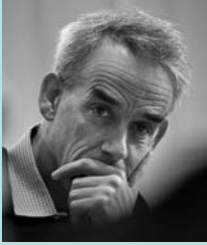


Once a **Caian...**

Saving Lives from the Silent Killer

Saving Species from Extinction

The 67 Sundials of Caius Court



From the Master

Issue 8 of *Once a Caian...* is heading for the presses just as the College girds itself for the beginning of Michaelmas Term and a new academic year. It seems to me that academics don't go on holiday so much as take their work elsewhere: fieldwork across the world, international conferences, the renewal of research links with universities and laboratories overseas, the next book or experiment. Gradually, however, the Fellows are heading back to greet the new cohort of students and resume their teaching.

But even in the depths of summer the College is not empty. As the students left, the builders arrived, to erect their scaffolding, repair the roofs and replace the electrics. The Cavonius Centre in the Stephen Hawking Building hosted a busy programme of conferences, often with dinner in the traditional setting of Hall as a key attraction. The Caius Summer School, in its second successful year, brought to the College a hundred lively sixth-formers from state schools as part of our strategy to demystify Cambridge and attract applications from the broadest possible range of students.

This issue of our magazine illustrates well the intellectual range and energy of Caians working both in the College and in the world outside. There is an interview with Richard Evans (1998), newly appointed as Regius Professor of Modern History in succession to another distinguished Caian, Quentin Skinner (1959), and a widely-published authority on German history. Morris Brown (1989), Professor of Clinical Pharmacology, describes his research into the causes and treatment of the "silent killer", hypertension. Nigel Simpson (1962), a retired pioneer of retinal repair and a Founder of the Court of Benefactors, writes about his involvement with conservation in the Andes.

And as always there are College memories and curiosities. It has taken our appointment as Research Fellow of an anthropologist working in Borneo to enable us to decipher a play of words in the inscription on a mysterious box in our silver collection: it was donated in 1901 by a Caian who had encountered there a people known as the Kayan, and could not resist commemorating the coincidence. Elsewhere in the issue Mick Le Moignan (2004) draws together memories of Caians involved in a series of elaborate sporting challenges which enlivened the post-war years in the College.

Mick also reminds you of our new publication, "A Portrait of Gonville and Caius", which brings together a historical essay by Professor Christopher Brooke (1945) with the exceptional photographs of Dan White. The first copies have been delivered, they exceed all our expectations and they are selling briskly. We are reprinting: order now to avoid disappointment.

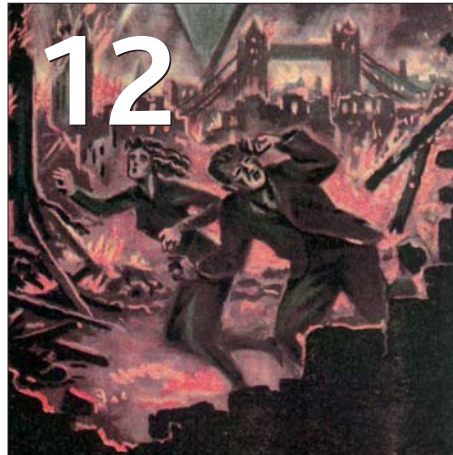
Finally let me draw to your attention the stirring address given by Christopher Tugendhat (1957), Chairman of the Development Campaign Board, at this year's May Week Party for Benefactors. Everything he said then about the College's proud tradition of benefaction and the need for it to continue is underlined by the economic storms that have struck us since. The value of our endowment has held up remarkably well, given the state of world financial markets, but the costs of feeding our students and keeping them warm have soared. We are reliant on our benefactors to help us maintain the distinctive quality of the experience we offer to our students. I am confident that they will respond with loyalty and generosity, as they have done over the centuries.

Christopher Hum
Master



"A gift to Gonville & Caius College counts towards the Cambridge 800th Anniversary Campaign"

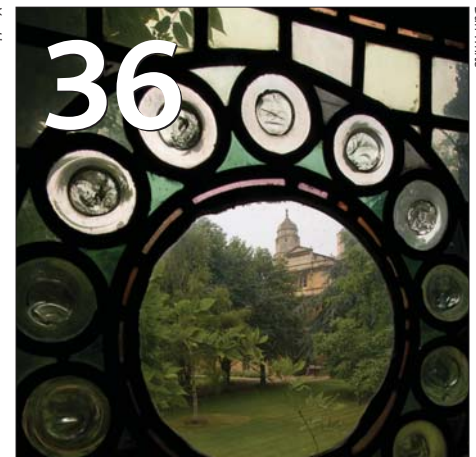
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Dan White's photograph of two people hurrying through Chapel Arch – See page 36.





The effects of blood pressure on the heart can now be seen in the clinic: Professor Morris Brown (1989) using a portable ultrasound to record the patient's echocardiogram.

Saving Lives from the Silent Killer

By Professor Morris Brown (1989)

High blood pressure, or hypertension, is known as the silent killer. It is the major cause of death and disability throughout the world, by increasing risk of strokes, heart disease and kidney failure.

Fortunately the risk is largely reversible – if treatment is started early enough. But because hypertension is common and blood pressure rises inexorably with age, there has been a temptation to ignore this rise until it is too late. A century ago, ignorance was bliss: there was no treatment and no good evidence that hypertension was harmful – except in patients, like Franklin Roosevelt, with malignant hypertension, doomed to die within a year. The term essential hypertension – still applied to some 95% of patients in whom we do not know the cause – was taken to imply that high blood pressure is a good thing, enabling blood to circulate as described by William Harvey (1592), even through thickened arteries.

It was actuaries rather than doctors who reversed this thinking, and led to a golden period of research in hypertension with three large questions: what is the cause, how should it be treated, and does treatment prevent heart attacks and strokes? To the extent that we now have a greater choice of cheap and demonstrably effective drugs than for any other condition in medicine, this research was indeed productive. The UK led much of the academic and pharmaceutical research, and produced two out of the four leading drugs –

atenolol and amlodipine. But in recent years there has been a temptation to pigeon-hole hypertension as 'problem solved' – despite the failure to offer most patients any explanation for their hypertension, and despite failure (until recently) to achieve acceptable targets for blood pressure control.

As a clinical pharmacologist – someone interested in the workings of drugs, new and old – my research objective has been to describe a circle from:

- using the wealth of existing drugs to identify patients with differing responses to each drug, to
- discovering underlying mechanisms of hypertension which explained these differences, to
- identifying easily measured markers of these differences which avoid trial-and-error in choosing each patient's best drug.

The resulting studies have taken place against the background of the revolution in genetics, culminating in the whole genome sequence in 2001, and five years later the technology to look systematically across the genome in thousands of patients for genes associated with common disorders. In the late 90s, using what might be considered a 'Windows 98' predecessor of this technology, my laboratory was the first to show that a search in 250 families delivered only one possible gene for hypertension. The implication of this research, much of it undertaken by my Caius PhD student, Dr Pankaj Sharma (1994), and my colleague, Dr Kevin O'Shaughnessy (1995), was that the

causes of hypertension must be much more complex than previously suspected – a prediction fulfilled when our collaboration with, first, 'Windows 2000' and then 'Windows Vista' technology failed to deliver any further definite genes.

