


Visit the Alumni and Benefactors pages at www.sjc.ox.ac.uk

Find details of Oxford University alumni events at www.alumni.ox.ac.uk

 St John's College, University of Oxford

 facebook.com/sjc.oxford.alumni

 @StJohnsOx

Development and Alumni Relations Office

St John's College

Oxford OX1 3JP

+44 (0)1865 610873

2015

Turning the Page

A Tangled Bank

Henry V: The Reluctant Soldier

Fighting Under Pegasus

Contents

4	The Neglected Benefactor <i>Who was he, and why does he matter?</i>
6	News <i>Achievements, arrivals and leavers, and why Larkin didn't want to be a Professor</i>
14	Turning the Page <i>A new home for the life of the mind</i>
22	A Tangled Bank <i>The evolving story of biology at St John's</i>
30	Henry V: The Reluctant Soldier
36	Fighting Under Pegasus <i>'Paddy' at Arnhem</i>
38	Sport
44	In Memoriam
45	St John's Remembers
56	College Record
70	News of Alumni
71	Calendar

Photographs of College Buildings by Kin Ho Photography
Design by Jamjar Creative



14 Turning the Page



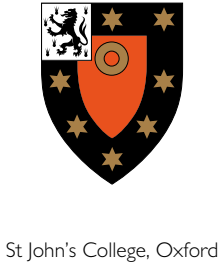
30 Henry V: The Reluctant Soldier



22 A Tangled Bank

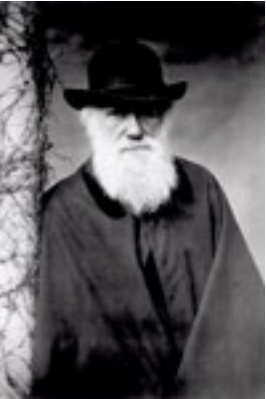


36 Fighting Under Pegasus



St John's College, Oxford

Covering Darwin
Don't be alarmed! We are not claiming Darwin as one of our own. That privilege belongs to Christ's College, Cambridge. For the Fellows of St John's, though, Darwin is not only a historical figure: his ideas live on to be examined through the research of those who are leading the fields of biology and mathematical biology. In this issue of TW, they talk to us about their work and show us how the links to Darwin's ideas still hold strong. The photograph of Darwin used on our cover (courtesy of Bridgeman Images) was taken in 1881 at Darwin's home (Downe House in Kent). It has sometimes been misattributed to the photographer Julia Margaret Cameron. Although Cameron died in 1879, the mistake is perhaps understandable, given the interest in figures of myth and legend which sometimes tinged her work with a sense of spiritualism.



This year we have been very pleased to move all of our spaces for alumni into one building at 20 St Giles', which will henceforth be known as The Alumni House. We have also made changes to our two annual publications, TW and its sister, the *Benefactors' Report* (now renamed simply *Benefactors*). TW first appeared in 2003 to keep alumni informed about what is happening in St John's, and in 2008 we produced our first *Benefactors' Report*, to acknowledge donors and show what alumni support is doing for the College. In future, the two magazines will share a common size and format. TW will appear in Michaelmas Term, and *Benefactors* in Hilary Term.



The Neglected Benefactor

It is strangely comforting for all of us—students, dons and alumni—to think that St John’s has been around for ever: an entity, an abstraction almost, that existed long before we arrived and will continue long after us. We talk a lot about our Founder, Sir Thomas White, and properly so. Without his vision—literally since he saw the site of his proposed college in a dream—there would of course be no St John’s at all. But there have been other great benefactors too, and sometimes we are in danger of dismissing or simply forgetting these men (for they usually were men) whose likenesses hang, a little dustily, on the walls around us.

Such men are not always easy people to like, or even to understand. In the case of Richard Rawlinson (1690-1755), we encounter a St John’s man whose obsession with preserving the past made him seem cantankerous and combative to some minds. Born into what was in his day a relatively wealthy family (his father was a successful tea merchant), Rawlinson was one of fifteen children. His love of topography and of history began early in life, and he spent

time travelling in England, making notes about monuments with a view to writing a history of the counties. His near-mania for collecting also started early, and today’s more moderate collectors and connoisseurs would probably be horrified at the sheer rate he acquired manuscripts, books and papers. Rawlinson, though, was not someone who simply amassed stuff for the sake of having things, and he was by no means shielded from the divided and difficult political life of eighteenth-century England.

Rawlinson was a non-juror—a hard choice if you wanted an easy life—and he felt it was his special duty to preserve the sermons, records and correspondence of other non-jurors. Indeed, his keen interest in Anglo-Saxon history (he left money to endow the chair in Anglo-Saxon at Oxford) probably stemmed from a desire to find precedents for his own conservative ideas in earlier times. There were also compelling personal reasons why he was driven to preserve the past. His older brother squandered the family estate, leaving his affairs in a mess when he died, a situation that Rawlinson had to work long and hard to remedy. For many

years, he lived on relatively little money and he stopped travelling, even within England (and even to Oxford, a place he was devoted to). The worst part came when he had to sell his brother’s splendid library, and he struggled to raise money to hang on to as many of the books as he could. Eventually, when he had secured the wealth he had inherited, he turned it into an empire of ancient manuscripts and letters.

At the end of his life, Rawlinson was described in one newspaper as a person who pretended to be an antiquarian ‘out of sheer hatred to the present generation’. This was a caricature, and cruelly unfair. Certainly, he thought his generation neither valued nor understood the past as it should, and he gave himself over to gathering and rescuing materials of historical interest. So eager was he to ensure that nothing would be lost that he bought whole heaps of papers, by weight if he had to, and then had the heaps sorted, classified and bound to make sure they could never go astray again.

But his thirst for manuscripts and England’s past did not make Rawlinson into a forerunner of Mr Casaubon in *Middlemarch*. In fact, personally he was very convivial. He took full advantage of the new fashion for coffee houses, and it is no accident that one of the ways the College chose to remember him was with an annual feast. But Rawlinson’s strongly held principles did not make for an easy and co-operative public life. He had been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and had planned originally to leave his extensive collections of manuscripts and objects to the Society. However, only a year after electing him its Vice-President, the Society removed him from its council because of his Jacobite (non-juror) sympathies. Rawlinson promptly changed his will, and bequeathed the bulk of his huge collection of manuscripts and books to the Bodleian instead. What he gave Oxford was one of the richest collections of literary and historical manuscripts in the world.

St John’s was also a major beneficiary. The College had been due to receive a small number of books and objects, along with income from a single farm; instead Rawlinson left it substantial estates across Essex, Lancashire, Norfolk and Warwickshire, together with a large collection of books, coins, medals and other objects. It was the income from these estates that was the decisive step change in the College’s early fortunes. In 1779 the income from all the pre-Rawlinson properties brought in £1,910, but income from

What was a non-juror?

Those Anglican churchmen who refused to swear allegiance to William and Mary in 1689 and who supported the Stuart succession, were known as ‘non-jurors’, and also ‘Jacobites’, because the last Stuart king of England had been James II (‘Jacobus’ in Latin) who had fled the country at the accession of the Dutch William, husband to James’s daughter Mary. The non-jurors held secret church services, and were often persecuted and deprived of their benefices for staying loyal to the Stuarts. With the death of the last Stuart pretender in 1788, the non-jurors no longer felt the need to withhold their oath to George III.

the Rawlinson estates amounted to a further £926—that is, his bequest increased the College’s annual income by almost a half. To produce a comparable increase in 2015 income, the benefaction would need to be many, many millions of pounds.

So we can be grateful that Rawlinson did not fall out with St John’s. His personal motto, ‘I collect and preserve’, sounds modest enough, but for him, to collect *was* to preserve—the past must be maintained for the benefit of future generations. In his understanding of the English church and state, his family and his College, he could with justice see himself as the keeper of the flame. Certainly, without the immense care he took to build up his collections (whether lands or manuscripts), the College could not have grown and flourished as it has. Rawlinson’s bequest enabled St John’s to support the best of learning and teaching, right up to the present.

True to his love of Oxford and St John’s, Rawlinson stipulated that his body should be buried in St Giles’ church and his heart in the College chapel—a bit grisly to modern tastes perhaps, but it meant everything to him. He left money specifically for an oration ‘to the memory of the said worthy benefactors of the said college’ but very early on, the College turned the oration into a feast. This might well fit with one side of Rawlinson’s clubbable, sociable character, but it is not enough. He was a considerable person who was not afraid to row against the tide, and he was a great supporter of Oxford scholarship. The Fellows have been reflecting on what his enormous generosity means to us now, and we believe it is time to honour him in a new and more significant way. We think it is one he would have approved of. In the coming months we will tell you more about this.

John Pitcher
Founder’s Fellow



Richard Rawlinson



Copyright: National Portrait Gallery, London

Rawlinson was born on 3 January 1690 in his father’s house in the Old Bailey, St Sepulchre’s, London. His father Thomas had (like Sir Thomas White) been Lord Mayor of London. Educated first at St Paul’s School and then at Eton, Rawlinson matriculated at St John’s in 1708, and graduated BA in 1711 and MA in 1713. In the

late 1710s he enrolled as a student at the Universities of Utrecht and Leiden, and in 1719 Oxford created him DCL (Doctor of Civil Law). In 1754, Rawlinson’s health began to fail and he died on 6 April 1755 at Islington.

A Horror of Sherry

A newly discovered letter shows the poet's reluctance to step into the limelight

As elections to Oxford's Professorship of Poetry got underway at the start of the summer, a newly discovered letter from Philip Larkin (English, 1940) showed how he had politely declined an offer to nominate him for the post in 1968. Extracts from the letter, published in the *Guardian*, show Larkin's wit, intelligence, self-deprecation and kindness, as he explains that the embarrassment of giving lectures and his dread of literary parties make it impossible for him to accept the nomination.

The letter was found in St Hugh's College, Oxford earlier this year among the papers of the novelist and literary scholar, Rachel Trickett. (1923-1999). In 1968, Trickett was Fellow and Tutor in English at St Hugh's (where she later served as Principal), and she wrote to Larkin to suggest that she might nominate him as a candidate for the Professorship. The post of



Philip Larkin (Photograph by Elliott and Fry, 1957).
Copyright: National Portrait Gallery, London

the embarrassment of giving lectures and
... dread of literary parties

Professor of Poetry, established in the eighteenth century, carries an obligation to deliver a number of lectures each year. Holders of the post have included John Keble, Matthew Arnold (the first incumbent to lecture in English rather than in Latin), W.H. Auden, Robert Graves (English, 1919), Seamus Heaney (Honorary Fellow), Paul Muldoon and Christopher Ricks. On 19 June, Simon Armitage was elected to the post, and will take over from Geoffrey Hill this October.

Larkin (1922-1985) came up to St John's in 1940 (having failed his medical for the army due to poor eyesight) and took First Class Honours in English. At St John's, he was friends with Kingsley Amis and Bruce Montgomery. He left Oxford and worked as a librarian in Shropshire, Leicester and Belfast before taking up the post as University Librarian at Hull that he would hold from 1955 until his death. 1955 also saw the publication of *The Less Deceived*, the volume of Larkin's poetry that firmly established his reputation. Larkin received many awards and honours (including the CBE and an honorary D.Litt. from Oxford), but there were also other refusals.

Larkin's refusal was the first of two for the Professorship of Poetry. In 1972, he again declined the nomination, this time when W.H. Auden suggested it and he also made it clear in 1984 that he would be unwilling to succeed John Betjeman as Poet Laureate. Whether or not he would have wanted it, Larkin will be put in the limelight again next year, when he is to receive a memorial floor stone in the Poets' Corner of London's Westminster Abbey.

The Journeying Professor

World renowned tenor returns to St John's to take a Winter Journey and praise the value of obliquity

Dr Ian Bostridge (Modern History, 1983) joined us at the end of Michaelmas Term 2014 for a week long residency as part of his Humanitas Professorship with TORCH (The Oxford Research Centre for the Humanities). Beginning with a lecture in St John's on Schubert's *Winterreise* and moving on to a symposium and a singing masterclass in the Sheldonian, Ian offered current students, Fellows and alumni the chance to explore the rich mixture of texts and music that have inspired him.

Ian's book, *Schubert's Winter Journey: Anatomy of an Obsession*, published by Knopf just before Christmas 2014, ranges over subjects from the German postal system, to ice flowers, crows and charcoal burning, all offered as ways to reach into the song cycle that he has made his own. In his lecture on *Winterreise*, Ian gave us a taste of his research into this work about a solitary travel in a winter landscape, and stepped away from the lectern to perform parts of the work with pianist Osman Tack (Chemistry, 2011). He also spoke of the intellectual rigour and excitement that tutorials had given him, and remembered how sympathetic the College had been to helping him develop his interest in singing.

In a powerful plea for the value of the Humanities, Ian acknowledged his debt to Oxford and St John's and, in particular, to his tutors, Keith



A Masterclass in Exuberance: Ian Bostridge in the Sheldonian Theatre (photograph by Stuart Bebb)

Thomas, Ross McKibbin and Malcolm Vale. His experience of education was, he said, a lesson in what Oxford colleges do best: allowing academic disciplines to mix with one another and encouraging their members to think widely and try new things. Looking for inspiration to another member of St John's, Supernumerary Fellow Professor John Kay, Ian praised the value of what Kay has called 'Obliquity'; the blind alley and the slanted view. He warned of the dangers of the commodification of learning and the constraints that funding changes have put on the kind of intellectual freedom he enjoyed.

The opening Reception of 'Meeting Minds' in Vienna's Rathaus (photograph by Stephan Polzer Photography)



Viennese Whirl

On a warm evening in April, alumni and their guests gathered in Vienna for a dinner hosted by Honorary Fellow Dr Tony Boyce. Held in Schnattl restaurant, the event included a speech from former President, Sir Michael Scholar. The evening was part of the Oxford University 'Meeting Minds' weekend, held from 24 to 26 April. The weekend began with a reception in the Rathaus for over 400 guests. Saturday saw a programme of academic lectures and panel discussion in the Orangerie of the Schönbrunn Palace. Subjects ranged from early twentieth-century Viennese culture (where the panel included Honorary Fellow Professor Ritchie Robertson), to the Ukraine, to the future of sustainable energy (for which the panel included another Honorary Fellow, Professor Chris Llewellyn Smith). Sunday offered the chance to enjoy the atmosphere and beauty of Vienna, with walking tours and even the opportunity to try the famous Viennese waltz.

Dòmhnall Iain in the laboratory



Bho aois gu aois

The first student ever to come to Oxford from Uist in the Western Isles of Scotland, Dòmhnall Iain MacDonald (Biomedical Sciences, 2012) prefers, modestly, to call himself a ‘failed novelist’ than a successful Cell and Systems Biologist. Graduating this year with a First, Dòmhnall Iain will go on to doctoral study at UCL. So unusual is his story that he has been the subject of a BBC documentary. Bilingual (in Gaelic and English), and fiercely interested in Scottish politics and culture as well as in neuroscience, Dòmhnall Iain has only one ongoing complaint: that people always address him ‘Dear Iain’, no

matter that he carefully signs himself ‘Dòmhnall Iain’ in letters and emails. ‘It’s as though people think ‘Dòmhnall’ is some sort of title,’ he says. (For those of you without Gaelic, our title here is taken from the BBC documentary, ‘From age to age’).

Alumnus confirmed as Secretary of Defense



Ashton Carter (Theoretical Physics, 1976) has been confirmed by the US Senate as Secretary of Defense. Dr Carter, who studied at Harvard before taking up a Rhodes Scholarship in Oxford, taught at Harvard before serving as Assistant Secretary for Defense for International Security Policy under the

Clinton administration and Deputy Secretary of Defense under President Obama. He is a recipient of both the Distinguished Public Service Medal and the Defense Intelligence Medal.

Celebrating the Two Thousand

St John’s first admitted women undergraduates and graduates in 1979 and the 2000th woman matriculated at the beginning of the academic year 2013. To mark this achievement, the College has held a series of events and programmes during the last two years. 4 and 5 July 2015 saw the Big Party weekend, a celebration to bring the events of the 2000 *Women* programme to a close. The President and Fellows joined women alumni for panel discussions on subjects including politics, business, education, writing, the third sector and achieving choice and balance. Drinks and dinner on Saturday evening were followed by yoga and a mini-retreat on Sunday.

In her closing address, the President encouraged all those present to take the



Discussing and Celebrating Women at St John’s

message of support and success from 2000 *Women* forward into the future: ‘Women can encourage each other’s ambitions and support each other’s achievements through strong networks like the ones at St John’s.’ Taking up the theme of 2000 *Women*, an exhibition of photographic portraits of women in St John’s was held during the summer in the Barn. The photographs, commissioned for the celebrations, and taken by former Artist-in-Residence Chloe Dewe Mathews, focus on female members of the College’s Governing Body, but also include portraits of key staff members and students, including those of the JCR and MCR Presidents and Vice-Presidents (roles which this year, for the first time, were all held by women).



Einstein in the College Gardens



The Cleverest Person ever to come to St John’s?

A garden snap tells of a little known time in Oxford for one of the world's most famous scientists

In 1914, a brilliant physicist took up the Directorship of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics in Berlin. He held the position until 1933, but realised early in the 1930s that it would not be possible for him to remain in Germany. It is a little known fact that the Institute’s Director, one Albert Einstein, then spent a period of time in Oxford. In May 1931, Einstein arrived to take up a post at Christ Church. This had been arranged by Frederick Lindemann, Professor of Physics at Oxford and later Churchill’s wartime scientific adviser, and Christ Church went on to offer Einstein a five-year research studentship.

Einstein was only able to stay in Oxford for three short periods between 1931 and 1933 before leaving for the US and Princeton to escape the worsening situation in Europe, but it was a happy association. When he left, he asked that the annual emolument he received for his research studentship—£400—might be used to create posts for others scholars in need of funds, including other refugees. It was a generosity not reciprocated by all those in Oxford: the then Professor of Classical Art and Archaeology complained to the Dean of Christ Church that the money should not have been given to

.....
Einstein startled Fellows
by bringing his famous
raincoat to High Table
.....

Einstein, claiming that it was ‘unpatriotic’ to use funds for non-British nationals. The Dean replied firmly that Einstein’s ‘attainments and reputation are so high that they transcend national boundaries, and any university in the world ought to be proud of having him.’

We are certainly proud to have played host, albeit briefly, to Einstein in St John’s. Venturing to the College for dinner one evening, the great man startled Fellows by bringing his famous raincoat to High Table, folding it to store carefully under his chair. He himself seems to have been somewhat overwhelmed when taken from Hall to the

Common Room after dinner, reportedly saying nothing but ‘So many rooms!’ At some point during this visit or another, Einstein was captured on camera in the College gardens. The

photograph was given to St John’s by Andrew Campbell (Jurisprudence, 1969), and taken by Andrew’s father, in a part of the gardens that has now been remodelled. Alumni seeking other souvenirs of Einstein’s time in Oxford might be interested to know that a blackboard preserved from one of his three public lectures can still be seen in Oxford’s Museum of the History of Science.

Bidding Farewell

Lots of people very important to St John’s have left us in person, though not in spirit, in the last year: Jackie Couling, our Domestic Administrator; Sue and Roger Godfrey, working respectively in Accounts and in Domestic Stores; Murray Goodes, in charge of Domestic Stores; and David Keetley, Carpenter and Joiner. Together, they have amassed more than 150 years of service to St John’s. Last, but certainly not least, is Sophie Petersen, who has done so much for the College’s work with alumni. Sophie came up to St John’s in 1982 to read Human Sciences, and came back to the College as Alumni Relations and Communications Officer in 2007. During this last year, she has managed the 2000 *Women* programme. We know you will join us in thanking all these individuals for the invaluable contributions they have made to St John’s, and wishing them the very best in their new endeavours.

LECTURE NOTES

Our annual series of St John's lectures is now well established, and continues to draw distinguished speakers and eager audiences of alumni, Fellows and current students. Here, we give a flavour of this year's lecture events. Alumni are very welcome to attend all of these lectures. Dates can be seen in the Calendar at the end of this issue, and details of next year's programme will be posted on the College's website, where podcasts of earlier lectures can also be found.

If not you, who? If not now, when?

Alumna and entrepreneur Caroline Plumb (Engineering, Economics and Management, 1996) returned to College on 19 February to give the second Lady White Lecture. Caroline reflected on her time at St John's and how it had given her the confidence and skills to start a business. She encouraged those thinking about their next steps to take the time to have ideas and not to be trapped by worries about what others would view as 'normal'. When asked what had been the most important thing she had learned at St John's, Caroline told the audience (which included some of her own tutors) that the tutorial system had given her the power to form an argument and to see a problem from all angles: 'University made me a better and more confident version of myself'. Caroline's lecture brought together high-level inspiration with a focus on the practicalities of networking: 'Work out what you don't know,' she advised, 'and then find someone who does.' Twice named as one of Management Today's '35 women under 35', Caroline gives much of her time to promoting entrepreneurship and to encouraging all of us to use technology to push business forward. She ended her lecture by reminding her audience about Lady White, who in the sixteenth century had taken the risk of investing in St John's, the fledgeling College founded by her husband. Almost five hundred years later, we can readily agree that it was a risk that paid off handsomely.

People First

On 14 May, Honorary Fellow Professor Sir Keith Burnett FRS, returned to St John's to give the tenth Founder's Lecture. Taking as his starting point John Henry Newman's 1854 lecture series *The Idea of a University*, Sir Keith reflected on the nature of universities in modern Britain and the world. In particular, he called for those leading universities to step away from hollow 'strategic visions' and towards true scholarship and 'People, people, people'. Sir Keith shared his own story, of his journey from the Rhondda Valley, via Oxford, the US and China to the industrial heartlands of South Yorkshire (where he holds the Vice-Chancellorship of Sheffield University). Taking up the ideas of another St John's Fellow, Professor John Kay, Sir Keith emphasised that we should step away from metrics and concentrate on what we do best, even if this meant taking risks. Sir Keith ended his talk by enjoining those at St John's to be brave and make changes, returning to Newman's maxim that a true university 'teaches a man to see things as they are'.

A King in the Bank

Alumni, Fellows and current students met in the City on 11 June to hear Dr Malcolm Vale, Emeritus Research Fellow and formerly Tutorial Fellow in Modern History, deliver the second annual St John's London Summer Lecture. The evening was generously hosted at Deutsche Bank by Mr Anthony Forshaw (Modern History, 1982). Dr Vale admitted that the title of his lecture—'Henry V: The Reluctant Soldier' was provocative, intended to induce reflection at a time when the English preoccupation with historical anniversaries (including, this year, that of the Battle of Agincourt in 1415) is reaching its peak. At the end of his lecture, Dr Vale took questions from audience, on everything from siege tactics to astrology. The conclusion: that we must reassess this king who played the harp and the recorder and wrote two settings of the mass. It is time to look beyond the clichés of military mystique and realise there is another Henry V.

A version of Dr Vale's lecture appears in this issue of TW (see pp. 30-35). His book on Henry V will be published later this year by Yale University Press.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Philip Maini, Professorial Fellow in Mathematical Biology, has been elected to Fellowship of the Royal Society. Professor Maini works to develop computational models of spatiotemporal processes in biology in medicine. Among his many successes in this field of applied mathematics has been the creation of multiscale models for wound healing and vascular tumour growth.

Zoltán Molnár, Tutorial Fellow in Medicine, has been elected to the Allan and Maria Myers International Visiting Fellowship to the Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health at the University of Melbourne. During the Fellowship, Professor Molnár will deliver lectures on the evolution of brain development and on translational aspects of cortical development.

Walter Mattli, Tutorial Fellow in Politics, has been awarded a British Academy/Leverhulme Senior Research Fellowship. This will allow him to focus on a new book project, *The New Governance of Global Capital Markets: Winners and Losers*, which explores the 'plumbing' of global markets: exchanges, clearing houses and securities depositories. The project brings together economics, political science, sociology, finance and business studies, and will develop and test hypotheses about the governance of capital markets.

Joel Ouaknine, Tutorial Fellow in Computer Science, will lead a five-year project to investigate the software models used to try to provide answers to long-standing mathematical questions. By looking to create new and more powerful verification tools for engineers and programmers, Professor Ouaknine and his team aim to make theoretical contributions to the field of computer science which will also have practical applications for industrial research laboratories.

Hannah Skoda, Tutorial Fellow in History, has been awarded a Philip Leverhulme Prize in recognition of her contributions to the study of violence in late medieval Europe. Her book, *Medieval Violence: Physical Brutality in Northern France, 1270-1330*, developed pioneering methods of analysis and looked at student riots and domestic violence alongside political protest. Professor Skoda's next research project will look at nostalgia in fourteenth-century Europe.

George Gottlob, Professorial Fellow in Informatics, will direct a new project on data 'wrangling'—the process of collecting, reorganising and cleaning data that now occupies between 50% and 80% of data scientists in a world where data is increasingly generated and increasingly drives economic development. The Value Added Data Systems (VADA) project has received a £4.5 million programme grant from the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) and its total value, including industry contributions, stands at £5.7 million. The grant is jointly awarded to the Universities of Edinburgh, Manchester and Oxford, and will enable scientists to investigate new ways of dealing with data and automating its interpretation.

