camps. John enjoyed sharing his love of remote and wild places and the pleasures of ending a day's exertions with companionship around a camp fire.

Bath Abbey became an important part of John's life. He sang with the choir and was an active member of the music community; when he moved to Lincolnshire, he built a similar relationship with the music community there. His love of mathematics led him to teach with the UK Mathematics Trust and take trips in the UK and overseas to enter children for mathematics competitions. He loved the opportunity to coach teams for debates and took groups to the Model United Nations as well as to visit the Hague, where he could explore Dutch churches and their beautiful mediaeval organs.

As John began to reach the end of his teaching career, he considered his plans for retirement. One of his ambitions was to be involved in Arctic expeditions, and so he utilised his surveying and mathematical skills to support research projects on glacial retreat and the impacts of global warming. In 1998, John's friends Marcus and Robin Barton climbed from a high camp to what appeared to be an as yet unclimbed peak. After a difficult struggle, they reached the summit, only to find that someone else

had been there before them. It was an equally challenging climb down, and when they finally reached their camp, they discovered a polar bear had destroyed it and eaten all their food. There was no alternative but to walk out to base camp, a long 24-hour day. As base camp finally came into view, they were welcomed by the sight of John eagerly waving a ladle above his head – he had correctly assumed they would be famished, and had made two huge cauldrons of very welcome stew.

John moved in 2002 to Market Rasen in Lincolnshire, where he could be nearer to family and friends and where, on earlier visits, he had been surprised by the beauty of the Wolds. He helped his friends by acting as a taxi service for their children for school and choir, and became a regular attendee at Lincoln Cathedral. He joined the Lincoln Organ Association and forged friendships on trips to visit different organs around the country. John satisfied his engineering and mathematical urges with the construction in his garage of his enormous model railway, and also by involving himself with mathematics education, supporting gifted students, setting questions and running coaching sessions across East and North East England. This extended to John experimenting with using different coding approaches for presenting and coding mathematical equations.

John's love of the outdoors continued during retirement. He bought himself a bicycle and cycled off to explore the lanes and countryside of the Lincolnshire Wolds. He would not wear a helmet, but although he did come off the bike, fortunately he did not cause himself any serious injury. He continued to meet friends for hikes on the Isle of Skye until he felt he was no longer able to keep up, and so held a ceremonial burying of his walking boots.

John's health started to fail in 2020 with the Covid lockdown and after suffering a stroke. He was determined to recover his ability to play the organ, and worked on his dexterity until he was able to play regularly at local churches. He died on 7 April 2024 after another stroke from which he did not regain consciousness. His sister Hilary survives him.

DOUGLAS IAN SMITH (1970), known as Doug, came to King's from a working-class background as a mature student and was the first in his family to attend university. Much of his career was spent on research into youth issues, initially with the National Youth Bureau and then as a research consultant.

Doug was born in Hull in March 1947, the son of a bus driver. He attended Hull Grammar School, leaving at the age of 16 with five O-levels. His first job was working for the General Post Office as a telephone engineer, but one problem he encountered was that he found it difficult to deal with a series of multi-coloured wires as he discovered that he was colour blind! He then resumed his education, initially studying part-time at Hull College of Technology between 1963 and 1966. Between 1968 and 1970 he was a full-time student at Hull College of Commerce where he became President of the combined Student Union of the two Colleges.

At the College of Commerce he was originally expecting to do A-levels over a two-year period, but his progress was so rapid that he took them after one year and achieved A grades in both Economics and Sociology. As he had performed so well, several of his lecturers advised him to apply to Cambridge. Writing in September 1969 in support of his application to King's, the Vice-Principal of the College said that Doug had 'immediately made a very favourable impression as a hard-working, conscientious, lively and intelligent student' who showed 'a high degree of maturity in his outlook and in his approach to study'.

Having been accepted by King's to read Economics, he then went back into employment as his studying had left him extremely short of money. However, late in summer 1970 he began to have serious doubts about studying Economics and discussed with the College about a possible change of subject. When he came up to King's he read Archaeology and Anthropology before switching for Part II to the Social and Political Science Tripos.

Doug was one of relatively few students at the College from a working-class background. He was popular with his fellow undergraduates. He was noted for having a powerful Norton Dominator motorcycle with a 650cc

engine that made a magnificent roar when he accelerated away! His views were inclined to the left and while at King's he participated in a protest against the US nuclear weapons base at RAF Lakenheath in Suffolk.

On graduating from King's Doug moved to Nottingham and applied for a job as a coal miner, but the National Coal Board took so long to respond to his application that instead he went to work in the local Boots factory! After a year there he went to St Catherine's College in Oxford to undertake a DPhil in Social Studies. His research was supervised by Dr John Goldthorpe (KC 1960), one of Britain's leading sociologists and an expert on social mobility. He achieved his DPhil in 1982 and his thesis was entitled *Service Workers in the Class Structure: The Case of Shopworkers*. His thesis, deposited in the Bodleian Library in Oxford, was cited in a number of articles in the 1990s and early 2000s.

The subject of Doug's thesis reflected his concern with class, which he maintained throughout his life. He was an astute political analyst and actively participated in trade union affairs, and was very concerned by inequality and injustice. In 1976 he was involved in the mass picketing outside the Grunwick film processing laboratory in Willesden during the famous long-running industrial dispute over trade union recognition.

After Doug was awarded his doctorate he became a research officer with the National Youth Bureau in Leicester in 1983. He produced reports on a number of issues affecting young people including racism, discrimination in employment, police powers, government spending policy, and demographic change and public policy. In 1990 he left the Bureau and became a self-employed research consultant. He carried out many research projects for universities, local authorities and charities, often on subjects affecting young people.

Doug continued with his interest in motorcycles and he was also proficient in growing vegetables and with home improvements, utilising his skills in rewiring, bricklaying and woodwork. As information technology became more widespread he acquired skills in using computer hardware and software.

On his retirement Doug became deeply involved in local issues in Leicester. In 2014 he became Chair of the Friends of Victoria Park, helping to develop the eco-zone of the Park and being involved in a project to restore a derelict bandstand. He was a founder member of the Friends of Clarendon Park, a group representing the area where he lived, and was on its committee between 2020 and 2022, campaigning about issues concerning noise and air pollution.

For some time Doug had suffered with severe depression and in his later years this was exacerbated by issues affecting his physical health. He eventually became overwhelmed by his physical and mental health issues, and on 25 August 2023, at the age of 76, he took his own life. In accordance with his wishes, his funeral on 15 November was a low-key, secular occasion. The Friends of Clarendon Park commemorated his life with a memorial bench and a tree in Victoria Park in December 2024.

ASHLEY SPREADBOROUGH (1987) was proud of his Welsh roots. His father was a mining engineer from Yorkshire and his mother came from London, but Ash, who was born in Newport, brought up in Chepstow and went to Monmouth School, considered himself very much Welsh. At school, he was interested in classical music and cricket and began to love singing hymns.

Ash came to King's to read Classics, where he stood out because of his height at six foot three, and because he was so down to earth and unpretentious. His biggest contribution to King's was in sport. At the time Ash was an undergraduate, King's had an abysmal sporting reputation, but Ash always made himself available for matches, for example by playing cricket in the summer. His main passion, however, was for rowing. Although the standard in the College was quite poor, Ash really pushed himself and managed to get into the Goldie squad – however, this was to the detriment of his studies. Ash used to tell a story of how, when coaching, he once cut a woman who turned out to become an Olympic rower – he did not have a keen eye for talent. Ash switched to Land Economy in his third year, in the hope that this choice would allow him to devote more time to rowing,

and instead of revising for his exams he hoped to fall back on his Maths A-level which he hoped would get him through. Unfortunately, he was being overly optimistic and failed; he was allowed back to read Classics again for Part II, only on the condition that he gave up rowing. In his third year Ash found himself near the top of the rooms ballot, so he and a friend lived in the two rooms in the Gateway, on the opposite from the Porters' Lodge, which was a fantastic setting with its own kitchen.

As well as the Latin and Greek Ash had studied for his degree, he was also a good modern linguist, fluent in both French and Spanish. He decided to go on holiday to Spain after graduation, and ended up staying for seven years, sharing a house with others from the UK and working at casual jobs while also teaching English as a foreign language. He enjoyed the freedom he found in Spain, after a fairly traditional upbringing. When he was between jobs, he took the opportunity to travel more widely, visiting other European countries and also India, Australia and Africa. However, after a while he began to feel unwell. He did not have a formal diagnosis, but decided it was time to return to the UK, and so he found a job in Bristol with the Ministry of Transport, as a project manager.

Ash's time as a bachelor focused on sport: participating in rowing and running, and watching cricket and cycling. He completed marathons in London and Paris, keeping detailed notes of his speeds and distances. He also enjoyed music and friends. He joined the City of Bristol Rowing Club, although he felt a little out of step with the culture of the men's squad and so started rowing as a pair in an old Carbocraft pair, with his friend Doug Rathburn, only rowing occasionally with the men's squad in larger boats. Doug, as an American, held the Henley Regatta to almost mythical standards, and the pair decided they were going to do everything within their powers to try and qualify. They spent almost an entire year working out twice a day at the Empire Gym in Bristol, as well as hiring a part-time coach and buying a new boat. Doug and his wife often welcomed Ash into their home, as he did not have a partner at the time, and they took him to the US to race in a regatta there, travel to their favourite tourist spots and meet their whole family. Although Ash was a quiet and humble individual, he wore his King's Boat Club blazer with pride.

Despite his obvious intellect, Ash could be quite absent-minded. There was one incident where he had been out to a music venue and had reported his car stolen. A few weeks later, he sheepishly told police that he had just found it, intact, parked one street away from where he thought he had left it.

Doug's wife was a nurse, and she found a job in the NHS, where, at her orientation for the new role, she met another American nurse joining the hospital. This nurse was married to a British anaesthetist, and they all socialised together, sometimes bringing Ash along. At a dinner gathering, Ash met their South American housekeeper Francisca, and struck up a conversation that soon blossomed into a deeper relationship. Doug was very happy that Ash had met someone, and for a while they continued to focus on their goal of the 2002 Henley Regatta.

However, a few months before the qualifiers, Ash called Doug to say that his new girlfriend was questioning why he was training so hard, and felt that competition was not a noble or worthy endeavour. Ash had decided to bow out of the dreams of Henley, take a sabbatical from work, and go to Francisca's native country, Peru, with her and her son Jose, where they travelled for six months exploring Brazil, Chile and Argentina, and Ash got to know her family, but rather lost touch with many of his friends from the UK.

It was through Francisca that Ash met anthroposophy, a religious movement founded by Rudolf Steiner that encourages the human intellect to engage with spiritual worlds and explore the nature of what it means to be human, and which was the inspiration for a liturgical group called the Christian Community that rejects the traditional teachings of Christianity. Ashley's first encounter with the group made him deeply emotional, and he quickly became devoted to the Christian Community, even considering becoming a priest. The group met his need for a new meaning for life, and so he resigned from his job at the Ministry of Transport. He took up work at the Hatch Camphill Community in Thornbury, which helps adults with learning difficulties lead enriched and spiritual independent lives.