So Sharma's study was one factor in my decision, late 1990s, to recruit young patients into a new type of clinical trial, dubbed rotation studies, where all four available major classes of drug for hypertension were systematically compared in each patient. The hypothesis was that we would find four patterns of response, with each pattern giving us a clue to one of the main genes for hypertension. In the event, we found only two patterns of response. In the one which was commoner in this young cohort, patients' blood pressure fell more on either an ACE inhibitor or Beta-blocker than on a Calcium-blocker or Diuretic. In the other pattern of response, the reverse was true: either a Calcium-blocker or Diuretic was more effective than the other two drugs. While we were trying to make sense of these results and subsidiary analyses, insight came – as so often in science – from older literature.

The question was why our choice of drugs had effectively not increased since the era 30 years ago when John Laragh, in New York, with only beta-blockers and diuretics to study, described two types of hypertension. The answer came from a re-formulation of the 19th century law of physics – Poiseuille's Law – relating pressure and flow. Given the well-known inverse relation between the

amount of salt in the body and the kidney's secretion of a hormone, renin, the re-formulation states that there are only two broad ways in which blood pressure can be chronically increased. One is by increasing the amount of salt in the circulation, the other by increasing the secretion of renin. In most patients, neither factor alone is sufficiently abnormal to cause hypertension but at least one – salt or renin – is (with rare exceptions) necessary.

Among the four main classes of drugs, only the ACE inhibitors were developed to block the effects of renin, and only the diuretics to promote salt loss. But the rotation studies confirmed that the beta-blockers lower blood pressure through blocking renin-secretion, and calcium blockers lower blood pressure (partly) through salt loss. So even though we have four major classes of drug for hypertension, they fall into only two broad categories, with the 'AB' drugs targeting the renin end of the blood pressure spectrum and the 'CD' drugs targeting the salt end.

So much for science. But art and serendipity now lent a hand.

Acknowledgement of a simple duality at the heart of hypertension probably owed a little to my own dual training in medicine and classics, and the 'μεν.... δε' construction at the heart of Greek prose: on the one hand, a bit of this, ... on the other, a bit of that. Serendipitous was recognition of the 'AB/CD' initials of the four drug classes, with 'AB' drugs blocking the renin pathway, whilst 'CD' drugs eliminate salt and cause compensatory increase in renin levels. This recognition came just in time to incorporate a mnemonic treatment paradigm, the 'AB/CD rule', in the *Lancet* paper which reported the first rotation study. 'AB/CD' was intended to change hypertension treatment from a lucky dip to rational choice. After some years, it evolved into NICE's guidance of 2006.

During the intervening years, further studies had suggested a solution to the third string of my research objective: a simple test for predicting the right drug in all patients. In 'AB/CD', age, ethnicity and prior treatment are used to predict which of the four drugs to use, but there are exceptions, and the rule does not help in patients on multiple drugs. Much better is the measurement of plasma

renin, now a routine investigation at Addenbrookes costing just £15.

The evidence for its value came initially from a study in 850 patients which showed that, in patients receiving drugs that normally increase renin secretion, a low or suppressed level of plasma renin must indicate the presence of too much salt in the circulation. The salt excess is caused in part by the adrenal hormone aldosterone which tells the kidney to retain salt. Usually the blood aldosterone levels are normal – but inconsistent with the suppressed plasma renin. These salt-retaining patients are resistant to multiple conventional drugs; but following diagnosis by measurement of a low plasma renin, they can now be controlled with novel combinations or doses of diuretic drugs.

In seeking discrete causes for common complex disorders, it is likely that the best clues will come from the most extreme patients. Within the spectrum of salt-dependent hypertension, "extreme" means patients having a completely suppressed plasma renin at an age (<45) when renin is usually high, and despite treatment with drugs which normally elevate renin. Dramatic validation of this approach has come from finding a number of these extremes to harbour a previously unsuspected benign aldosterone-secreting ('Conn's') tumour of their adrenal gland. (See illustration.)

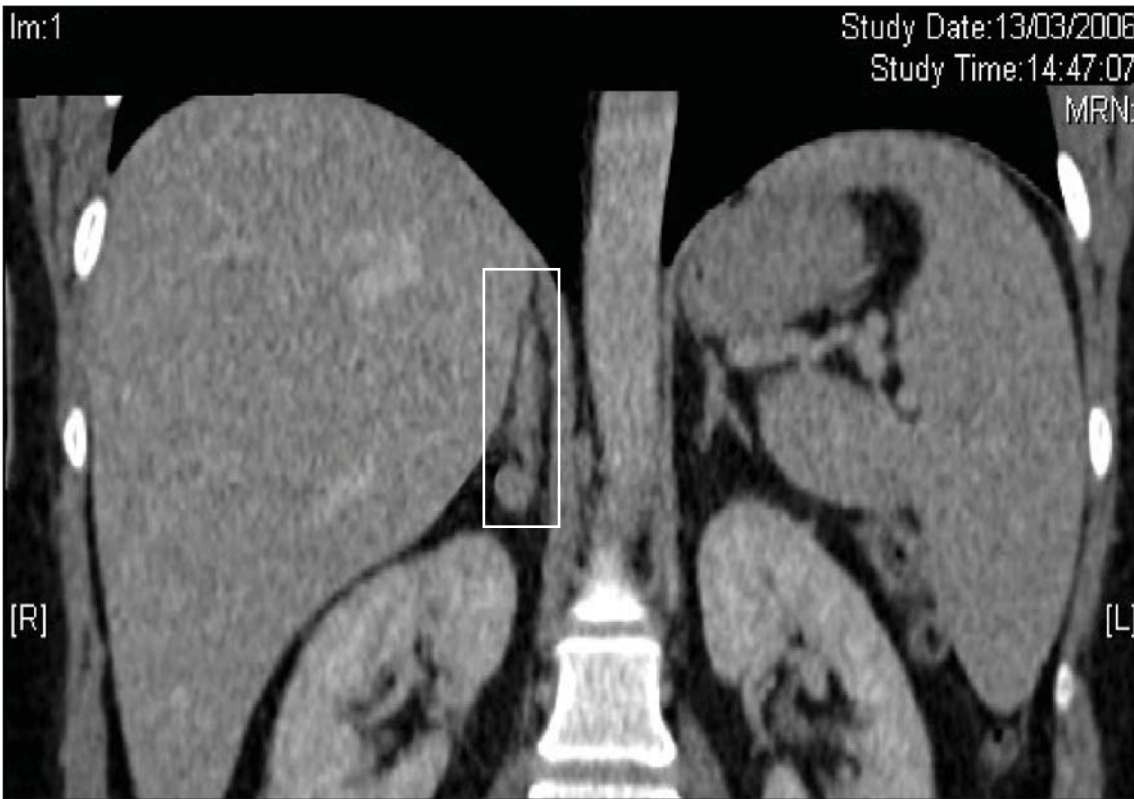
These fortunate patients – now about one per month in our clinic – are cured of hypertension by a keyhole operation to remove the adrenal; and we ourselves – PhD student, Jing Wang, and pharmacology supervisor, Tim Burton – have had the fortune (with the patient's permission!) to grow normal and tumour cells from the adrenal in our lab and discover a regulatory pathway that appears to be missing from patients who secrete too much aldosterone.

It would be false immodesty to claim that my voyage of circumnavigation is nearly complete. Genes for hypertension remain elusive, but must exist – as 10% of people with a family history of hypertension can testify. Black people, who have low-renin hypertension even at a young age, are widely assumed to illustrate Darwinian selection in accumulation of genetic variations which promote salt retention in hot, salt-poor environments. But the smart money is now on private mutations – that is, different in each family – being responsible for hypertension. When the technology for cheap genome sequencing arrives, maybe as soon as next year, I would cautiously wager – say, one of the serpents on Caius' caduceus – that the DNA from our extreme low-renin cohort will reveal interesting mutations in some unsuspected genes.