Jason Stanyek, Tutorial Fellow in Ethnomusicology, has been named International Visiting Fellow at RMIT University in Melbourne, Australia. Professor Stanyek's residency at RMIT's Digital Ethnography Research Centre includes a series of public lectures and workshops drawing on his research into music technology, including a lecture on 'The Sensorization of Listening' and a workshop on the technologies and cultures of posthumous performance.

Simon Hay, Research Fellow in the Sciences and Mathematics, has been elected to Fellowship of the Academy of Medical Sciences and of the American Society of Tropical medicine and Hygiene. He has also been appointed Professor of Global Health at the University of Washington. Professor Hay's research focuses on the spatial and temporal aspects of the epidemiology of infectious diseases and aims to optimize approaches to controlling disease, and he has led a number of initiatives to map the global distribution of pathogens, including malaria, dengue and Ebola.

Two Fellows have been awarded Professorial distinction titles by the University. **Simon Myers**, (Supernumerary Fellow) and **Jan Oblój** (Tutor in Mathematics) were recognised for their excellence in research and teaching and their involvement in other work for the University and the College.

Maria Bruna, Junior Research Fellow in Mathematics, has been appointed Olga Taussky Pauli Fellow at the Wolfgang Pauli Institute in Vienna for autumn 2015.

John White, Honorary Fellow, has won the 2015 Asia-Oceania Neutron Scattering Association (AONSA) Prize in recognition of his contribution to the field of Physical Chemistry using neutron scattering and for his scientific leadership and mentoring. Professor White, who has been at Australian National University since 1985, has championed the development of and investment in the science of neutron scattering, which allows scientists to understand materials on an atomic scale.

Michael Riordan, College Archivist, has won first prize in the Library History Award for 2014, which is given by the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP). His essay, 'The King's Library of Manuscripts: The State Paper Office as Archive and Library' was published in *Information & Culture: a Journal of History* 48.2 (2013). It focuses on the State Paper Office, which from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries preserved the papers of Secretaries of State (predecessors of the modern Home and Foreign Secretaries), and uses this as a case study to examine the differences between libraries and archives in the early modern period.

Eden Tanner (Theoretical and Physical Chemistry, 2013) has received a Vice-Chancellor's Award for Social Impact. Eden, who is the current MCR President in St John's and who has also served as Graduate Women's Officer at Oxford University Student Union (OUSU), acted as co-chair of 'It Happens Here', the OUSU campaign to raise awareness of sexual violence in Oxford. She was instrumental in organising sexual consent workshops for first-year students at Oxford this year as one of three people qualified to train 400 facilitators.

Brad Cohen (Music, 1985), former Organ Scholar, has been appointed as the new Artistic Director for West Australian Opera, and will lead the company in the 2015 season productions of *Faust*, *Madama Butterfly*, *The Barber of Seville* and *The Marriage of Figaro*. Brad has conducted for opera houses, festivals and concerts and has also worked in television (notably as a mentor in the BBC series *Maestro!*) as well as editing and publishing operatic editions. He is also active in commissioning and performing new music (including for the opening of the Millenium Dome) and has toured the chamber music of Frank Zappa.

Hannah Evans (Physics, 2009) was a member of this year's Cambridge University Women's Boat Club crew. Rowing at Stroke, Hannah, who is now studying for a PhD in High Energy Physics at Selwyn College, Cambridge, was part of the 70th Women's Boat Race, and the first to take place on the 4.2m course on the Tideway between Putney and Mortlake. Although the day was won by Oxford, all agreed that the move to equality for the men's and women's races, with the same course, same distance and same prize money for each, was a historic and long-overdue victory for the sport.

Paul Franklin (Fine Art, 1986) celebrated winning an Oscar for his visual effects work on the film *Interstellar*. This is Paul's second Oscar, having first won Best Visual Effects for his work on the film *Inception* in 2011, and it also marks his fifth collaboration with British-born film direction Christopher Nolan which includes Nolan's *Dark Knight Trilogy*. Paul shared the win with his colleagues from Double Negative, the London-based visual effects studio that he co-founded in 1998, and it crowns of a run of prestigious awards and nominations in cluding this year's BAFTA film award for Special Visual Effects. 'My studies at St John's were so important to me,' says Paul. 'The College's support, of both me in my Fine Art studies and in the world of student drama, allowed me to form friendships and working relationships that endure to this very day.'

Michael F. Suarez, S.J. (Junior Research Fellow, 1995-1999) has been named by President Barack Obama as a nominee for membership of the USA's National Council on the Humanities. The National Council on the Humanities advises the National Endowment for the Humanities on its award of grants to cultural institutions (including museums and universities), to public television and radio and to individual scholars. Currently Director of Rare Book School, University Professor, Professor of English, and Honorary Curator of Special Collections at the University of Virginia, Professor Suarez has held positions in the Oxford Faculty of English, Fordham University and LeMoyné College and acts as a trustee and board member for organisations including the Library of Congress Literacy awards programme and the Lewis Walpole Library at Yale University. He also remains very involved with Oxford University Press, and has been editor-in-chief of Oxford Scholarly Editions Online since 2010.

ARRIVALS

Zuzanna Olszewska (Tutorial Fellow in Archaeology and Anthropology) specialises in the ethnography of Iran and Afghanistan, with a focus on Afghan refugees in Iran, the Persian-speaking Afghan diaspora, and the anthropology of literature and cultural production. After completing her DPhil, she held a Junior Research Fellowship at St John's and a postdoctoral fellowship at LSE. Most recently, she has been a Departmental Lecturer in Social Anthropology at the School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography at Oxford. She has taught anthropology tutorials across a broad range of topics, and courses in the anthropology of the Middle East and the anthropology of development. Her doctoral research ethnographically explored how poetic activity reflects changes in refugee youth subjectivity in an Afghan refugee community, based on work with an Afghan cultural organisation in Mashhad, Iran. She is also interested in topics of class and status in post-revolutionary Iran, contemporary Persian written and oral communicative genres more broadly, and the development of the anthropology of literary practice as a more robust sub-field of the discipline. Her current research focuses on how diasporic Afghans are using social media to construct an elusive Afghan national imaginary.

Michael Hetherington (Supernumerary Teaching Fellow in English) will be teaching English Literature 1550-1760, including Shakespeare. His research interests lie mainly in non-dramatic literature of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries and in the philosophical and pedagogical culture of the period, with a special focus on humanist logic and rhetoric. He is writing a book on the idea of coherence in early modern writing, setting early modern approaches to literary hermeneutics in the context of the longer history of concepts of form and unity. He is also working on the role of rules and norms in poetic theory from the beginnings of the English Renaissance to the eighteenth century. Before joining St John's, he was a Research Fellow in English at Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Lucy Aplin (Junior Research Fellow in Biology) works on the process by which socially learnt behaviours arise, spread and establish in animal populations. She looks at how this transmission allows novel behaviours to be acquired, so that animals can adapt to rapidly changing environments. She has previously researched these questions in wild birds using a combination of automated tracking technologies and social network analysis. Her proposed research aims to study more complex cultural behaviours using a mix of wild and laboratory experiments in order better to understand the evolutionary roots of human culture. She took her DPhil at Oxford before holding a position as a postdoctoral researcher at the Edward Grey Institute in the Department of Zoology department at Oxford. Her teaching interests focus on animal cognition and behaviour.

Emily Corran (Junior Research Fellow in History) is about to complete a PhD in UCL's history department on lying and deception in medieval practical thought. This looks at moral dilemmas involving lying and oath-breaking in pastoral literature in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Next year she will start a new project at St John's on the early history of casuistry, which aims to trace the history of ethical reasoning based on cases of conscience from their origins in the twelfth century up to the Council of Trent. In the past, Emily has taught general papers on medieval history and the history of political thought.

Sneha Krishnan, (Junior Research Fellow in Human Geography) works on youth and adulthood in the context of India's postcolonial history. Her doctoral thesis investigated the experience of youth for middle class girls in Chennai, where debates over the age of sexual consent and education define the boundaries and social meanings of this category. Her future research will take this work forward and substantially examine the ways in which varied histories of colonialism have shaped the experience and meaning of 'youth' and 'adulthood' in public life in Southern India. Drawing on this, she will offer teaching on contemporary India for Human Geography courses. After taking her first degree at the University of Madras, she completed her MSc and DPhil at Oxford.

Ellie Clewlow (Academic Dean) comes to the College from the Higher Education Funding Council for England where, as Head of Learning and Teaching, she was responsible for leading policy development on learning and teaching excellence and innovation, provision of information to students, and teaching funding. She started her career curating a number of college archive, manuscript and art collections in Oxford and Cambridge, and subsequently worked in higher education management at the Universities of Warwick, Bath and Newcastle. She undertook her doctoral research on the development of academic and religious identities in the nineteenth-century university.

Joshua Makepeace (Junior Research Fellow in Chemistry) carries out research that aims to understand and optimise materials for hydrogen storage, and to develop new catalysts for the decomposition of the hydrogen-vector ammonia. Both areas of his work have applications in sustainable transportation or critical grid-balancing for intermittent power supplies from renewable sources. Since completing his D.Phil in Inorganic Chemistry at Lincoln College in 2014, he has continued his work as a Research Scientist at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory funded by the Science and Technology Facilities Council.

David Cannadine (Honorary Fellow) came to St John's as a Junior Research Fellow in 1975. He became a Fellow of Christ's College in Cambridge and went on to be Moore Collegiate Professor of History at Columbia. He was Director of the Institute of Historical Research and has held positions at Princeton, Yale and Birkbeck, and in 2014 was appointed as Editor of the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. He is a historian of Britain in the period 1800-2000 with a particular focus on the history of the British aristocracy, urban development and the structure of power in British towns, issues of class and cultural expression and ceremony within Britain and its empire.

Andrew Harrison (Honorary Fellow) came to St John's as Fereday Junior Resarch Fellow in 1985. After working as a Research Fellow at McMaster University in Canada and as a Royal Society Research Fellow, he became a Lecturer and later Professor in Solid State Chemistry at Edingburgh University. He is the Founding Director of the Centre for Science at Extreme Conditions and has been Director General of the Institut Laue-Langevin, the Neutron Source in Grenoble since 2011. In 2013, he was made Director of Diamond Light Source.

Ann Jefferson (Honorary Fellow) came to St John's as a Junior Research Fellow in 1978 and is a Professor of French and a Fellow of New College. She has held visiting professorships at Columbia and at the Sorbonne is a Fellow of the British Academy. She works on French literature and thought from the eighteenth century to the present and has a particular interest in the development of the novel and in autobiography in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. She has written on the idea of genius in France from Dubos to Derrida and is currently working on a biography of Nathalie Sarraute. She is also an occasional translator of modern French fiction. Her translation of Pierre Michon's *Winter Mythologies* and *Abbots* was published by Yale University Press in 2014.

Barbara Slater (Honorary Fellow) came to St John's in 1982 to read for a MSc in Human Biology. In the 1970s, she was in the UK's national gymnastics team more than 20 times. She took her first degree at Birmingham and then went on after Oxford to study at Loughborough. After helping with television coverage of gymnastics during her time as a student, Barbara developed an interest in television. She joined the BBC as a trainee assistant producer and worked on natural history, news and regional programmes before moving to BBC Sport. As Director of BBC Sport, she had overall responsibility for BBC Sport's coverage of the London 2012 Olympics.

LEAVERS

We take this opportunity to thank warmly those Fellows who are leaving St John's this year. We congratulate them on their new roles, and look forward to welcoming them back whenever they visit College.

Craig Jeffrey, Official Fellow and Tutor in Geography

Mark Stokes, Research Fellow in Cognitive Neuroscience

Jure Vidmar, Research Fellow in Law

Nathan Rose, Junior Research Fellow in Biochemistry

Sophie Rousseaux, Junior Research Fellow in Chemistry

Hannah Williams, Junior Research Fellow in the History of Art

Christian Wieland, Visiting Senior Research Fellow in History



“that a newe librarie be erected”

Turning the Page

THE HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY IS THE HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE
IN MINIATURE. WHAT BEGAN AS A CRAMPED MEDIEVAL
READING ROOM GREW INTO A LIBRARY HOUSED IN ONE OF
THE MOST ELEGANT AND BEAUTIFUL SPACES IN OXFORD.

By the twentieth century, the library, like the College itself, had expanded
to accommodate more students and different ways of learning. Soon, it will
change again. Here, College Archivist **Michael Riordan** and staff writer
Lizzy Emerson set out the story of the library so far, and we offer a first
opportunity to see the plans for the exciting developments to come.

During the past few years, the Governing Body of St John’s
has been trying to predict the future. Never an easy task,
this is especially hard when the subject of the predictions
is the College’s library. Some thought that libraries with
actual books and real desks had already become a thing of
the past, and a brave new world of learning would see us all in individual
pods, downloading data directly to our devices. But one look at how well the
current library is used tells us that its future will still be one of community.
The library is at the very core of the College’s purpose and of its day-to-day
life. And so the Governing Body has taken the decision to extend the current
space, preserving and enhancing the library so that it can continue to be
the focus of learning for at least another four hundred years. The history of
the library shows that one person’s vision of beauty can be another’s idea of
vandalism, so any new development requires immense care and sensitivity.

(Photograph by Holly Millward)



The Early Library

In its first incarnation, the library was nothing like the space that we know now. The curriculum of the late medieval university, with its foundations of grammar, logic and rhetoric, relied on lectures and formal debates, with notes passed from student to student, rather than using reading lists in any modern sense, and the College would have had very few books. The Founder’s family and friends donated the earliest books held in the library, and these were texts mostly of Theology, Philosophy or Law. Most books at this time were enormous in size, and all were enormously expensive. For security, and to keep them in place, books were usually chained to the lecterns on which they were read (which means they were read standing up: a posture we are told now is much better for us than sitting!). It is likely that one of the attic spaces on the east side of the current Front Quadrangle housed the library as it was then, and even by the 1580s, the total number of books was probably not more than about three hundred. The space must have been tiny, and though talk of building a new library in 1573 came to nothing, the existing room was extended in 1583.

It’s well known that the Founder died soon after the College was established, so the endowment was not fully adequate. It was only in the 1590s, twenty years after the idea was first mooted, that there was sufficient money to plan and build a new library, although it was probably as much the pressure on accommodation as the wish to house more books that drove the construction of a new building in the corner of what is now the Canterbury Quadrangle. The President and ten senior fellows (equivalent to today’s

Governing Body) took the decision “that a newe librarie be erected ... for the enlarging of roome and lodgings in the Colledge and for the better commoditie of the said Colledge and studentes in the same”. It is still not clear why the new building was not directly joined to the existing quadrangle, though it is surely related to the disputes with Trinity College (who refused to allow scaffolding to be put up on their land) which meant the new building had to be put up on a different orientation from that originally planned. The new building was ready in 1598. It was of Tudor Gothic construction, and its upper floor housed what we know now as the Old Library, while the ground floor provided four new sets of rooms for accommodating members of the College. The building was joined to the existing quadrangle by a cloister and this new space allowed for rapid expansion of the library’s holdings. Sir William Paddy gave 800 books, including a large number of medical works, and there was a donation too

It was only in the 1590s, twenty years after the idea was first mooted, that there was sufficient money to plan and build a new library

from Sir Thomas Tresham, a leading Catholic recusant (and father of one of the 1605 Gunpowder plotters). This was still a ‘chained library’ (examples of which survive in the Bodleian, as well as in Hereford Cathedral and

in some school libraries), although it was the first library in Oxford to have specifically designed ‘presses’ or shelves to hold the chained books, freeing up more space for both storage and reading. The total outlay for the new building was, in Jacobean money, around £1,110 (calculating what this amount would be worth in today’s terms is anything but an exact science: some estimates would put the figure as high as eighty million pounds). Nearly half of the sum had been given by various donors, including the Merchant Taylors’ Company

and members of the Founder’s family. Their benefactions were commemorated in the stained glass of the oriel window at the east end of the new building.

From Laud to the Twentieth Century

It was the College’s connection to William Laud which gave the Library its current shape (and, if rumour is to be believed, its very own ghost as well). In fact, what we know now as the Laudian Library was for many years simply called the Inner Library, but it was Laud who was the driving force behind both the building and the vision of a modern library for a modern age of mathematical and scientific learning. Had he been an even wealthier man, perhaps Laud might have considered founding a new college all of his own (as Wolsey had). Luckily for St John’s, though, he was rich while being not quite rich enough to establish another Christ Church. He decided instead to fund a new quadrangle for the College of which he had been President, and where he had been a junior Fellow when the Old Library had been built in the 1590s. The College was happy to accept Laud’s proposal that he would “beautify the east part of the College with a new building”. The foundation stone of the Canterbury Quadrangle was laid in 1633, and the stonemasons raced to finish the new library by the time Laud visited again in 1635. The library building was extended twenty feet to the east (and the oriel window was dismantled and moved to the new east end of the building). The whole quadrangle, entirely paid for by Laud, cost, in the money of Caroline England, a little over £5,500, that is, four times as much as the first library.

Laud did not intend that his new library would contain only books, though. It was, he said, for “Manuscripts, and all smaller Bookes ... or any other Rarity. As allsoe all Mathematicall Bookes and Instruments which myselfe ... or other shall given unto [the] Colledge”. In order to house objects as well as books, the library walls were fitted with lockable cases, and these were placed flat against the walls, such that one historian has suggested the Laudian Library would have had the look of a long gallery in a country



‘God is the greatest geometer of all’: the entrance to the Laudian Library

house. The cases themselves were covered with metal grilles decorated with Laud’s arms and crest. Over the door to the new Library was a Greek inscription, emphasising that this was, above all, to be thought of as a ‘Mathematicall Library’: ‘God is the greatest geometer of all’. Laud carried on making gifts of books and objects to the library. In 1638 and 1639, for instance, he sent an astrolabe, maps and Arabic and Greek manuscripts. Even as the Civil War took hold, he continued to take an active interest in how

things were run, writing from his imprisonment in the Tower in 1641 about the regulations for the use of the library.

Benefactions of books and objects continued. Two articulated skeletons (or ‘anatomies’, as they were known) were given to the College by John Speed, and stood on either side of a doorway that was later blocked up, but recently uncovered during the preparations for the new building. The skeletons were used for the study of medicine, but, like other such skeletons in other universities (famously at Leiden), they would have held moralizing scrolls or objects (such as hourglasses) to remind viewers of their own mortality.

One thing that may surprise us about the library before the nineteenth century is that undergraduates were not allowed to use it. This was not unusual at the time: all colleges reserved their libraries for use only by their Fellows. But given that the number of Fellows stayed at only around fifty for some centuries, and that they probably also spent a good deal of their reading time in the Bodleian, this meant that the library was in effect as much a museum as a reading room during this period. Travellers would stop off at St John’s to view the unusual objects in the library: the skeletons, of course, but also, as one traveller noted at the end of the seventeenth century, “Skins of fish and beasts” and other curiosities. During the eighteenth century, some of these objects were moved into the so-called Otranto Passage underneath the Laudian Library (now the centrepiece of the plans for redevelopment), and others went to the Museum of the History of Science in Broad Street. But some of these oddities remain in the library still, including a portrait of

King Charles I. On close inspection, the King’s hair and beard are shown to be formed from miniscule letters which make up the text of the Book of Psalms.

One traveller from Germany, Zacharias Conrad von Uffenbach, describes how he found the library in 1710
“The librarian, a brisk and lively young fellow, knew nothing of manuscripts, but showed us with real enthusiasm some poor specimens of natural history lying on a table and terribly jumbled together. There were several figured stones, a sheep with two heads and eight feet, a crocodile skin, etc. Above, in two small cases, stood two skeletons. Most remarkable was a calculus as big as a hen’s egg but thicker and rounder and of peculiar material ... This stone lay in a carefully designed gold casket with a crystal lid ... on the golden casket ... the following was engraved ... ‘This stone was taken out of the body of Doct. John King Lord Bishop of London ...’ We were then shown thirty-three fairly big stones found all together in a ox, and a picture done with the pen and consisting simply of writing ... the writing being the psalms and portraying King Charles I.”

As benefactions continued and the library became more crowded, small changes were made to accommodate new gifts, with extra layers of shelving added to the tops of the existing presses. By 1745, it seems likely that the practice of ‘chaining’ books was given up, not least because the number of books was by this point simply too large to make this kind of measure realistic (although the library still has two books with their chains attached). By this period, the marks on the library shelves showed that alongside books of Theology, Philosophy, Civil Law and Medicine, there were also significant holdings in Mathematics, History, Greek and Latin Classics, Archaeology and Geography. Though in the mid-nineteenth century undergraduates were allowed to borrow books from the library through their tutors, they were finally given their own reading room in 1868, filled with books which “bear on the Studies of the University”. Like the library, this began in the Front Quadrangle, and was moved to the Canterbury Quad (in 1887). Only in 1933 was the library finally opened to junior members.

Why does the library now look so different from the long gallery-style space of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? The answer lies in the Victorian love of Gothic and of radical ‘restoration’. At the end of the 1830s, the Laudian Library was changed utterly. The plaster ceiling was taken down, exposing the timbers of the roof. These were then decked with plaster shields and angels. The orientation of the bookcases themselves was changed, with open bookshelves put in at right-angles to the wall. The sash windows were replaced with Gothic-type leaded casements, and the locked cases that had housed both books and objects were sold off. These far-reaching changes were calmly set out by Howard Colvin in his book on the Canterbury Quadrangle, first published in 1986. Colvin, a Fellow and Tutor in Modern History at St John’s from 1948 to 1987, had come to be one of the pre-eminent architectural historians of his age, and he had a particular interest in the architecture of Oxford and in the ways colleges planned and built (or sometimes failed to build) to accommodate their intellectual ambitions. Colvin’s history of the Laudian Library manages to keep a calm tone until the very end, when it becomes suddenly obvious what he thought of the Victorian men who made such vast changes: “The total destruction, without record, of the authentic Laudian interior, and the dispersal of the original furniture was ... an act of vandalism on the part of the President and Fellows which demonstrated a total lack

The traditional model of desk, book, paper and pen has been joined by others

of the respect due to the memory of a great benefactor, as well as an indiscriminating contempt for anything that was not Gothic.” Colvin put this behaviour down to evangelical religion as much as fashions in architecture, but it was

clear that it was the architectural crime that mattered most to him, and he was one of many Fellows who worked hard to put right the “vandalism” of their nineteenth-century predecessors.

In the twentieth century, St John’s changed more, and more quickly, than at any time since its foundation. Its expansion after the Second World War took it to nearly five times the size of the undergraduate body of even the early nineteenth century. The increase in the range of subjects that could be studied at undergraduate level meant that by the 1960s, the library was bursting at the seams. It was Howard Colvin as Librarian who undertook a careful expansion, using

the accommodation originally built with the Old Library to make new reading rooms that gave the library another thirty six desk spaces and space for over twenty thousand more volumes. While the library grew at one end of the College, the Thomas White Quadrangle went up at the other end, giving rooms for the undergraduates who were to read all these new books. The intelligent extension to the library postponed the need for consideration of a more radical solution, but as undergraduate and (especially) graduate numbers continued to grow (not least with the admission of women in 1979), so did the need for desks and books.

The Rules for the first undergraduate library of 1868 have not survived but by 1938 students could borrow five books for a fortnight but faced fines of a shilling for each book overdue. Surprisingly, after the war these were halved to sixpence per book and even in 1983 they had increased to just ten pence. The borrowing registers however, do survive from 1868 so we can see that while A.E. Housman’s first visit to the library was to borrow editions of Browning and Swinburne, two generations later Philip Larkin turned instead to works on *The Tempest* and *Troilus and Cressida*.



Men at work: the expansion of the library in the middle of the twentieth century

Where next?
The growth in numbers is not the only change, of course. Students at all levels (and Fellows too, come to that) work very differently from how they used to even ten years ago. The need to access databases, electronic journals and scanned manuscripts online, as well as the desire to check emails and social media, means that the traditional model of desk, book, paper and pen has been joined by others. The College has already developed additional study spaces and the Law Library has been moved to the recently completed Kendrew Quadrangle. But a quick glance into the library during Trinity Term alone shows just how popular it remains with undergraduates in particular. For them, it is somewhere they can use technology, but also (and especially at revision time) somewhere they can escape from it. When asked, they say that they use their rooms to work, but if they want to see other people and still get something serious done, the best place is always the library. The Bodleian has seen similar changes to the way it is used in recent years, albeit on a far grander scale. In the Weston Library, new reading rooms have been joined by additional study spaces and a Centre for Digital Scholarship. And so the College took the decision to respond to these changes and make a College library for the twenty-first century and beyond.

One option was simply to improve the facilities and access to the current library without any major additions of space. Whatever the other changes, it was crucial to improve accessibility and safety. There was also some discussion of whether it would be appropriate (or even possible) to reverse some of the Victorian alterations made to the Laudian Library (about which Colvin had been so scathing). But it soon became clear that there was a strong appetite to improve the provision of study space and that only a new building would allow the overflow of books, manuscripts and special collections to be housed in one space and in the best possible conditions.