Ash and Francisca were together for seven years before Ash was diagnosed with Evans' syndrome, a very rare life-limiting auto-immune disease. He did his best to manage his condition with careful diets, but in 2010 he became very ill with meningitis, which was followed by a stroke that left him profoundly disabled and unable to communicate except through gesture; but this was better than the original prognosis, where he had not been expected to survive his time in ICU. Francisca was committed to ensuring that he received the best care, as over the following 12 years he was resident in many different hospitals and care homes, and supported at home by care teams. Gradually he was able to regain some mobility and balance, and could walk a little with help and sit upright unaided. It came as rather a sudden shock when he died on 16 July, 2022.

RUPERT EAN EDMUND STEWART-SMITH (1956), who died on 27 April 2014, was born in 1935. He was the first, and for five years the only, child of Ean Stewart-Smith and Edmee van Wallerstain-Marneegg; among his later siblings, he was the only one to have known of their parents' life before the outbreak of war in Paris and of holidays in Bohemia with Edmee's family. There was a strong family folklore on his mother's side.

Rupert's father served as a soldier throughout the war, much of it abroad. The family home, an Elizabethan moated house called Stanley Hall in Halstead, Essex, was requisitioned by the army, and so with the birth of two further children, Christopher in 1941 (who followed him to King's in 1959) and Grania in 1944, Edmee had to find her own way, living in a series of rented accommodations, an alien in a country she hardly knew. Rupert, like many eldest sons in that period, carried a heavy load of early responsibility, and also developed a strong relationship with his mother that remained throughout his life.

Rupert went to boarding school in Brackley in 1946, an austere environment for a home-loving and unathletic child, where however he was much admired for his strong individual character and exceptional academic ability. He won a scholarship to Winchester in 1948 where he felt at home,

becoming a school prefect and finding his niche as the producer of a memorable college play. Two years of National Service in the Life Guards followed, which Rupert hated, but endured uncompromisingly with his usual fortitude and good humour. It was in the Panama Canal Zone that he acquired the disconcerting habit of playing bridge and poker without sorting his hand.

Rupert loved his time at King's, although in his first year he became rather discouraged about his subject, Economics, and thought he would probably divert to something else. A First in Part I surprised no-one but Rupert, and restored his self-confidence. He enjoyed the social life Cambridge had to offer, and developed interests in history and in opera.

After Cambridge, Rupert joined Courtaulds and quickly made his mark in the economics department, where he played an important role (for someone of his age) in defending the company against a take-over bid from ICI. It was around this time that he was first diagnosed with ankelosing spondelitis, a degenerative disease of the spine, which sadly was to be his constant companion for the rest of his life, meaning that he was in constant pain and never feeling able to confront life at the top of his form. Rupert kept much of this to himself, to the extent that others were scarcely aware of it.

Rupert moved from Courtaulds to British Sidac/UCB, where he worked a successful life as a finance director and company secretary, right up to full retirement age. He was much appreciated by those who worked with him for his selfless hard work and sound, intelligent, sympathetic advice. In retirement, too, he continued to be in demand for skilled administrative work and personal advice, as a trustee of his company pension fund and a cheerful participant in company gatherings.

Throughout his life, the interest and affection provided by family were central to him. He was a dependable presence in all of the family's doings, Christmases, Easters, weekends and operas at Stanley Hall, birthday gatherings in London and a regular attender at Grocers' Hall. He liked to

keep up with the latest news and had a ready sense of humour – in fact he loved a gossip and a good giggle. The planning and management of family business were largely left to him; it was said of his mother that she only agreed to marry her second husband, Killi di Pauli, on the understanding that Rupert would continue to manage her affairs. When Killi died in 1983, for the next 30 years Rupert was his mother's indispensable prop and mainstay in all her many, very active, 'New Age' and charitable endeavours, travelling with her to seminars, organising lectures and gatherings, and dealing with voluminous correspondence. For his last decade, he moved back into his mother's house at Grove End Road, so as to be nearer to her as their health and mobility declined. His mother, aged 101 at the time of Rupert's death, outlived him; he was also survived by his brother and sister, nephews and nieces.

After coming to King's to do research **PAUL STONEHART** (1959) became a pioneer and major world authority on fuel cell science and technology. In the early stages of his career he was involved with fuel cell development for key stages of the human flight space programme.

Paul was born in February 1935 in Middlesex, and between 1946 and 1951 he attended Spring Grove Grammar School in Isleworth. From there he went to Northampton College of Advanced Technology where he studied part-time, eventually achieving in 1958 Part II of the graduate examination of the Royal Institute of Chemistry while working as a technician in an industrial research laboratory. The Head of the Applied Chemistry Department at the College noted that he was 'a hard worker and a capable experimentalist, with a sound knowledge of chemistry and a large store of common sense' and his employer, Gillette Industries, thought very highly of him.

Paul then obtained a Fellowship from the Salters' Charitable Foundation and was able to persuade the Cambridge Board of Research Studies that, although he did not have a degree, he was well qualified to be admitted as a Research Student, and he was a Salters' Scholar in the University

Department of Physical Chemistry. He came to King's in October 1959 and the Board approved the subject of his research as 'Electrode reactions of oxygen and hydrogen peroxide'. Paul's interests were rowing, badminton and photography, and he rowed for the King's First VIII in 1960, 1961 and 1962, winning his oar; he requested that after his death the oar should be returned to King's, and it now hangs in the coffee shop.

After achieving his PhD in 1962 Paul went to the United States, joining Stanford University in California as a post-doctoral Research Assistant and Acting Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemical Engineering. In 1964 he became a Senior Research Scientist at the American Cyanamid Co in Madison (Connecticut). He worked there until 1969 when he joined another US conglomerate United Technologies Corporation, also based in Connecticut, where he was Group Director for Electrochemistry and Head of the Advanced Fuel Cell Research Laboratories.

In 1976 Paul set up his own firm Stonehart Associates Inc and he was its President and Chief Executive Officer. He is widely recognised as a pioneer and world authority on fuel cell science, nanomaterials science and energy technology. He held over 100 patents globally, wrote over 200 scientific papers and books, and his research was cited in more than 3,000 publications. He was involved with the fuel cell development for a number of aspects of the space programme including Projects Gemini and Apollo and later the Space Shuttle, while his patents are in use by NASA on the International Space Station. His view was that there are several other attractive uses for fuel cells, and he obtained patents for many technological improvements to phosphoric acid fuel cells and polymer membrane fuel cells.

In 1974 Paul became a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (which merged with three other bodies in 1980 to become the Royal Society of Chemistry). Paul received in 2004 the Society's Fuel Cell Science and Technology Award (the Francis Bacon Medal) for the development of new chemical science and technology leading to practical fuel cell design and operation. He was President of the US section of the Society and later President Emeritus. He was also involved with the American

Chemical Society, the Electrochemical Society, the International Society of Electrochemistry and the Carbon Society.

Paul held a number of academic posts. In 1997 he was appointed a Fellow of Branford College at Yale University in New Haven (Connecticut). He also held lecturing or professorial positions (often on a visiting basis) at a number of universities including Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio (where he was the first Diamond Shamrock Lecturer in Electrochemistry and Fuel Cell Science), the University of Connecticut's Department of Chemical Engineering, the University of Yamanashi in Japan, the University of Alicante, the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, and Monash University in Melbourne.

Paul married his first wife Susan in 1962, but the marriage was dissolved. A meeting with Jo-Ann (another Fellow of Branford College) when they sat together at the Yale Commencement (the annual occasion on which all Yale's university and honorary degrees are formally conferred) led to quiet coffees, discrete dinners and lengthy late-night telephone conversations. At the time she was known as Sister Jo-Ann, but she had decided to leave both her religious order and her post at Yale as she had accomplished all she could in both institutions. The two became engaged after she was released from her vows by the Vatican and were married in September 2005 in Madison. She had many friends and one effect of their marriage was that the annual New Year's Day party that Paul attended increased from about 12 people to around 80 to 100!

Paul and Jo-Ann travelled extensively throughout Europe, including on many occasions to London and to King's 'which she loved and where she was feted'. Jo-Ann died in 2016. In line with his long-term commitment to the KC Boat Club, a boat that Paul paid for is now named after Jo-Ann in her memory.

Paul continued his interest in research and a close friend, Colin Andrews, recalls that in early 2020 he and Paul were researching global warming solutions and coronavirus face mask technology when their email

exchange abruptly stopped. Colin had though been at Paul's final birthday celebration in 2020 and he described Paul as 'a lively special man' whom he was 'so honoured to know as a friend'. Paul died aged 85 on 3 April 2020 and is survived by his three children and three grandchildren.

IAN GEORGE STOTHER (1963), who died on 25 February 2023, spent his career as a consultant orthopaedic surgeon. He was born in 1945 in Lytham St Annes, on the Lancashire coast, the oldest of four children, where he grew up with an inquisitive nature, always taking things apart to see how they worked, including the family's first automatic washing machine of which his mother had been very proud. He developed a keen interest in photography, which he turned into a 'little earner', after which the enamel on the family bath was never quite the same. He also enjoyed Scouting, which introduced him to many new experiences and fostered a love of the outdoors; he worked hard at it and gained his Queen's Award.

Ian's hard work and natural ability at school earned him a state scholarship to study medicine at King's. His offer required him to cram an A-level biology course into two terms when normally it would have taken two years, and his exams were jeopardised further when he had a fall two days beforehand, hitting his head against a radiator and requiring stitches in his scalp. He was, nevertheless, successful. As a reward, his parents bought him his first car, an Austin 7, for £15, and car parts spread out on a blanket on the drive became a familiar sight at home. Ian always had an interest in classic cars, starting from when he passed his driving test in the Austin 7. More classic cars followed, including a Wolseley 4/44, Saabs, a Sunbeam, Jaguars and a Daimler, but perhaps his favourite was the Bristol 401. He first saw one at the Glamis Car Show in the mid 1960s and was smitten; later he put an advert in the Glasgow Herald, and found one. It did not run, but Ian had it trailered home and worked hard on it until it passed its MOT. Once it worked, Ian had the bodywork stripped and repainted, and thereafter it was used occasionally as a wedding car and to give the grandchildren a 'Chitty Chitty Bang Bang' ride around the block. Sadly, in the end Ian had to let it go, as his illness meant that he could no longer drive.

Ian's time at King's meant family trips to Cambridge for his younger siblings. Ian enjoyed taking them punting and onto the Chapel roof. During his first two years, Ian read the faster of the two pre-clinical courses for medicine; then instead of spending the third year in pathology, which would have been the more usual course, he decided to spend it studying anthropology. He impressed the anthropology department with his enthusiasm and diligence, and was able to develop the skill of writing well-constructed pieces as well as gaining a depth of social understanding unusual for an undergraduate whose training was entirely scientific. Ian found the anthropology course eye-opening and so decided to spend a year doing voluntary work in Africa. He spent his time, in 1966, teaching physiology and anatomy in Dar-es-Salaam at a time when the city was developing at a great pace, with embassies shooting up everywhere because generally the President met with approval from other countries. Ian took advantage of being in Tanzania and climbed Kilimanjaro while he was there. He learned to speak Swahili, and later also learned German for a surgical project and attempted Portuguese for holidays in Madeira.

At Cambridge, Ian met Jacqueline Mott, an economics student from Newnham. They were married in Westcliff on-Sea in 1969, and went on to have twin daughters, Lindsay and Clare, as well as over fifty years of marriage. Ian's daughters remembered a childhood of good food and drink, including the annual making of marmalade, where Ian's chopping of the fruit was always the neatest. It was also always Ian's role to set fire to the Christmas pudding. Lindsay and Clare managed to persuade Ian to let them watch *Starsky and Hutch*, which was not a programme that had parental approval, but the timing of the television schedule meant that while the girls were watching, Ian could work on his Sunbeam Talbot in the garage.