Continued overleaf

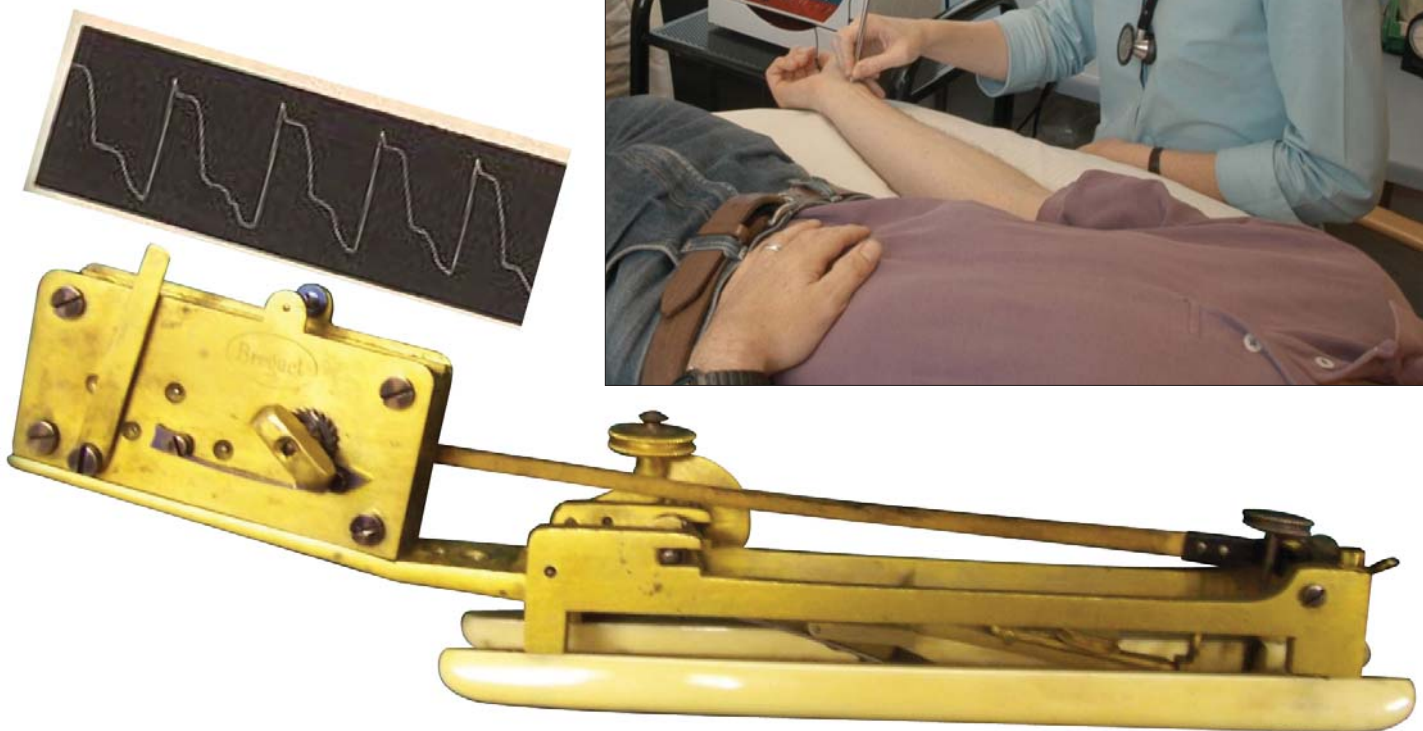
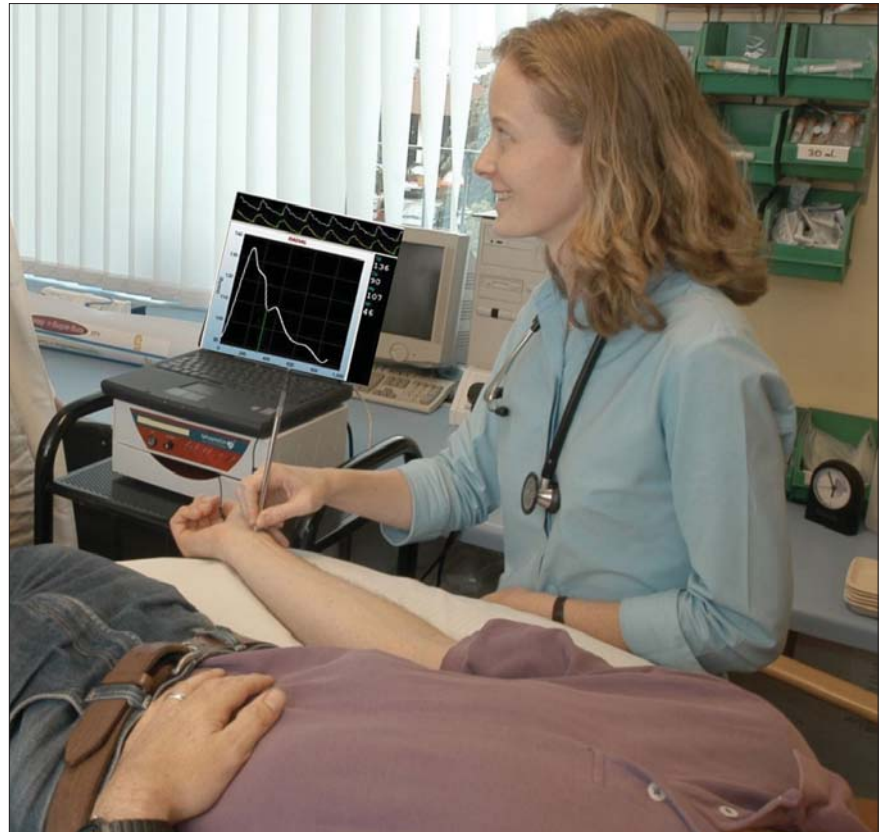


The Reverend Stephen Hales measures blood pressure: after the Reverend has slit the mare's neck, his assistant measures the height to which blood spurts up a glass tube from the carotid artery.