And so, working with the architects Wright & Wright, the College has developed plans for a new, three-story building to join the Laudian Library at the first-floor level, taking up part of the space currently making up the President’s Garden. Key members of English Heritage were invited to comment on the design proposals and their relation to this historic site. One member noted that the proposed site “more or less chooses itself”. It was agreed (not least by current students) that this must be a space that will put readers first. To this

end, the plan is to double the number of desk spaces available and, perhaps more importantly, raise the quality of space for readers. Preliminary work to install a new entrance at the north end of the Laudian Library began last year. This entrance will take up part of the intriguingly named Otranto Passage (formerly used as a storeroom), and will feature a striking new piece of glass artwork, to be designed by the artist Kirsty Brooks, while the stonework on the outside of the extension will display carving by the sculptor Susanna Heron.

This, then, will be our new library and study centre. Let us try to imagine it: in your mind, walk towards the wrought iron gate that goes into the garden. Stop, turn left, and you will see one of the old wooden doors, behind which is the Otranto Passage. This will be the way into the ground floor of the new building, which sits behind the garden wall (the Sprott Wall), abutting the Canterbury garden front. Above you is the Laudian Library. If you imagine walking through the the Laudian Library to the very end, you will come not (as you would have done for decades) to a solid wall, but to a newly discovered doorway—this will lead into the new building and study centre. These two floors sit attractively above the level of the Sprott Wall but the building also goes deep down into basements (which have been designated to hold the immensely valuable special collections and manuscripts). While the Otranto Passage will be the formal entry point for the new library, at the other end of the building there will be an entrance from the Thomas White Quadrangle. We anticipate that this is the one that will be used most frequently by our students.

It's hard to set out in words the gracefulness and energy—this is no exaggeration—of this new part of the College. There is flexibility built into the plans: the rooms should be thought of as spaces into which, for the present, will go shelves, desks and seating, but which can be reorganised and refashioned comparatively easily. You can glean some idea from the architect's realisations of how the new building sits in the gardens as they are now, and we will

A space that will
put readers first

set out the plans in as full a form as we can on the alumni pages of the website. Better still, come back and see where it will be, even if only from the outside. Remind yourself how the building looks now and relish (we hope!) the way this newest part of the College is emerging. We will tell you more about it in the next issue of *Benefactors*, and we will do our best to show you the new building as it is made. Most importantly, we will ensure that the library will continue to be a living, working space for all members of the College: bigger and better, to be sure, but not so very far in experience, we hope, from the medieval reading room where it all began.



The gateway to new knowledge (turn left...)



Photo-realizations of the extension of the library.

Above: looking north from the garden. Below: the extension set behind the Sprott Wall (with Thomas White Building, Staircase 8 to the right). Images: Wright & Wright



A Tangled Bank

THE FELLOWS OF ST JOHN'S ARE AT THE FOREFRONT OF NEW CHANNELS OF RESEARCH INTO THE IDEAS THAT EXCITED DARWIN.

Here, freelance science writer **Georgina Ferry** meets those working in and around biology and asks them to tell us about their work, revealing the unexpected links between the Vikings, blind fish and Alan Turing.

Darwin believed that biology was governed by laws as rigorous as Newton's law of gravity. Yet his statement of these 'laws' could only really hint at the prerequisites of his theory: growth, reproduction, inheritance, variability and 'a Ratio of Increase so high as to lead to a Struggle for Life, and as a consequence to Natural Selection, entailing Divergence of Character and the Extinction of less improved forms.' In his conclusion to the first edition of *The Origin of Species* (1859), Darwin wrote that

'It is interesting to contemplate a tangled bank, clothed with many plants of many kinds, with birds singing on the bushes, with various insects flitting about, and with worms crawling through the damp earth, and to reflect that these elaborately constructed forms... have all been produced by laws acting around us... [W]hilst this planet has gone circling on according to the fixed law of gravity... endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been, and are being evolved.'

For the vast majority in the biological community, Darwin's theory is fundamental to their understanding of why individuals, populations and species have the characteristics that they do. Darwin, though, was prevented from providing more exact definitions by his ignorance of Gregor Mendel's laws of inheritance, which for the first time provided an explanation of a mechanism by which evolution could take place. Today, biology is being transformed by a renewed interest in quantitative approaches to the subject, together with the revolution in genetic understanding that has come from the ability to read whole genomes. The Human Genome Project took 10 years to produce a single reference genome, but modern machines can, at a push, read an individual genome in 24 hours, massively increasing the data available for analysis.

Alan Grafen's Formal Darwinism Project aims to produce a robust set of equations that unambiguously capture the essence of Darwin's theory. But Grafen fears that the vagueness of its current formulation leaves the theory open to a variety of interpretations. 'Any old crackpot can come along and say, "Everyone is wrong about Darwin, this is what he meant"', he says. 'A mathematical model that exhausts Darwin's argument raises the stakes.'

A key question for biologists has been how natural selection, acting at tens of thousands of loci in the genome and in hundreds of tissues, can come up with organisms in which everything pulls together to adapt to the environment. 'One of the important questions at the level of abstraction I am working at is "Can you find reasons to expect that the same selective forces are at work on all the different loci, and also that they are at work in all the different tissues?"', says Grafen.

He is particularly excited about the work he did during a recent sabbatical, in which he revisited the 'fundamental theorem of natural selection' published by the geneticist and statistician R A Fisher in 1930. The theorem, which united Darwin's theory of evolution with Mendel's laws, stated that 'the rate of increase in fitness of any organism at any time is equal to its genetic variance in fitness at that time'. Fisher ventured that it amounted to a Second Law of Thermodynamics for biology—yet according to Grafen

Fisher explained it poorly, so that by the 1960s it was largely discredited or at best misunderstood.

Grafen examined the way Fisher defined fitness—as the proportional increase in an individual's contribution to the demography and evolution of the population between the

beginning and end of one period of action (a year, for example)—and found that using this definition had 'magical' effects. 'Things that had been complicated and difficult suddenly become easy', he says.

'With Fisher's definition there's no correlation with age, and that radically simplifies it.' While he still has further work to do, Grafen believes he is on the way to restoring Fisher's reputation. 'The fundamental theorem gives you reason to expect that natural selection is an improving process, and tells you how to define fitness so that fitness is improved by natural selection', he says. 'I think that's what Fisher meant.'

Professor Alan Grafen FRS

Alan Grafen grew up in Scotland, and became one of the select few Oxford zoologists who did his DPhil under the supervision of Richard Dawkins. Through his Formal Darwinism project, launched in 1999, he is seeking to give mathematical rigour to Charles Darwin's idea that organisms evolve in order to optimise their fitness. He has been a Fellow of St John's since 1989.

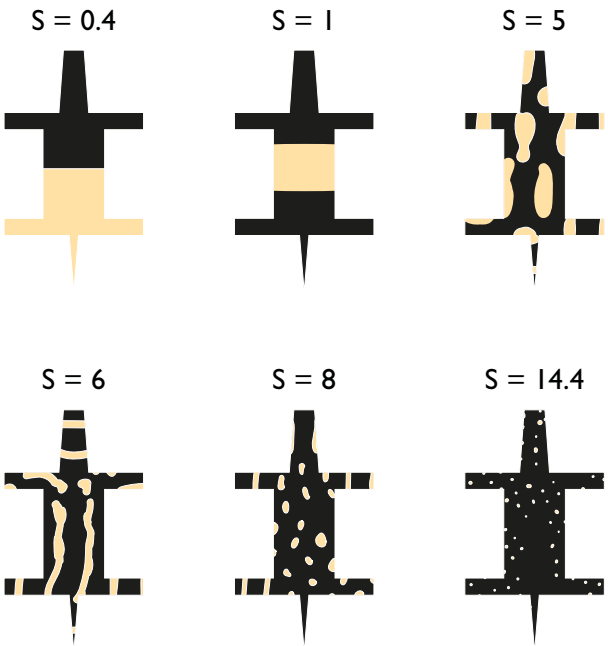
Another application of mathematics in biology tries to understand what it is physically or chemically possible for an organism to do. Philip Maini is interested in modelling how complex patterns, such as a leopard's spots or the fingers of a hand, develop from simple basic principles. 'Biology looks complicated, but I don't think it can be that complicated', he says. 'If we had the right way of thinking about it, everything would be very simple. That's what mathematics could potentially provide.'

One of those fascinated by pattern-formation in nature was the codebreaker Alan Turing. He put forward the idea that agents he called 'morphogens' might self-organise into signalling patterns that determine where cells go in a developing organism. It has proved to be a very controversial, yet fruitful concept. 'When you look at evolution,' says Maini, 'you can ask, "Are these are the only things the system could have done?" For example, a vertebrate limb typically starts off with one bone (the humerus), then develops more complex bone patterning as you move towards the hand. You can argue that, from an evolutionary point of view, this makes sense because hands are functionally useful, but Turing's theory shows that, mechanistically, it's the most probable pattern that could be generated. The mechanism for a complex structure to become a simple structure would be very contrived. Mathematics tells you that the chances of that happening are very small.' Maini and his colleague from St John's Thomas Woolley use mathematical modelling to generate and test hypotheses, and this is also an area of fruitful work for another St John's mathematician, Maria Bruna.



Professor Philip Maini FRS

Philip Maini was born in Maghera, a small town in Northern Ireland, where his parents had fled to escape sectarian violence and limited opportunities in their native Punjab. Himself keen to escape a similar social landscape in Northern Ireland, Philip studied mathematics at Balliol and became one of the first graduate students in the Wolfson Centre for Mathematical Biology which he now heads. He came to St John's in 2005 on taking up his chair.



Turing's theory of coat pattern formation by diffusion of shape-defining molecules (morphogens) predicts that the kind of pattern will change with the size of the animal. Patterns generated by the model are scaled to the same size, but the example marked $S=0.4$ is 40 per cent of the size of the one marked $S=1$. The Valais goat and the Belted Galloway cow provide perfect illustrations of this principle.

One of the most difficult areas in biology is genetics, so it is not surprising that many of those working at the forefront of the subject in Oxford began life as statisticians. 'Genetic data is very complicated,' says statistician and geneticist Simon Myers. 'It comes from a very complicated history that we all share, and getting the most out of that data requires very careful modelling of the underlying structures.' One of the most significant factors is recombination, the shuffling of the genetic pack with each new generation. The process is important in maintaining the diversity essential to evolution. Early in his career Myers shared in the important discovery of a protein called PRDM9 associated with the 'hotspots' in the genome where the DNA molecule breaks and recombines.

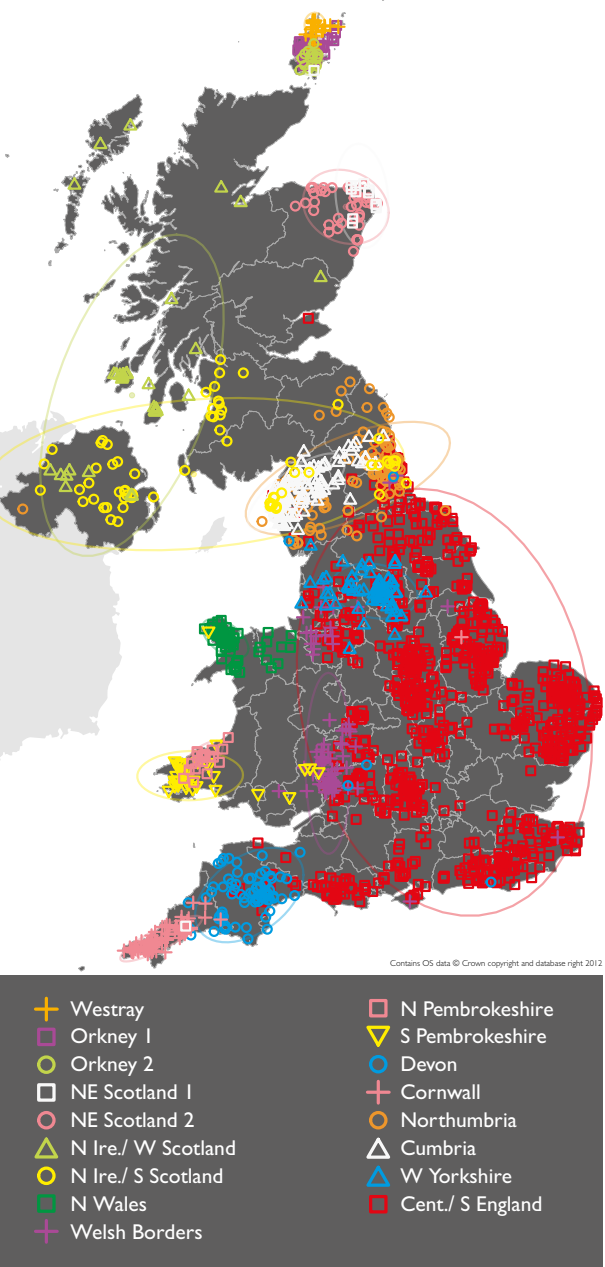
The PRDM9 gene turns out to be one of the most rapidly-evolving in the genomes of any species, reprogramming the recombination hotspots in humans every million years. The steady rate of change has made it possible to use recombination patterns to track human lineages in fine detail over timescales of a few hundred years, opening human history and geography to detailed genetic analysis. 'Human populations in evolutionary time separated very recently, within the past 100,000 years', says Myers. 'Things like skin colour and eye colour are controlled by positions that are among the most varied in the genome, so they give a false impression of differences [between populations] being large, when actually they are rather small.'

The recently-published People of the British Isles study looked at DNA from people native to particular rural regions and grouped them in clusters with the same distinctive patterns. 'It was hard to tell apart people from Kent or Norfolk or Dorset or Lincolnshire who had a common Anglo-Saxon inheritance', says Myers. 'In contrast, around what we think of as Celtic areas, we found fine-scale differences, even between different islands in Orkney, or North and South Pembrokeshire.' Each cluster had genetic connections with a region of Europe known to have been a source of migration to Britain, and the timescales matched known historical events such as the Viking colonisation of Orkney. Cataclysmic historical events have also left genetic footprints in populations globally. 'The Uighur in northwest China, the Hazaras in Pakistan, people as far west as Turkey—all of these have DNA shared with people from Mongolia, up to 50 per cent in the case of the Hazaras', says Myers. 'By looking at the decay of recombination we can tell that this

happened in about 1200 AD, which given our historical knowledge squares with the Mongol expansions.'

Professor Simon Myers

Simon Myers came to Oxford to study mathematics, and found himself drawn to statistics. His DPhil with Bob Edwards in statistical population genetics led him to a post-doc at the Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, where he worked on the International HapMap project. He is based jointly at the Department of Statistics and the Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics, and has been a Fellow of St John's since 2007.



The 'People of the British Isles' study groups those native to particular regions in clusters with the same distinctive patterns of DNA



While genetic change over centuries may seem swift in evolutionary terms, Rosalind Harding is tracking such changes over much shorter intervals. She began her research career looking at human history, but has now turned her statistical skills to tracking mutations in the bacteria that cause hospital infections. She works as part of the Modernising Medical Microbiology project, whose members collect and analyse genetic data from infectious pathogens. Bacteria, she explains, present particular problems for genetic analysis. 'From the Human Genome Project you've got the idea of 'the genome' for a species. What's really hit us now is that in bacteria, in addition to the core genome that makes up 70-80 per cent of any individual's DNA, there's another 20-30 per cent that is mobile, recently acquired, novel and specific to any individual genome. All kinds of DNA can jump across from one bacterium to another.'

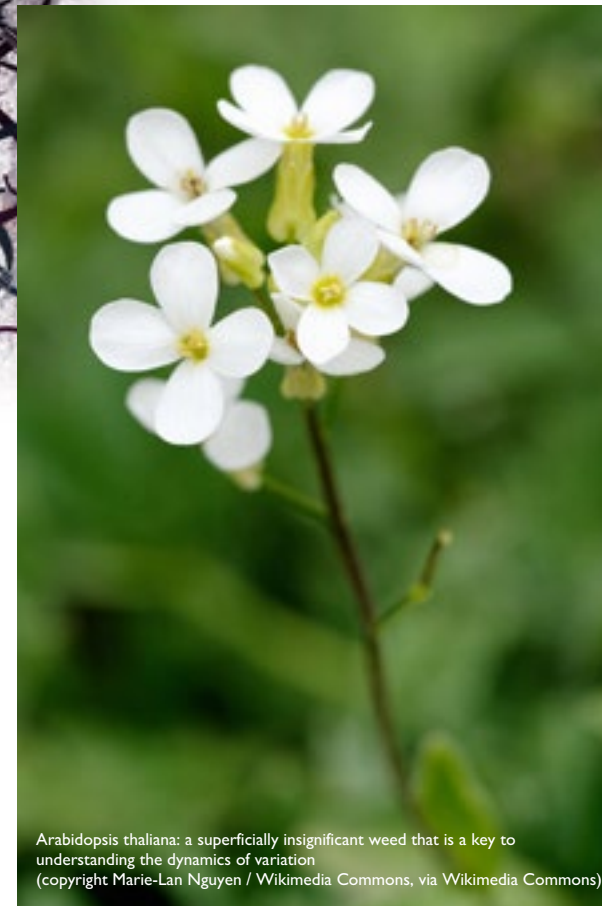
The danger is that this profligate swapping of DNA can bring mutations that confer resistance to antibiotics. In a hospital, where many people are treated with antibiotics, bacteria are under strong selective pressure to evolve resistance. Harding has been working on one of the leading villains in hospital infection, *Clostridium difficile*. 'I'm interested in how that species is picking up elements accidentally such that every now and then a resistance

gene can just can take off and proliferate. The particular subtype of C diff that has been in the headlines picked up fluoroquinolone resistance. Now they're no longer using fluoroquinolone to treat C diff.'

Instead, hospitals now use vancomycin, the antibiotic of last resort. 'Historically vancomycin is quite difficult to evolve resistance to,' says Harding. 'I've gone through my collections and we don't have vancomycin resistance genes in C diff, thank goodness. But once the genes are out there, it could just be a matter of time. My aim is to learn a bit more about why some forms of antibiotic resistance are much slower to get out of one species into another. I'm interested in developing a project that stands back a bit to try to understand these evolutionary questions.'

Professor Rosalind Harding

Rosalind Harding came from Brisbane, Australia, where a project on the spread of the cane toad led to a PhD on the human settlement of Tasmania. Her interest in using genetics to track populations led her to David Weatherall's molecular haematology group at Oxford. Since taking up a Fellowship in human sciences at St John's in 2001, she has adapted the same methods to work on the spread of bacteria in hospitals.



Arabidopsis thaliana: a superficially insignificant weed that is a key to understanding the dynamics of variation
(copyright Marie-Lan Nguyen / Wikimedia Commons, via Wikimedia Commons)

While the use of antibiotics in hospitals incidentally creates an experiment in bacterial evolution, plant geneticist Nick Harberd favours a more controlled approach. His organism of choice is a small and superficially insignificant weed called *Arabidopsis thaliana*. Before coming to Oxford in 2007 he had used the plant to discover the gene responsible for the dwarf varieties of wheat that had powered the 'green revolution' of the mid-20th century, and how it affected the action of the plant growth hormone gibberellin. 'We now know that the gibberellin signalling system is part of a broader network of ways in which plants regulate their growth in response to signals such as light', he says. More recently he has worked with colleagues in China on another aspect of this system and revealed how light controls the way plants take up nutrients, such as nitrate, from the soil—despite the fact that the roots themselves never see the light.

At the same time, Harberd has been pursuing a project looking directly at the impact of environmental factors, such as light, on plant evolution. 'You can think of *The Origin of*

'You can think of *The Origin of Species* as about two things: the fact that variation arises; and how natural selection causes certain variations to become fixed in populations'

Species as about two things: the fact that variation arises; and how natural selection causes certain variations to become fixed in populations', he says. 'Since Darwin we have come to know a lot about the second, and relatively little about the first.'

To find out more about the dynamics of variation, he began by growing plants in optimal conditions, documenting the frequency and type of mutations in succeeding generations. He then wanted to see if the frequency and spectrum of mutations he saw in a controlled environment reflected what happens in the real world. 'We all think of the environment as affecting selection of existing variants', he says, 'but the question I was thinking about was "Does the environment affect rates and types of mutation that arise in nature?"' He found, for example, that growing plants in saline environments doubles the mutation rate and changes the proportions of different types of mutation. 'I'm excited about this', says Harberd, 'because I think it is showing that changes in the environment can change the types of mutation that arise. That matters for a number of reasons. We use mutation rates determined in the lab to calibrate all kinds of evolutionary trees. It also suggests that if you are in a stressful environment, changing the mutational spectrum ups the rate of evolution.'

Professor Nicholas Harberd FRS

The son of a botanist, Nick Harberd thought plant sciences was the last thing he would study. Developing an interest in genetics at Cambridge, he did post-docs in plant genetics at the Plant Breeding Institute and at Berkeley, before spending 20 years at the John Innes Centre in Norwich. He came to Oxford as Professor of Plant Sciences and Fellow of St John's in 2007.

From plants to brains might seem a big leap, but ultimately the same evolutionary mechanisms are at work in shaping cognition and behaviour as they are in basic functions such as growth and reproduction. Theresa Burt de Perera studies the way animals use their senses to find their way around, and her experimental subjects are fish. ‘Fish are interesting because they move freely through three dimensions, which adds a layer of complexity to any navigational task’, she says. ‘It’s something that’s really hard for artificial intelligence and for humans, yet these small-brained vertebrates manage well.’

To navigate efficiently, animals need to sense spatial information, learn and remember it, and use it appropriately. Burt de Perera’s group studies the sensory input, and also the eventual behavioural output, and by doing this she can make inferences about the way that spatial information is processed in the brain. ‘On the input side, fish have interesting sensory systems’ she says. ‘Many have an electric sense, and they all

have a mechanosensory lateral line system – senses that are interesting in their own right, but that also give you a good model for looking at how senses interact.’

She is currently working with the elephant-nosed fish, *Gnathonemus petersii*, which lives in lakes in Africa. ‘They are beautiful animals about 10-15 cm long,’ she says. ‘They generate their own electric flow field that changes when the animal is close to an object, and they sense these perturbations with special receptors that are all over the skin. They have reduced eyes and are nocturnal: the active electrosense probably evolved for living in turbid waters.’

Burt de Perera wanted to know how well this system worked with the fish’s other senses: if you learn about an object using one sense, can this information be transferred to another? The fish will work for a piece of bloodworm, so in the laboratory she tests their ability to discriminate between objects, manipulating the objects or the environment so that they have to use different senses. ‘You can find out

The elephant-nosed fish senses perturbations with special receptors that are all over its skin



The Mexican cave fish, although completely blind, navigates using a close-range lateral line pressure-sensing system

quite sophisticated things about how the brain works’, she says. It turns out that the elephant-nosed fish is very good at switching between senses. ‘That’s surprising for a fish—it’s a complicated thing to do’, she says. ‘It probably means there’s an area in the brain where these streams of information are arriving together, creating a representation of the object in the brain that can be used to navigate.’

Another of her experimental subjects is equally specialised for its environment. The Mexican cave fish is completely blind, though for comparison there is a version with eyes that lives in southern Texas. It navigates using the close-range lateral line pressure-sensing system. ‘How do they navigate when they can sense only a very small volume around them?’ asks Burt de Perera. ‘One of the things they do is to link things together in an order: they know where they are and can link adjacent areas together in sequence using their memory.’

From mathematical modelling to fish cognition, the biologists of St John’s have one thing in common. Whether they are engaging with the simplicity of its underlying

principles or the diversity of organisms it has engendered, they and their colleagues across the biological sciences continue to work to build our understanding of the natural world through the framework of evolution by natural selection. Darwin would surely have been delighted to know how well his ideas have held up. What he might not perhaps have predicted is the extraordinary diversity of methods that are being devoted to analysing its implications.

Professor Theresa Burt de Perera

Discovering animal behaviour as an undergraduate at Cardiff, Theresa Burt de Perera came to Oxford for a DPhil on pigeon navigation. A post-doc in Mexico led her to specialise in spatial cognition in fish, and she returned to Oxford first for a JRF at Keble and later a Tutorial Fellowship at St John’s. In 2007 she won a L’Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science Fellowship.



King Henry V by an unknown artist, oil on panel, late sixteenth or early seventeenth century (Copyright: National Portrait Gallery, London)

Henry V: the Reluctant Soldier?

IN A YEAR OF ANNIVERSARIES, EMERITUS RESEARCH FELLOW **Dr Malcolm Vale** TAKES ISSUE WITH THE STEREOTYPE OF HENRY V AS CHARISMATIC MILITARY COMMANDER. Here, he sets out the evidence for a Henry who was learned, pious and perhaps even battle-shy.



Laurence Olivier as Henry, haranguing the troops in the 1944 film (Bridgman Images)

We live in an age of anniversary-mania. Not a year passes without a flurry of celebrations, commemorations and recognitions of past events which are deemed to have ‘made history’. From the British past alone, this year sees at least three significant anniversaries: the 800th anniversary of King John’s sealing of Magna Carta (15 June 1215); the 600th of Henry V’s victory at Agincourt (25 October 1415); and the 200th of Wellington’s at the battle of Waterloo (18 June 1815). All of these events have come to claim an ‘iconic’ place and status in our national history. Magna Carta may prove to be the least controversial of these commemorations. Both Agincourt and Waterloo, for example, may spell out rather different messages across the Channel, especially to our French neighbours and allies. But, to those who take a certain view of ‘our island’s story’, the two great battles occupy a fundamental place in the nation’s historical psyche, to which homage has subsequently been paid.