Ian moved to Glasgow in 1977 to be a consultant orthopaedic surgeon, where he played an important role in the life of first Stobhill General Hospital and then the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. He had a reputation as an incredibly skilled surgeon and also as a great mentor for younger doctors going through training. His skills with language enabled him to affect a passable Scottish accent for ward rounds.

At Glasgow, Ian's specialism in lower-limb orthopaedics meant that he had a wide range of issues to deal with. Some of them were sports injuries, particularly joint and tendon problems, where Ian was sometimes treating members of the Scottish Ballet and sports enthusiasts; others involved the repair of breakages and fractures from causes ranging from motor accidents to older people falling or slipping on ice. There was also elective surgery, for conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis, for which there were often long waiting lists, especially for hip and knee replacements, as there is a general shortage of orthopaedic surgeons in Scotland as well as an increasing age profile. Keen to adopt new surgical procedures, Ian introduced arthroscopy and arthroscopic knee surgery in Glasgow. He derived great satisfaction from seeing the results of successful surgery, where patients who had been suffering were able to regain their independence.

Ian's later life was overshadowed by Parkinson's disease, which forced early retirement from surgery, although Ian continued to act as orthopaedic advisor to the General Medical Council. He struggled with the restrictions of the illness with great fortitude and was often willing to try new treatments so that others in future years could benefit from whatever had been learned. He underwent some innovative surgery involving deep brain stimulation, which helped to improve his gait and tremor, allowing him more time to continue office work and attend public concerts and dinners without embarrassment.

Ian and Jacqui were great supporters of St Cyprian's church, where Jacqui served as treasurer, and where the couple were able to renew their wedding vows in celebration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Once retired, they enjoyed travelling together, and spending time with their daughters and grandsons.

COLIN PETER SYDENHAM (1958) was born on 13 December 1937 in Hampstead, London, and brought up in Croydon where his father was a chartered accountant. His career was in law, but his passion was composing Latin verse.

Colin started Latin at the age of nine at his prep school (Hurst Court, near Hastings), and was introduced to the composition of Latin verse there. When he moved to Eton in 1951 Latin and Greek verse composition formed an integral part of the classical education. Many schoolboys found the task of forging classical verse tortuously difficult, but some found it a thrilling challenge; Colin was one of those. At Eton Colin was honed in verse composition by a band of teachers whose own childhood had included the same education. It was felt that the enterprise of translating English poetry into Latin and Greek helped a boy become a man of taste, and that a flair for classical verse would open doors into high office in politics, the civil service and the law. Colin's teacher, Richard Martineau, was a profoundly sensitive and experienced Classicist, if very sparing with any kind of praise. Colin became an expert translator of English poetry, and won several school prizes.

After two years of National Service as an officer in the Royal Artillery, Colin came to King's to read Classics, under the supervision of Patrick Wilkinson, who was perhaps the greatest English scholar of the aesthetics of Latin verse. Colin's skills were recognised with a number of prizes, perhaps the most prestigious being the Porson Prize for Greek iambics and the Montagu Butler for original Latin hexameters; he was recognised as being the best Latin composer in the University, as well as being a very dependable and courteous man.

On graduation, Colin taught at his old prep school for just half a term before turning to the law. He qualified as a barrister in 1963, and practised in Chancery Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, where, by his own admission, he enjoyed the companionship of the Bar but did not shine as an advocate. Colin married Angela Tannett, a solicitor, in 1964, and three years later their first child, Simon, was born, followed by Rupert in 1968 and then Katharine in 1970.

Lincoln's Inn was a fortunate choice for the development of Colin's interest in Horace, who had been his favourite Latin poet ever since Colin read him at Eton. It was at the Chancery bar that the Horatian Society grew between the wars. Colin was introduced to it in 1972 and became its secretary

in 1980, an office he held until his retirement in 2002, after which he became Chair until 2010. This close involvement with the Horatian Society provided Colin with enormous satisfaction.

A keen problem-solver, Colin was also enthusiastic about chess, devising chess problems and publishing articles on chess. He became President of the British Chess Problem Society in 1989, and maintained this interest for the rest of his life, publishing a book on *Selected Chess Problems* in 2015, and another on *Latin Verse Challenges* in 2020. It was the puzzle-solving nature of both chess and Latin verse that really attracted Colin; he loved the challenge of finding the right move to get a player out of a tight corner, and exactly the right word to fit both the original writer's intentions and the meter of the poem. Colin enjoyed setting Latin translation 'challenges' for others, but he found it difficult to present challenges that were not so easy that they were solved within seconds, or else so difficult that the puzzlers gave up in despair.

In his retirement in Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Colin started a Latin Poetry Reading Group, not necessarily looking for Latin experts, but hoping to attract those who were interested in finding out what the Latin poets had said. He gathered a core of about a dozen people and they picked their way through a range of poetry; the project came to a natural end in 2017, and was celebrated with a tea party. At the end of his life, Colin moved into residential care in Aldeburgh, and died on 15 November 2023, survived by his three children and nine grandchildren.

EBENEZER NII ARMAH TACKIE (1971) was an architect and urban planning professional who taught architecture for 25 years and was involved in developing many architectural projects in Ghana. He was the father of the current Ga Mantse (the Ghanian King of the traditional Ga area in southern Ghana).

Born in February 1940 in Accra, Ebenezer was the great great grandson of King Tackie Tawiah I. One day when waiting with around 100 other youngsters for fishermen to land their catch at a local beach, the police

arrived and herded the youngsters into police vehicles, accusing them of loitering, and the following day they were sent to homes throughout Accra. Ebenezer's father eventually found his son several months later at the Osu Children's Home and Ebenezer was released into his father's care. In 1951 Ebenezer started at the O'Reilly Primary School, established in 1925 for bright children from a poor background. However, in 1954 failure to pay the school fees meant Ebenezer had to leave, and he then enrolled at the New Era Middle School, while between 1956 and 1959 he attended the New Era Secondary School, passing the West African School Certificate Examination.

After teacher training Ebenezer joined the staff of the New Era Secondary School, teaching mathematics, art and history. He was also in charge of sports and had a wider role in sport in Accra, which led him to establish a sports festival of all the local secondary schools at the Accra Sports Stadium.

In 1961 Ebenezer decided to move to West Germany. After taking a German language course in Duisburg and pre-course practical training in Frankfurt, Ebenezer did a course at the State Building College in Darmstadt. He then began studying in 1963 at the Faculty of Architecture in the Technical University of Darmstadt, obtaining his first degree in Architecture in 1965. After graduating he got a job as an assistant architect, which helped to prepare him for his graduate study and he developed a keen interest in urban and regional studies. In 1967 he was responsible for the design, construction and decoration of the Ghana Pavilion during the international students' week at the University. In 1968 he had the opportunity to work on the design for the Max Planck Institute buildings in Frankfurt. In January 1970 he was awarded his Diplom-Ingenieur degree (equivalent to an MSc) and then took a job as architect/town planner with a planning and construction group in Darmstadt where he was involved in a number of planning projects, including a proposed new town.

Ebenezer then decided to leave Germany and to continue his work in Britain. Writing in December 1970 to the Board of Graduate Studies at Cambridge, Professor Günther Behnisch (one of the leading German architects of the late 20th century) said that he was one of the assessors of

Ebenezer's examination thesis and he rated him as one of the best students in the University and very suitable for research and advanced studies in his area – 'he has an outstanding ability for recognising the basic relevant aspects of a problem and developing the right method for its solution'.

Ebenezer came to King's in September 1971 to undertake research in Architecture. In June 1972 he was joined by his wife Stella (whom he had married in 1965) and their young son to stay in a brand new house. He enjoyed his time in Cambridge very much and in October 1975 he completed his research project in urban modelling and urban spatial structure for the Centre for Land Use and Built Form Studies (which had become the Martin Centre in 1974), and was awarded his PhD.

Ebenezer and his family returned to Ghana in 1975 and he took up a post in the Faculty of Architecture at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology at Kumasi where he lectured in Theory of Planning, Urban Design and Industrial Architecture. In the late 1990s he became Head of the Department of Architecture and eventually the Dean of the Faculty of Environmental and Development Studies at the University before retiring in 2000.

While in the Faculty he was involved in the design of a number of projects including the University's Centre for Cultural Activities; he also carried out other projects, including a shopping arcade and a residential estate and co-ordinated various projects for the benefit of the local communities located in different regions of Ghana. Between 1988 and 1996 he chaired the National Committee on Building Regulations/Codes, which reviewed all the obsolete legislation in this area and formulated the new Building Regulations that took effect in 1996. In 1994 he was elected a Fellow of the Ghana Institute of Architects. In 1995 he was the principal urban designer on the Accra Airport City scheme, an urban development within the airport. He was Project Director on behalf of the Department of Architecture in redeveloping the Ghana International Trade Fair Centre in preparation for the second ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) Trade Fair that took place in February–March 1999.

After retirement from the University, Ebenezer continued to be involved in architectural projects, including working for Tokiwa Consult. He was involved in a very wide range of projects, such as shopping centres, markets and educational buildings. One major project was the design and supervision work that he undertook between 2004 and 2006 for a five-storey complex of offices, conference facilities, warehouses and flats for the Chinese company Delta at Mallam Junction in Accra. Ebenezer was Chairman of the State Housing Company for a period and was also involved in formulating the National Housing Policy 2015.

Ebenezer took a keen interest in family activities, both current and historical, and was instrumental in gathering information on King Tackie Tawiah I, who reigned as Ga Mantse from 1862 to 1902, designing and supervising the construction of a statue to the King at Makola. When the Royal Stool of his ancestors became vacant, Ebenezer declined the opportunity to become King, and offered this to his eldest son, who was selected in August 2015 and became King Tackie Teiko Tsuru II.

Ebenezer died aged 83 on 1 June 2023 and is survived by his four children and by eight grandchildren, his wife having died in 1997. A service of remembrance was held at the Ga Mantse Palace in Accra in February 2024. In accordance with tradition, chiefs from various traditional areas in the Ga State and observers wore black and red attire, and engaged in cultural displays and filed past the casket while exchanging condolences with the family. Many tributes were paid, and King Tackie Teiko Tsuru II said that he was truly grateful to be 'blessed to be a descendant of such a special person'. Ebenezer was buried in the King Tackie Tawiah Royal Mausoleum in Tesano, Accra.

DAVID MICHAEL ROBERT TAPLIN (1974) was a materials scientist who became a professor at research universities in a number of countries and was instrumental in developing the International Congress on Fracture, in which he played a major role for some 50 years.

David was born in Chesterfield in July 1939 and educated at Christ's Hospital, Horsham, where he studied between 1950 and 1957. He then began his career in materials science, achieving qualifications of a DipTech in Industrial Metallurgy from Birmingham College of Technology in 1961, followed by a DPhil in Fracture Mechanics from Oxford in 1964. He would later also achieve a DSc in Strength and Fracture of Materials at Aston University in 1979. In 1967 he was appointed Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Waterloo in Ontario, Canada, and in 1973 he became a Canadian citizen.