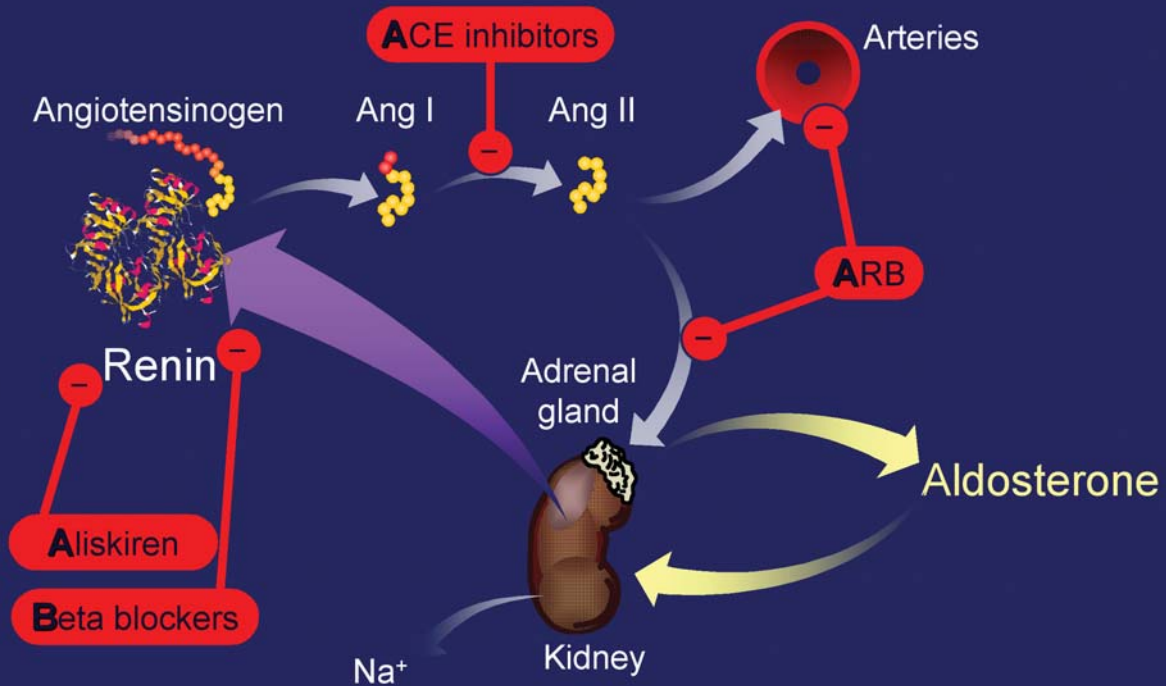


Above: Unsuspected curable cause of hypertension: in a patient with suppressed plasma renin, the CT scan showed a small nodule (shown in a white frame) hanging off the normal upside-down V shaped right adrenal, above the kidney. The surgically excised adrenal shows the yellow nodule attached to the normal adrenal – the yellow cortex makes steroid hormones, the red medulla makes adrenaline.

Below: In the 19th century, a Caius medical student, Frederick Mahomed (1877), developed a 'sphygmograph' for recording the pulse. This was overtaken by the mercury sphygmomanometer for the routine recording of blood pressure. But specialists (in this photo, Caius clinical PhD student Isla Mackenzie (2003)) nowadays use recordings from the wrist artery to look for tell-tale changes in the pulse wave that indicate stiffening of the arteries.

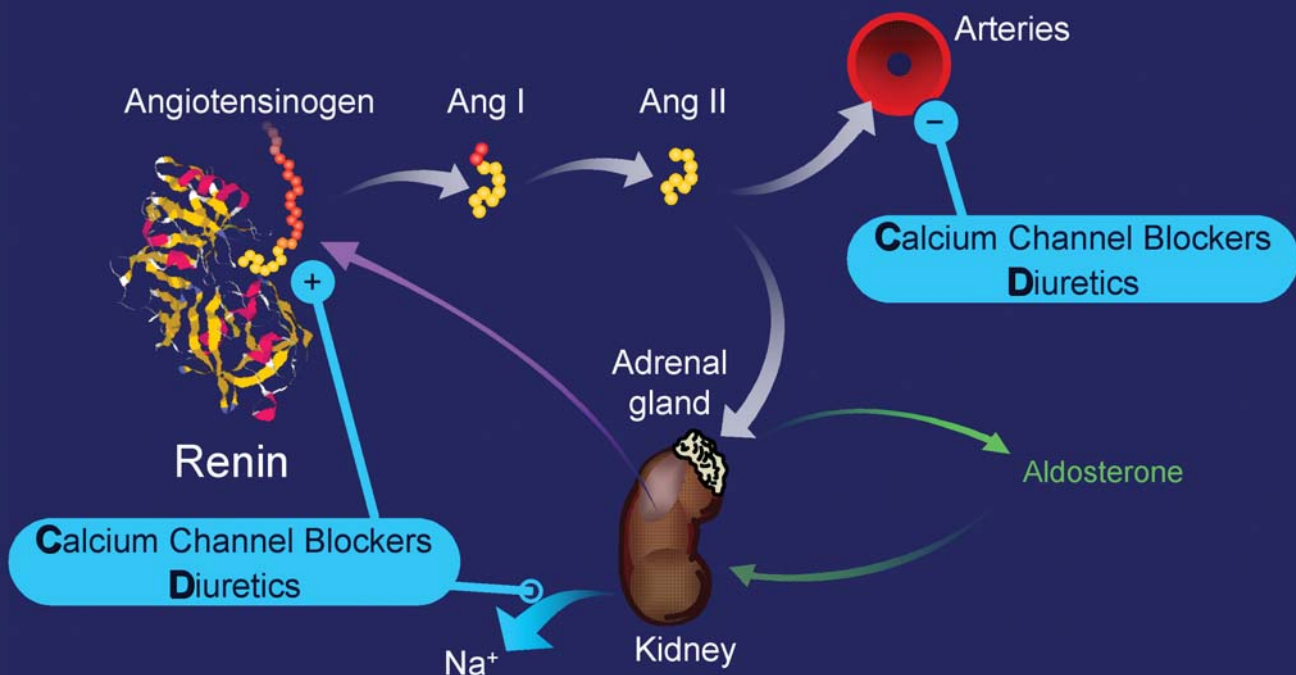


Two types of drugs for hypertension: Type 1 ('AB' drugs)



AB/CD and the Renin system Secretion of renin from the kidneys is used by the body to control the amount of salt in the circulation, and hence blood pressure. This is a typical hormonal system, with one hormone influencing another, and various servo-controls. Most drugs developed for hypertension turn out either to work by blocking the system ('AB' drugs, shown in red), or by stimulating sodium (Na⁺, salt) loss and relaxation of the arteries ('CD' drugs, in blue). The 'CD' drugs reverse the normal fall in renin with age. The 'AB/CD' rule recommends initial therapy appropriate to age, and complementary combinations (e.g. A+C).

Two types of drugs for hypertension: Type 2 ('CD' drugs)



The May Week Party for Benefactors

Address by
Lord Tugendhat (1957)
Chairman of the Development
Campaign Board

Where Cambridge leads, Oxford follows. First, Cambridge appoints a British Provost of Yale as Vice-Chancellor in

Alison Richard. Then Oxford follows, by appointing her successor, Andrew Hammond. The difference is that whereas she was once a Cambridge undergraduate, he was not an Oxford one. Now as the Cambridge Appeal continues to progress towards its £1 billion target, Oxford has launched an appeal of its own.

This party epitomizes the reasons for Caius' success. Every one of the several hundred people here has made a contribution. Unlike some colleges, we have not received any multi-million pound donations, let alone several such donations from a single person over a number of years. For us, a seven-figure donation is a rare occurrence for which we are enormously grateful. We have to rely on mobilising the great mass of our alumni to give what you can afford, however modest. It is your willingness to respond in such large numbers to our appeal that has enabled us to be so successful.

We are not unique in this respect among Cambridge colleges, but we are one of the leaders. And I am not alone in saying this. *The Cambridge 800th Anniversary Campaign Report* gives an example of what a group of alumni can achieve when they club together: for the McKendrick College Lectureship in History, 95 Caians raised £1million. I was particularly glad to see this, not just because Neil was once my Supervisor and several decades later an outstanding Master, but because as Master it was he who launched the current fundraising effort and set an example of Magisterial involvement that other colleges have followed. That Lectureship is only one of a number of examples of collective effort to which the College can point with pride: the

contributions of over 2,000 alumni and friends of the College made possible the Stephen Hawking Building; those who came up in 1954 together raised the money to name a Wing of that Building, while those who arrived in 1956 are en route to establishing another College Lectureship.

Altogether, since the present campaign began in October 2001, it has received some 5,030 donations from 2,590 different donors.

Caians account for about 84% and parents for 13% of the total. I would like to say a particular word of thanks to the parents since they are, in a sense, contributing twice over, by financing their children as well as helping the College, from which they themselves derived no benefit.