In 1944, Laurence Olivier was commissioned to direct what was in effect a wartime propaganda film of Shakespeare’s *Henry V*, acclaimed by critics at the time, and now a classic of the cinema. Its dedication was to ‘the Commandos and Airborne Troops of Great Britain, the spirit of whose ancestors it has humbly attempted to recapture’. During a previous World War, a direct line of descent, celebrating their martial prowess and fighting spirit, had been created between ‘our bowmen’ at Agincourt and the British infantrymen of 1914, linked through the continental wars of Marlborough and Wellington. Major Arthur Corbett-Smith, writing in 1917 about the first Battle of the Marne (September 1914), could speak of these continuities in high-flown prose:

‘Just 500 years before, and almost upon this very ground, had Harry of England met and broken, in fair shock of battle, the chivalry of France...On Crispin’s day 1914, was England once again embattled against an enemy...’

The image of Henry V (1413-1422), the charismatic military commander, leading, encouraging and haranguing his troops in the thick of battle, has been, and remains, a pervasive one. Shakespeare’s *Henry V* (c. 1599-1600) did little to detract from that image and, in some measure, merely enhanced it. But even in the play, other qualities in the king’s character are hinted at. In the opening scene, the archbishop of Canterbury and bishop of Ely are made to say:

‘The king is full of grace and fair regard,
And a true lover of the Church...
Hear him but reason in divinity,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the King were made a prelate’
(*Henry V*, Act 1, Scene 1).

Such sentiments are, interestingly, borne out by some contemporary observers of the ‘real’ Henry V. The author of his earliest biography, the *Gesta Henrici Quinti* (*Deeds of Henry V*), writing in 1416-17, tells us that, from the outset of his reign, the king ‘applied his mind with all devotion to encompass what could promote the honour of God and... the extension of the Church’. That this was not simply the conventional lip-service of a clerical author to some ideal qualities of Christian kingship is suggested by others who observed the king closely. In July 1415, three months before Agincourt, the French astrologer Master Jean Fusoris, canon of Notre-Dame-de-Paris, met Henry V at Winchester.

Fusoris subsequently told his French interrogators, who were trying him for alleged trafficking with the enemy, that one of Henry’s confidants, Richard Courtenay, bishop of Norwich, had asked him what he thought of the king. He replied that ‘it seemed to him that he had a very princely demeanour, but...that he was better suited to be a man of the Church than a soldier, and that his eldest brother [Thomas, duke of Clarence] seemed to him to be more suited to being a soldier than the said king...’ This is a remarkable piece of

evidence. It has, in my view, not been sufficiently taken into account in studies of the king and his reign. Appearances can of course be deceptive. The priest-like king was about to become the victor in a great and decisive battle. But there is, it seems, enough evidence for us to advance the idea that although Henry V was without doubt extremely effective in the waging of war, devotional religion, both public and private, lay very close to his heart and was often at the forefront of his mind. As a seeker after religious and ethical knowledge, a diligent reader, a monastic founder and reformer, a composer of Church music, and a major player in international ecclesiastical politics at a time of turmoil in the western Church, Henry V stands out from his contemporaries. Did this, among other issues, make him a more reluctant soldier than might at first meet the eye?

Any attempt to characterise Henry V, of all people, as a ‘reluctant soldier’ is likely to meet with a critical response, or pre-conditioned set of responses. It may, at the very least, occasion surprise. We have become accustomed to see him as, perhaps, the pre-eminent English war-leader of the Middle Ages. For him, it is claimed, war and its waging represented the primary aim and activity of any ruler. This was the warrior-king, whom one historian has called a ‘warlord...who clearly enjoyed campaigning and felt most at ease in the company of his comrades-in-arms’. But there is little in our surviving evidence which stems directly from the king himself to suggest any great relish for an exclusively military life. As Master Jean Fusoris suggested, if martial qualities and a lust for soldiering were sought, then his younger brother Thomas, duke of Clarence, was a more likely candidate. Clarence had been preferred to Henry as a military commander by his father, Henry IV (1399-1413). He had been charged by him with leading an expedition to

France, which in the event turned out to be conspicuously inglorious, in the late summer of 1412. Henry V’s own correspondence, much of it in an English language now acceptable as a medium of government and administration is revealing in this respect. There is in it little evident enthusiasm for warfare and its conduct. If anything, he appears to have seen war, if not as a necessary evil, then as an inescapable, if not regrettable, duty incumbent upon rulers if right and justice were to be upheld in a disordered and turbulent world. St Augustine had taught that wars were to be fought in order to bring peace. Henry V would have concurred with that view.

The king, despite the quasi-Churchillian war speeches attributed to him, was in fact a man of relatively few words, mistrustful of rhetoric and hyperbole. His attitude to warfare often appears rigorously pragmatic. His own early experience of it may have made him well aware of its less glorious aspects, and every utterance which we possess from him on the subject attributes his later successes largely to God’s grace and might. He might even have had some sympathy for the Duke of Wellington’s admission, on the morrow of Waterloo, that

‘I hope to God, I have fought my last battle. It is a bad thing to be always fighting. While in the thick of it I am too much occupied to feel anything; but it is wretched just after. It is quite impossible to think of glory...and I always say, next to a battle lost, the greatest misery is a battle gained’.

In the event, for both men, this was actually to be their last battle. Henry’s first, and only other, battle may have had lasting effects on him which went beyond those of a very severe physical injury. At Shrewsbury in July 1403, fighting beside his father against the baronial rebels of the Percy clan, at the age of sixteen years, he had suffered a potentially fatal wounding and very narrow escape from death. An arrow from a longbow struck an exposed part of his face, entering just below the cheekbone. The arrow’s wooden shaft was quickly extracted, but the metal arrow-head remained

lodged at the back of his skull. It was only removed some weeks later by a London surgeon, John Bradmore, using a vice- or pincer-like instrument which he had invented for the purpose. That closeness to mortality may have made Henry more than normally aware of the effectiveness of archery fire – which was, ironically, to a large degree to win him victory at Agincourt. But it may also have made him more conscious of the state of his health. The high risks involved in campaigning, not only

from death in battle, may have led him, unusually, to make no less than three wills, each on the eve of one of his departures for France. It was, after all, from disease contracted on campaign, not from actual fighting, that he was to die in the castle at Vincennes, outside Paris, in August 1422.

That his health may not have been as robust as has sometimes been assumed might be inferred from the recurrent purchases of medicaments in his household accounts as prince of Wales (1403-13). As king, he often appears to have consulted university-trained physicians, and their names recur throughout the accounts. During his last illness, in July 1422, his need for skilled medical attention was met

by the summons, on the king’s express order, of Master John Swanwych, MA, Bachelor in Physic, from England to France, to ‘do him service’. Henry’s physicians, given the fever from which he was suffering, had apparently been afraid to give him medicines to be taken internally, and he seems to have taken action on his own initiative. The regular provision at this time of portable urinals, housed within the king’s ‘privy seat’ [*privata cathedra*], transported in leather cases, may relate to medical problems. The ‘chronic intestinal condition’ from which he was to die had certainly manifested its severe symptoms by mid-June 1422, rendering him too ill to ride. An earlier testimony of Richard Courtenay, bishop of Norwich, to Jean Fusoris, in 1415, is noteworthy in this respect. Courtenay was apparently very concerned for Henry’s state of health at that time and requested Fusoris to draw up the king’s horoscope, or birth chart, thereby offering some prognosis for the future.



Old Hall music manuscript, including Henry V’s settings of the Gloria and Sanctus from the Ordinary of the Mass (BL, Add. Ms 57590, fo, 80v, copyright: British Library)

The king's experience of battle at Shrewsbury might also have made him especially conscious of the plight of those who suffered in war. In November 1413, for example, he granted one Thomas Huntley and his wife Agnes a pension of 8d per day for the term of their lives, drawn on revenues in Essex and Hertfordshire. Thomas had, like the king himself, also been wounded at Shrewsbury and 'could not earn his living, nor did he have anything on which to live, as it is said'. Later in the reign, the king had also made provision for those left wounded and deprived of sufficient means by their service in his French war. It was recorded that he had given sums of money and pensions 'at various times' to 'certain soldiers, wounded [*mutulatis*] in the king's service, and reduced to poverty through the weakness of their bodies'. Chelsea Hospital and Les Invalides had some earlier, if less institutionalised, precursors.

For a 'warrior king', the fact that he took part in only two pitched battles—Shrewsbury and Agincourt—throughout his military career must give us cause for reflection. His personal courage, demonstrated on both those occasions, is not in question. But an aversion to battle in the field, with its enormous risks, was not entirely uncommon among later medieval commanders. Henry's attempts to negotiate himself and his army out of the predicament in which they found themselves on the very eve of Agincourt suggests some reluctance to put his quarrel to the test of God's judgement in those potentially adverse conditions. His subsequent war in France was to be one of sieges, economic warfare and attrition, not even punctuated by pitched battles. With the exception of a single ill-judged fight at Baugé (1421), for which his brother Clarence paid with his life, the conquests of 1417-22 were gained by the steady and methodical reduction of fortified places, generally along the river valleys of Normandy and the Ile-de-France. This form of warfare was especially well suited to the king's abilities and talents. A concern for logistics, for the effective deployment of siege artillery, together with a close supervision of military organisation and finance, and an insistence on the conduct of his war by a disciplined force, backed up by an uncompromising administration of severe penalties, all played to his skills and aptitudes. But this did not take place without some concern for the non-combatant and 'civilian' population. It was imperative to gain

their respect and their acquiescence, if not their loyalties, if any kind of conquest and occupation was ever to succeed.

The king's efforts to limit the ravages and excesses of war in the country over which it was fought were exceptional for their period. Given the very limited ability of command structures within medieval armies to contain, let alone control, the behaviour of the soldiery, Henry's ordinances of war (1419), and his attempts to prevent the worst manifestations of the violence of men-at-arms, stand out for their rigour in the imposition of exemplary punishment. He was especially concerned for the condition of the Church in war zones. He tried to reduce, if not minimise, casualties, especially when non-combatants and civilians were involved. In September 1415, he told the mayor, aldermen and 'worthy citizens' of the city of London (in French) that he was prepared to parley with the inhabitants of the besieged town

of Harfleur 'to avoid the effusion of human blood on the one side and the other'. Again, in another letter to the city, in August 1417, he told them (in English) that he had taken

the castle of Touques 'without shedding of Christian blood or defence made by our enemies'. By August 1419, with his French conquest already well advanced, the king wrote once more to the Londoners, thanking them for their apparently spontaneous offer of financial aid for the war effort. He wrote that 'we have written to all our friends and allies' (mainly in Germany and Eastern Europe) 'throughout Christendom... to have aid and succour from them', so that 'we will have a good end of our said war in a short time, and...come home to you...' This concern for the establishment of a durable peace became even more marked towards what we know, but he did not, would be the last year of his life. He claimed to desire 'peace and rest among Christian princes'. Hardly the words of a great warmonger.

As with Wellington, the mere fact that one could be successful in war did not necessarily mean that one derived any great pleasure from waging it. Whatever the propagandists, patriots and armchair exponents of the 'glory' of war might claim, many of those who have engaged in it—even those who gained the most conspicuous successes—seem to have thought otherwise. There was certainly another Henry V. But will we be celebrating the 'greatest misery' on 25 October 2015?



Presentation of manuscript to Henry V: Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, MS 213, fo. 1r (courtesy of the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge). This image forms part of the online collection from the Parker Library, which can be found at <http://parkerweb.stanford.edu>

Fighting under Pegasus

IN ANOTHER ANNIVERSARY, 2015 MARKS 60 YEARS SINCE THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. HERE, **Dr Ross McKibbin**, EMERITUS RESEARCH FELLOW IN HISTORY, REFLECTS ON THE LIFE OF HAROLD PADFIELD.

Copyright: IWM

Everyone should write an autobiography. All lives are interesting, though some are more interesting than others. Harold Padfield, who worked for St John's for 23 years, and who was known to most as 'Paddy' (though 'Mr Padfield' to younger members of the College, who were somewhat in awe of him) was one of those whose lives were more interesting, as his book *Twelve Mules and a Pegasus* (Pegasus was the badge of the Parachute Regiment) proves. During his 94 years Britain changed enormously and he, like everyone else, experienced that change. But his autobiography is also a personal chronicle of the last days of the British Empire, which was not experienced by everybody. He was born in 1921, the son of a Kent miner—there are now no miners or mines in Kent—who was forced to retire in 1933, which left the family poor but intact. Paddy speaks with affection of his schooling and those who taught him. Unlike many, he stayed at school until 14. After a brief spell as a gardener he then joined the army as a 'boy soldier', another institution which has disappeared. The heart of Paddy's autobiography, in fact, is the army in which he served for 27 years. Boy soldiers usually began as buglers (though they also learnt fife and drums) and Paddy was clearly a very good bugler—though he got 'soft lips', an occupational hazard, and had to retrain. He joined the Engineers and thus learnt a trade (as a fitter) as well as bugling. The Engineers did everything: they built bridges, rowing courses for the Commonwealth Games, cleared up after atom bomb tests (Christmas Island), but also built airstrips for Vulcan Bombers, erected army camps in the desert. Christmas Island he liked because he became very fond of the Gilbert and Ellis Islanders. He trained in addition as a sapper, a dangerous occupation. So he learnt how to blow up bridges and to pull things down as well as to dispose of bombs and clear minefields.

He also trained as a para, and thus became an 'Airborne Sapper', and it was this that took him to Arnhem in the Netherlands. He had already served in North Africa and Italy (very much under fire) but Arnhem was a disaster. Just what a mess comes out all too clearly here. A problem in any war, even the most successful, is finding a way to ensure that everyone knows what is happening. At Arnhem, no-one knew what was happening. After heavy fighting it became obvious to Paddy, who was his squad's senior NCO, that they would have to surrender. He instructed one of his squad (Sapper Butterworth, a friend) to tie a white rag to his rifle—the standard way of indicating surrender. But Butterworth was shot by a German machine

gunner, who was then, even more extraordinarily, shot by his commanding officer. After the usual nightmarish trips in cattle wagons Paddy almost saw out the war as a POW. Almost, since in early April 1945 he and a friend simply walked out of their camp and wandered around Austria (partly by train) until they found the Americans. Although their whereabouts could have been revealed to the gestapo no-one did.

As a regular Paddy continued in service after the war in Palestine and Germany as well as at home. In Britain he trained Territorials, which had its ups and downs, but he increasingly took on the duties of a quartermaster. He ended his army career as a Regimental Sergeant Major and joined St John's in October 1963 as Estate Foreman; the Estate he found 'a shambles'. His immediate boss was the Clerk of Works, Tom Sherwood, with whom he had served. Increasingly his job was as College quartermaster, which, as he says, was what the Army trained him for. Many ex-regulars came to work for Oxford colleges because the kind of administrative tasks the Colleges need the army is very good at teaching. (It was much less good, however, at teaching National Servicemen.) He retired in October 1986. The army and its institutions remained very important for Paddy—especially the Airborne

Engineers Reunion and, even more, the Arnhem Veteran's Club. After his death in 2014 Paddy's ashes were interred behind the headstone of Sapper Butterworth's grave at the Arnhem cemetery.

This is a life story that is unlikely to be repeated. There are now no outposts of empire to be protected; and Britain is unlikely to be a major participant in another world war. But the empire did leave its mark. Like many men who served in the last mismanaged days of Britain's Palestine Mandate, Paddy developed a sympathy for the Palestinians. In this book there is a straight-talking appendix which could make uncomfortable reading for supporters of the present Israeli government.

This is a life story that is unlikely to be repeated



'Paddy' in St John's (on the far right of the middle row). Alumni may also recognise then President John Kendrew (centre), then Principal Bursar William Hayes (front row, centre) and later Principal Bursar Anthony Boyce (top, right).

Operation 'Market Garden': The Battle for Arnhem

Had it been successful, Operation 'Market Garden' might well have shortened the Second World War by six months. The plan was that of General Montgomery, the commander of the British forces in Europe. It was, to say the least, daring. Airborne troops were to be dropped into Holland, with the aim of securing eight key bridges on the Dutch/German border. This quick, deep attack on the front was supposed to change the dynamic of the war, allowing the allied troops to push across the front in France. But with insufficient time to plan the drop properly, and insufficient aircraft to drop all the troops at once, those who landed near Arnhem could not take the bridges. By the time the decision was taken to evacuate the remaining allied troops, 1,500 were dead and 6,500 had (like Harold Padfield) been taken prisoner. An arresting image of 'Paddy' helping to stretch out the wounded appears in his book (a copy of which is held in the College Library), but it is, sadly, not in good enough condition to reproduce here. The opposite photograph (from Imperial War Museums' collection) shows paratroops dropping from Dakota aircraft over the outskirts of Arnhem on 17 September 1944.

Sport



Review

Sport in College goes from strength to strength. This year saw the second Annual Sports Dinner, attended by over 100 people. St John's Sports Medals were presented by guest speaker Kate Grey, Paralympian swimmer and sports reporter, who gave an inspiring speech (including noting that a typical day involved swimming 10km before breakfast). Sportsman of the Year was Zebedee Nicholls (Physics, 2012) and Sportswoman of the Year was Sophie Louth (Engineering, 2011), although Sophie was unable to attend due to sporting commitments. The Saints Rugby XV (a combined team from St John's and St Anne's) were presented with their awards for Sports Team of the Year (having been unable to attend last year's dinner as they were busy winning the Cuppers final that evening). Over the year, St John's has continued to be strongly represented in University squads, and the College has also maintained a high profile in intercollegiate sports.

Our selection of sports reports here gives a flavour of the year, but we should also record some of the other sporting achievements by St John's women and men. In cricket, St John's finished runners-up in Division 1 of the Oxford Intercollegiate Cricket League, losing just one match in the season. Congratulations also go to Abi Sakande (Human Sciences, 2013), playing for MCCU (the combined Brookes and Oxford team) against Surrey in the MCC University Match in April. Abi took the wicket off Kevin Pietersen (on 170), helping MCCU to a draw. In rowing, the Men's 1st VIII were victorious in the Nephthys Regatta during Michaelmas Term and the Men's 'Novice A' boat finished 4th overall at the Christ Church Regatta. Both Men's and Women's 1st boats raced at the Cantabrigian Winter Head,



finishing, respectively, as the fastest and second fastest Oxford crews to attend. The St John's canoe polo team finished second in Cuppers behind Merton. Team captain Sophie Louth competed for Oxford in both BUCS and Varsity tournaments, as well as at national level, winning bronze at Charleroi and coming in 8th at Saint Omer with the GB squad. Last but not least, Emily Troschanko (Junior Research Fellow in Modern Languages 2010-14, and now Knowledge Exchange fellow at The Oxford Research Centre in the Humanities) achieved first place in the International Powerlifting Championships 63kg category with a 117.5 kg squat.

Professor Fraser Armstrong, Sports Officer



Netball



The last year has been a particularly successful one for the St John's netball team. Our first tournament took place over the course of Michaelmas Term and the team had a great intake of freshers. We worked hard at training and managed to create the largest squad in recent years which is a testament to the enthusiasm and commitment of all the girls. After some hard fought games, particularly against St Anne's and LMH, we managed to finish the term in a well-earned second place in Division 3. It was during Hilary, however, that the team really began to come together. We won every single one of our weekly matches, with particularly high scoring games against Trinity (23-3) and Balliol (11-5). Our winning streak won us the division and led to our promotion to Division 2 for Michaelmas 2015. Although the Cuppers tournament in Trinity left us feeling disappointed with our performance, we came a formidable second in our Group. A big thank you for their hard work and commitment goes to Jen Appleton, Lauren Au and Zoe Dickey who are leaving SJC Netball Club following several years as members. Jenny Smith is looking forward to taking the team on as Captain next year and we are even hoping to enter a second team in the Michaelmas league!

Lidia Fanzo (Spanish and Linguistics, 2013)

Men's Football



It has been a season of intoxicating highs and disheartening lows for the men's first-team this year. In oth week of Michaelmas, an influx of truly promising freshers gave rise to a

competition for starting places that would last the season. The opening friendly left our captain salivating as Kai Laddiman, Valery Charachon and Eoin Finnegan tested the lung

capacity of some Balliol defenders.

The start of Michaelmas was not quite up to Olli Garner's ambitious planning, but we certainly found our stride in the weeks leading up to Christmas. Not discouraged by a Cuppers exit and disappointing league results, we pole-vaulted ourselves back up the league with an 8-1 demolition of Magdalen. This also started a healthy, albeit egocentric, scoring contest between Sym Hunt and Laddiman who were both embarrassing centre-backs on a weekly basis.

Hilary firstly saw our 'champagne-defending' in the 1-1 draw with a blues-studded Pembroke. The emergence of Thomas Gate and our very own De Jong (Samson) proved Garner's selection profitable. However, the term's highlight has to be the 10-1 routing of Trinity. It was a game that showed Hunt can chip a keeper five times, and that we aren't very compassionate lads when we smell a goal.

The mid-table finish was not emblematic of the spirit behind and within each performance. However, regardless of arbitrary score-lines, we have formed a fantastic group of guys and thoroughly enjoyed ourselves on and off the pitch. We look forward to next season with high hopes.

Scott Oakley (English, 2013)

Women's Football



Having finally been promoted to the Women's Premier League following a tremendous run of form in the 2013-14 season, SJCW AFC were faced with the difficult task of adjusting to an altogether more demanding level of football.

We retained many of our long-standing key players: Sophie Stone, Cressida O'Donoghue, and Christina St Clair have shown unfailing commitment and consistently great performances in matches; Habiba Daggash and Claudia Hill, despite being busy as Captain and Treasurer of the University IIs team, have had just as much input as ever to

SJCW AFC's success and team spirit.

Our team has benefited greatly from the recruitment of new players this season. Our defensive line-up, in particular, has been completely constituted by new faces: we could not have been more impressed by the performances of Ophelia Stimpson and Elise Hall as Centre Halves, and Jessica Caterson and Frances Belsham as Full Backs. Louise Chegwiddden and Jessica Skett also have been valuable recruits, who have lots of potential and will undoubtedly continue to make an impact next season.

Happily, our new players were able to enjoy some major wins, most memorably a six-goal lead over LMH/Trinity. Yet our losses had an equally strengthening effect on the team – the Foxes (a superb team of experienced post graduate players) provided us with ammunition for a number of team songs and chants (thanks Ophelia for your witty lyricism).

A summary of our season would be incomplete without mention of our fantastic and dedicated coaches, Scott Oakley, Sym Hunt and Jack Lovell. Confidence is an enormous part of the game, and that is what they have given us (as well as the fancy footwork and fitness, of course!). It has also been a great pleasure working with Oliver Garner, the Men's 1st Team Captain to integrate football at St John's into one family. We now watch each other's matches, and have weekly 5-a-side sessions together at the University Club. I am sure that our new Captain, Olivia Wood, and Vice Captain, Ellie Joseph, with continue to develop the atmosphere of mutual support. Good luck to Olivia and Ellie, and to our new coaches, Valery Charachon, Kai Laddiman, and Eoin Finnegan for next season!

Rosa Cheesman (Human Sciences, 2012)

Underwater Hockey



Trinity term 2015 saw St John's compete in underwater hockey Cuppers for the very first time. Enthusiastic volunteers, Anna Bozzo, Tom Wadsworth, Daniil Demishin, Patrick Yeo, Tamsin Brown, Lewis O'Shaughnessey and Jessica Colston, quickly picked up the basics of the sport, although many had never snorkelled before. After a few crash-course training sessions our team was ready to take on the other colleges of Oxford. Despite being the only team without a university player and suffering many equipment malfunctions St John's finished a highly respectable 3rd. We look forward to recruiting more players for next year's cuppers and becoming Underwater Hockey champions!

Jessica Colston (PPE, 2014)

Volleyball

This year SJC's MCR has an enthusiastic volleyball community. We have been practicing outdoors, at the uni park, roughly twice a week. We have also entered two teams for 4-max (recreational) and Cuppers competition, where one of the two teams won the tournament and the other made it to the quarter-finals. Finally we have entered the intercollegiate league and got 3rd place.

Andreas Goebel (DPhil student in Computer Science, 2013)

Tennis

We have had a fantastic term for tennis at St John's. We reached the Semi-finals of the mixed Cuppers tennis, the most serious inter-college tennis tournament since all are eligible to play. We sadly lost in a tight match against New College, who beat us 5-4 in sets.

We stayed in the top division for the mixed league, in which players in the top 2 university teams are ineligible. We remained unbeaten until 6th week, which was a great feat.

A great number of people have turned out to play and support St John's tennis, and it's been great to see. A special mention should go out to Zeb Nicholls, the Blues Captain, without whom we would not have been as driven to success; Emily Laciny will take over as captain next year, alongside playing for the blues women's team. She was the only woman who played for St John's this term, and was easily one of our strongest players.