David came to King's in 1974 to study for the Certificate of Education, having considered teaching as a career, but he then withdrew. After King's he held various professorial posts including Professor of Engineering at the University of Waterloo between 1975 and 1982; Professor of Engineering at Trinity College, Dublin from 1982 to 1991; and Professor of Manufacturing at Plymouth University between 1991 and 1995. In 1995-96 he was Director of Research at the North London University and between 1996 and 1999 he was Professor of Mechanical and Production Engineering at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore. From 1999 to 2001 he was Dean of Engineering and Architecture at Central Queensland University in Rockhampton, and between 2002 and 2007 he was Professor of Industrial Ecology at the Queensland University of Technology in Brisbane. In 2010 he became visiting Professor of Structural Integrity at Aston University. David also worked and consulted in industry, including with Exxon, Rolls-Royce and BP. In 2013 he moved to live in Vancouver, in semi-retirement.

The International Congress on Fracture (ICF) had been formed in 1965 and David presented a paper on Creep Fracture at its second Congress in 1969, held in Brighton, and was elected to the ICF Council as the Founding Council Member representing Canada. At the third Congress in Germany in 1973 David made a successful bid on behalf of the University of Waterloo to host the fourth Congress in 1977, beating off formidable competition from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. David was elected as Executive Chairman for the fourth Congress. He then went on to be chosen as ICF President in 1981, a role he held until 1985, while subsequently he held the role of Chief Executive Officer/Treasurer until 2017.

Writing in 2016, David noted that the cornerstone of his strategy for some 50 years had been for ICF to aim to be 'an imaginative community of good friends worldwide ... with a mission of "safer engineering" for the common good of humanity and the planet'. One of the policies he adopted as ICF President to enhance the organisation's standing was that the four-yearly Congress should be hosted by the four superpowers (India, China, the then Soviet Union and the United States), while he also supported an interquadrennials programme for balance and wider opportunity. The first ICF Interquadrennial Conference was held in Beijing in 1983.

Through his involvement with ICF David worked with many eminent people in the field, including Michael Ashby (with whom he worked on Fracture Maps and Creep Fracture) and John Knott (with whom he collaborated on Micromechanisms and Turbine Alloys), and it was working with them that had made the year working at Cambridge in 1974-75 particularly productive. During his career he was involved in writing/editing some 250 books, research papers and articles, some in connection with his involvement with the ICF. David became a Fellow of the Institute of Materials in 1974 and received its outstanding achievement award in 2011. Other awards during his career included the Kamani Gold Medal from India in 1972 and the ICF Yokobori Gold Medal from Japan in 2009.

David's interests included sailing, rugby, bridge and poetry. Although he only spent a short time at King's, he was a member of the King's Boat Club, the Rugby Club and the Squash Club, while he was also a member of the CU Sailing and Cruising Clubs. Over the years he owned ten sailing vessels, and he was a keen yachtsman and a longstanding member of the Irish Cruising Club. He was also Founding Commodore of the Christ's Hospital Cruising and Sailing Club.

More generally, he maintained a close link with his alma mater and acted as Chair of the '1552 Campaign', which had been established to preserve the ancient charitable ethos of Christ's Hospital. His involvement led him to write, with Lizzie Ballagher, *Christ's Hospital: Tradition with Vision*, published in 2020, which celebrates its students and their contribution to the world. The proceeds from the book support the Benevolent Society of

Blues (which helps the school's pupils and former students with financial and practical support).

David died at the age of 82 on 31 May 2022 in Lynn Valley, British Columbia. He is survived by five children and 11 grandchildren.

Despite growing up in difficult circumstances and experiencing poor health when he was young, **FRANCIS VIVIAN THOMAS** (1944), known as Frank, had a very long life, living well into his nineties. For much of his working life he worked for Lloyds Bank.

Frank was born Leonard Francis Vivian Mash on 1 July 1926, but by the time he came to King's he was known as Frank Thomas and he changed his name by deed poll in 1952. His mother Lilian lived in East Ham, and later Denmark Hill, in poverty as Frank's father had left her and did not support the family. As she was finding it difficult to feed her son, in February 1928 she arranged that Frank would go to live with his aunt May and her husband Frederick Thomas, who lived in Epsom. For a while Frank continued to see his mother, but in 1929 the visits stopped. Apparently May told Lilian that Frank did not want to see her, while she told Frank that his mother did not want to see him. As a result, Frank had no further contact with his mother until 1971 when he had to arrange her funeral.

The family moved to Essex, eventually settling in 1932 in Writtle on the outskirts of Chelmsford. However, Frank's health was not good and he had a year out of school. May was keen for Frank to go to King Edward VI Grammar School in Chelmsford even though he was younger than the usual age of eight for the junior school, but it was agreed he could attend provided he could cope with the work. Initially Frank prospered and was promoted to the next class. But after experiencing a severe case of measles and also suffering from exposure to the sun, he could no longer cope with the work – he felt he did not return to normal health until his mid-twenties.

The immediate impact was that he was sent to a boarding school in Broadstairs (Kent) and then to a prep school in Enfield Chase (Middlesex) where he began to recover. He then went as a boarder to King's School, Canterbury. During the Second World War the School was evacuated to Cornwall. While there, when aged 15, he and a number of other pupils joined the Home Guard even though the minimum age was officially 17. He recalled doing night watches on the cliff at a beach near St Austell. During the Easter holidays in April 1943 when he was back home, Chelmsford experienced a German bombing raid and Frank put on his uniform and went to see if he could be of assistance. He saw a fire in a wing of Chelmsford Prison and by alerting a fire crew he helped to reduce significantly the damage inflicted by the fire.

In November 1943 Frank joined the Royal Navy, although as he was not immediately required he was allocated to the unpaid Reserve. His training took place at the Royal Navy's main training establishment for seamen, HMS *Ganges*, at Shotley Gate (Suffolk). In 1944 Frank came to King's, probably under the scheme whereby serving military personnel attended the College for two terms.

In August 1945 his active service with the Navy began when he was drafted to join the British Pacific Fleet in the Far East, and he travelled out to Sydney. He became very friendly with Helen, one of the Wrens on the ship, and was able to take her to dinner in Sydney before the Wrens had to return to the UK. He later thought he could have proposed to her, but by the time he returned to the UK in December 1947 Helen had married – nevertheless, even in his nineties he continued to think of Helen a lot.

While in the Far East his ship, HMS *Cossack*, visited Hong Kong and Japan. The ship went to both Hiroshima and Nagasaki, where atomic bombs had been dropped in August 1945. Frank went ashore several times in Hiroshima and although by then the roads had been cleared, the debris remained and he was profoundly affected by the damage caused, noting 'all one could see was a vista of total destruction, spreading several miles'. Frank was a member of the HMS *Cossack* Association and he recorded many memories of his time with the ship in the Association's magazine.

Returning to the UK, Frank's first civilian job in 1948 was working as a traffic assistant for Thomas Tilling Ltd at the Eastern Counties Omnibus Co in Norwich. The bus company had over 700 vehicles in East Anglia and one of his tasks involved designing roller blinds for the company's vehicles. Management wanted the blinds to show in detail intermediate destinations, but Frank successfully persuaded them to adopt a simpler, and cheaper approach.

In 1952 Frank began working for Lloyds Bank, where he would spend most of the rest of his working life, working a total of nearly 40 years there. Through a combination of experience and temporary roles, he eventually became the highest-paid bank clerk, being paid more than some junior managers. Frank was married twice, firstly to Eira in 1953, with whom he had four children, and secondly in 1968 to Wendy, with whom he had one child, but the second marriage also ended.

After retiring he became involved in providing transport for hospital visits, while he was also a local councillor where he lived in Harleston (Norfolk) and was a member of the planning committee. In 2005 he became a director and trustee of the Diss and District Community Transport Association, which operates 'Borderhoppa' community minibuses in parishes in Suffolk and Norfolk. Frank also used his banking experience to help create a credit union in the area.

Frank had a lifelong interest in transport and his hobby was building models, particularly of trains and buses, and he built many model locomotives, passenger carriages and wagons.

Frank identified with the Battle of the Somme as he was born on the tenth anniversary of the start of the Battle. When he was 50, he achieved his ambition of visiting that area of France and spent a week walking the battlefield. His eldest son Charles won tickets in a ballot in connection with the 100th anniversary commemoration of the Battle and travelled to France with his father who enjoyed the trip in 2016, including travelling there on the Shuttle. The two went again in 2018 to commemorate

the 100th anniversary of the end of the First World War and on both occasions visited various cemeteries run by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Frank died at the age of 97 on 4 November 2023. Although he did not talk about his brief period at King's, he did retain a connection as Charles discovered after his death. On Frank's blazer there was a breast pocket badge with the Coat of Arms of the College. Charles thinks his father must have been very proud of his connection with the College so he has kept the badge in a file with the other memories of his father.

JOHN RICHARD THOMPSON (1956), known as Richard, the son of two schoolteachers, was born in 1938 in Leicester. He went to Humberstone Junior School, where he made some lifelong friends among those in his class, which happened to be taught by his mother. In 1949, Richard moved on to Leicester City Boys, where he again made friends with whom he stayed in touch for the rest of his life. One of Richard's skills that was especially in demand by his friends was his early ability with computers; later on, when computers were more readily available, Richard was often called upon when his friends wanted something photoshopped for comic effect, or wanted official-looking letterheads for fictional organisations, such as The Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Bacteria. There is a tiny village in Leicestershire called Sinope, the same name as the Greek town in Asia Minor where the philosopher Diogenes used to live in his barrel, and so the group of friends printed off computer-generated signs announcing it as the 'Birthplace of Diogenes'. They laminated these and attached them to the village signs in Sinope, where they stayed for several weeks. The friends found the idea of twinning insignificant British villages with equally insignificant places from overseas very funny, and so devised a project where they made notices to sneak onto greengrocers' stalls, modifying signs that said, 'Potatoes' by adding 'Twinned with pommes de terre'.

The first computer Richard ever saw was EDSAC II, viewed when he attended the very first course of undergraduate lectures on computing given at Cambridge. These were provided for Maths undergraduates, and

consisted of just eight lectures, given by Dr Wilkes. There were also no fewer than three practical classes, where they learned to use hand-operated calculating machines, a very simple version of BASIC, and were allowed into the Mathematical Laboratory to look at the machine itself (although actually using it was reserved for post-graduates). The computer could not be seen all at once, as it was spread out through a number of rooms. Every time any one of the hundreds of valves burned out, rather like Christmas tree lights, the faulty part had to be detected and replaced, so the staff were quite pleased with themselves if they kept EDSAC running for more than an hour at a time. Although its power was tiny compared to today's programmable calculators, in its day EDSAC provided calculation power vastly greater than anything that had been possible before.

Richard came to King's to study Natural Sciences, but it was clear that he was not going to become a brilliant scientist, and so he changed to what was then called Moral Sciences. It was anticipated that he was unlikely to thrive in philosophy as it was assumed he had a rather one-dimensional way of thinking, but in fact he did surprisingly well, gaining a very high 2.1 and being awarded the Gerstenberg Studentship, a prize that was only available once every three years and which demanded an original essay on a philosophical subject. He used his Gerstenberg Studentship to study for a PhD. When the examiners required him to rewrite part of his thesis before they would award the degree, he told them that he needed to earn his living, and this would not leave time for the rewrite, so they offered an MPhil. Richard argued that in his chosen profession as a teacher of mathematics, an MSc would be more useful, and so this was the degree he was awarded.