To put the figures another way, some 25% of all living Caians have responded to our appeal. This is modest by the standards of some American institutions, but very good in the context of this country. On the other hand, there are 75% still to tap! Let me just give you one more set of figures: we now have 4 Gonville Fellow Benefactors, 35 Founders of the Court of Benefactors (including 8 new ones this year), 21 members of the Stephen Hawking Circle, 204 Members of the Court of Benefactors and 20 Associate Members. To all of them I would like to express my grateful

thanks as well as the College's.

The result of all this activity is that fundraising now brings in new pledges totalling over £3million every year – and at least the same amount again in legacy pledges. That is a very considerable achievement for which I pay tribute to Anne Lyon, our Development Director, and her small team – Mick Le Moignan, Emma Beddoe, Jon Langford and Sarah Preston.



Anne's leadership is as inspirational as it is imaginative and she works incredibly hard. I should also like to make a special mention of *Once a Caian...*, that Mick produces. It is an outstanding alumni magazine that would do credit to a university, let alone a college, and does much to create a connection between Caians and the College that helps to underpin our fundraising effort.

Mick Le Moignan



Lord Tugendhat (1957) addressing the assembled benefactors.

“The tradition of this college is to rely on people like you, many of whom give whatever you can afford, rather than on a few large individual donors. We hope, through gatherings like this, to express our appreciation.”

We must now re-double our efforts. As I said earlier, we have no mega-donors on whom we can rely from year to year. But we have been very effective in persuading some of our younger alumni from the 1980s and 1990s, who have been successful in financial services, to support us. Indeed in spotting the potential of this “market” rather than concentrating on older alumni Anne was very much ahead of her opposite numbers at

Throughout that time, we have relied on ordinary men and women to sustain us, either with benefactions while they are alive or through bequests that we receive after their death. Unlike some other colleges, over the centuries, we have never enjoyed the patronage of monarchs or other members of the royal family. Nor have we attracted the support of great magnates. The tradition of this College is to rely on people like you,

proceedings. It is to ask each of you to remember the College in your will and to let us know that you have done so. As we are a charity this is very tax-efficient. You can be certain that the tradition of scholarship and fellowship for which this University and this College are famous throughout the world will continue. You will also be contributing to pushing back the frontiers of knowledge and to widening access for those who would not



Yao Liang

Guests at the 2008 May Week Party for Benefactors gathered in Gonville Court to hear addresses by the Master and the Chairman of the Development Campaign Board.

other institutions. However, as we all know, the financial markets are currently in turmoil and we are unlikely to be able to raise so much money from this group for as long as the present upheaval continues. Finding alternative sources will require a major effort.

So I should like to turn to the past for inspiration. This College is 660 years old.

many of whom give whatever you can afford, rather than on a few large individual donors. We hope, through gatherings like this, to express our appreciation and, by means of such events as those arranged for this afternoon, to show you to what good effect your money is put.

Which brings me to my final point, which I hope won't cast a pall over the

otherwise have been able to afford to come here. That is a worthwhile memorial. Moreover, when I look at the number of years that elapse between the moment when those who tell us they are making a bequest draw up their wills and their subsequent deaths, I see a clear link between their generosity and the lengthening of their life expectancy!

Gentlemen vs Scholars

by Mick Le Moignan (2004)



The Gentlemen of Caius (in top hats) and the Scholars of King's (in mortar boards) gathered after the race at the Pike & Eel to share the prize – a Firkin of Ale, paid for by the losing crew.



Chronology

- 17 June 1946 Rowing: Gentlemen of Caius v. Scholars of King's
- 3 December 1946 Foot-the-Ball: Caius v. Christ Church, Oxford
- 10 June 1947 Return Rowing Race on the Cam
- 21 October 1947 Return Foot-the-Ball at Oxford



Several Caians wrote in response to the account by Douglas Rae (1945) in our last issue of the three-ball, three-referee “Foot-the-Ball” match against Christ Church, Oxford, in 1947, with further information about the previous year’s “Foot-the-Ball” contest in Cambridge and the rowing challenges of the same years between two crews of untrained oarsmen calling themselves “the Scholars of King’s” and “the Gentlemen of Caius”. Our correspondents generously sent many precious photographs and press cuttings of the events, which will be preserved in the College Archive to inspire future generations.

Christopher Neame (1944) recalled the “St Michael’s Dyeworks”:

“The normal undergraduate dress of grey flannels or cords and rather dull shirts and pullovers was thought to be pretty dreary – aggravated by the fact that we were all still on coupons, wartime clothing ration. They therefore took to dyeing all their own clothes – and anybody else’s they could get their hands on – in all the vivid colours they could find dyes for and cook up in their gyrooms. I was rash enough to go up, one weekend in the Long Vac., conventionally dressed: I was stripped and sent off with puce trousers and a green shirt!”

Michael Ramsay (1938), who like many of the participants had returned to Caius after distinguished war service, played in the first “Foot-the-Ball” match. Michael recruited and rehearsed the Brass Band, conducted on the day by “the great and glorious hand of Professor Paddy Hadley (1938), the wooden-legged, who reputedly kept up his socks with drawing pins!” The Band played in a horse-drawn cart on the way from Dorothy’s Restaurant to Parker’s Piece, where the match was to be played. Sadly, the music upset the horse, “who tried fruitlessly to get away, ending up at a kind of trot!”

Foot-the-Ball was a massive, post-war celebration, enjoyed by the whole city: it drew a crowd of thousands and was filmed by Pathé News – John Younie (1945) remembers providing the hay wagon for the camera – and covered by many newspapers, including *The Times*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *Le Figaro* and even *The Montreal Daily Star*. The three balls, coloured red, yellow and green, were “kicked away” by the Mayor of Cambridge, the Chief Constable and the Senior Proctor. The referees (one for each ball) were three Caius tutors, Henry Deas (1921), Hubert Tunnicliffe (1917) and Stanley Dennison (1945). The Senior Tutor, E K “Francis” Bennett (1914), enthroned on a dais, was the Governor – or final arbiter in case of doubts or disputes. On the one occasion when two players threatened to square up to each other, Bennett called them in front of him, addressed them severely in Latin and promptly invented what is now



Three survivors have generously donated photographs and press cuttings to the College Archive. From the top: Christopher Neame (1944), seen here with his late brother, Geoffrey (1942), John Younie (1945), who wrote in from his studio in Florence, and Michael Ramsay (1938), still thriving in Belgium, after a long career with NATO.



Above: Spectators and participants in both the rowing and the foot-the-ball "rags" must have raided their family wardrobes in search of suitably Victorian attire. This group, posing in front of the Great Gate, echoed the elegance of an era that was already fading into history.

Opposite page: Hundreds of townspeople and students enjoyed a day out beside the river as a welcome diversion from the post-war austerity.



Top right: Official approval was signalled by the presence of the Senior Tutors of Caius and Kings, E K "Francis" Bennett (1914) and Donald Beves.

Bottom right: Professor Paddy Hadley (1938) conducted the brass band.



"The three Caius men who arranged this original and spontaneously-conceived fun-feast specifically indicated that it was a real effort to add a touch of levity to a clouded public consciousness rather than the hurly-burly presentation of a "rag" in the accepted sense. Their aim was achieved with eminent success and, as an expression of undergraduates' high spirits, this venture possibly surpassed anything similar within living memory, simply because the jarring note of rowdyism was avoided."

Cambridge Daily News, 4 December 1946

known as the "sin-bin", ordering them to stand in the corner for two minutes, contemplating their misdeeds, before rejoining play.