Hopefully on to victory next year!

Max Ramsay (Classics, 2012)



IN MEMORIAM

Leslie Atkinson (1962) 18 January 1944 – 10 March 2015
John Edward Colin Baker (1954) 14 March 1933 – 11 December 2014
Philip Alexander Beattie (1959) 1 November 1939 – 17 December 2014
Christopher Seymour Bennett (1962) 2 March 1943 – 20 April 2014
John Pugh Bingle (1944) 15 November 1926 – June 2015
Clifford Edmund Bosworth (1949) 29 December 1928 – 28 February 2015
Alan Chambers (1956) 10 May 1936 – 9 October 2014
William Edgar Stanhope Clarke (1949) 7 March 1920 – 20 November 2014
Terence McQueen Collins (1967) 9 January 1943 – 4 March 2015
Thomas Percy Norman Devonshire Jones (1954) 15 April 1934 – 27 February 2015-08-05
Eric Gordon Guthrie Dykes (1957) 6 December 1930 – 19 September 2014 <small>CHECK</small>
Michael De Norman Ensor (1938) 11 June 1919 – 13 February 2015
Peter Michael Evans (1971) 21 September 1952 – 9 October 2014
Robert Terence Fenton (1954) 21 December 1930 – 28 November 2013
John Albert Fowler (1951) 12 February 1931 – December 2013

Saul Benjamin Fridman (1983) 25 September 1960 – 30 June 2014
Geoffrey Goodwin (1953) 11 February 1932 – 23 June 2015
John Wallace Gordon (1957) 6 July 1936 – 2014
Peter Warland Groves (1960) 15 September 1941 – 8 June 2015 <small>CHECK</small>
Peter Harvey (1940) 23 April 1922 – August 2014
Francis Montgomery Higman (1956) 17 September 1935 – 2015
Alan Hall Jones (1954) 18 May 1934 – 22 October 2014
Dudley R. Knowles (1966) 20 July 1947 – 26 October 2014
Ronald Alan Keith Loxley (1948) 11 July 1926 – 9 July 2015
Kenneth Harold Lewis (1946) 22 June 1928 – 19 May 2015-08-05
Nevil John Wilfred Macready (1940) 7 September 1921 – 27 September 2014
Jack Mann (1943) 15 February 1925 1925 – July 2014
Peter McDonagh (1967) 3 December 1948 – 11 February 2015
Sara Jane Milne (1981) 25 April 1962 – 31 October 2014
Robin Edward Morris (1952) 15 May 1932 – 9 April 2015

Frederick Nelson (1954) 15 June 1934 – 2015
George Edward Orchard (1956) 26 November 1935 - 2015
Nicolas Hood Phillips (1959) 7 August 1941 – 15 October 2014
James Emory Price (1950) 10 March 1926 – 1 February 2014
Alexander McAndrew Robertson (1950) 12 June 1931 – June 2014
Peter Donald Rubery (1974) 7 June 1955 – 22 December 2014
Cedric Annesley Scroggs (1959) 2 January 1941 – 11 February 2015
Gerald Harold Frederick Seiflow (1937) 10 February 1918 – 23 October 2014
Richard George Scott Simon (1951) 28 January 1932 – 2013
Christopher D. Stephens (1978) 18 January 1953 – 24 November 2014
Trevor Bryan Thomas (1953) 15 December 1934 – May 2014
Martin Litchfield West (1960) 23 September 1937 – 13 July 2015
Charles Alan Wood (1936) 8 December 1917 – 24 June 2015
Michael John Graham Yearwood (1962) 15 July 1944 –2011

MARTIN WEST

Martin West was born on 23 September 1937. He came to St John's as a Junior Research Fellow in 1960 and was made an Honorary Fellow in 2001. He died on 13 July 2015. We are grateful to Official Fellow and Tutor in Classics Professor Malcolm Davies for this obituary.

The sudden death of its Honorary Fellow Martin West has bereft the College of the most distinguished classical scholar associated with it since A.E. Housman and Gilbert Murray, the former of whom characteristically declined, the latter of whom, like West, accepted, the Order of Merit. Housman and Murray were students at St John's, whereas West won a scholarship to Balliol. He shared with Murray the distinction of an undergraduate career festooned with all the prestigious university prizes for verse and prose composition and proficiency in classical literature. He shared with Housman the distinction of not obtaining a First in 'Greats', Final Honours School of Literae Humaniores, though, unlike Housman, he did not fail to obtain a degree at all. West was not the sole, merely the most illustrious, victim of the straitjacketed system whereby ancient literature perforce gave way to compulsory ancient history and philosophy in the second part of the course. The system was finally changed, almost twenty years after West sat Finals, to allow continuation of literary studies into Greats, a change partly meant to cope with rare cases such as West's, envisaging 'a small cadre of future Housmans' as one of the engineers of the change—the other being Donald Russell—optimistically put it.

West's association with St John's began in 1960, when he was appointed the first Woodhouse Junior Research Fellow in Classics. The hesitations of those responsible for this all-important election to a new post were due not to the understandable lack of a First, but to the awesome taciturnity in interview and other contexts—'taciturnity in seven languages' as someone put it—which remained a characteristic throughout life. Any lingering doubts were soon extinguished by the fact, unparalleled but undisputable, that, while still a JRF, he acquired, in the words of his thesis supervisor Hugh Lloyd-Jones, 'an international reputation', based largely upon his precocious and prolific output of articles. West has left an amusing account of what it was like to be the first and at the time only graduate supervisee of Lloyd-Jones before that remarkable academic became

Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford, and before, indeed, any 'tightening-up' of the relationship between supervisor and supervisee came into force. The superfluity of such tightening- up in this particular case soon became apparent.

West's thesis took the ambitious form of a commentary on Hesiod's Theogony—whose author West took to be the earliest surviving Greek poet, antedating even Homer—, a work particularly important for the early history of Greek religion. West was sent, like many subsequent pupils of Lloyd-Jones, to Germany, to profit from its leading role, set back but not extinguished by the interlude of National Socialism, in the professional conduct of classical studies. To say he 'sat at the feet' of Reinhold Merkelbach, a very versatile scholar particularly noted as an expert in Greek religion, would be to give a ludicrously passive impression. Merkelbach was preparing a new edition of the so-called fragments of Hesiod (composed in his style but not in fact by him), whose numbers had swollen thanks to papyrus finds, and was sufficiently impressed by the young JRF's ability as to invite him to become co-editor in the enterprise. The resulting edition, together with West's commentary on the Theogony, was published by Oxford University Press in 1966/7. Contact with Merkelbach's dazzling range of scholarly interests clearly played a decisive role in West's own development, but his contribution to the joint enterprise cannot be overestimated. As a scholar said of a later work by West, not since the editions produced by Housman had so many beguiling textual conjectures sparked in the apparatus criticus at the foot of the page. Allied to this capacity for emendation, though occupying a less serious and important level, was the alarming ease with which West could convert a passage of English into ancient Greek, as witness his early



This is a record of those whose deaths have been notified to us in the last year. We regret any unintended omission. Please do write to us if this has happened, or if you would like to write an appreciation. We rely on information given to us by alumni.

rendering of Lewis Carroll's Jabberwocky into hexameters in the contrasting styles of Homer and Nonnus (fourth century A.D. composer of a dismal 48-book epic), or his more recent translating, into the idiom of the Agamemnon's raving Cassandra (he was editing Aeschylus at the time), the menu for a 1988 dinner at St John's to celebrate the Woodhouse Junior Research Fellowship.

At the time he attended this dinner, West had progressed professionally from St John's to a Tutorial Fellowship at Univ., and thence to the professorship of Greek at Bedford College, London, and was shortly to return to Oxford as a Senior Research Fellow at All Souls, from which position he retired in 2004. By then he had acquired a unique world reputation based on expertise in a wide variety of fields, perhaps the most important involving the realisation, originating in his study of Hesiod and shared with his great friend and colleague Walter Burkert, a pupil of Merkelbach's, that, to quote his Theogony commentary, 'Greek literature is a Near Eastern literature'; or, from a relatively early article, 'we live in a fine house but there is nothing to be gained by not looking down the street'. 'Splendid isolation', indeed, is the very antithesis of the trail blazed by West and Burkert over the years, the most important and beneficial development in classical studies of the second half of the twentieth century. West's endeavours in this field culminated in two wide-ranging volumes, *The East Face of Helicon* (1999) and *Indo-European Poetry and Myth* (2007). Dissatisfaction, encountered in the latter's gestation, with existing renderings of the Hymns of Zoroaster led him – characteristically - to learn Old Avestan in order to produce a better (2010). His most recent publications include three volumes (totalling c.1,500 pages), selected from over 600 articles and reviews covering over 50 years. It is simultaneously sobering and encouraging to think that a further three volumes of equal quantity and scope could easily be

extracted from that same copious source with no diminution of quality. Sudden deaths often prompt the sigh 'he could have given us so much more'. West would have; but what he did actually give is inestimable.

LESLIE ATKINSON

Leslie (Les) Atkinson was born in 1944 and came up to St John's in 1962 to read Chemistry. He died on 10 March 2015. We are grateful to Les's widow, Nikki, for her help with this appreciation.

Les Atkinson was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby. He came up to St John's in 1962 as an Open Scholar to read Chemistry. After taking his undergraduate degree, he went on to complete a D.Phil. in Chemistry, and then joined BP as an international oil supply analyst, working first in London and then in Deutsche BP's Hamburg Office. In 1978, Les was seconded to the British Government's Central Policy Review Staff in the Cabinet Office where he worked for both the Callaghan and Thatcher governments. Les described this as a unique opportunity to observe and contribute to the workings of central government and one which he found perhaps the most fascinating part of his career. Subsequently, he was appointed Chief Executive of BP Switzerland, based in Zurich. Returning to London in 1985 he undertook various senior management roles. During this time he served as a Member of the Board of the Securities and Futures Authority in London and as Vice President of the UK Chamber of Shipping. In 1993, Les moved with his wife Veronica Nikki to Singapore where he was Chairman of BP Asia Pacific. He also became a member of the Board of the INSEAD Euro-Asia Centre and a Member of the Council of the National University of Singapore. After he retired from BP, Les again became more involved in life in Manuden, a rural village on the border of Essex and Hertfordshire which had been their home since 1974. For the last twelve years of his life he was chairman of the Parish Council, and he worked tirelessly with other volunteers to provide the village with a new Community Centre. Les was awarded at British Empire Medal for services to the community in Manuden. He died on 10 March 2015 after a short illness.

COLIN BAKER

Colin Baker was born in 1933 and came up to St John's in 1954 to read Biology. He died on 11 December 2014. We are grateful to his friend and contemporary, Michael Godfrey (1955) for this appreciation.

Colin won an Open Scholarship to read Biology at St John's. He went up in 1954 after completing his National Service

serving in Gibraltar. Ill health in childhood resulted in a late start in his education and probably accounted for an aversion to virtually all sports. At Maidstone Grammar School he did no Latin and had to teach himself this in order to matriculate. At a time when male graduates outnumbered female graduates three to one, he was the envy of his contemporaries in managing to persuade his girlfriend, Diana, (later to become his wife and the mother of his three children) to come and live in Oxford. He lived his science and, rather to the amused concern of his landlady, he used his digs as a laboratory with tanks of Brazilian tadpoles around the walls (Brazilian because they were larger than the British variety and it was easier to make the identical twins he needed.) Ill health prevented him from taking all his final examinations but based on those he sat and his work at the University he was awarded a degree and obtained a place at the recently established Keele University as a demonstrator in the Biology Department. Keele with its new campus and modern teaching style suited Colin. He found he enjoyed teaching and was good at it. He got on well with students and other teaching staff. He quickly became a lecturer in Life Sciences. He remained there for his academic career. He set up the department's Field Study Course at Aberystwyth. Alongside his teaching commitments, he built up the department's animal nursery where his goat not only kept the grass down but also, with its ability to eat almost anything, sometimes accompanied him to staff and student parties. Colin is survived by Diana and their three daughters, Sarah, Fran and Emma.

EDMUND BOSWORTH

Clifford Edmund Bosworth was born in 1928 and came up to St John's in 1949 to read Modern History. He died on 28 February 2015.

Edmund Bosworth (he never used 'Clifford') was born on 29 December 1928 in Sheffield. He attended Sheffield City Grammar School and, after National Service in the Royal Artillery, came up to St John's in 1949 as an Open Exhibitioner to read Modern History. After taking a First, he worked initially in the civil service, but left to pursue his interest in Arabic (which had already begun at St John's, where he had brought his knowledge of Arabic sources to bear on his study of medieval European history) and took a

second degree at the University of Edinburgh, specialising in Middle Eastern Studies (Persian, Arabic and Turkish). It was also at Edinburgh that he completed the doctorate that became the basis of his first book, *The Ghaznavids, Their Empire in Afghanistan and Eastern Iran 994-1040* (Edinburgh, 1963). He became a Lecturer in Arabic at St Andrews in 1956 for one year, a post he held again in 1966 before going on to become Professor of Arabic Studies at the University of Manchester from 1967. He also held visiting posts at Princeton and Harvard. From 2004, he was a Visiting Professor at the University of Exeter. In 1974 Bosworth became editor for Britain of the 2nd edition of the Encyclopaedia of Islam and remained a major contributor to it until its completion in 2009. His scholarly interests took in the political history of the whole Islamic world and his 1976 chronological and genealogical handbook of Islamic dynasties, revised in 1996 as *The New Islamic Dynasties* has become a standard reference work. The main focus of his research was on the medieval political history of eastern Iran and Central Asia. His contributions to Iranian history were much appreciated in Iran where he received several official awards including the UNESCO Avicenna Silver Medal (1998). His work on medieval Muslim society, *The medieval Islamic underworld: the Banū Sāsān in Arabic society and literature* (2 vols. 1976) was especially acclaimed. He also worked on translations, including parts of al-Tabari's universal history and the histories of Gardizi and Baihaqi, and undertook the editorship and co-editorship of a number of journals. From his time at school, he had been interested in opera and choral music. In recent years, he had taken a particular interest in chapel music at St John's and he gave a generous benefaction towards the building of the new organ in 2008. Edmund Bosworth died on 28 February 2015 in Yeovil. He is survived by his wife, Annette, and three daughters.

ALAN CHAMBERS

Alan Chambers was born in 1936 and came up to St John's in 1956 to read English. He died on 9 October 2014, and we are grateful to his long-standing College friend Peter Combey (1956) and Alan's family for this appreciation.

Alan, and his twin sister Mavis, spent all of their childhood

in Chingford, Essex. He attended Sir George Monoux Grammar School in Walthamstow where, despite a leaning towards developing his artistic talent, he was strongly encouraged to follow an academic career. He came up to St John's in 1956 after two years of National Service in the RAF based at Stanmore, where he was mainly employed on routine office work, though there were occasional high spots, like being a member of the official guard of honour at the Leicester Square premiere of *The Dambusters* film in 1955. He was the first member of his family to have a university education, and hugely enjoyed attending lectures in Oxford given by luminaries such as J.R. Tolkien and C. S. Lewis. Writing essays for his quixotic tutor, J.B. Leishman, was a more demanding experience, but it earned him a good degree.

He worked hard throughout his time at St John's, but also took full advantage of the sporting and social opportunities available. For instance, he played football and threw the javelin for the College with vigour, if only modest expertise. And he had some quirkish experiences: learning how to climb out of North Quad on May Morning only to find the front gate was open; and keeping a straight face while paddling a punt containing females covered with blankets through Parsons's Pleasure while being watched by suspicious naked gentlemen lining the bank of the Cherwell.

Following graduation in 1959, he joined the British Standards Institution as a Technical Editor, and, in 1961, married Maureen. Life in an old Victorian house—bought in his childhood neighbourhood—was a delight. But the repeated editing of arcane documents soon palled, causing him to reconsider an earlier inclination towards teaching. So he approached a local technical school that was seeking an English teacher, and—to his surprise—got the job without having had any teacher training. Success in that post led to recruitment by his former Grammar School, and for several years he happily learned the ropes of educating bright young teenagers about the delights of fine literature and the intricacies of English grammar. By 1969, however, the birth

of two children—Alison in 1964, and Matthew in 1966—and the rising costs of living in London triggered a move to Hockley, near Southend-on-Sea. There, Alan became Head of English, first at Eastwood High School, and then at the FitzWimarc School in Rayleigh where he spent the rest of his teaching career, becoming Head of House and Senior Master, and a much respected member of staff.

Following a change in status of the school in 1993 Alan seized the opportunity for early retirement, and settled very happily into life as a watercolourist. Although still regarding his painting as a hobby, he held 16 successful one-man exhibitions, sold hundreds of paintings and became a much-respected artist in South East Essex. The Tall House in Hawkwell, the family home for almost 40 years, was a source of much pride for Alan. The tools inherited from his father, who was a cabinet maker, were put to full use in furniture making and, in the children's young days, toy making; whilst the garden was a never-ending source of green-fingered satisfaction as he used his artistic ability to shape bushes and flower beds.

While never at a loss for something practical to attend to, Alan was happiest when joining with Maureen to entertain his children, his grandchildren, Albert, Carrie-Bea and Marley, and their numerous long-standing friends. They were consummate hosts, generous to a fault with excellent food and wine, and delighted to wile away the hours after a delicious meal recalling shared experiences, putting the world to rights politically, and laughing without restraint. Alan had a full life, and will be sorely missed.

THOMAS DEVONSHIRE JONES

Thomas (Tom) Devonshire Jones was born in 1934, and came up to St John's in 1954 to read Literae Humaniores, switching to Theology after Classical Mods. He died on 27 February 2015.

Thomas Percy Norman Devonshire Jones was born in Bath

on 15 April 1934. Tom's father was one of the churchwardens at Bath Abbey, and time spent in the Abbey gave Tom a grounding in the Bible and also allowed him to develop a strong aesthetic sense. During his time at Marlborough, one major influence was his art teacher, and it was the combination of his love of art and his faith which would lead in later life to some of his most innovative and exciting work.

At St John's, Tom read Theology, but he also continued

to develop his interest in art and was especially inspired by the lectures of the art historian Edgar Wind. Tom trained for the Anglican ministry at Cuddesdon Theological College and was ordained in 1960. From 1970-73 he was chaplain at Portsmouth Technical College, and he then studied in the US for a year before returning to the UK to become Vicar of St Saviour's, Folkestone. In 1981, he became Vicar of St Mark's, Regent's Park in London, where he led the congregation until 2000. In the 1990s, he was particularly instrumental in helping to train the first generation of women priests.

Alongside his ministry at St Mark's, Tom began, in the late 1980s, to develop a programme of work that would lead to closer links between religion and the visual arts. In 1989, he met the art historian Jane Dillenberger and the two set up what has become a bi-annual international conference on the subject of religion and the arts. He also founded Art and Christian Enquiry (ACE), a charity established to offer advice to churches working with creative artists and to promote education in this area. The quarterly journal, *Art and Christianity*, grew out of ACE's work and remains a forum for the discussion of its themes. Tom developed strong connections with artists and with galleries. He was a consultant in 2000 to the National Gallery's exhibition 'Seeing Salvation', and in 2005 he co-authored *English Cathedrals and the Visual Arts*. In 2014, he produced a new edition of the *Oxford Dictionary of Christian Art and Architecture*. As one journalist noted on meeting Devonshire Jones, he could give the impression of being old-fashioned, but this belied his interest in the modern world. In particular, he understood that the arts were often best equipped to deal with spiritual ideas, or with what he himself called the "more awkward factors in our existence."

Tom Devonshire Jones died on 27 February 2015. He is survived by his second wife, Susan, and his stepson, Kwesi.

PETER EVANS

Peter Michael Evans was born on 21 September 1952 and died on 9 October 2014 in Singapore. He came up to St. John's in 1971 to read PPP but transferred to PPE early in his first term. We are grateful to Peter's friends for this apprecation.

Educated at Uppingham, Peter arrived at St John's when he

was just 19, but seemed wiser than his years having spent 18 months travelling around Australia and New Zealand

playing a lot of rugby and learning about life before coming up—the benefit of having gained his place at an impressively tender age.

Beyond the academic side, which he managed with enviable assurance, Peter's time in Oxford was probably most dominated by sport at which he seemed to excel effortlessly. He captained the St. John's rugby team that won the Division 1 championship in 1973 and represented the University on occasions, as well as being a main pillar of the College cricket team. He also gained his oar in the summer bumps in 1972 as part of the DV8 crew—his one and only venture in rowing. His time at Oxford can also be exemplified by the fact that he based a Finals essay on Descartes on the premise «I drink therefore I am».

After graduation, Peter continued his travels, this time in Canada, and, after brief spells in Birmingham and Bristol settled in Aylesbury and later Cookham, Berkshire. After a few early roles in HR management and recruitment with, amongst others IMI and the Wellcome Foundation, he moved into the executive search business that was his true métier, and was for the last 15 years with Russell Reynolds Associates. In 2011, Peter moved to Singapore as the Head of their Global Consumer Practice and thoroughly enjoyed both living and working in Asia. In mid 2014 Peter developed health problems that very sadly turned out to be a swiftly progressing neuro-degenerative condition (sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease).

Nobody who knew Peter will forget his generosity of spirit, his irreverent sense of humour, his easy friendliness and charm, his very particular rich and warm laugh, his energy and his deep caring for people. Peter married twice. He is survived by Carol, his wife of the last 23 years, and their twin daughters, and by Mary Ann, his first wife, and their son and daughter. He was inordinately proud of his family, and is hugely missed.

ROBERT FENTON

Robert Fenton was born on 21 December 1930. He came up to St John's in 1954 to read Forestry. He died on 28 November 2013. We are grateful to his friends Rowland Burdon (1960) and John Kininmouth (1952) for this appreciation.

Robert Terence Fenton (known as Bob, or just Fenton) grew

up in northwest London and experienced the Blitz. In

1947, after finishing his schooling at Harrow Grammar, he travelled with his parents to New Zealand at the age of 16, and joined the Forest Service there. After a year in the field, he was sent to Victoria University College as a part-time student and spent his long vacations on the National Forest Survey. He came on to Oxford with his wife, Pauline and took a First in the Forestry degree.

Fenton returned to New Zealand after his degree. Crucially, he worked from 1961–1971 on the economics of silviculture, carrying out sawmill and land-use studies and proving that forestry was a competitive use of land for New Zealand. Alongside this work, he also gained his PhD at Canberra. His silvicultural research led to radical proposals encapsulated in the development of the Direct sawlog regime. This was based on heavy intervention early on, aggressive early pruning and, most heretically to many, no commercial thinning. Many were sceptical of this new approach, but Fenton had the figures to back up his theory, and the Direct regime went on to become standard practice for most of New Zealand’s plantation forest estate.

From 1971, Fenton no longer had a managerial role. He took up an increasing number of consultancies, working in over 20 different countries. He enjoyed working in foreign environments and cultures but was incensed by corruption and bloated bureaucracies. Two notable consultancies were in Chile in 1978 where he met his second wife María Eugenia, and as Commercial Attaché in the New Zealand embassy in Tokyo, which led to his book Forestry in Japan. In 1987, he took early retirement on the break-up of the Forest Service and moved to Tauranga. He travelled as an independent consultant for some years, but with his health declining, he returned to Tauranga where María Eugenia cared for him.

We cannot sidestep the topic of Fenton’s larger-than-life personality. His intensity and sheer talent were surely the keys to what he achieved. Undeniably eccentric, he could behave outrageously, and sometimes did, but he was a very complex character, with facets that were not widely recognised. Behind the apparent stridency of his silvicultural doctrine he was much more open-minded than most recognised. He made a great point of coaching and mentoring trainees. Nor did the intensity of his work preclude leisure activities. He was a passionate vegetable gardener and a fan of classical music. Sleeping very little, he read widely and voraciously, becoming a serious military history buff.

Fenton’s legacy has certainly been great. In him, we bid farewell to an unforgettable figure who retained the affection of his many friends despite the shocks and exasperation he often caused. He is survived by his second wife, four daughters, a son and four grandchildren.

FRANCES HIGMAN

Frances Higman was born in 1935. He came up to St John's in 1956 to read Modern Languages. He died in 2015. We are grateful to his daughter, Sophie (Biology, 1985) and to his family for this appreciation.

Francis Higman was born in Georgetown, Guyana on 17 September 1935. His father, Ernest (a Methodist Minister) and mother, Annie (a doctor) were posted to the then colony in 1932. Apart from one leave period in Cornwall in 1939, Francis spent the first nine years of his life in the tropical heat of Guyana. Only in 1945, when his father’s posting ended did Francis live in the UK, and when his parents were re-posted to St Vincent in the Caribbean in 1946, Francis remained as a boarder in Kingswood School, Bath. The school proved hugely influential for him, and bolstered his enthusiasm for learning—and in particular it oriented him towards his later passion for French culture and language. Two years of National Service in the RAF took him to Germany, optimistically to employ his A-level German skills as an interpreter. And then he moved on to St John’s in 1956 to study French. For Francis, Oxford was a magical place where he could work hard and develop his other interests, especially in music. He recalled being told by his tutor in the first term that his timetable of 12 hours of lectures a week wouldn’t leave him time to study and he must cut half of them out. So he felt this left plenty of time for his other interests: Opera Society, John Wesley Society and the college hockey team. And here he met his first wife, Ruth, whom he married in 1960.