After he left Cambridge, it was five years before Richard encountered any computer again, but when he did, he was actually able to touch it. He taught after graduating at De Aston School in Market Rasen in Lincolnshire, and then got a job as a lecturer in maths in South Trafford College of Further Education, which had just been supplied with an Olivetti desk top machine that looked rather like an oversized till. It had a sort of programmable printing calculator with a total storage capacity of about 500 bytes using

nickel rods instead of columns of mercury, and it cost nearly £2000 – quite a lot more than Richard's annual salary, and more than half the cost of the house he had bought in Altrincham. In the 1980s, Richard was the proud owner of successively a Sinclair Spectrum, a Sinclair QL and an Atari ST, in the days when owning a personal computer was not the norm.

In the early 1970s Richard became very interested in board games and built up quite a collection. He was more of a collector than a player, but he did have friends who liked to try an unusual game occasionally, and he sometimes held Sunday lunch parties followed by games playing. The game that particularly attracted him was Go, and for several years the Leicester Go Club met weekly at his house. It was also in the 1970s that Richard came out and felt able to be openly gay.

Another interest was the investigation of the paranormal. Richard took part in several investigations in the Manchester area, where a group would visit some of the supposedly haunted sites of Salford in search of supernatural happenings.

By the time Richard retired, his mother Helen was in a nursing home with dementia. He had to make a decision to move back to the family home in Humberstone. It was a rather larger house than he had been living in, but had a considerably smaller garden; he missed the old one, which had some rather special apple trees, but he also made the move with some relief, as he was getting to an age where maintenance of a large garden was more challenging. Once he returned to Leicester, Richard taught part-time for a while at a private tutorial establishment, where his pupils included some young members of the Royal Thai Navy. His nephew Jon Marowski and his partner Liam Tweedy moved in, with their two cats. In 2014, Richard bought a house in Market Harborough, and his nephews moved with him; they were a great help to him as well as a comfort. They tamed the new garden, which had been left a wilderness by the previous owner, and built raised beds so that Richard could continue to enjoy pottering without having to do any heavy lifting. Richard created excellent gardens wherever he lived, with assorted flowers, fruits and vegetables, including some

very unusual varieties. He was a prolific jam and marmalade maker, and continued to make marmalade until the day before he died.

Since January 2006, Richard was a member of the Leicester University of the Third Age, and acted as webmaster for their website; he also belonged to the Science and Technology Group which he found to be an excellent way of meeting intelligent and agreeable people. He died on 8 January 2023.

STEPHEN MICHAEL WADDAMS (1963), son of HMW (1930) and nephew of EWW (1934) and of DJW (1947), became one of Canada's leading legal scholars and had a career of 55 years at the University of Toronto, becoming Professor of Law there. He wrote several books which have become standard works in the legal field.

Born in Woking in September 1942, Stephen moved with his family to Canada in 1959 when his father became Rector at Manotick in Ontario. He remained in Canada to continue studying at Trinity College at the University of Toronto when his parents and sister moved back to Britain. After obtaining his BA he decided on a career in law and wished to follow in his father's footsteps as a graduate of King's by taking Part II of the Law Tripos. King's Law Fellow, Ken Polack (KC 1954), established a warm rapport with Stephen.

Stephen had many happy memories of his time at King's. His friend David Carter (KC 1962) recalls that he was drawn to Stephen by 'his strong sense of humour and his very natural friendliness'. He recalls visiting Stephen's family after they had graduated and meeting his father, Canon Herbert Waddams, who by then was a Canon at Canterbury Cathedral. He greeted David saying 'Now tell me, David, is life fair? I did little work as a student and deservedly got a Third. My son does even less work but ends up with a First!' David would be best man at Stephen's wedding, which was conducted by his father at Canterbury Cathedral in 1967.

After graduating Stephen returned to Toronto where he met his future wife Suzanne while he was studying for his LLB (Bachelor of Laws) at the

University of Toronto Law School. He then spent a year at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he earned a Master of Laws (LLM) and Doctor of Juridical Science (SJD).

Stephen joined the Faculty of Law at the University of Toronto in 1968 as Assistant Professor. Throughout his lengthy career he strongly supported scholarly research in all fields of law and played a major role in making the Faculty a vibrant research institution. In 1976 he was appointed Professor and served as graduate co-ordinator from 1976 to 1987. He was appointed to the inaugural Albert Abel Chair in 1994 and to the Goodman/Schipper Chair in 2000. In 2005 he was appointed to the rank of University Professor, which 'recognises unusual scholarly achievement and pre-eminence in a particular field of knowledge' and is a distinction granted to no more than 2 per cent of the University's faculty staff.

Stephen was a Fellow of Trinity College at the University of Toronto and also a Senior Fellow at Massey College. He spent various sabbatical years as visiting Fellow at a number of Oxford and Cambridge Colleges – Jesus College, Oxford in 1981–82, All Souls College, Oxford in 1988, and Clare Hall, Cambridge in 1996. He was also a visiting Senior Lecturer at the University of Otago in Dunedin in New Zealand. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1988.

Stephen wrote nine books as well as numerous law review articles and also edited the *University of Toronto Law Journal*. His *Introduction to the Study of Law*, first published in 1979, is now in its eighth edition. Two of his publications have become the standard work in their area for law schools throughout Canada: *The Law of Damages*, first published in 1983 and now in its seventh edition, and *The Law of Contracts*, first published in 1984 and now in its eighth edition. Stephen was the co-recipient of the Walter Owen Prize in 1987 for *The Law of Damages*. During his career he also received several other awards, including an award in 1989 for his outstanding contribution to legal research and law reform, an award in 1990 from the University of Toronto student organisations for excellence in teaching, and the David W. Mundell Medal in 1996 for contributions to law and letters.

His last book *Principle and Policy in Contract Law: Competing or Complementary Concepts?* was published in 2011, but he then started work on *Continuity and Change in Private Law: The Equitable Perspective*, and this is being completed by colleagues.

Stephen also enjoyed research into legal history. Extensive research during a sabbatical in Britain resulted in the publication in 1992 of *Law, Politics and the Church of England: The Career of Stephen Lushington 1782–1883* about the life of this judge, political reformer and anti-slavery campaigner. Another example was his *Sexual Slander in Nineteenth-Century England: Defamation in the Ecclesiastical Courts 1815–1855* published in 2000.

Stephen settled happily into life in Canada, although he also used to make frequent visits to Britain to keep in touch with relatives and friends. The family had a cottage on a lake in Muskoka in northern Ontario where Stephen built a boathouse, a gazebo and docks, and was always prepared to get his hands dirty through activities such as chopping wood. A brisk walker, he went to and from work every day in Toronto on foot.

Stephen continued to teach well beyond the normal retirement age, and died aged 80 on 27 May 2023. He is survived by Suzanne and their two children Alison and Michael, four grandchildren and his sister Catherine. A tribute was held in February 2024 at the University of Toronto Law School to celebrate his lengthy career as a Professor, with students in attendance spanning his six decades of teaching. The Law School has established the Stephen Waddams Memorial Bursary to be awarded, in perpetuity, to students particularly interested in contract law and legal history.

NICHOLAS ANTHONY WALTER (1958), known as Nick, came to King's to study Physics but he then had a varied career, ending up teaching English as a Foreign Language and moving to France where he lived happily for over 20 years.

Born in Rochford (Essex) in November 1939, Nick went to a prep school in Leigh-on-Sea before attending Westcliff High School for Boys between 1951 and 1957. He came to King's in 1958 to read the Natural Sciences Tripos, studying Physics and graduating in 1961.

His friend Ian Herbert (KC 1958) recalls that he and Nick were part of a group of scholars who were assigned in their first year to live in M staircase in the area known as The Drain. Nick was 'unfortunate to be placed near the hard drinking, all night, largely Etonian poker players but survived!' Nick enjoyed walking, even walking as far as Ely, and he was a member of the University Rambling Club. He was one of the first members of the Cambridge University Light Entertainment Society (CULES), founded by Sinclair Goodlad (KC 1956). He gave valuable backstage help to a group of CULES members whom Ian directed for a couple of fund-raising Poppy Day revues held in the Chetwynd Room. In addition, he was involved when the group performed for a week at the ADC Theatre under the name 'The Drain Gang'.

To celebrate their graduation, Nick, Ian and a group of friends took a trip to Scandinavia. Travelling in a venerable Morris Minor, they stayed in youth hostels. Nick became fed up with the intrusive nature of the information required by the hostels, so at one hostel he completed the form – Name: Biggs, Ronald Occupation: Train robber Purpose of visit: Escape. However, nobody noticed!

Nick's first job after graduating was as a technical assistant with Mullard Ltd (part of the Philips group). In 1965 he went to work for the Institute of Physics in the role of Exhibitions Officer and he worked for the Institute until 1979. During this period, he was also Executive Secretary of the British Vacuum Council, which promotes excellence in vacuum science and links UK work in this area with the International Union for Vacuum Science, its Techniques and Application (IUVSTA). Between 1971 and 1979 he was Executive Secretary for IUVSTA.

In 1979, he left the Institute to work as a management consultant for Copeman Paterson Ltd, becoming a consultant on, and creator of,

employee share schemes, a subject about which he felt strongly. In 1984 he became a senior executive compensation consultant with William M. Mercer Fraser Ltd.

However, he then decided to become a teacher of English as a Foreign Language. Initially he taught in the UK, but two friends whom he had met at Cambridge – Anne and Pete Holland – persuaded him of the benefits of adopting a new way of life and so he moved to France. He spent almost the rest of his life living in Castanet-le-Haut in the Hérault Department in a small house two-thirds of the way up a mountain.

Nick taught English as a Foreign Language at the Université du Temps Libre (University of Free Time) Languedoc. He loved teaching and continued to teach on a voluntary basis until a few months before his death. His students were always keen and interested, and he used to arrange tours for the students to various parts of the UK over the summer months. While he was in hospital, he received a letter from the President of the University expressing thanks for the many years of service that Nick had given and noting that his English sense of humour was always appreciated.

Nick married his first wife Yasmin in 1964 and they had two children. Although he split up with Yasmin in 1980, they remained on good terms. In his fifties he started practising the Japanese martial art of Aikido and through this he indirectly met his second wife Sheila whom he married in 1989; devastatingly she died from cancer the following year.

Nick had an insatiable thirst for knowledge and a very wide range of interests. These included history, warships (especially battleships), playing bridge and reading the works of authors such as J.R.R. Tolkien, Arthur Ransome, Patrick O'Brien and Terry Pratchett. He loved Formula 1 racing and attended Grand Prix races at several circuits, both in Britain and in continental Europe. On moving to France he used to drive to watch the Barcelona Grand Prix. In the late 1980s he took part in the Great English Wine Run. On one occasion the team in which he and his son Michael participated won an award and this was presented by

the commentator Murray Walker. Michael recalls though that his father missed the presentation as he had gone to bed early, but he was very happy that he met Murray Walker at breakfast the following morning.

Nick also loved to travel. As Executive Secretary of IUUSTA, he attended conferences overseas and this allowed him to visit much of Europe and also the United States and Japan. In 1971 and 1974 he drove his family to Venice in an Austin A40 and to Bulgaria in a Daf 44 respectively; Michael recalls that the latter car could go as fast backwards as it could go forwards! In later years he travelled to Israel, Vietnam and Hong Kong, and managed to visit four of the seven continents. For his 80th birthday the family organised a trip to Rome as Roman history was one of Nick's interests but Rome was one city that he had never visited.