Foot-the-Ball was itself the sequel to an earlier challenge, dreamed up by the late Trevor de Hamel (1938). His great idea was a rowing race between two teams of "dry bobs" ("unschooled in the art of oarsmanship"). He offered the challenge to a friend at King's and the game was on. Geoffrey Neame (1942), a wartime fighter pilot, son of a famous mezzo-soprano, Astra Desmond, composed the mock-Victorian poster. Bill Howell (1945), later Professor of Architecture, drew the illustrations for it and five other "dry bobs" were found to complete the crew: John Younie, John Sleaf (1941), John Anderson (1945), Allan Warr (1938) and Tony Lorimer (1940).

Geoffrey's brother, Christopher Neame, the Captain of Boats, agreed to act as their "coach", i.e. to ride a bizarrely misshapen bicycle alongside them in a striped blazer, bawling (disregarded) instructions at them through a megaphone. In the interests of keeping the boat in one piece, he insisted that "Tich" Morgan (1939), cox of the First May's VIII, should take charge of the rudder!

The posters caught the popular imagination. When the teams met, in singlets and long pants, in the forecourt at King's, to toss a coin, the Gentlemen of Caius in top hats, the Scholars of King's in mortar boards, most of them sporting beards or whiskers, de Hamel wrote:

"But we were as nothing compared to the onlookers. I must admit to being astonished at

their number and their appearance. Attics and cupboards must have been ransacked to provide so much fancy dress: crinolines, bustles and bonnets for the women, frock coats and sponge-bag trousers, cravats and spatted shoes for their escorts."

Aidan O'Hanlon (1941), the heavily-whiskered starter, perched on a tricycle and clutching an umbrella, spun the coin and announced that the Gentlemen had won the toss, whereupon the two crews and the spectators set off for Fen Ditton, in buses, on foot and in chartered boats. The course was only a thousand yards, to finish at the Pike and Eel, where the Senior Tutors of Caius and King's would hold the tape. The prize, a firkin of ale (72 pints!), was to be paid for by the losers but consumed together by both crews.

For the first half of the course, the boats were neck and neck, cheered on by the huge crowd. Then the Scholars began to edge ahead. Tony Lorimer (1940), as stroke for the Gentlemen, decided to raise the rate, and the Gentlemen's rowing at once went disastrously out of sync. They struck into each other, fell off their seats and were fortunate that no-one was knocked completely out of the boat. The Scholars should have romped home victorious. Trevor de Hamel's account continues:

"That they did not was entirely because the sight of our predicament so convulsed them with laughter that when the race was in their pocket they found that they could not laugh and row at the same time. Their speed fell off just when they could least afford it. So it was that the Gentlemen, though reduced to

seven oarsmen, were able to pull ahead at the last moment. And we succeeded in holding on to our precious lead long enough to breach the tape held across the river by Francis Bennett and Donald Beves, who pronounced us the winners. King's were still laughing their heads off when they too finished, a second or two behind us."

The whole event was conducted in the best of spirits and provided a wonderful antidote to post-war deprivations, on the very day when the meagre soap ration was cut by one-seventh! Trevor de Hamel should have the last word:

"We have read in *The Caian* an account of how Caius robbed Jesus of its cannon, rightly celebrated as the most daring rag of all time. It lacked only one element. By its very nature, the public were prevented from enjoying it. Whereas there was nothing secret about what we did. We, the gentlemen of Caius, provided the public, both Town and Gown, with a merry example of what a University rag could be like, one to be enjoyed by everyone."

Challenge!

John Charlton-Jones (1978) mentioned Foot-the-Ball to his son, who is reading History at Christ Church, Oxford, with the result that the new generation of Caius undergraduates will shortly receive a fresh challenge from the old adversary, 61 years on. The contest will, no doubt, be fully covered in a future issue of *Once a Caian*...



Lionel Muspratt – an Appreciation

Lionel Muspratt was the team's Honorary member, who may have been a great-uncle of Humphrey Lyttleton's "lovely Samantha". Trevor de Hamel wrote that he was "a man whose spirit, if not his physical presence, I am sure, contributed to our victory... How it came about that he was elected, I no longer remember, but elected he was, and no subsequent meeting of the Gentlemen would be complete without him; although I have to confess that I never met him, as he was never able personally to attend any of our gatherings, then or since."

Michael Ramsay explains: "There is (or was) a photographer's on King's Parade called Ramsay and Muspratt. One of my chums, as we passed by the shop, said 'Well, Ramsay, where's Muspratt?' So I replied: 'I think I saw him disappearing round the end of St Mary's Church.'" Thus the mythical Lionel Muspratt was born. He was always invited to our gatherings in later life but never



appeared. He was even mentioned at the funeral of Tony Lorimer by the sons of the deceased (of course, with the permission of his widow)."

Chris Neame questions whether Musgrave was mythical: "It is true that he was never able to attend a meeting of the Gentlemen, but the courteous and regretful messages he used to send always indicated his preoccupation with Foreign Affairs of the greatest importance, or sometimes international finance!"

Trevor de Hamel finishes the story: "You may wonder what became of the Gentlemen. Well... all but three (Geoffrey Neame, Bill Howell and Tony Lorimer) and Aidan O'Hanlon, who had not been heard of for ages, survived long enough to accept an invitation from Lionel Muspratt to meet him, a few years ago, for an evening of good cheer at the London home of Patrick Hamilton (1945). That Lionel Muspratt himself was prevented from attending surprised none of us!"

The New Regius Professor

Interview by
Mick Le Moignan (2004)

The appointment of one of the College's most distinguished and prolific writers and historians, Professor

Richard J Evans (1998) as Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge University has been greeted with great pleasure at Caius.

It is seen as a well-deserved accolade to a hard-working professional historian who has done much to ensure that the greatest tragedy of the twentieth century is fully understood by the generations who were born after it was all over.

Richard Evans becomes Regius Professor on 1 October 2008 and, with impeccable timing, the third volume of his trilogy on Hitler's Germany, *The Third Reich at War*, is published thirteen days later, with a boxed set of all three books to come from Penguin in time for Christmas. He was the principal expert witness in the "Holocaust denial" libel trial of David Irving in 2000 and, perhaps on Santayana's principle, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it", he believes passionately that we must face the terrible truth of the cataclysm that almost engulfed the world, less than a lifetime ago.

His work is impeccably researched, the product of copious reading and brilliant analysis. For all the importance of his own studies, he is scrupulously careful not to cut himself off from the daily round of academic duties in College and University.

He agreed, by chance, to become Head of the History Faculty at the same time as assuming the role of Regius Professor. As well as lecturing, examining and supervising students, he will act as an informal adviser to junior members of the Faculty and will give his inaugural, public lecture as Regius



Yao Liang

Professor in the Spring of 2009, probably on the subject of why British historians' fascination with events on the European continent is not generally returned.

He is reluctant to reduce any of these commitments, believing strongly that: "Teaching and research are interdependent: it's what a university is about. Teaching forces you to find a way of enthusing students and making them interested. The challenge of students is essential: historians who only research can lose the ability to communicate."

The Regius Chair was set up by George I in 1724 and Evans will be the 21st Professor. He is, he says "extremely honoured and a little bit daunted" by the long list of extremely distinguished historians who have held the position. His immediate predecessor, Professor Quentin Skinner (1959), an early student of Neil McKendrick (1958), "has achieved an unequalled dominance in his field of political thought." Evans also admires G M Trevelyan: "He's not fashionable but his detailed research has stood the test of time – and he was a brilliant writer. It's important to write for a wider public without sacrificing scholarly integrity."