Francis’ studies in Oxford set him on a career that brought together teaching French, with research into language, philosophy, theology and history. He was fascinated by the way in which John Calvin wrote French in the

16th century and the effect of the Calvinist Reformation on the French language, culture and especially music. His thesis (The Style of John Calvin and his Polemical Treatises) was published in 1967 and identified Calvin as one of the creators of modern French. He was awarded the French honour of Chevalier dans l’Ordre National du Mérite in the 1970s for his services to French language and culture. After Oxford, Francis worked at Bristol University and was offered the position of Professor of French at Trinity College, Dublin in 1970—at 34 years old, the youngest professor of French in the UK and Ireland. After nine years in Dublin and a further nine as Professor of French in the University of Nottingham, Francis was appointed as Director of the Institute for Reformation History in the University of Geneva. He considered this to be quite an honour—given that he wasn’t Swiss, or French; nor a theologian, or a historian, and certainly not a Calvinist!

Francis stayed in Geneva until 1998 when he retired from the Institute. Having met Claude, his second wife in 1990, they married in 1997 and he spent the remainder of his years ensconced in the foothills of the Cevennes Mountains in Languedoc-Roussillon in southern France. Here, he and Claude offered a warm welcome in their beautiful Cévenole home to family, friends from around the world and professional acquaintances. Throughout his life, music formed a hugely important thread for Francis. He sang and ran choirs in Oxford, Dublin, Nottingham and Geneva, and for many years was choirmaster for his choral group in Languedoc, as well as playing the organ for his local church in Saint Hippolyte du Fort.

KENNETH LEWIS

Kenneth Harold Lewis was born on 22 June 1928. He came up to St John's in 1946 to read Medicine. He died on 19 May 2015. We are grateful to his daughter, Susannah, and to his family for this appreciation.

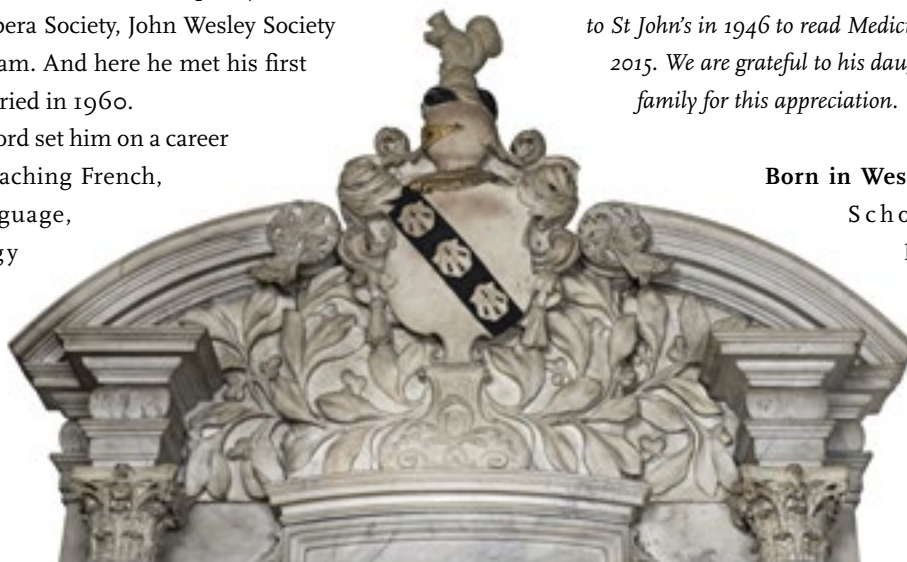
Born in West End Lane to Winifred Schonfield and Henry Emanuel Lewis, he was educated, with his brother Neville, at Wimbourne Grammar and

Epsom, after which he studied medicine at St John’s (1946-50) and St Mary’s (1951-54). He then entered the Royal Navy as Medical Officer on board HMS Mountsbay 1955-58, before joining his father in private practice from their family home at 256 Finchley Road, NW3, until Henry’s death in 1960 when he inherited the practice. He married Anne Marguerite Davis in June 1961 and they had two daughters Susannah, born in 1962 and Juliet, born in 1965. In 1972, they moved to Neville Court in Grove End Road, where he continued to practice for the next 36 years.

As a general physician, Kenneth always had a very hands-on approach to medicine, working closely with consultants in many of the London Hospitals: St John and St Elizabeth, Fitzroy Nuffield, the Wellington, The King Edward VII, The Princess Grace amongst many others. He was well-known and loved on the wards as he often dropped in for pre- and post-op visits, a style of practice that he learnt from his father and never gave up.

Alongside his medical career was a great interest in the arts. His consulting room at Neville Court had a magnificent library on subjects as varied as history, biographies, politics and fine art. But his abiding lifelong passion was for music, with an abundant collection of manuscripts, records and CDs. He was himself a naturally gifted musician and performer, with the St John’s Mummers at Oxford, which gave him opportunities to sing Gilbert and Sullivan, under the direction of the D’Oyly Carte Opera Company. In later life, he joined The Angel Orchestra and was proud of several years playing flute in their woodwind section. He worked for many charitable associations, linking medicine and the arts and was personally involved in the establishment and direction of BAPAM—the British Association of Performing Arts Medicine. He was honorary medical adviser to the Royal Society of Musicians, and their Benevolent Fund, as well as President for many years of the Hampstead Medical Society, and author of a book for their centenary. But perhaps his proudest appointment was as medical officer to the London Symphony Orchestra. He was also medical adviser to the London Zoo.

Everyone who ever met or worked with him was impressed by his gentleness, care and generosity. Kenneth was a modest, intelligent and cultured man, greatly loved and admired by all his patients and those who worked closely with him. His passing is greatly mourned by all his family and friends.



RONALD LOXLEY

Ronald Alan Keith Loxley was born on 11 July 1926 and came up to St John's in 1948 to read Engineering Science. He died on 9 July 2015. We are grateful to Reverend Loxley's family for this appreciation.

Engineer, industrial chaplain, parish priest... Ronald was rightly proud of his different careers. But he was also a husband, father, grandfather, aficionado of steam locomotion, apiarist, devotee of Gilbert and Sullivan, owner of a unique sense of humour and possessor of an astonishing memory. A man of many parts.

He came from Oxford. His grandfather (founder of the building firm Benfield and Loxley) had built much of North Oxford and his father ran a furnishing ironmongers in St Giles. He attended Dauntsey's School in Wiltshire. In 1944, aged 18, Ronald volunteered for the Royal Artillery and was sent to India to be in the third wave on the beaches of Malaya. The invasion never happened but he remained in Karachi for partition, returning to Oxford to study engineering science at St John's.

His working life began in Barrow-in-Furness. Three years as an apprentice at Vickers shipyard fitting giant propellers and turbines left their mark: he always respected those who worked on the shop floor. As his career took him to first London then France, experience of management—both good and bad—left a deep impression.

In 1960 he met and married Ann. The couple set up home in Abergavenny where Ronald was working in the steel works of south Wales. The church needed help and he found himself recruited as a lay reader. He gave his first sermon at Lantory Abbey from a pulpit so cold his face disappeared in a cloud of steam as he spoke. The couple had two sons—Roger, then Tom. But Ronald's plan to become a priest when he retired changed. In 1966, at the age of 40, he turned his back on the executive life and began his theological training at William Temple College and Cuddesdon, on a fraction of his former salary and with two young children in tow—soon to be four after the arrival of James and Mary. Following a curacy in Rugby and then Swindon, Ronald became an industrial chaplain in north London, where he worked tirelessly to improve the lot of both workforce and management in an age of huge industrial change. In 1983 he became the rector of All Saints Theydon Garnon and a part-time Industrial chaplain in Essex.

As he moved towards retirement, grandchildren began to arrive. In the end there were six: Alex, Adam, Anna, Sam, Max and Ben. In 1992 he left Essex and retired to Lincoln. For 16 years in that city he preached at the cathedral, served the local housing association and was President of Probus. And he returned to the huge ships of his apprenticeship—although this time he was travelling atop the turbines, cruising cabin class to America and Russia. In 2008 he and Ann moved to Tunbridge Wells, where Ronald was a committed member of St Paul's church in Rusthall.

Ronald died hours short of his 89th birthday—‘full of years’, as the bible puts it. But if his life was as rich and varied as it was long, two simple threads were woven through it: a sense of vocation and the courage to follow it. A man of many parts, yes—but all drawn together by spirit, belief and conviction.

SARA MILNE

Sara Milne was born in 1962 and came up to St John's in 1981 to read English. She died on 1 November 2014. We are grateful to Sara's friends and family for their contributions to this appreciation of her life.

Sara was born in Rome on 25 April 1962. Her parents were musicians, and had worked and travelled in Italy. Sara returned to Italy during holidays as a child and as a student, and her connection, both to the language and the country, stayed with her throughout her life. One of the first generation of women to be admitted to St John's, Sara was also one of the co-founders of the famous Salome society as a deliberate rebuke to the all-male dining societies of the College of St John the Baptist.

Sara founded a London-based company, Science and Media, and did extensive work with the Science Museum on educational programmes that were designed to make the most of its collections. After a career break to raise her young family, Sara was re-engaged by the Science Museum where she ran a number of their exhibition spaces and assumed responsibility for a large part of the museum's international business, ultimately becoming CEO of Museum's commercial arm called ‘The Science of...’.

Throughout the earlier part of career in marketing and television production, Sara continued to have links with Italy, and in March 2011, she took up the directorship of

the British Institute in Florence. She established herself so quickly that, when the British Consulate in Florence closed in 2012 after 550 years, Sara was named Honorary Consul. She worked hard to promote and develop connections between Florence and Britain, making links between the Institute and the National Gallery's BP Portrait Award and starting a discussion about new ways to teach art history in schools.

Sara's talent and professionalism were underpinned by huge personal charisma, and her tenacity and inner strength were very much in evidence in the last three years of her life as she battled with cancer. Sara died in November 2014. She leaves two sons, Alex and Nico.

NICOLAS PHILLIPS

Nicolas (Nick) Phillips was born in 1941 and came up to St John's in 1959 to read PPE. He died in October 2014. We are grateful to Robert Lyons (1959) for this appreciation.

Nick Phillips went to school at Rokeby from where he won a scholarship to St Paul's School, making many lifelong friends there. He came up to St John's in 1959 and read PPE under George Richardson, John Mabbott, and Michael Hurst. He was a conscientious student and had a wide range of interests which he carried through to the rest of his life.

After Oxford his first job was a graduate trainee at Fisons. He then went on to a distinguished career in marketing, becoming Director of Research at the Central Office of Information at the early age of 32, before going on to hold directorships at Beecham Products and Granada Television. He gained considerable marketing research and advertising experience over this period. In 1989 he was appointed Director General of The Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, the professional body for advertising, media and marketing communications agencies in the UK, where he was able to draw on the wide range of experience and connections that he had built up over the previous 25 years; he held this post until his retirement 12 years later in 2001. During his time there, he modernised the operation, negotiated a secure arrangement for staying in their headquarters building in Belgrave Square, and made an enormous contribution to the advertising industry. He represented the IPA on many organisations in the industry,

including, among many others, the Advertising Association, the Mail Order Protection Scheme and the Audit Bureau of Circulations. He was a member of the Government's Advisory Committee on Advertising and of the Creative Industries Export Promotion Advisory Group. He helped attract leading industry figures to serve as president of the IPA and they all appreciated his wisdom and guidance during their terms of office. After his retirement he held various advisory and commercial posts and charity trusteeships. He kept up his connections with the IPA and hosted a reception for St John's College Benefactors there in Belgrave Square in November 2012.

Nick married Katherine in June 1969 (having proposed to her in St John's College gardens) and they held their 40th wedding anniversary celebration in the College in 2009. They lived in Barnes for many years where they brought up their three children. Nick was churchwarden of St Mary's Barnes in the early 1980s, being closely involved in the imaginative restoration of the church following a fire in 1978. For many years he was an active member of the Barnes Charity Players. Nick and Katherine owned a property in Oxford where they moved in October 2012, as well as maintaining a flat in Barnes to keep up their connections there. He was a frequent visitor to St John's.

Sadly, he contracted bladder cancer in December 2012 but after much treatment was able to resume normal activities to some extent. He and Katherine attended the memorial service of his contemporary St John's PPE student John (Tex) Rickard on the Isle of Wight in October 2013; they had a trip to South Africa in January 2014 and also attended a St John's College Benefactors' reception in London in May 2014; his health declined thereafter and he died, at the age of 73, in Charing Cross Hospital in October. A service of thanksgiving was held in St Mary's Church Barnes attended by a very large



number of friends and family. His family was always hugely important to him and he took great pleasure in following the progress of his six grandchildren, the eldest of whom, Alfie, aged 11, gave a brave and moving testimonial to his grandfather at the service.

Nick had many interests, including opera, classical music, fell walking, bridge, architecture and table tennis, as well as amateur dramatics. With exceptional energy and enthusiasm, and for ever cheerful, Nick had a remarkable talent for raising the spirits of those in whose company he found himself, showing a genuine interest in and kindness towards people from all walks of life. He is much missed by friends and family.

CEDRIC SCROGGS

Cedric Annesley Scroggs was born on 2 January 1941. He came up to St John's in 1960 to read English. He died on 11 February 2015. We are grateful to his family and friends for their contributions to this appreciation.

Cedric Scroggs was born on 2 January 1941 in Tilehurst. At Reading School, he was School Captain and Head Boy and was also in the 1st VIII. He came up to St John's in 1960 as a Thomas White Scholar and read English. Alongside his academic work, he kept up his rowing, and was part of the 1st VIII that won Torpids.

Cedric's career after St John's took him into management and then into marketing work for Cadbury's and Leyland Cars. In 1981 he took up the role of CEO for the scientific division of Fisons, and just over a decade later became CEO of the Fisons organisation. Subsequently, he became Chairman of Montpellier Group Plc. Alongside his business work, he gave a great deal of his time throughout his life to supporting hospitals and health trusts, serving as a non-executive director and trustee for Hillingdon Hospital and for Harefield Hospital Heart Transplant Trust in the 1980s and 1990s and later as Deputy Chairman of the Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust. Cedric also kept up his connections with both Reading School and St John's. He served as President of the Old Redingensians Association in 2008 and was Governing of Reading School in 2010-11. As Treasurer of the St John's Barge association, he worked with a group of dedicated alumni 'to maintain restore and preserve the Barge in its

historical setting on the River Thames at Oxford.'

Alongside his hard work and dedicated service to the community, Cedric was a great family man. He married Patricia on 4 April 1964 and they became loving parents of Duncan, Joanna and James, and proud grandparents to Alice, Edward, Imogen, Verity and Dougal. At the thanksgiving service for Cedric's life held in Dorchester Abbey on 7 March 2015, his children recalled what a kind and courteous man he was, and how upbeat and cheerful he always remained, even in the most stressful of situations. In Cedric's sporting life, rowing had given way to golf, and it was after a golf match (which, as his son Duncan proudly recalled, he won) that he collapsed suddenly and died on 11 February 2015. He is greatly missed.

JOHN SPRECKLEY

John Edward Spreckley was born on 26 May 1937. He came up to St John's in 1958 to read Jurisprudence. He died in September 2013. We are grateful to Graham Laurie (1958) for this appreciation.

John went to Marlborough, where his father was a housemaster, leaving in 1955. His national service in the Intelligence Corps involved active service in Suez and Cyprus. He was fluent in Modern Greek.

At St John's he studied Law. He opted out of taking his finals in 1961 but returned in 1962 to take a gallant 4th. He gained colours in the college hockey, tennis and squash teams. He was a keen bridge player. Among his other interests were the cinema (Swedish, French and Greek mainly) and 50s and 60s pop music. I remember him standing in the North Quad on 3 February 1959, dressed in his usual black, announcing in sepulchral tones that Buddy Holly, Richie Valens and the Big Bopper had been killed in a plane crash.

In spring 1959, he persuaded Mike Leitch (1958) and me to buy a Landrover with him and to drive through France, Spain, Italy and Yugoslavia to Greece and back. Before we set out, he insisted we read Hemingway's *Death in the Afternoon* so that we might appreciate bullfighting, a fortunate prelude to our seeing Hemingway in Pamplona one evening that summer. Two short memories from many on that trip: the first, John resolutely looking elsewhere as we passed the Leaning Tower of Pisa while Mike and I got out to have a

look; the second, John insisting that we see the film *A Girl In Black* by Michael Cacoyannis in Greek on a very hot evening in a crowded open air cinema in Athens.

With David Hancock (1958), we later shared a flat in Gloucester Road. John enjoyed a small private income, was never really gainfully employed for very long and, later, when living in the Surrey/Sussex borders was somewhat reclusive. However for his St John's friends he was one of the most interesting and fascinating people we have met.

ALAN WOOD

Charles Alan Wood was born in 1917 and came up to St John's in 1936 to read Law. He died on 24th June 2015. We are grateful to his son Nicholas Wood (1964) for this appreciation.

Alan Wood was part of the generation at Oxford many of whose lives were shaped by the idealism of the 1930s and by the war against Fascism which followed. The younger son of a miller with strong Quaker principles, he was sent to Schools—the Downs and Bryanston—which broadly represented progressive alternatives to traditional Public School education.

At St John's, Alan's friends included the Rhodes Scholar Carlton Chapman (later Dean of Dartmouth Medical College), and Idwal Pugh (who, after serving with the 'Desert Rats' was to become a key figure in Britain's Postwar Reconstruction). Like many idealistic young men at the time my father was a member of the University Communist Party (along with Denis Healey, then at Balliol). On a skiing trip with friends, sharing accommodation with a group of German students who sang nationalistic songs into the night, my father became convinced that war was inevitable. Although my grandfather had been a pacifist in the First World War, my father joined the University Air Squadron, and soon after the successful completion of his Finals was training at RAF Cranwell, from which he was posted to 204 Squadron of Coastal Command. Beginning as a Pilot Officer, by the end of the war he was commanding the squadron (still in his twenties).

At this time he became engaged to a young drama student, Joan Veale. At their wedding the following year they learned that Alan's closest friend from Cranwell had been killed in the Battle of Britain, requiring Alan's elder brother Peter to stand in at in at the last minute as Best Man. One feature

of 204 Squadron was the group of friends, with whom, like his friends from Oxford, he remained in lifelong contact. My father remembered an occasion when Terence Rattigan saved his manuscript of *Flare Path* by sitting on it, during a long and eventful flight from the U.K. to West Africa, in which every other moveable item had been jettisoned from the aircraft to save fuel.

After the war, my father joined Hovis, as its Advertising Manager, a post he held for about sixteen years, before moving to the same post with Guinness. During his working life he was able to develop his interests—commissioning books and educational films, joining the Board of the Philomusica of London and supporting the Wexford Opera Festival. It was relatively late in his career that he saw the opportunity to move to Guinness Overseas, enjoying the informality of life away from the more constrained atmosphere of the Guinness Board, of which he was now a Director. He successfully opposed any involvement of Guinness in apartheid South Africa and became an advocate of positive discrimination around the world. After retirement, he had no desire to stop working, bringing his administrative skills first to Riverside Studios, and then Sadlers Wells, and continuing to serve on various Boards. He enjoyed the opportunity of having somewhere to go on Monday morning, maintaining this was one of the secrets of a happy life.

In 2012, we went together to a Gaudy, and as the senior St John's man present, he was placed next to the President, Sir Michael Scholar. After the President's short speech, and the expected response from the floor, my father rose to make an impromptu speech thanking the President for his term of office, which was coming to an end. Feeling the occasion called for something more, he looked down the Hall, 'And speaking as the oldest person present,' he said, 'I would like to thank St John's.' And that was very much the spirit in which he lived his later years, gracious and thoughtful of those around him, and grateful for the many opportunities he had received.

COLLEGE RECORD

FIRST IN FINAL HONOUR SCHOOLS 2015

Lauren Jennifer Sue Yee Au, Literae Humaniores
Niloy Biswas, Mathematics and Statistics
Ji-Woong Choi, Mathematics
Caecilia Dance, History and Modern Languages
Joel Diggory, English
Alexander Ekserdjian, Classical Archaeology and Ancient History
Daniel Enzer, History and Economics
Caitlin Farrar, Archaeology and Anthropology
James Foster, Mathematics
George Gundle, Physics
Khalil Hamadouche, Oriental Studies
Alexander Harries, History
Michael Hill, History and Politics
Edward Higson, Physics
Edward Hinton, Mathematics
Samuel Mercer Horsley, Theology
Mohammad Raza Kazmi, Engineering Science
Jessica Catherine Lees, Chemistry
Dòmhnall Iain MacDonald, Cell and Systems Biology
Helen McCombie, History of Art
Sonia Julia Miriam Morland, English
Elizabeth Ruth Mundell Perkins, English
Marcus Olivecrona, Chemistry
Zigo Perko, Chemistry
Dominik Marcel Peters, Mathematics and Computer Science
Natasha Mary Rachman, Philosophy, Politics and Economics
Edward James Rarity, English
Jennifer Claire Jones Richards, Geography
Andrew Riddles, Biochemistry
Thomas George Salt, Mathematics

Edward Edgar Skudra, Literae Humaniores
Anna Spearing-Ewyn, Chemistry
Oliver Stevens, Biochemistry
Ophelia Stimpson, Modern Languages
Osman Tack, Chemistry
Romilly Tahany, Chemistry
Henry Nicholas Tann, History
Alexander James Frederick Thurston, Medicine
Daniel Tipping, Engineering Science
Madeleine Tiratsoo, Modern Languages
David Eduardo Villalobos Paz, Mathematics
Parit Wacharasindhu, Philosophy, Politics and Economics
Gareth Watson, Biochemistry
Jack Weston, Physics
Tobias Reuben Willcocks, Law
DISTINCTION OR FIRST CLASS IN PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS 2015
Frances Luise Belsham, History
Celine Isabelle Brendler-Spaeth, Medicine
Jacob Brennan, Modern Languages
Syrie Francesca Byfield, Geography
Jessica Caterson, Medicine
Crystal Fu Chan, Chemistry
Jessica Ann Colston, Philosophy, Politics and Economics
Samuel Thomas Dayan, Law
Hannah Fitton, Biological Sciences
Matthew Ford, History and Economics
Marius Benedikt Gass, Law with Law Studies in Europe
Thomas George Gate, Biochemistry
Sarah Goodenough, History
Alistair James Graham, History and Economics

Sally Elizabeth Hayward, Human Sciences
Matthew William Hoyle, Law
Benjamin Huston, Theology
Caitlin Megan Jones, Modern Languages
Charles Joseph Kind, Medicine
David Meyer Klemperer, History and Politics
Michal Maciej Kreft, Mathematics and Computer Science
Rune Tybirk Kvist, Philosophy, Politics and Economics
Kai Laddiman, Mathematics and Computer Science
Christopher Little, Chemistry
Jennifer Rachel Lord, Human Sciences
Bruno Marinic, Chemistry
Elisa Mitrofan, English
Jeremy Ocampo, Physics
Lewis Kingsley O'Shaughnessy, Chemistry
Natalia Perez-Campanero, Biological Sciences
Aimee Jaye Ross, Physics
Jennifer Madeleine Smith, Experimental Psychology
Roy Souktik, Mathematics
Daniel John Christopher Sowood, Chemistry
Rhys James Steele, Mathematics
Charles Styles, Philosophy and Theology
Ellen Tims, Law
Toby Hugh Foster Tricks, Philosophy, Politics and Economics
Henry Tudor Pole, History of Art
Zoe Walmsley, Biochemistry
Conor Wilcox-Mahon, English
Sonia Yuhui Zhang, Human Sciences
UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARS 2015/16
Violet Olympia Adams, English
Patrick Aloysius Atkinson, History
Gregory John Auger, Computer Science and Philosophy

Frances Luise Belsham, History
Timothy Luigi Siodhachan Biasi, History
Niloy Biswas, Mathematics
Matthew Booth, Engineering Science
Celine Isabelle Brendler-Spaeth, Medicine
Jacob Brennan, Modern Languages
Syrie Francesca Byfield, Geography
Bethan Candlin, Modern Languages
Jessica Caterson, Medicine
Augustine Cerf, English
Madeleine Christina Chalmers, Modern Languages
Crystal Fu Chan, Chemistry
Yin Hong Chang, Mathematics
Hai Wen (Alinna) Chen, Engineering Science
Ji-Woong Choi, Mathematics
Charles Peter Clegg, Theology
Samantha Jane Cloake, Chemistry
Jessica Ann Colston, Philosophy, Politics and Economics
Maria Emily Dance, Biological Sciences
Samuel Thomas Dayan, Law
Silas Elliott, Biological Sciences
John Hamilton Evans, Physics
Hannah Fitton, Biological Sciences
Matthew Ford, History and Economics
James Foster, Mathematics
Isabel Garrood, European and Middle Eastern Languages
Marius Benedikt Gass, Law with Law Studies in Europe
Thomas George Gate, Biochemistry
Sarah Goodenough, History
Blagovest Gospodinov, Mathematics and Computer Science
Ella Gough, Oriental Studies
Alistair James Graham, History and Economics
Sally Elizabeth Hayward, Human Sciences