Nick was always very proud of King's and his family were very proud that he had attended the College. He used to return to visit King's, most recently in 2022 and 2023 when he took family members to dinner.

Ian Herbert recalls visiting Nick occasionally at his home in France. His last visit included a meal in nearby Lamalou-les-Bains to celebrate the memory of his friends Anne and Pete Holland who had recently died. Not long after this visit Ian was shocked to receive a call from Nick in hospital to tell him that he was terminally ill. Nick died aged 84 on Christmas Eve 2023.

ALAN JAMES WELLS (1948) was a geologist who excelled in fieldwork and exploration, and made a number of important geological discoveries. He spent most of his career with Shell, culminating in becoming the Head of Geological Research at its Exploration and Production Laboratory in The Hague.

Alan was born in July 1926 in London and grew up in the village of Shipton-on-Cherwell (Oxfordshire). A family holiday to Wales first sparked Alan's interest in rocks. He was sent to boarding school and in May 1940 began studying at Stowe School near Buckingham, although he did not enjoy his

time there. In February 1944 he joined the RAF Volunteer Reserve and on leaving school in July 1944 he joined the RAF and learned to fly. In 1946 he undertook a three-month course at the RAF Meteorology School in London and his first posting as a weather forecaster was to Upper Heyford (Oxfordshire). In April 1947 he was posted to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) and was based at Koggala, which was mainly a flying boat base from which long-distance reconnaissance sorties covered much of the Indian Ocean. Here he found weather forecasting to be a real challenge because of the lack of data and he would supplement the data received from ships and returning aircrew by launching weather balloons, which he would fill with hydrogen and then launch and track them.

Alan came to King's in 1948 to read Natural Sciences. He had decided to do Geology as one of his subjects and this required attending in July and August for lectures and fieldwork. He joined the CU Gliding Club, obtaining his gliding certificates, and he also became a member of the University Air Squadron where he began to fly solo and by the time he left the Squadron in July 1951 he had accrued over 150 hours of flying, of which 120 were solo. Alan also rowed for King's in his first two years, but he then gave up rowing to concentrate on his studies.

The year 1950 saw a number of key events in Alan's life. In the Easter vacation he and Ron Mitchell (KC 1943) hired a light aircraft, a veteran Hornet Moth, to fly to the Mediterranean to photograph volcanoes. Their three-week trip involved flying to North Africa via Corsica and Sardinia, returning via Malta and Sicily, and Alan's diary of the trip was published in the *Royal Aero Club Gazette* in six parts between April and November 1951. Alan became engaged to Yvonne in March 1950 and they were married on Alan's birthday in July 1950, with Ron Mitchell being the best man. Their honeymoon was spent in Ireland and they would go on to have 72 years of happy marriage until Yvonne's death in 2022.

Studying occupied much of Alan's final year at King's, although he continued his involvement with the Air Squadron. He was elected as President of the Sedgwick Club (which met regularly for scientific and

social purposes), and he arranged programmes of interest for members, including a field trip to the French Alps for the Easter vacation in 1951. After exams it was time for relaxation and Alan joined a group of other Kingsmen in forming a Gentlemen's VIII. Operating as the King's 4th boat, they made a number of bumps and so won their oars. Alan felt this was a good way to end his years as an undergraduate.

After graduating Alan returned to Ceylon in 1952 to research the source of the local sapphires and he located gem-quality minerals in the rocks in the mountains south-west of Nuwara Eliya. His article 'Corundum from Ceylon' was published in the *Geological Magazine* in 1956.

Alan then began studying for his PhD at Durham University and his studies involved mapping the geology of Swaledale and other valleys between Barnard Castle and Richmond (North Yorkshire). He achieved his PhD in 1955 and decided to embark on a career in the oil industry as this would provide an interesting continuation of his love of geological fieldwork.

Alan joined Shell International, based in The Hague, and undertook research field trips to many countries. During two years in Libya he completed a detailed geological map of the Fezzan area. This was followed by research in Belgium and the Kimberley region in Western Australia, followed by two summer seasons in the Rocky Mountains of Canada.

Between the two Canadian trips Alan joined a Shell team doing research on the Gulf coast of Qatar. With Leslie Illing the team investigated the sabkha environments on the coastline, the selected site being an expanse several miles wide of soft calcium carbonate mud, sparkling with evaporitic minerals. Alan recognised that the mineral dolomite (a double carbonate of calcium and magnesium) was being formed in the evaporitic environment of the sabkhas, publishing this important development in *Nature* in 1962. This subject formed a key research topic in subsequent years and in 1986 Alan's final published work was a contribution to a publication in which he reflected on 'The Dolomite Enigma, Geology in the Real World'.

Alan's career with Shell took him to various countries in the Middle East in managerial positions of increasing responsibility. He led fieldwork along the Zagros mountains in Iran to evaluate the oil-bearing potential among the limestone rock formations. While working east of Shiraz in 1967 he identified the crush zone between two tectonic plates, mapping the impact zone extending along the Zagros range, and he wrote an article on this subject, published in *Geological Magazine* in 1969.

After several years in Iran Alan took a sabbatical year and with Yvonne travelled on a lengthy campervan safari in eastern and southern Africa, joined by their two teenage children in the school holidays. Returning to Shell, he was based in The Hague and then spent several years as Exploration Manager in Ankara (Turkey). Alan's final posting was Head of Geological Research at the Shell Exploration and Production Laboratory in The Hague. He took early retirement, but took up a position as a consultant in Calgary for Shell Canada.

After he had retired Alan and Yvonne continued to live for six months each year in Canada. They travelled extensively in a campervan through the forests and mountains of western Canada and Alaska, and western America. In England they moved from living in Cambridge to just outside the city in the village of Haslingfield. Alan's interests included flying, photography, music and occasionally driving steam trains, while he retained his long-term interest in meteorology, studying the scientific debate around global warming. Eventually age and ill health meant that Alan and Yvonne moved into a care home in York near their daughter Alison. Alan survived Yvonne by 18 months, but died aged 97 on 31 March 2024.

Alan retained a close interest in King's and in September 2014 he and his son James attended a lunch at King's, which concluded with a climb to the Chapel roof that Alan managed at the age of 88.

CHUNG-CHI WEN (1951), son of Wen Yuan-ning (KC 1919), was a much-travelled academic, with a lifelong passion for languages, who became a Professor in New Brunswick, Canada.

Chung-chi was born in Peking (now Beijing) in March 1932. At that time his father was a Professor at Peking University, but became involved in politics and a member of the legislative Yuan of the National Government in Nanking (now Nanjing) in 1936 and then worked for the Ministry of Information as its Overseas Director. He was in Hong Kong at the time of the Japanese invasion in 1941, but managed to escape to China and became increasingly involved in diplomacy. As a result, Chung-chi moved around with his family quite a lot in his early years within China. This enabled him to acquire widely differing dialects of the country. As a young child in Beijing and Shanghai he spoke Mandarin at home. He acquired knowledge of Cantonese and Foochow in Hong Kong (where he lived between 1938 and 1942), Szechuan in Chungking (now Chongqing, 1942 to 1946) and Shanghai dialect in Shanghai (1946 to 1947).

In 1947 his father was appointed Chinese Ambassador to Greece and as a result the family moved there. As Chung-chi later recounted, this marked 'the first step in the years of wandering from continent to continent' and it was 'an interesting journey full of unexpected twists and turns', with some anxious moments and frustrations, but with a happy ending. Chung-chi was assigned an English name (Kenneth) and sent along with his two brothers to boarding school in England; he started at Framlingham College, near Woodbridge (Suffolk), in September 1948.

Chung-chi came to King's in 1951 to read History, specialising in English and European History, and achieved his BA in 1954. Writing in May 1955, the Senior Tutor, Patrick Wilkinson, noted that Chung-chi had developed very well at King's and was 'a man of great dignity of character and considerable charm, who was much liked in the College'.

After Cambridge Chung-chi spent two years at the Université de Nancy, achieving a diploma in French studies. To learn French, he studied dictionaries and practised rewriting magazine articles from memory. He then went to the university in Freiburg im Breisgau where he met his future wife Michèle on the German language course that they were both studying. They moved to Singapore and were married in 1960 at the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd.

In Singapore Chung-chi started as an Assistant Lecturer teaching in Mandarin at the recently established Nanyang University. Between 1961 and 1966 he was a Lecturer at the University of Singapore, where he taught in English and specialised in Southeast Asian History. While there he did research and wrote his thesis on the 19th Century Imperial Chinese Consulate in the Straits Settlements (comprising mainly Singapore, Malacca and Penang) and he achieved his MA in 1964, with his thesis being cited for distinction.

Chung-chi then received a fellowship from the University of Chicago to pursue doctoral studies in pre-modern Chinese social history. While studying he took a job as a nightwatchman at a nurses' residence to make ends meet. The area was in a neighbourhood affected by crime and people often delivered pizzas for the nurses in the early hours and he wondered what would happen if things went wrong. He recalled asking the policeman who came by every night to make a phone call if he was sometimes scared. The policeman replied 'You bet I am!'.

From 1967 to 1970 Chung-chi was an Assistant Professor of History at Brandeis University in Waltham (Massachusetts) where he taught the history of Chinese culture. As his US visa was about to expire, he moved to Canada, becoming a Professor in the Department of History and Geography in the Université de Moncton in New Brunswick. At the time the Department was looking for a specialist in Asian history, an expertise that was hard to find in the Canadian maritime provinces, so he fitted in well, particularly with his knowledge of Chinese languages. He served as Head of Department from 1980 to 1983 and worked in the University until his retirement in 1998.

Chung-chi and Michèle settled in well in the local community in Moncton and Michèle became a translator for the Canadian Federal Government. Chung-chi was President of the local Optimist Club (an organisation for the development of young people) and Vice President of the local Chinese Cultural Association. Together Chung-chi and Michèle travelled the world and raised their three children, each one born on a different continent.

One of Chung-chi's hobbies was carpentry, while a favourite activity at the weekend was to drive into the local countryside with his children. As they grew up, he used to take them out individually and have rich, lengthy conversations with them.

During his time at Cambridge Chung-chi made some close friendships, although contact was subsequently lost. However, in 2001 Hung Cheng (KC 1954) wrote to him to say that he still had some of Chung-chi's possessions that he had left with him in the late 1950s when Chung-chi moved to Singapore. As a result, Chung-chi and Michèle went to visit him in London and they were joined at the reunion by another close friend from their time in Cambridge.

Chung-chi regarded himself as a 'humanist sceptic' in his religious or spiritual outlook and felt that his moral values were shaped to some extent by Confucian teaching and his exposure to Western thought. He created a journal of his life for his six grandchildren and also used to correspond with them by email, recounting episodes of his life.

One episode featured a bus journey from Athens during which he was sick during a stop and was handed an orange by a young fellow traveller to refresh himself. At their destination Ioannina the young man walks him kindly to a hotel and later returns with a friend and insists that Chung-chi joins them at a local wedding being thrown by an uncle for his daughter. As well as the usual food and drink, there were lots of cheers and laughter, followed by singing and dancing down the local streets. 'It was the most beautiful and magical wedding party I ever attended. ... What simplicity and beauty! It all began with the kindness of a young stranger in Greece. An event hard to forget.'

On the final page of the journal Chung-chi sketched two fine ink drawings from when he lived in a simple home (with no running water and limited electricity) in mountainous countryside in Huang Guo Ya in Chungking between 1942 and 1946. He had fond memories of his time living there. One drawing shows the family home and the other the school and nearby pagoda which he walked to and from for hours each day.