Trevelyan's "*English Social History*" was one of only two books in English in his Welsh parents' bookcase (the other was Palgrave's *Golden Treasury of English Verse*). His parents met after both had moved from Wales to London. His father was a bank clerk and his mother a teacher, who

corrected his father's Welsh so often, when they were first married, that he decided the family should become English-speaking and stay in London!

Evans passed the 11-plus and went to Forest School on a state

scholarship before winning an open scholarship to Jesus College, Oxford. By then, he was "completely gripped" by history and leapt at the chance to plunge into the library and work very hard. He was, he says, "almost obsessed" by the subject.

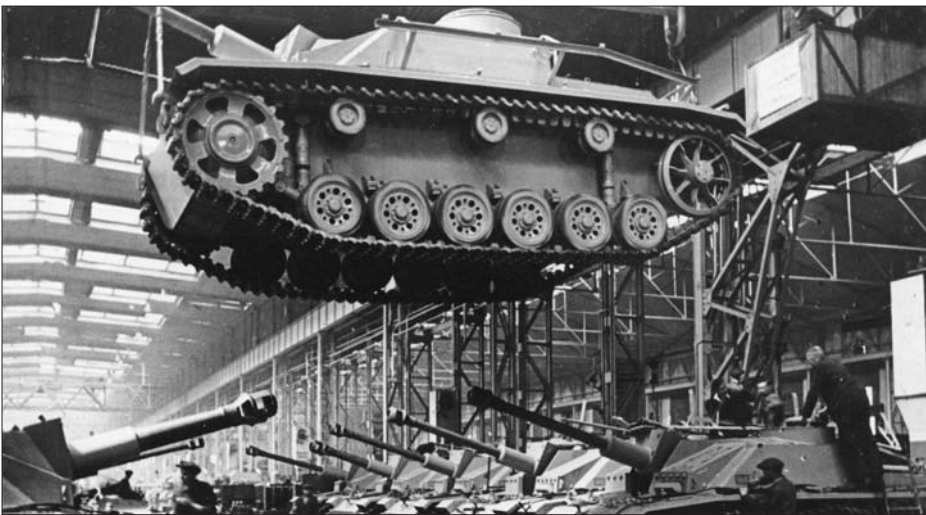
His interest had been sparked by two things: on childhood visits to Wales, he visited derelict slate quarries and wondered who had worked there and what their life was like; and growing up in the immediate post-War years, he heard his parents talking about the Blitz – his father had gone through the campaigns in North Africa and Italy as an RAF radar operator, arriving in Milan in time to see the bloodstains on the pavement after Mussolini was executed.

Evans moved to St Antony's College, Oxford to do his doctorate, later publishing this work as *The Feminist Movement in Germany 1894-1933*. He was interested in discovering why earlier liberal values had collapsed. He felt that nineteenth century nationalism in Germany had been a liberal force until unification in 1871, but then the growth of the nationalist movement "from below" had encouraged a more active foreign policy and dreams of empire...

In 1972, he was appointed to a Lectureship in History at Stirling University, "where I spent four years learning to teach and revised my thesis for publication." He moved to the University of East Anglia in 1976, "attracted by a great concentration of brilliant historians", was appointed Professor of European History in 1983, wrote several



Bundesarchiv, Koblenz



Tiger tanks in production, summer 1943.

USHMM, courtesy of Anonymous Donor



Camp commandant Richard Baer, camp doctor Josef Mengele and former camp commandant Rudolf Höss in relaxed mood at Auschwitz in 1944.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Instytut Pamięki Narodowej



German air force troops round up a group of terrified Jews in the diarist Zygmunt Klukowski's home town of Szczepieszyn.

Bundesarchiv, Koblenz



Three and a half million Red Army prisoners of war died in German captivity, many of them while being transported from the front in open goods wagons like this one, photographed at Witebsk railway station on 21 September 1941: when winter set in, the wagons became death-traps.

more books and edited a number of others.

His research was still very much focused on German life – society and politics, the family, the working class, the peasantry – and in 1987 came the first book for a wider readership, *Death in Hamburg*, about a cholera epidemic in that city, which won the Wolfson Literary Award for History (for which he is now a judge). More books on Germany followed and evolved into a major project which used the history of capital punishment to study the relationship of authority and obedience in German society and politics between 1600 and 1987.

He moved to Birkbeck College, London, in 1989, becoming Vice Master and finally Acting Master for his final year. But he regretted doing no teaching and becoming a full-time manager, which partly prompted his move to Cambridge and Caius in 1998.

He had met Dr Jo Whaley (1986) and Professor Vic Gatrell (1967) through common academic interests but had only been to Cambridge as a tourist until Neil McKendrick invited him to speak to the Caius History Society in the mid-90s. He had not been a member of a collegiate university since his undergraduate days, but "people were incredibly welcoming" and he enjoyed meeting colleagues from different disciplines. There were those who warned him that college life was a snakepit: "But I spent the first year looking for snakes and couldn't find any – people resolved their differences in a very civilised way."

It was a relief to get back to teaching and he devoted himself to building up a group of postgraduate students and set up an M.Phil course in modern history. His major research projects take about a decade to complete: the first examined movements of emancipation and social reform, including feminism and the labour movement in Germany, the second looked at disease in German society, then crime and retribution and, at Cambridge, his great work on the Third Reich. The inaugural lecture as Regius Professor may well set him off on his next area of academic exploration, the differing mutual perceptions that people in Germany and Britain have of each other.

Richard Evans carries his honours and achievements lightly: he is now "the leading professor in the world's leading History Faculty" but still finds time to play the piano and is devoted to his wife and two young sons (who gave a reading of *The Owl and the Pussycat* at their parents' wedding in Caius Chapel in 2004). He enjoys gardening, cooking and other country pursuits in a village outside Cambridge.

In short, the new Regius Professor is refreshingly unpretentious and approachable and a very great credit to our College.

Music & Ancient



This photograph of Stile Antico rehearsing with Sting includes two more Caian founder members of the group, David Wright (1996), third from left, and Helen Ashby (2000), third from right.

Modern

by Sarah Preston



Making a successful career as a musician is notoriously difficult but a number of fairly recent graduates from Caius seem to be doing extraordinarily well at it. Stile Antico, the early music choral ensemble (four of whose eleven members are Caians), and the young composer, Cheryl Frances-Hoad (1998) are fast becoming forces to be reckoned with in music. When they all came back to Caius recently, I asked them to tell me more about their musical careers to date.

The four current Caian members of Stile Antico, Helen Ashby (2000), Eleanor Harries (2001), Andrew Griffiths (1998) and Carris Jones (2000), founded the ensemble, along with other Cambridge Choral Scholars, while they were still students. Since then they have secured a recording contract with Harmonia Mundi, performed at major early music festivals in the UK and overseas, toured with Sting, won prestigious awards for their recordings and achieved a Grammy nomination for their debut CD *Music for Compline*.

Cheryl Frances-Hoad has won a plethora of prizes and commissions. Most recently, her Dante-inspired string quartet, *My Day in Hell* (commissioned for the Dante Quartet), was performed at the Cheltenham Festival. A CD of Cheryl's chamber works will be released next year.

Both Cheryl and the singers of Stile Antico are quick to acknowledge the importance of their musical education at Caius. Carris Jones came up with no previous choral training: for her, "being in the choir changed everything". As well as training in sight-reading and ensemble singing, the one-time Caius choir members learned the importance of punctuality: "Geoffrey drilled it into us!" Carris says the approach to early music of Geoffrey Webber (1989), Precentor and Director of Studies in Music, was "very influential on Stile Antico".