Jack Hoffman, Chemistry

Meredith Harriet Hood, Archaeology and Anthropology

Henry Howard-Jenkins, Engineering Science

Matthew William Hoyle, Law

Benjamin Huston, Theology

Mallika Jaiprakash, Chemistry

Caitlin Megan Jones, Modern Languages

Lauren Kennedy, History of Art

Boon Hou Derek Khu, Mathematics

Charles Joseph Kind, Medicine

David Meyer Klemperer, History and Politics

Michal Maciej Kreft, Mathematics and Computer Science

Rune Tybirk Kvist, Philosophy, Politics and Economics

Kai Laddiman, Mathematics and Computer Science

William Law, Modern Languages

Wenkai Lei, Mathematics and Computer Science

Todd Peter Liebenschutz-Jones, Mathematics

Stephen Lilico, Engineering Science

Leroy Sheng Wing Lim, Engineering Science

Christopher Little, Chemistry

Jennifer Rachel Lord, Human Sciences

Xiaonan Lu, Engineering Science

Andrea Luppi, Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

Sapandeep Maini-Thompson, History and Politics

Bruno Marinic, Chemistry

Elisa Mitrofan, English

Zebedee Nicholls, Physics

Charles Roderick Male Nourse, History and Economics

Rustin Nourshargh, Physics

Jeremy Ocampo, Physics

Anna Olerinyova, Biomedical Sciences

Lewis Kingsley O'Shaughnessy, Chemistry

Natalia Perez-Campanero, Biological Sciences

Rhiannon Rees, Oriental Studies (Arabic and Islamic Studies)

Jessica Katherine Reynolds, Chemistry

Michael Rizq, English and Modern Languages

Aimee Jaye Ross, Physics

Souktik Roy, Mathematics

Charlotte Elisabeth Rudman, Oriental Studies (Arabic)

Thomas George Salt, Mathematics

Zoe Sandford, European and Middle Eastern Languages

Jennifer Madeleine Smith, Experimental Psychology

Jan Soroczynski, Biochemistry

Roy Souktik, Mathematics

Daniel John Christopher Sowood, Chemistry

Rhys James Steele, Mathematics

Harriet Stooke, Biological Sciences

Charles Styles, Philosophy and Theology

Peter Alan Taylor, Mathematics

Rebecca Thornton, Fine Art

Jianyi Tian, Engineering Science

Ellen Tims, Law

Toby Hugh Foster Tricks, Philosophy, Politics and Economics

Henry Tudor Pole, History of Art

David Eduardo Villalobos Paz, Mathematics

Oliver Joseph Vipond, Mathematics

Zoe Walmsley, Biochemistry

Samuel Whitby, Chemistry

Conor Wilcox-Mahon, English

Shin Mann Woo, Chemistry

Edmund Woolliams, Physics

Minjun Yang, Chemistry

Ka Man Yim, Physics

Sonia Yuhui Zhang, Human Sciences

UNIVERSITY PRIZES 2014/15

Samuel Carter, jointly awarded the Gilbert Ryle Prize for the best overall performance at distinction level in the examinations for the BPhil in Philosophy

Rosa Cheesman, Wilma Crowther Prize 2015 for best Human Sciences dissertation

Yuchen Cai, The Microsoft Prize for best Computer Science project in Part C Computer Science examination

Jessica Catterson, *proxime accessit* Gibbs Prize for First BM Part I

Hai Wen Chen and Habiba Daggash, jointly awarded BP Prize for best Chemical Engineering Part B project

Natalie Dennehy, Medical Women's Federation Prize in Obstetrics & Gynaecology 2014-15

Blagovest Gospodinov, The Palantir Prize for 2015 (Group Design Practicals)

Khalil Hamadouche, James Mew Senior Prize for outstanding performance in FHS Arabic Language papers; Joseph Schacht Memorial Prize for outstanding performance on an FHS paper on Islamic religion, law or history

Daniel Peter Kosasa, *proxime accessit* for the Ancient History Prize for graduate students 2015

Boon Hou Derek Khu, Gibbs Prize for best performance in Part A of FHS Mathematics

Leroy Lim, The Head of Department Prize for excellent performance in Part B Engineering Science examinations

Andrea Luppi, Iversen Prize for best overall performance in Psychology papers, Part I

Dòmhnall Iain MacDonald, nominated for the 2015 British Pharmacological Society BSc Prize for most outstanding report on a project in the field of pharmacology in the Honour School of Cell & System Biology or Honour School of Neuroscience

Stuart Mires, NDS Prize in Surgery 2015

Alma Marija Mozetic, jointly awarded The Clifford Chance Civil Procedure Prize 2015, for performance in Civil Procedure examination

Lewis Kingsley O'Shaughnessy, Turbutt Prize for performance in first year practical Organic Chemistry

Dominik Peters, The G-Research Prize for best Computer Science project in Part C Mathematics and Computer Science examination

Joseph Riley, Deirdre and Paul Malone Thesis Prize in International Relations, for outstanding performance in the M.Phil in International Relations examinations and the thesis

Osman Tack, GlaxoSmithKline Award in Organic Chemistry Part II (2nd prize)

Ellen Tims, Sweet & Maxwell Prize for Overall Best Performance in 2015 Law Moderations

Henry Tudor Pole, Reaktion Books Prize for the best first year Extended Essay in History of Art

David Eduardo Villalobos Paz, Junior Mathematical Prize for excellent performance in Parts A and B of FHS Mathematics

Parit Wacharasindhu, George Webb Medley Prize for best overall performance in FHS Philosophy, Politics and Economics/History and Economics papers in Economics; John Hicks Foundation Prizes for best overall performances in FHS Philosophy, Politics and Economics/History and Economics papers in Macroeconomics and Quantitative Economics

Gareth Watson, Gibbs Prize for top overall results in FHS Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry

UNIVERSITY COMMENDATIONS 2014/15

Laura Boddy, for performance in the Medical Sociology paper for First BM Part I

Jessica Catterson, for performance in the Medical Sociology paper for First BM Part I

Hannah Jeffery, for performance in the Psychology for Medicine paper for First BM Part II

COLLEGE PRIZES 2014/15

Cristiana Banila, Dr Raymond Lloyd Williams Prize

Ruairidh Battleday, Duveen Travel Scholarship

Matthew Ford, Mahindra Travel Scholarship

Muhammed Meki and Jamie Rosen, jointly awarded 2015 Burke Knapp Travel Scholarship

Joseph Riley, Hans Caspari UN Travel Grant

Michael Rizq and Samuel Thomas, jointly awarded the Nicholas Hanlon Prize in Modern Languages

Edward Edgar Skudra, Ancient History Prize, for general excellence in undergraduate work

Samuel Thomas, jointly awarded the Nicholas Hanlon Prize in Modern Languages

Samuel Whitby, Christopher Coley Prize for excellent performance in Trinity Term Chemistry collection papers; Raymond Lloyd Williams Prize for collection papers

Minjun Yang, Christopher Coley Prize for excellent performance in Trinity Term Chemistry collection papers; Dr Raymond Lloyd Williams Prize

Minying Huang, Emma Jones and Henry Tann, jointly awarded the Mapleton-Bree Prize for original work in the creative arts

Stuart Mires and Edward Warren, D.L. Davies Bursary

We greatly regret the omission of Shivanand Sivamohan's name from the College Record section of last year's issue of TW. Mr Sivamohan was awarded a First in Finals in Law in 2014.

CHORAL SCHOLARS 2015/16

Ella Gough

Bethany Nixon

Harry Palmer

Anthony Payne

Cecilia Pekar

GRADUATE DEGREES CONFERRED 2014/15

Doctor of Philosophy

Apichat Aphaiwaong ‘Functionalised Polymers By Surface Modification Using Diaryl Carbenes’

Edward Owen Barnes ‘Advances In Electrochemical Simulation And Its Application To Electroanalysis’

Liliane Chamas ‘The Nicotinic Acid Receptor In Human Adipose Tissue’

Chuei Yee Chen ‘Quasiminimality And Coercivity In The Calculus Of Variations’

Kamaludin Dingle ‘Probabilistic Bias In Genotype-Phenotype Maps’

Katherine Elizabeth Dunn ‘Dna Origami Assembly’

Jessica Ellen Fay ‘‘‘The Most Affecting Eloquence’’: Wordsworth And Silence’

Saso Grozdanov ‘Hydrodynamics: From Effective Field Theory To Holography’

David Stephen Hewings ‘Developing Inhibitors Of Bromodomain-Histone Interactions’

Suzannah Hexter ‘Principles Of Electrocatalysis By Hydrogen Activating Metalloenzymes’

Matthew Hosty ‘An Edition With Commentary Of The Batrachomyomachia’

Alastair James Irving ‘Topics In Analytic Number Theory’

Christoffer Koch ‘Essays On The Credit Channel Of Monetary Transmission’

Micha David Lazarus ‘Aristotle’s “Poetics” In Renaissance England’

David Frazer Lewis ‘Modernising Tradition: The Architectural Thought Of Giles Gilbert’

Geoffrey Martin Lynn ‘Polymer Carriers Of Toll-Like Receptor- 7/8 Agonists As Vaccine Adjuvants’

Alice Elizabeth Norton ‘Study Of The Haematology Of Children With Down Syndrome And The Role Of Gata1 In The Biology Of Transient Myeloproliferative Disorder And Acute Megakaryoblastic Leukaemia’

Benjamin Oestringer ‘Structural And Electrophysiological Analysis Of Hepatitis C Virus P7’

Thomas Owens ‘“The Language Of The Heavens’’: Wordsworth, Coleridge And Astronomy’

Elise Gabrielle Passamini ‘Empathy And Narcissism In The Work Of Molière’

Darren Lee Poole ‘Studies Towards The Nucleophilic Dearomatisation Of Electron-Deficient Heteroaromatics And Hydrogen Borrowing Reactions Of Methanol’

Alberto Rigolio ‘Beyond Schools And Monasteries: Literate Education’

Saha Pervez Romani ‘Generation Ngo: Youth And Development In Urban India’

Jonah Lloyd Rosenberg ‘The Development Of Emotional Rendering In Greek Art 525-400’

Barbara Sladek ‘Structural Studies Of Integral Membrane GPCR Accessory Proteins’

Alex John Townsend ‘Computing With Functions In Two Dimensions’

Navneet Ananthanarayana Vasistha ‘Role Of Tbr2 In Intermediate Progenitors During Cortical Neurogenesis’

Christina Busisiwe Vilakazi ‘Vital Sign Monitoring And Analysis In Acute Coronary Syndrome Patients’

Philip Wulff ‘Principles Of Hydrogen Catalysis In The Presence Of Oxygen By A [Nife]-Hydrogenase From E.coli’

Linhongjia Xiong ‘Amperometric Gas Sensing’

Lang Xu ‘Investigating The Current/Voltage/Power/Stability Capabilities Of Enzyme-Based Membrane-Less Hydrogen Fuel Cells’

Mimi Zou ‘The Legal Construction Of Migrant Work Relations: Precarious Status, Hyper-Dependence And Hyper-Precarity’

Master of Science

Alexandru Calin

Natalya Dmitrievna Lozovaya

Helen Frances Willis

Master of Letters

Kamyar Cyrus Habib Kamyar Cyrus Habib

Master of Philosophy

Nicholas Scheidle Bartos

Allan Jer-Yu Hsiao

Miles Gordon Kellerman

Christoffer Koch

Benjamin Gilbert Lewy

Maclej Jacek Lisik

Rachel Maureen Myrick

Karine Tiemi Yuki

Master of Studies

Rececca Bowden

Hannah Gerlach

Michael John Hart

Matthew Hosty

Edward Oliver David Love

Owen Daniel Hubbard

Daniel Peter Kosasa

Robert Alexander Rohland

Master of Business Administration

Sharanya Krishnan

Yacoob Ali Abdullah Kurimbokus

Master of Public Policy

Lauren Marie Dancer

Joseph William Thiel

Bachelor of Civil Law/ Magister Juris

Christine Ernst

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor Of Surgery

Ruadiridh McLennan Battleday

Eliz Kilich

Jonathan Gwyn Lane

Simon Par Erik Mattus

Stuat John Mires

Edward Aidan Rosevear Warren

Bachelor of Philosophy

Samuel Carter

GRADUATE SCHOLARS ELECTED IN 2015/16

North Senior Scholars

Alexandru Calin, Neuroscience

Brett Rosenberg, Politics & International Relations

Kendrew Scholars

Namratha Rao, English (joint with Clarendon Scholarship)

Gabija Zemaityte, Particle Physics (joint with Clarendon Scholarship)

St John’s/Clarendon Scholars

Kare Poulsgaard, Anthropology (joint with Clarendon Scholarship)

Adam Prosinski, Partial Differential Equations: Analysis and Applications (joint with Clarendon Scholarship)

Oraib Toukan, Fine Art (joint with Clarendon Scholarship)

Lamb and Flag Scholars

Helena Karlsson, Interdisciplinary Bioscience (joint with EPSRC)

Henrique Laitenberger, History (joint with AHRC)

Rhian Scott, Geography & the Environment (joint with ESRC)

450th Anniversary Fund Scholars

Laura Brouwer, Development Studies (joint with ESRC)

Domenico Giordani, Classical Languages & Literature (joint with AHRC)

Naomi Dreksler, Experimental Psychology (joint with MRC)

Friederike Hillemann, Environmental Research (joint with EPSRC)

St John’s Graduate Fund Scholars

Sarah Bourke, Anthropology (joint with the Aurora Project)

Miguel De Oliveira Jones Ferrao Lobo, Physiology, Anatomy and Genetics (joint with MRC)

Jack Kemp, Theoretical Physics (joint with EPSRC)

Helene Wczesniak, Medieval and Modern Languages (joint with AHRC)

Daniel Slifkin Scholar

Isabella Buono, Law

Yungtai Hsu Scholar

Trevelyan Wing, Environmental Change and Management

Nicholas Bratt Scholar

Joseph Marshall, Law (joint with Clarendon Scholarship)



MEMBERS OF GOVERNING BODY

Margaret Jean Snowling, (B.Sc. Bristol, Ph.D. Lond., Dip.Clin.Psych. British Psychological Society), F.B.A., President

John Anderson Kay, M.A., (M.A. Edin.), F.B.A., Supernumerary Fellow in Economics, Investment Officer

Malcolm Davies, M.A., D.Phil., Tutor and Associate Professor in Classics

John Charles George Pitcher, M.A., D.Phil., F.E.A., Tutor in English and Professor of English Literature, Founder’s Fellow

Kenneth Paul Tod, M.A., D.Phil., Tutor in Mathematics and Professor of Mathematical Physics

Charles James Keith Batty, M.A., M.Sc., D.Phil., Tutor in Mathematics and Professor of Analysis, Statutes Officer, Safety Officer

Richard Guy Compton, M.A., D.Phil., Tutor in Chemistry, Professor of Chemistry and Aldrichian Praelector in Chemistry

Ian John Sobey, M.A., (B.Sc. Adelaide, Ph.D. Cantab.), Tutor and Associate Professor in Engineering Science, Acting Principal Bursar, Establishment Bursar, Wine Steward

Simon John Whittaker, M.A., D.Phil., D.C.L., Tutor in Law and Professor of Comparative European Law, Steward of High Table

Alan Grafen, M.A., M.Phil., D.Phil., F.R.S., Tutor in Quantitative Biology and Professor of Theoretical Biology, Senior Tutor, Steward of Common Room

Anthony Robin Weidberg, M.A., D.Phil., (B.Sc. Lond.), Tutor in Physics and Professor of Particle Physics

Andrew John Parker, (M.A., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.S.B., Cantab.), Tutor in Physiology and Professor of Physiology, Principal Bursar

Fraser Andrew Armstrong, M.A., (B.Sc., Ph.D. Leeds), F.R.S., Tutor in Inorganic Chemistry and Professor of Inorganic Chemistry

Stephen John Elston, M.A., (B.Sc., Ph.D. Exeter), Tutor in Engineering Science and Professor of Engineering Science

Catherine Whistler, M.A., (Ph.D., National University of Ireland), Supernumerary Fellow in Art History and Senior Curator of Western Art at the Ashmolean Museum

Lionel Tarassenko, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., C.Eng., F.I.E.T., F.R.Eng., F.Med.Sci., F.I.E.E., Professorial Fellow in Electrical and Electronic Engineering

Paul Philip Craig, Hon. Q.C., M.A., B.C.L., F.B.A., Professorial Fellow in English Law, Information Reviewer

Zoltán Molnár, M.A., D.Phil., (M.D. Szeged), Tutor in Human Anatomy and Professor of Developmental Neurobiology, Sports Officer

Mark Cannon, M.A., M.Eng., D.Phil., (S.M.Mech., M.I.T.), Tutor and Associate Professor in Engineering, Establishment Bursar, I.T. Fellow

Kate Anne Nation, M.A., (B.Sc., Ph.D. York), Tutor in Psychology and Professor of Experimental Psychology, Secretary to Governing Body

Walter Mattli, M.A., (B.A. University of Geneva, M.A. New York, Ph.D. Chicago), Tutor in Politics and Professor of International Political Economy, Estates Bursar, Deputy Bursar

Joel Ouaknine, M.A., D.Phil., (B.Sc., M.Sc. McGill), Tutor in Computer Science and Professor of Computer Science, Domestic Bursar

Linda Margaret McDowell, M.A., (B.A. Cantab., M.Phil., Ph.D. Lond.), D.Litt., F.B.A., Professorial Fellow in Human Geography, Vice-President, Fellow for Graduates

Philip Kumar Maini, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Professorial Fellow in Mathematical Biology

Carolyn Ann Larrington, M.A., D.Phil., Tutor in English, Senior Dean, Secretary to the Fellows’ Housing Committee

William Hadden Whyte, M.A., M.St., D.Phil., F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A., Tutor in Modern History and Professor of Social and Architectural History

Daria Martin, M.A., (B.A. Yale, M.F.A. California), Supernumerary Fellow and Associate Professor in Fine Art, Tutor for Women

Alison Hills, M.A., (B.A., Ph.D., Cantab.), Tutor in Philosophy and Professor of Moral Philosophy

Rosalind May Harding, M.A., (B.Sc. Brisbane, Ph.D. La Trobe), Tutor and Associate Professor in Human Sciences, Keeper of the Groves

Heather Bouman, M.A., (B.Sc. Guelph, M.Sc., Ph.D. Dalhousie), Supernumerary Fellow and Associate Professor in Biogeochemistry

Nicholas Paul Harberd, (M.A., Ph.D. Cantab.), F.R.S., Professorial Fellow and Sibthorpean Professor of Plant Sciences, Keeper of Bagley Wood

Simon Myers, M.Math., D.Phil., Supernumerary Fellow and Professor in Bioinformatics

Alastair Ian Wright, M.A., (B.A. Cantab., M.A. Minnesota, Ph.D. Columbia), Tutor and Associate Professor in History of Art, Fellow Librarian, Keeper of the Archives, Keeper of the Vestments

Andrei Starinets, (Cand.Sci., Dipl. Moscow, Ph.D. New York), Tutor and Associate Professor in Physics

Jason Schnell, (B.S. Minnesota, Ph.D. Scripps Institute, La Jolla), Tutor and Associate Professor in Biochemistry

Theresa Burt De Perera, D.Phil., (B.Sc. University of Wales), Tutor and Associate Professor in Zoology

Sally Jayne Layburn, M.A., F.C.A., Finance Bursar

Mohammed-Salah Omri, (Maitrise Tunis, M.A. Ph.D. St. Louis, Missouri), Tutor and Associate Professor in Arabic Language and Literature

Hannah Skoda, B.A., M.St., D.Phil., (D.E.A. Paris), Tutor and Associate Professor in History, Keeper of the Silver

Nikolaj D’Origny Lübecker, (D.E.A. Paris, M.A. Copenhagen, Ph.D. Paris), Tutor And Associate Professor In French

Patrick Ronald Hayes, M.A., M.Phil., D.Phil., Tutor and Associate Professor in English

Angela Russell, M.Chem., D.Phil., Bernard Taylor Fellow, Tutor and Associate Professor in Chemistry

Katherine Doornik, B.A., M.Phil, (Ph.D. Stanford), Supernumerary Fellow and Tutor in Economics, Equality Officer

Charles Richard James Carruthers Newton, M.A., (M.B.Ch.B., M.D. Cape Town), M.R.C.P., London, F.R.C.P.C.H., Professorial Fellow and Cheryl and Reece Scott Professor of Psychiatry

Georg Gottlob, M.A., (M.Sc., Ph.D. TU Wien), F.R.S., Professorial Fellow in Informatics, Fellow for Research

Richard Edwin Ekins, B.C.L., M.Phil., D.Phil., (B.A., L.L.B., B.A. Auckland), Tutor and Associate Professor in Law, Data Protection Officer

Jan Krzysztof Oblój, (M.Sc., M.A. Warsaw, M.Sc. Paris VI, Ph.D. joint Paris VI and Warsaw), Tutor and Professor in Mathematics

Georgy Kantor, M.A., M.Phil., D.Phil., (M.A. RSUH Moscow), Clarendon Fellow, Tutor and Associate Professor in Ancient History, Keeper of the Pictures

Barry Murnane, (B.A. Trinity, Dublin, Ph.D. Göttingen), Clarendon Fellow, Tutor and Associate Professor in German

Jason Stanyek, (B.M. City University of New York, M.A., Ph.D. University of San Diego), Tutor and Associate Professor in Ethnomusicology, Music and Visual Arts Officer

Julia Margaret Bray, M.A., D.Phil., Professorial Fellow and Laudian Professor of Arabic

Dominic Peter Kwiatkowski, M.A., (M.B., B.S., Lond.), F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.C.H., F.Med.Sci., Professorial Fellow in Genomics and Global Health

Katherine Emma Southwood, M.St., D.Phil., (B.A. Durham), Tutor and Associate Professor in Theology and Religion

Zuzanna Maria Olszewska, M.St., D.Phil., (B.A. Harvard), Tutor in Archaeology and Anthropology and Associate Professor in Social Anthropology]

Supernumerary Fellows

Dorothy Vera Margaret Bishop, M.A., D.Phil., (D.M. Lond.), F.Med. Sci., F.B.A., F.R.S., Professor of Developmental Neuropsychology

Nicholas John White, O.B.E., M.A., (B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.M., D.Sc. Lond.), F.R.S., Professor of Tropical Medicine

Katherine Mary Blundell, M.A., (M.A., Ph.D. Cantab.), Professor of Astrophysics

Sandra Campbell, (B.Sc. Edin., Ms.C., Ph.D. Dundee), Tutor in Physiology, Dean of Degrees

Elizabeth Clare MacFarlane, M.A., D.Phil., Chaplain

John Duncan, B.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., F.B.A., Professor of Experimental Psychology

Jonathan Gregory Clifford Snicker, M.A., D.Phil.