Chung-chi died at the age of 91 on 12 October 2023. At his funeral his former colleagues remarked that he was a highly cultured man who was deeply humanitarian and was greatly appreciated by his colleagues and students and by the community.

Although he left school at 14, **RONALD WHITTAM** (1955) went to university after his National Service and then did notable research in Physiology, acquiring two PhDs, before going on to be Professor of Physiology at Leicester University where he ran one of the largest Physiology departments in Britain.

Born in March 1925 in Chadderton, Oldham, Ronald was educated at Stanley Road Council School, and left school to work in the family bakery. However, he continued his education with evening classes in science at a local technical college where he achieved the school certificate. In 1943 Ronald joined the RAF under its PNB (Pilot, Navigator, Bomb Aimer) scheme. After National Service he was demobbed in 1947 and then began studying Applied Chemistry at the University of Manchester, where he obtained a First Class honours BSc degree in 1951.

In 1951 Ronald was selected by the eminent scientist Professor Hans Krebs (who two years later would be awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine) to conduct research at the Department of Biochemistry in the University of Sheffield. He achieved his PhD from Sheffield in 1954 and remained there to do research as a Research Fellow, having been awarded the John Stokes Research Fellowship in 1953.

However, he wished to further his research and was attracted by Cambridge, where there were a number of eminent scientists in his field, and was recommended to go there by both Hans Krebs and another future Nobel Prizewinner, Alan Hodgkin. He won a Beit Memorial Medical Fellowship, one of the most prestigious fellowships for post-doctoral research in medicine in Britain. Writing in November 1955 in support of Ronald's application to come to King's, Hans Krebs (who had become Professor

of Biochemistry at Oxford University) described Ronald as 'a research worker of outstanding ability and ... a man of high principles' and he was confident that he would do the College credit.

Ronald felt that at Cambridge he was in a 'golden age', with many eminent figures in the Biochemistry and Physiology Laboratories at that time. Two of these from King's were Gilbert Adair (KC 1915) and Professor Sir Bryan Matthews (KC 1924); the latter guided Ronald on general life in King's and facilitated his accommodation move to be nearer the College, opposite the Porters' Lodge. One day while conducting research in the laboratory he had a memorable encounter with another famous scientist, Lord Edgar Adrian, who had won the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1932 and had become Master of Trinity College. Lord Adrian was conducting delicate experiments on the olfactory nerve of the cat, while in the upstairs laboratory Ronald inadvertently released during an experiment some hydrogen sulphide. The smell of bad eggs spread to the floor below and was detected not only by the cat but also by Lord Adrian who came upstairs and gently pointed out to Ronald the error of his ways!

Ronald's research was on the relation between the active transport of sodium and potassium and the metabolism of phosphate esters. In 1958 he achieved his second PhD. He worked with Daniel Tosteson and they discovered the making of red cell ghosts.

While at King's Ronald met his future wife Christine at a dinner party and they married in 1957. She was the daughter of a vicar and from an early age Ronald had a strong Christian faith. He loved the services in the Chapel and enjoyed the singing of the Choir, and in later years at Christmas LPs of the Choir singing carols would be heard throughout the house. On the sporting front he enjoyed playing croquet, while he also had a passion for walking and mountaineering.

Ronald moved to Oxford University in 1958, where he again worked with Hans Krebs, and he was appointed Lecturer in Biochemistry in 1960. He remained at Oxford until 1966 and during this period he issued three

important papers in 1962, and in 1964 published *Transport and Diffusion in Red Blood Cells*. Some of his research was conducted elsewhere, including at Columbia University in New York in 1958, where he did important research on electrophysiology using electric eels. In 1965-66, as Bruno Mendel Travelling Fellow (awarded by the Royal Society), he conducted research at the Weizmann Institute of Research in Israel. Ronald was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1973 for his major contribution to the understanding of cell physiology, through conducting important studies of the mechanism of active transport of ions in animal tissues.

In 1966 Ronald was appointed to the newly established Chair in General Physiology at the University of Leicester. He founded the Laboratory of Physiology, which became the Department of Physiology in 1968. He quickly built this up into a vibrant department by appointing some outstanding young physiologists, establishing Leicester as a centre of research excellence in physiology. Ronald also made many other contributions to the University, including being part of the team of senior staff who established the Medical School, while he was Dean of the Faculty of Science between 1979 and 1982. He retired in 1983, becoming Emeritus Professor at the University.

Between 1963 and 1967 Ronald was Editor of the *Biochemical Journal*. He was also actively involved in various administrative roles, such as being a member of the Biological Research Board of the Medical Research Council, Chairman between 1974 and 1977 of the Biological Education Committee of the Royal Society and the Institute of Biology, and between 1974 and 1982 being on the Biological Sciences Committee of the University Grants Committee. He was also Honorary Secretary of the Physiological Society from 1969 to 1974 and was made an Honorary Member of the Society in 1986.

Ronald's passion for walking continued into his nineties. He died aged 98 on 16 August 2023 and is survived by Christine, their two children and four grandchildren.

MICHAEL WINGATE-SAUL (1958) died peacefully at home on 14 October 2023, having suffered a severe stroke in March 2022. He was born in Liverpool in February 1938, and educated at Moorland House and Rugby School. After leaving Rugby Michael went to do his National Service with the 4th Royal Horse Artillery. It was at this time that he realised that, although he had been accepted to read Natural Science at King's, he no longer wanted to do this and much preferred the idea of an arts degree. Michael's father wrote to the College requesting a change of course, and this was accepted; when he came to King's, he read Economics and then Law, which provided the basis for his career as a solicitor as well as providing him with long-lasting friendships. He participated enthusiastically in the life of the College, joining the Chetwynd Society, organising the College's fundraising for Poppy Day and taking interesting trips in the vacations to the West India and to Canada.

Michael pursued a career in law as a solicitor with Letcher and Son in Ringwood, where he remained a partner for all of his working life, specialising in probate and family law. This was a small firm but with international business connections. He joined in 1967, which was also the year in which he married Eleanor Jane Brodie; they went on to have two daughters, Polly and Rebecca. Michael became a partner in 1968 and took over as Senior Partner in 1991, a role he kept until his retirement in 2005.

Michael combined a busy legal life with his love of fishing, golf and family tennis. When he lived in Surrey, he played for the local cricket team, and on moving to Hampshire he played tennis for the local club, as well as enjoying many family games. Annual skiing holidays followed, and latterly he spent many hours fishing, first of all in Scotland and more recently on the Test. He loved the peace and tranquillity of rivers as much as catching fish.

Family was always very important to Michael and he enjoyed visiting cousins and attending family occasions. He kept in touch with his sister Sue in Australia, often discussing key matches of cricket and rugby, and discussed many aspects of American politics with sister Anne in Oregon. He saw more of his brother Charles, who farmed nearby in Dorset.

Michael's love of music took him from playing the clarinet with his school orchestra to taking part in his local Musical and Dramatic Society and singing with a local choir. Michael's life was greatly enhanced by being asked to join the board of governors at Bryanston School. Over 26 years Michael contributed to many aspects of the school's activities and management, finding it very stimulating to be involved with all the young people at the school; he was very generous to the school with his time and made a significant impact on its direction, facilities and educational environment. Michael also served on the committee of the Hampshire branch of the Country Landowners Association from 1993 to 1998, and was an active worker with Samaritans as well as with an organisation helping adults with literacy. Jane, too, involved herself in community projects such as Futurefarms and the Martin Shop, run by volunteers as a not-for-profit enterprise, which won Hampshire Village Shop of the Year in 2012.

Michael remained the keen traveller he had been as an undergraduate, and after leaving Cambridge enjoyed a memorable trip driving overland to Jerusalem with several others in a mini and transit van. More exotic trips included the Solomon Islands and Iran. He always loved holidays in France, enjoying the food and wine from different regions.

Michael is survived by Jane, their two daughters and a granddaughter, Rosie.

BRIDGET MARIANNE WOOLLARD (1974), who was one of the first women to be ordained into the priesthood of the Church of England, was born on 28 May 1956 in Muswell Hill in North London. At the age of ten she left home for boarding school at Christ's Hospital in Hertford which must have been quite a challenge for a little girl. The terms were long, containing just one "Long Saturday" when family could visit and take their daughters out for a day. In the school holidays when she returned home, her sister Emma recalls how Bridget made board games fun... always a kind and patient explainer, but definitely playing to win!

At primary school Bridget had been placed an academic year ahead and she continued to thrive at Christ's Hospital, particularly at mathematics. She was a member of the debating society, the science society and the archaeological society, as well as enjoying bridge, hiking and swimming. She developed finely hewn dressmaking skills which she later used to make garments for undergraduate events and learnt rudimentary computer coding with what was available at the time. Bridget always had a thirst to learn something new and particularly to understand how things worked. Her teachers noted that she was not one who tried to find an easy way out of challenges, and she would always see a task through to the end.

Bridget gained a place in one of the early cohorts of women to read Maths at King's. She quickly became involved in CICCUCU (the University Christian Union) and took on the role of secretary. Whilst at King's she visited Lee Abbey, a Christian community on the north Devon coast with a group of fellow students. Her connection with Lee Abbey continued throughout her life.

After Cambridge, Bridget settled for a while in Sheffield where she acquired a teaching certificate from the university and taught mathematics to students on day release from industry at the Granville College of Further Education. In addition, Bridget became a part-time parish worker at St. Barnabas Church serving in a deprived, multi-ethnic community. She also bought her first home for the princely sum of £450 - it was a two-up, two-down Victorian terrace with an outside toilet. Smelling of damp and due for demolition in the near future, it was cheaper than paying rent and made perfect sense to a resourceful Bridget.

Bridget left Sheffield in 1979 to read Theology and train for ministry at Cranmer Hall, St. John's College, Durham. On completion she took up her first post at St. John's Church in Battersea and was made Deaconess in Southwark Cathedral in 1982. Bridget's ministry then took her to Southampton as part of the University Chaplain team where she also completed an MPhil and was made Deacon in Winchester Cathedral in 1987. This was as far as women could progress in the Church of England and a source of great frustration to women deacons of the time.

Bridget was next employed in Birmingham as Pastoral Theology lecturer at the university's Queen's Theological College where she was held in warm regard by students. On leaving this post Bridget put down her roots in Shropshire and bought a house on the outskirts of Telford. She served as the Ecumenical Officer for Industry and Commerce in a busy downtown team as part of the Telford Christian Council. During this time, Bridget was overjoyed when, in 1994, the Church of England finally accepted women for full ordination into the priesthood. Bridget was ordained in Lichfield Cathedral that same year.

From Shropshire, Bridget relocated to Melbourne, Australia where she had the role of visiting Pastoral Theology Lecturer at Trinity College. Her inaugural Noel Carter lecture in 1998 explored the complex relationship between medicine, law and ethics, looking for a relevant theological response to experiences of death and dying that reasserted the role of faith within the framework of modern medical and social attitudes. Bridget's role was active and successful in restructuring the theological training there and for a while she seriously considered making Australia her permanent home.

Bridget returned to England and became a part-time chaplain at Addenbrooke's Hospital in Cambridge whilst maintaining her Shropshire base. Eventually, in 2015, she moved house to live in Bedworth where she could be near a station for access to both Coventry and London which she visited regularly.