Michelle Clewlow, M.A. (M.A. Lond., Ph.D. Open), Academic Dean

Supernumerary Teaching Fellows

Katharine Earnshaw, (B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Manchester), Classical Language and Literature

Sebastian Ramon Philipp Gertz, (M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. Cantab.), Philosophy

Iason Amadeus Scott Gabriel, D.Phil., Politics

David Hamish Seifert, M.A., M.Math., D.Phil., Mathematics, Assistant Dean of Degrees

Jennifer Helen Oliver, B.A., M.St., D.Phil., French

Luke Rostill, B.A., B.C.L., M.Phil., Law

Michael Hetherington, (M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. Cantab), English

Career Development Fellow

Natalie Nàiri Quinn, M.Phil., D.Phil., (M.A. Cantab.), Economics

Emeritus Research Fellows

Marlia Cordelia Mundell Mango, M.A., D.Phil., (B.A. Newton, Mass., M.A. Lond.), F.S.A., formerly Fellow by Special Election in Byzantine Archaeology and Art

Thomas Stainforth Kemp, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Tutor in Zoology

John Stephen Kelly, M.A., D.Phil., (M.A. Dublin), formerly Tutor in English

John Langton, (M.A. Cantab., B.A., Ph.D. Wales), formerly Tutor in Geography

Malcolm Graham Allan Vale, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.Hist.S., formerly Tutor in History

Robin Clayton Ostle, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Tutor in Modern Arabic

Elizabeth Dorothea Harriet Carmichael, M.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., B.M., B.Ch., (M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.), formerly Tutor in Theology

George William John Fleet, M.A., D.Phil., Leverhulme Emeritus Research Fellow, formerly Tutor in Chemistry

Mark Robert Freedland, M.A., D.Phil., (L.L.B. Lond.), Hon. Q.C., F.B.A., formerly Tutor in Law

Ronald Lee Bush, M.A., (B.A. Pennsylvania, B.A. Cantab., Ph.D. Princeton), formerly Professorial Fellow and Drue Heinz Professor of American Literature

Paul Kevin Dresch, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Fellow by Special Election in Social Anthropology

David Robert Stirzaker, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Tutor in Mathematics

Research Fellows

Sonia Jane Bishop, B.A., (M.Phil. Cantab., Ph.D. Lond.), Neuroscience

Natalia Gromak, (B.Sc. Belorussian State, B.Sc. Edin., Ph.D. Cantab.), Biochemistry

Chiara Cappellaro, M.Phil., D.Phil., (Laurea Trieste), Linguistics

Simon Iain Hay, M.A., D.Phil., (B.Sc. Bristol), F.A.M.S. Sciences and Mathematics

Junior Research Fellows

Simeon McLean Zahl, (A.B. Harvard, Dipl. Theol., Ph.D. Cantab.), Theology

Stephanie Simmons, D.Phil., (B.Math. Waterloo, Ontario), Materials Science

Antonia Fitzpatrick, M.A., (M.A., Ph.D. Lond.), Medieval History (intermitted 2015-17), Assistant Dean of Degrees

Graham Barrett, M.St., (B.A., Toronto), Medieval History

James David Anderson, D.Phil., (B.Sc., M.Sc. Reading), Engineering

Jennifer Rushworth, B.A., M.St., D.Phil., Medieval and Modern Languages

Louise Esher, B.A., D.Phil., (M.A. Essex), Linguistics

Maria Bruna, M.Sc., D.Phil., (B.Sc. Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya), Mathematics

Thomas Woolley, M.Math., D.Phil., Mathematics

Lisa Pilar Eberle, B.A., (M.A., Ph.D. UC Berkeley), Ancient History

Tyler Beck Goodspeed, (B.A., M.A., Ph.D. Harvard, M.A. Cantab.), Economics

Stephen Uphoff, M.Sc., D.Phil., (B.Sc. Göttingen), Biochemistry

Thomas Harty, M.Phys.Phil., Physics

Lucy Margaret Aplin, (B.L., B.Sc., Ph.D. Australian National University), Biology

Emily Mary Corran, B.A., (M.A. Lond.), History

Sneha Krishnan, M.Sc., D.Phil. (B.A. Madras), Human Geography

Joshua William Makepeace, D.Phil., (B.Sc. Flinders), Chemistry

Lecturers

Marie Elven, (D.E.A. Paris III), French Language

Julie Alexandra Evelyn Curtis, M.A., D.Phil., Russian

David Nicholas Barron, (B.A. Cantab., M.A., Ph.D. Cornell), Management Studies

John Charles Smith, M.A., French Linguistics

Emanuela Marie Cristina Tandello, M.Phil., D.Phil., (B.A. Padua), Italian

Paul Griffiths, (B.Sc., Ph.D. Liverpool), Quantitative Methods and Statistics

Georg Viehhauser, (Ph.D. Vienna), Physics

Devinderjit Sivia, (B.A., D.Phil., Cantab.), Mathematics for the Sciences

Mark Whittow, M.A., D.Phil., Early Medieval History

Claudia Kaiser, (M.A. Erlangen-Nuremburg, Dipl. Bamberg), German Language

Benjamin Alexander Francis Bollig, M.A., (B.A. Nottingham, M.A., Ph.D. Lond.), Spanish

Alan Leiper Strathern, B.A., D.Phil., (M.A. Lond.), History

David John Cunningham, M.A., D.Phil., English

Thomas Edward Hills, M.Sc., (M.B. Ch.B. Otago), Medicine

Samuel Bucheli, (Dipl. math., Dr. phil.-nat. Bern), Computing Science

John Jarick, (B.A. Adelaide, B.Th. Lutheran College, Ph.D. Melbourne), Theology

Ben John Cartlidge, B.A., M.A., (M.A. Köln), Classics

Brian Michael McElwee, (M.A. Glasgow, M.Litt., Ph.D. St Andrews), Philosophy

Camille Suzanne Mathieu, (M.A. Williams College, M.A. New York, Ph.D. UC Berkeley), History of Art

Stephen Martin Kiefer, (Diploma Stuttgart, Ph.D. Technische Universität München), Computer Science

Alexandra Sofroniew, M.St., D.Phil., (B.A. Stanford), Archaeology

Corinna Jörres, (B.A. Bonn, M.Phil. Trinity College, Dublin), German Lektorin

Noel Aaron Peter, (B.Med.Sci., B.M.B.S. Nottingham, Dip.Sports. Med., Lond.), F.R.C.S., Clinical Teaching Associate

Rafal Bogacz, (M.Eng. Wroclaw, Ph.D. Bristol), Medicine

Stuart Arthur Basten, M.A., (B.A., M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. Cantab.), Human Sciences

Alexander Beard, B.A, M.St., D.Phil., Spanish

Bobby Bloemendal, (M.D., Ph.D. Utrecht), Clinical Teaching Associate

Antonia Fitzpatrick, M.A., (M.A., Ph.D. Lond.), Medieval History

Aravind Ganesh, (B.Sc., M.D. Calgary), Clinical Teaching Associate

Karl Laird, B.C.L. (L.L.B London), Law

Robin Clayton Ostle, M.A., D.Phil., Oriental Studies

Carlotta Minnella, D.Phil., (B.A., M.A. Trieste, M.A. SIOI Rome, M.S. Sciences Po), Politics

Caroline Sarfaty, (B.A., Paris Ouest Nanterre), French Lectrice

Ian Thompson, M.A., (Ph.D Cantab.), Neurophysiology

Emeritus Fellows

Sir Roy Goode, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., D.C.L., (LL.D. Lond.), F.B.A., formerly Norton Rose Professor of English Law

Iain McLaren Mason, M.A., (B.Sc. Cape Town, Ph.D. Edin.), F.R.S., formerly Tutor in Engineering Science; Professor of Geophysics, University of Sydney

Michael Charles Hurst, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., formerly Supernumerary Fellow in History and Politics

Donald Andrew Frank Moore Russell, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., formerly Tutor in Classics and Professor of Classical Literature

Wilferd Ferdinand Madelung, (Dr.Phil. Hamburg), F.B.A., formerly Laudian Professor of Arabic

Sir Anthony John Patrick Kenny, M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., F.B.A., sometime Master of Balliol College; formerly President of the British Academy; formerly Chairman, British Library Board; sometime Warden of Rhodes House; formerly Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Development); formerly President of the University Development Office

Oliver Louis Robert Jacobs, M.A., D.Phil., (M.A., Ph.D. Cantab.), formerly Tutor in Engineering Science

Paul Lansley Harris, M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., formerly Tutor in Psychology and Professor of Developmental Psychology; Victor S. Thomas Professor of Education, Harvard; Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences

Desmond Stephen King, M.A., D.Litt., (B.A. Mod. Dublin, M.A., Ph.D. Northwestern), F.B.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.A.ac.S.S., formerly Tutor in Politics; Andrew W. Mellon Professor of American Government and Professorial Fellow, Nuffield College

John Alexander Montgomery, M.A., F.C.A., formerly Finance Bursar and Supernumerary Fellow

Christopher John Leaver, C.B.E., M.A., (B.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., Ph.D. Lond.), F.R.S., F.R.S.E., M.A.E., formerly Professorial Fellow and Sibthorpiian Professor of Plant Sciences

Ritchie Neil Ninian Robertson, M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., formerly Tutor in German; Taylor Professor of the German Language and Literature, Fellow of The Queen’s College

Nicholas Purcell, M.A., F.B.A., formerly Tutor in Ancient History; Camden Professor of Ancient History, Fellow of Brasenose College

Gerard Jan Henk Van Gelder, M.A., (kandidaatsexamen Amsterdam, doctoraal examen Leiden and Amsterdam, Ph.D. Leiden), F.B.A., formerly Professorial Fellow and Laudian Professor of Arabic

David Llewellyn Bevan, M.A., formerly Tutor in Economics

Kevin Charles Gatter, B.M., M.A., D.Phil., formerly Fellow by Special Election in Clinical Medicine

Terence Christopher Cave, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., formerly Tutor in French and Professor of French Literature

Ross Ian McKibbin, M.A., D.Phil., (M.A. Sydney), F.B.A., formerly Tutor in History

Peter Michael Stephen Hacker, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Tutor in Philosophy

Honorary Fellows

Sir Rex Richards, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Hon. F.B.A., F.R.S.C., Hon. F.R.C.P., Hon. F.R.A.M., F.R.I.C., formerly Exhibitioner, sometime Fellow of Lincoln College, Dr Lee’s Professor of Chemistry; sometime Warden of Merton College; formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford

The Right Rev. Andrew Alexander Kenny Graham, M.A., (D.D. Lambeth), formerly Scholar; formerly Bishop of Newcastle, Hon. Assistant Bishop, Diocese of Carlisle

Sir Keith Vivian Thomas, M.A., F.B.A., formerly Professorial Fellow and Tutor in History; sometime President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; formerly President of the British Academy; formerly Fellow of All Souls College

Sir Roger James Elliott, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., formerly Fellow and Tutor in Physics; sometime Secretary to the Delegates and Chief Executive of the Oxford University Press; formerly Wykeham Professor of Physics; Emeritus Fellow of the Leverhulme Trust

Ioan Mackenzie James, M.A., F.R.S., formerly Fellow and Tutor in Pure Mathematics; sometime Savilian Professor of Geometry

Patrick Selim Atiyah, Q.C., M.A., D.C.L., F.B.A., formerly Professorial Fellow and Professor of English Law

George Barclay Richardson, C.B.E., M.A., Hon. D.C.L., formerly Professorial Fellow and Tutor in Economics; sometime Secretary to the Delegates of the Oxford University Press; formerly Warden of Keble College

John Carey, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S.L., F.B.A., formerly Lambe Scholar and Fellow and Tutor in English; sometime Merton Professor of English Literature

Sir Alan Marshall Bailey, K.C.B., M.A., B.Phil., formerly Exhibitioner and Honorary Scholar; formerly Permanent Secretary of the Department of Transport; sometime Chairman of London Transport Buses

Sir Geoffrey Holland, K.C.B., M.A., formerly Andrew Scholar; formerly Permanent Secretary of the Department of Employment and Department of Education; sometime Vice-Chancellor of Exeter University; member of the Court of the Merchant Taylors’ Company; sometime President of the Institute of Personnel and Development; President of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom

Sir Michael John Anthony Partridge, K.C.B., M.A., formerly Fish Scholar; formerly Permanent Secretary of the Department of Social Security; Pro-Chancellor and Governor of Middlesex University; sometime President of the Old Merchant Taylors’ Society

The Most Revd. Father Timothy Peter Joseph Radcliffe, O.P., M.A., D.D., formerly Commoner; sometime Master of the Order of Preachers

Anthony Charles Lynton Blair, formerly Commoner; formerly M.P. and Prime Minister; formerly Special Envoy to the Middle East; Chairman of the European Council on Tolerance and Reconciliation

John William White, C.M.G., M.A., D.Phil., (B.Sc., M.Sc. Sydney), F.R.S., F.R.S.C., F.A.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor in Chemistry; Science Policy Secretary of the Council of the Australian Academy of Science; Professor of the Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University

Peter Day, M.A., D.Phil., (D.Sc. Newcastle, D.Sc. Kent), F.R.S.C., F.Inst.P., M.A.E., For.Mem.I.A.S., F.R.S., formerly Junior Research Fellow, Fellow and Tutor in Chemistry; sometime Director and Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, Royal Institution; Emeritus Professor of Chemistry at the University of London

Terence James Reed, M.A., F.B.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor in German; sometime Taylor Professor of the German Language and Literature; Corresponding Fellow of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences

Paul Alexander Slack, M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.R.Hist.S., formerly Casberd Exhibitioner and Scholar; sometime Professor of Early Modern Social History; formerly Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford and Principal of Linacre College

Quentin Bone, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., formerly Exhibitioner and Casberd Scholar; Hon. Research Fellow of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom

Sadayuki Hayashi, Hon. G.C.V.O., M.A., formerly Commoner, Ambassador of Japan to the Court of St James; Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Sir Christopher Hubert Llewellyn Smith, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., formerly Professorial Fellow and Tutor in Physics; formerly Director General of CERN; formerly Provost and President of University College, London; Director of Energy Research at the University of Oxford; President of the Council of Synchotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East (SESAME)

Robert Geoffrey William Anderson, M.A., D.Phil., F.S.A., F.R.S.E., formerly Casberd Exhibitioner; formerly Director of the British Museum; Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge

Robert Darnton, D.Phil., formerly Rhodes Scholar; sometime Professor of History, Princeton University; Carl H. Pforzheimer Univeristy Professor and University Librarian, Harvard

William Hayes, M.A., D.Phil., (M.Sc., Ph.D., National University of Ireland), Hon. M.R.I.A.; formerly Professorial Fellow and Tutor in Physics; sometime Principal Bursar; formerly Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University and President of St John’s

Sir Stuart Hampson, M.A., formerly Commoner; Chairman of The Crown Estate; formerly Chairman of the John Lewis Partnership; formerly Chairman of the Royal Society of Arts

Hywel Rhodri Morgan, B.A., (M.A. Harvard), formerly Exhibitioner; formerly First Minister for Wales; Privy Counsellor

Sir Timothy Patrick Lankester, K.C.B., M.A., (M.A. Cantab., M.A. Yale), formerly Fereday Fellow; formerly Permanent Secretary of Overseas Development Administration and the Department of Education; formerly Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies; sometime President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Chairman of the Council of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Sir Andrew William Dilnot, C.B.E., M.A., formerly Commoner; formerly Director of the Institute for Fiscal Studies; sometime Principal of St Hugh’s College; Chairman of the UK Statistics Authority and Warden of Nuffield College

Sir Simon David Jenkins, M.A., formerly Commoner; sometime editor of the *London Evening Standard*; sometime editor of *The Times*; sometime political editor of *The Economist*; formerly Deputy Chairman of English Heritage; sometime Chairman of the National Trust

Peter John Preston, M.A., formerly Commoner; sometime editor of *The Guardian*; Co-Director of the Guardian Foundation; sometime Chairman of the British Executive of the International Press Institute

Edward Brian Davis, M.A., F.R.S., formerly Fellow and Tutor in Mathematics; Professor of Mathematics, King’s College, London

John Graham Cottingham, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Thomas White Scholar; Emeritus Professor of Philosophy, Reading University

Sir Michael Sydney Perry, G.B.E., M.A., formerly Commoner; sometime Chairman, Unilever Plc and Centrica Plc, the Senior Salaries Review Body, the Leverhulme Trust and the Shakespeare Globe Trust

Sir Keith Burnett, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., F.A.P.S., F.O.S.A., F.Inst.P., formerly Tutor in Physics and Professor of Physics, Head of Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences Division; Vice-Chancellor, Sheffield University

The Rt. Hon. Sir Stephen Price Richards, M.A., formerly Scholar, Lord Justice of Appeal; Deputy Head of Civil Justice for England and Wales; Privy Counsellor

Bernard John Taylor, D.L., F.R.S.C., C.Chem., C.Si., L.R.P.S., M.A., formerly Scholar; formerly Vice-Chairman of JP Morgan; formerly Member of the Council of the University of Oxford; Chairman of Evercore Partners International LLP; Chairman of Isis Innovation Ltd; Chairman of Garsington Opera; Chairman of the Ashmolean Museum Board of Visitors; Deputy Steward of the University of Oxford; Deputy Lieutenant of Oxfordshire

Ulick Peter Burke, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.B.A., formerly Scholar, formerly Professor of Cultural History, University of Cambridge; Life Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge

Andrew Frederic Wallace-Hadrill, O.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., F.S.A., formerly Senior Scholar; formerly Director of the British School in Rome; formerly Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Professor of Roman Studies and Director of Research for the Faculty of Classics, University of Cambridge

John Lawson Thornton, M.A., (A.B. Harvard, M.P.P.M. Yale), formerly Commoner; formerly President of Goldman Sachs; Professor and Director of Global Leadership at Tsinghua University, Beijing and Chairman of the Board of the Brookings Institution; Chairman of Barrick Gold

Ian Bostridge, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., (M.Phil., Cantab.), formerly Scholar; Concert and Operatic Tenor

C. Richard Catlow, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., F.R.S.C., formerly Exhibitioner, formerly Wolfson Professor of Natural Philosophy, the Royal Institution; Professor of Solid State Chemistry and Head of Mathematics and Physical Sciences Faculty, University College London

Sir Brian Howard Harrison, M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., F.R.Hist.S., formerly Scholar, formerly Professor of Modern History, University of Oxford; sometime Editor of the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography; Emeritus Fellow of Corpus Christi College

Anthony John Boyce, M.A., D.Phil., formerly Scholar, formerly Tutor in Human Sciences; sometime Principal Bursar

Henry Reece, M.A., D.Phil., (B.A., Bristol), formerly graduate student; formerly Secretary to the Delegates and Chief Executive, Oxford University Press; Emeritus Fellow of Jesus College

William Joseph Burns, M.Phil., D.Phil., (B.A. LaSalle), formerly graduate student; formerly US Ambassador to Jordan and US Ambassador to Russia; formerly US Under Secretary for Political Affairs and Deputy Secretary of State; President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Stephen Wolfram, Ph.D. Caltech, formerly Scholar; creator of Mathematica and Wolfram/Alpha; Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Wolfram Research

Sir Michael Charles Scholar, K.C.B., M.A., D.Phil., (M.A., Ph.D. Cantab.); formerly Permanent Secretary of the Welsh Office and the Department of Trade and Industry; sometime Chairman of the UK Statistics Authority; formerly President of St John’s

Professor Sir John Tooke, K.B., F.R.C.P., F.Med.Sci., formerly Commoner; formerly inaugural Dean of the Peninsula Medical School; President of the Academy of Medical Sciences; Vice-Provost (Health), Head of the School of Life & Medical Sciences (incorporating UCL Medical School), University College London

Angela Eagle, M.P., M.A., formerly Commoner; M.P. for Wallasey and Shadow Leader of the House of Commons; formerly Minister of State for Pensions and the Ageing Society and Shadow Chief Secretary to the Treasury

Ruth Harris, M.A., D.Phil., (B.A., M.A., Pennsylvania), F.B.A., formerly Junior Research Fellow; Professor of Modern History and Fellow of New College

Evan Davis, M.A., formerly Scholar; formerly Economics Editor for the BBC and presenter of *Today*; lead presenter on *Newsnight*

Sir David Nicholas Cannadine, D.Phil., (M.A., Litt.D. Cantab.), formerly Junior Research Fellow, F.B.A., F.R.S.L., F.R.Hist.S.; formerly Fellow of Christ’s College, Cambridge; formerly Moore Collegiate Professor of History, Columbia; formerly Director, Institute of Historical Research; Chair, National Portrait Gallery; Editor, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*

Andrew Harrison, M.A., D.Phil, M.R.S.C., F.R.S.E., formerly Fereday Junior Research Fellow; formerly Research Fellow, Nuffield College; formerly Professor of Solid State Chemistry, University of Edinburgh; Founding Director, Centre for Science at Extreme Conditions; Director General, Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL), the Neutron Source, Grenoble; Director, Diamond Light Source

Ann Jefferson, M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., formerly Junior Research Fellow; Professor of French and Fellow of New College; Commandeur dans l’Ordre des Palmes Académiques

Barbara Jane Slater, M.Sc., formerly graduate student; (B.A. Birmingham, P.G.C.E. Loughborough), O.B.E.; Director of BBC Sport



NEWS OF ALUMNI

Peter Checkland (1950) has been awarded an Honorary Doctorate from the Linnaeus University in Sweden, marking his development of the process for tackling ‘wicked’ problem situations (known as Soft Systems Methodology).

Tim Ambler (1957) has a new book: *The Lucky Marketeer: Golden Days of the Drinks Trade* (Quiller Press, 2014). After a career in marketing (involved in the development of Baileys, Malibu and Archers and in making Smirnoff vodka a worldwide brand), Tim taught at the London Business School. He is now a Senior Fellow of the Adam Smith Institute.

Peter Bush (1967) has been awarded the 2015 Ramon Llull Translation Prize (for works of Catalan literature translated into any language) for his translation of Josep Pla’s The Gray Notebook (published in the New York Review Books Classics series, 2014).

Ted Gorton (1970) retired from energy work in 2009 and has been hard at work back on the things that occupied him 40 years ago at St John’s. He has published translations of Arabic poetry (two volumes in Eland Books’ Poetry of Place series, published in 2007 and 2009 respectively) and an anthology of writing about Lebanon, *Lebanon: through writers’ eyes* (Eland Books, 2009). His most recent projects include a biography of the Levantine Druze prince Fakhr ad-Din Ma’n (d. 1635), published by Quartet Books (2013). He has also written an article for the July-August 2014 issue of Aramco World magazine and reviewed three Middle East-themed books for the *Times Literary Supplement*, and his anthology of travel writing about Beirut is published by the American University of Cairo Press in 2015. Otherwise his energies are spent sailing in the Ionian Sea on his beloved sailboat Moira. He lives in Islington with his archaeologist (and sometimes co-author) wife Andree Feghali Gorton.

Peter Atkinson (1971) was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by the University of Worcester in November 2014.

Charles Crawford (1972) has published *Speechwriting for Leaders* as an e-book (<http://leaderspeak.strikingly.com/>). Drawing on Crawford’s own experience when Ambassador in Sarajevo and Warsaw, this book analyses speeches given by world leaders to show how information technology is changing the world of speechwriting.

Giles Dawson (1972) continues to teach Classics, mostly by video-conferencing for WeTeach. In 2011 he wrote *Schola Cantorum of Oxford - the first 50 years*. As a baritone singer, Giles styles himself a village oratorio soloist (chiefly at Great Milton and Cumnor); he also took part in a performance of Act II of *The Marriage of Figaro* in the President’s Lodgings in 2007. He much enjoys singing with North Cotswold Chamber Choir. Giles lives with his wife Victoria in Charlbury.

Sir Mark Warby (1977) has been appointed a Judge of the High Court Queen’s Bench Division.

Julian Parish (1979) left Microsoft in 2014 after 17 years with the company. In his last position with Microsoft he was responsible for the international strategy of its Office products and services. He continues to live in Paris and now splits his time between freelance work as an IT strategy consultant and indulging his passion for old cars, as a writer and translator of motoring books. Julian’s first book, *France: the essential guide for car enthusiasts*, from Veloce Publishing, was released in January 2015 and was followed in February by his translation of a French book on the history of car design. He is now writing his second motoring book (for publication at the start of 2016) and translating a history of the Alpine Rally from French into English.

John Hayns (1988) is now a member of the Council of the Magic Circle and is very busy running an entertainments agency and working as magician Johnny Oxford. He will be living in Christ Church as his wife Clare has just been appointed Chaplain there.

David Scorey (1992) has been appointed Queen’s Counsel.

Anne Mortimer (née Price) (1995) and Duncan Mortimer (1994) are delighted to announce (slightly belatedly!) the birth of Euan Mortimer (March 2014). They are now over a year into parenthood and enjoying it very much.

Alison Ireland (1997) has established a new literary creative outlet Hour of Writes (www.hourofwrites.com). The site offers a weekly, peer-reviewed writing competition with a new title each week, and has just published its first book: *Mountains: oblique angles*. The first judge was Tom Chatfield (1998). Alison now lives in the Lake District and manages international art projects using independent artists, as well as her new publishing venture.

Giulia Manca (1999) has recently won a European Research Council Consolidator Grant for her work on Particle Physics. These awards are given to frontier research projects, selected primarily on the criterion of scientific excellence. Giulia’s project, ‘Exploring Matter’ will use the Large Hedron Collider beauty (LHCb) detector at CERN to study collisions of heavy ions in a new configuration that has never been studied before. Giulia will move to the Laboratoire de l’accelerateur lineaire d’Orsay in France to form her group and begin her research.

Emily Stevenson (2012) has been ardently pursuing her research into glacial systems since leaving St John’s, examining how glaciated outflows are evolving. This year, Dr Stevenson was the recipient of a Marie Curie Fellowship from the European Commission. She will use this to develop research into investigating glacial processes that exert a fundamental control on the release of bioavailable elements and nutrients to rivers and oceans, and their associated ecosystems. Follow her research @dreistevenson.

CALENDAR

2015

19 November 2015
Oxford and Cambridge Club Dinner

10 December 2015
Varsity Match

12 December 2015
Alumni Carol Service

2016

18 February 2016
Lady White Lecture

18 March 2016
Gaudy Dinner (for those matriculating in 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1972 and 1973)

8 and 9 April 2016
North American Reunion, Washington D.C.

12 May 2016
Founder’s Lecture

24 June 2016
Gaudy Dinner (for those matriculating in 1986 and 1987)

2 July 2016
Gaudy Lunch (for those matriculating in the years up to and including 1952, in 1990, 1991 and 1992)

16 September 2016
College Society Dinner

8 October 2016
Gaudy Lunch (for those matriculating in 2000, 2001 and 2002)

Gaudies

We currently hold two Gaudy Dinners and two Gaudy Lunches each year, inviting alumni by matriculation year. A ‘save the date’ email will go out around four months before each Gaudy. Gaudy invitations are sent out by email (or by post to those without email addresses) approximately two months before the date of the Gaudy. We now invite alumni to most events by email. To update your details, please email alumni@sjc.ox.ac.uk