Throughout her life Bridget always had goals, drives and a joy of discovering something new. She was a most resourceful person whether that be in her bread making, silk painting or leading public walks on the Wrekin in Shropshire to name but a few. She served on various committees with the Worshipful Company of Skinners and was able to apprentice Christ's Hospital students (and also her godson) to the guild. As well as her serious, academic side, she had a lively, childlike spirit. Bridget loved processions and pageants, blowing out birthday candles and decorating Christmas cakes. Every year she derived great pleasure from arranging her numerous Provençal Christmas Santon nativity figures around her house, and she certainly liked a good pantomime.

In the latter years of life mobility issues made ordinary life challenging but Bridget continued to create opportunities. In 2018 she undertook an adventure back to Australia, travelling up to visit a relative in Queensland. In 2022 she managed to take up an invitation from the Dean of Coventry Cathedral to celebrate the Eucharist in the beautiful Gethsemane Chapel. In one of her last conversations with friends she mentioned how she was looking forward to visiting King's to celebrate her cohort's fifty years since matriculation.

Bridget's independence was crucial to her sense of self. She lived with courage and a consistency that was embedded in her deeply held spiritual convictions. She died on 5 February 2024 at the age of 67.

DAVID PETER WRIGHT (1971) came to King's from the United States as a research student in History, but became very attached to the United Kingdom and spent 33 years as a teacher at Haileybury public school.

Born in Baltimore in October 1945, David was educated at the Forest Park High School before going to the University of Chicago. He was originally intending to study Mathematics, but switched his focus to History, obtaining his BA in 1967. He was awarded a Chancellor's Fellowship to study in the Department of History at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and for part of his time there between 1968 and 1971 he was a teaching associate, while he began doctoral work on a register of fifteenth-century bishops. He was proud to have been 'on the streets' during the period of political and social turmoil in the 1960s and to have been active in Robert Kennedy's campaign to be US President.

In 1971 David won a two-year Ehrman Studentship in History at King's – this was open to anyone from Yale or the nine campuses of the University of California, with the one nominee being chosen by an American committee. In supporting his nomination, one of the Associate Professors rated David very highly among his UCLA contemporaries, saying that he possessed 'an extremely agile and well-trained mind' and 'an altogether admirable dedication to serious historical studies'.

In his two years at King's David actively participated in College life, being a member of the College's Historical Society and the Chetwynd Society. He was a devout Christian, attending Evensong in the Chapel as often as he could, and was very proud to have carried the Cross in two Christmas Eve Processions. He took a little while to adapt to life in the UK, especially some of the culinary delights, and he continued to regard mashed swede (one of the staples of College lunches), as 'an abomination'.

Quite early in his career David decided that he had a vocation for teaching. History Fellow Christopher Morris (KC 1924) felt that David was 'a young man of great natural dignity and integrity, modest but holding firm and independent views, entirely reliable and conscientious' and in his view was 'likely to win the respect and affection, both of pupils and of colleagues'. He therefore had no hesitation in recommending David to his old school, Haileybury, near Hertford.

David joined the public school in 1973 and for the next 33 years was involved with the school. As well as teaching History, for 12 years he was in charge of the candidates aiming for Oxford and Cambridge. He was also Librarian and Archivist, while between 1980 and 1988 he was the editor of the magazine *The Haileyburian*. For around 25 years he was in charge of coaching cross-country and for a similar period was the number two in coaching athletics, as well as being involved in coaching rugby.

David met Helen while he was at Cambridge – her father was a Fellow of Trinity College – and they married in 1977. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Assistant Housemaster of Allenby House, and in 1988 he was appointed Housemaster of Kipling House. In this role he commanded great loyalty and affection from members of the House, pushing many of them beyond what they perceived as their potential. He had a continuing interest in the stage and produced many plays, while later in his career he taught History of Art at A-level. Another of his great loves was opera, and he communicated his enthusiasm to both students and fellow teachers. David and Helen were noted for their generosity as hosts and sometimes Sunday lunch might carry on beyond midnight! One of his passions

was cooking, especially Italian cuisine, which was enhanced by frequent visits to Italy. He was also very knowledgeable about wine and kept an impressive cellar of vintage wine.

In 2000 he was appointed Assistant General Secretary of the Haileybury Society (for former members of the school) and was responsible for developing its website, database and online newsletter. As a result, he acquired an intricate knowledge of Old Haileyburians, and the Society greatly appreciated all the work he did on its behalf.

Following his retirement in 2006, David and Helen moved to Cley next the Sea (Norfolk), where they were active in the local community and continued to receive visits from Old Haileyburians. David was able to continue with his research. In 1980–81 he had spent some time as a Schoolteacher Fellow at Sidney Sussex College to further his research into the episcopal register of the Bishop of Salisbury in the late 15th century. The results of his research were published in 1985 by the Canterbury and York Society in *The Register of Thomas Langton, Bishop of Salisbury 1485–93*. His research into the episcopal register of the next bishop was published in 2015 by the Wiltshire Record Society in the book *The Register of John Blyth, Bishop of Salisbury 1493–1499*.

David continued with his translations of medieval bishops' registers until the effects of Parkinson's began to affect his ability to concentrate on this detailed work. He died at the age of 77 on 30 November 2022. Among the many tributes from former students of Haileybury was one from a former head of school whom David had helped to get to Oxford to read History. He said that David had treated pupils as adults and he was very tolerant of those who could not match his intellect. He also had 'a sense of humour that even survived discovering that his beloved MG Midget had been moved into Big School ... on the last morning of term by person or persons unknown! So many of us owe him so much, not just for a school education but for educating us in so much more as we moved into adulthood.'

Our warm thanks to the many family members and friends who provided tributes, information and anecdotes for these obituaries, which have been compiled by the Obituarist's Assistant and written by Libby Ahluwalia (KC 1980) and Henry Langley (KC 1969).

Deaths of King's members

We have heard of the deaths of the following members and hope to include their obituary in the next year's Annual Report. 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 Obituarist's Assistant at the College. We would also appreciate notification of any deaths being sent to members@kings.cam.ac.uk. Thank you.

Andrew AYLING (1951)
 John BANKS (1954)
 John BENTLEY (1966)
 Peter BILLINGS (1967)
 Alan BILSBOROUGH (1962)
 Henry BLANCO WHITE (1974)
 Lewis BRAITHWAITE (1958)
 Robert (Bob) BROWN (1969)
 Louis BURKINSHAW (2008)
 Christopher (James) CADBURY (1956)
 John CARTER (1954)
 René CARREAU (1945)
 Krystyna CHABROS (1985)
 Ajit CHAKRAVARTY (1948)
 Howard CHALKLEY (1955)
 Vilhelms CINIS (2020)
 Edmund (Kendall) CLARK (1955)
 David CLARK (1959)
 John CLARKE (1948)
 John COLLIER (1947)
 Abdulai CONTEH (1969)
 Paul COVENEY (1967)
 Victor (James) COX (1960)
 Anthony DAVIES (1956)
 Andrew DAVIS (1963)
 Jacques de GROOTE (1954)

- Jeremy DEBENHAM (1949)
Christopher DREW (1965)
Dudley DUMONDE (1950)
Richard DUNCAN-JONES (1956)
John (Richard) ENNALS (1969)
Robert ERSKINE (1950)
Ian FERRIS (1944)
Peter (Jim) FORD (1959)
Kenneth GOODARE (1946)
Christopher HAMSHAW THOMAS (1949)
Richard HANDYSIDE (1961)
Raymond HARRIS (1964)
Richard HOLLOWAY (1954)
Adam HOPKINS (1958)
Ian KANE (1966)
Christopher KEYTE (1955)
Richard (Timothy) KING (1957)
Peter KINGSTON (1955)
Joelle LAMBIOTTE DU LAC (2006)
Maurice LESSOF (1941)
Peter LEWIS (1953)
David LLOYD (1958)
Robert LO (1970)
Richard LYNN (1949)
Brian MATTINSON (1951)
John MATTHEWS (1953)
Michael MCADAM (1949)
Standish MEACHAM (1954)
Harold MELTZER (1989)
Marc MENGUY (1952)
Frank NDILI (1961)
Gerald (Brian) NELSON (1950)
Uwe NERLICH (1954)
Peter OLNEY (1950)
David (Nigel) PERRIN (1966)





Information for Non-Resident Members

King's takes great pleasure in welcoming alumni who are visiting the College. Please bring your Non-Resident Member card with you for identification purposes, and be prepared to show it to a Visitor Guide or a Porter if requested. If you do not have a card, the Development Office will be pleased to issue one – you can now request it at www.kings.cam.ac.uk/members-and-friends/nrm-card

Alumni and up to four guests are welcome to visit the College and Chapel free of charge when the College is open.

Address / Achievements

Please let the Development Office know of any change of details (address/ phone/email/employment) so that we can keep you up-to-date with College news and events. You may also wish to inform us of any achievements or awards to include in the next *Annual Report*.

Email: communications@kings.cam.ac.uk

Accommodation

A limited number of single, twin and double rooms with en-suite facilities are available for booking by alumni. 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 2pm and also pay there on arrival. Checkout time is 9.30am. Breakfast is not included in the room rate.

Use of King's Servery and Coffee Shop

You may use these when they are open. You will need your Non-Resident Member card; please pay by card at the till. You may bring up to two guests.

Use of the Senior Combination Room (SCR)

Non-Resident Members returning to the College may make occasional use of the SCR. Please inform the Cellar Manager, Guido Felici (email: pantry@kings.cam.ac.uk) or by phone on +44 (0)1223 748947 prior to your visit and introduce yourself to him or a member of the Pantry staff upon arrival.

Purchasing wine

The Pantry has an excellent wine list available to alumni throughout the year. It also has two sales, in the summer and at Christmas, as well as other occasional offers. All relevant wine lists are sent out by email. If you wish to receive these lists, please inform the Cellar Manager, Guido Felici (email: pantry@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331444).

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).

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.

Attending services in Chapel

Alumni are warmly invited to attend Chapel services. If you wish to bring more than two guests please contact the Chapel Manager in advance, by

phone on +44 (0)1223 746506, or email: chapel.manager@kings.cam.ac.uk. When possible, seating will be reserved.

The Dean and Chaplain always enjoy meeting NRMs so please introduce yourself before or after the service.

For some services tickets are issued and different seating rules will apply.

Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols

There are no tickets for alumni for this service on Christmas Eve. Alumni wishing to attend should apply for tickets and enter the public ballot. Details about the service are available on the Chapel pages of the King's website.

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 current students at 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 academic 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 three Fellows have signed in for dinner, High Table may not take place. In such an event, we will endeavour to give you advance warning to make alternative plans.

Dinners may be taken on Tuesday to Friday during Term, with Tuesdays and Thursdays designated as Wine Nights, when diners are invited to assemble for further refreshment in the Wine Room following dinner. High Table dinner is also usually available on occasional Saturdays during Full Term. Those wishing to dine must sign in by 3pm on the day before you wish to dine at the latest, though booking further in advance is recommended. Please email hightable@kings.cam.ac.uk for more details.

A Senior Non-Resident Member may bring one guest at a cost of £70 on Tuesdays and Thursdays during Full Term, and £55 on other nights.

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, please book one of the Saltmarsh Rooms through the Catering Department (email: entertain@kings.cam.ac.uk)

High Table dinner is served at 7.30pm. Please assemble in the Senior Combination Room (SCR) at 7.15pm 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/journals-and-online-resources/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.

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