Cheryl Frances-Hoad came to Caius determined to become a full-time composer and studied with Robin Holloway (1967) who she says has been "ridiculously supportive" of her work. Cheryl remembers coming to her admissions interview at Caius, her portfolio of compositions under her arm, so determined to win a place that she did not apply anywhere else. She had been studying as a cellist and pianist at the Yehudi Menuhin School since the age of eight and was concerned that she might not be strong enough academically to come to Cambridge. Even today, despite her Triple First, she wonders whether her place at Caius might have been due to a clerical error!

Andrew Griffiths, who works as a conductor when not singing with Stile Antico, appreciated the many musical

Further information about Stile Antico, including details of forthcoming concerts, can be found at www.stileantico.co.uk. Their CDs *Music for Compline* and *Heavenly Harmonies* can be ordered from the website and are also widely available in record shops.

Further details of the work of Cheryl Frances-Hoad can be found at www.cherylfranceshoad.co.uk, including information about her debut CD to be released by Toccata Classics in 2009.

opportunities which Cambridge offered. On re-reading some of his undergraduate diaries he was astonished to see how many concerts he had managed to squeeze in. For the singers, the move from student music at Caius to life as a freelance musician in London was "almost seamless, a well-worn path". Eleanor Harries, a mathematician who still has a parallel career in accountancy, says the transition was greatly eased by being used to having to fit a huge number of commitments into whatever time was available.

The story of Stile Antico's successful move from student to professional ensemble brings together elements of talent, originality, hard work and luck. They attribute much of their success to the fact that there have been few changes in membership since the group's formation. All the singers are very committed to the ensemble: this is particularly important since they work without a conductor, all contributing equally to the process of interpretation and performance, working in much the same way as a string quartet.

Stile Antico are determined that the works they sing, largely from the 16th-century, should not be museum pieces "performed behind glass." They want the audience to make a direct, emotional connection with the music. Working democratically promotes a strong commitment to the ensemble: "We all own the group and therefore we work harder". They are so committed to the stability of the group that if more than two members cannot make a proposed concert date, they generally decline the engagement.

Stile Antico's prestigious recording contract, a rare achievement in the world of classical music, came about after they competed in the Young Artists' Competition at the York Early Music Festival in 2005. They hardly had time to draw breath before they had their first CD out and a full diary of concerts. Serendipitously, they were also spotted by a concert promoter on the lookout for a backing group for Sting's *Music from the Labyrinth* project, in which he performs lute songs of the 16th-century English composer John Dowland.

So began a collaboration with Sting which has brought early music to a wider and completely different audience. Last year they went on a European tour with him and at the end of November they start a tour of Australia and the Far East with a concert at the Sydney Opera House. In contrast to their usual work, this project has more of the flavour of a rock tour, involving huge venues and considerable stage equipment and crew. They have seized the opportunity to experience another side of music making – and they have now learnt to back some of

Sting's rock numbers too!

They enjoy touring as it gives them uninterrupted time to work together and improve their performance. They are looking forward to their first concerts in the USA in June 2009 at the Boston Early Music Festival and are currently working on their third CD. Eleanor confesses that she did not expect to enjoy recording so much but now loves the risk-taking opportunity it provides: "recording is liberating because you can make mistakes!"

Cheryl, like Stile Antico, has no shortage of work and currently has enough commissions and projects to keep her busy for the next two years. At present she is writing a piano concerto for performance next year and is preparing for the recording

with complete technical mastery" and she aspires to do the same. Although she sometimes misses the more intuitive, fluent writing of her early youth (she won the BBC Young Composers Competition as a 15-year old) she now finds that her "intellectual thinking" side is more developed.

Cheryl's upcoming projects include being musician in residence at the Cambridge University Department of Psychiatry and composing a psalm setting for the Caius choir. The Caius commission is a part of the choir's *Cambridge Psalms* project, culminating in a concert in November 2009 as a part of the University's 800th anniversary celebrations. Six settings have been commissioned, each by a Cambridge composer, including Alexander Goehr, Judith



Mickie Morgan

of a CD of her chamber works (supported by Arts Council East and the RVW Trust). She admits to being a "shameless self-publicist": a necessary attribute for any young composer who wants to make their work known and keep the commissions coming. She draws much of her inspiration from literature and poetry, often researching texts in the University Library. Work on her song cycle *The Glory Tree*, which is sung in Old English, involved many hours immersed in Anglo Saxon literature. Spending so much time alone composing can sometimes leave her feeling disconnected, so she takes part in a range of other musical activities, from supervising students in ethnomusicology to playing in a samba band.

She is in some ways a "traditional" composer: she thinks in terms of melody and harmony and is concerned to achieve good, idiomatic part-writing. She is an admirer of Benjamin Britten for "combining emotion

L to r: Carris Jones (2000), Andrew Griffiths (1998) and Eleanor Harries (2001), all former members of Stile Antico, with composer Cheryl Frances-Hoad (1998).

Weir and Robin Holloway. This will be the second piece which Cheryl has written for the Caius choir: her first, a setting of the *Nunc Dimittis*, was written while she was an undergraduate and sung by the choir on BBC radio's *Choral Evensong*. She still remembers the pleasure of hearing her composition performed by the choir and, in particular, the perfect top C delivered by Cathy Bell (1999).

The early successes of these young musicians are the well-deserved results of their talent and determination. They also show that the musical education and opportunities provided at the College by Robin Holloway and Geoffrey Webber are an excellent preparation for the demanding life of a professional musician.

Natural history and bird-watching were an escape route for me from the concrete of the London suburbs when I was a child in the 1950s. Later I became aware, through my reading, of the extreme biological richness of the "Tropical Andes". At some stage I had a mental image of a magical tree somewhere in Colombia, festooned with orchids where you could sit, wait and see 400 species of birds pass by.

This was also the time when concerns began to emerge about an impending wave of species extinction. (The first Red Data Books were issued by IUCN in the 1960s) I was firmly convinced that local scale conservation action would be both necessary and effective as wilderness areas steadily vanished.

In 1997, it seemed feasible for me to change direction and become directly involved with endangered species conservation. David Brewer (1960), who had been a friend since 1955 and a Natural Scientist/chemist by profession like myself, was able to introduce

Saving Species from Extinction

by Dr Nigel Simpson (1962)



Franco Mendosa

The Jocotoco Antpitta, a new species discovered in 1997. The Jocotoco Foundation was first set up to purchase and preserve the Antpitta's habitat, now the Cerro Tapichalaca Forest Reserve.

Nigel Simpson

Antisana Volcano at sunset, on the edge of the Amazon basin east of Quito, one of the last redoubts of the Condor in Ecuador. The icecaps on Ecuador's giant volcanoes (Cayambé, Antisana, Cotopaxi, Chimborazo, Sangay) have retreated about 200m in altitude during the last 20 years. The Andean Condor is in serious decline in Ecuador, with probably only about 30 pairs remaining, mainly in the area of Antisana and Cotopaxi.



Murray Cooper

me to a distinguished specialist in Latin American ornithology, Dr Robert Ridgely of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Robert had spent twenty years researching the birds of Latin America, and especially of Ecuador – a small but geographically challenging country that hosts over 1,600 species.

In January 1998 Robert, David and I met in Quito to go on an expedition to a remote mountain in the Andes. We joined Ecuadorean colleagues to go and study the Jocotoco Antpitta, a new bird species which Robert had discovered a month earlier. This was the start of our conservation project, the Fundación Jocotoco. Ecuador and Peru were then still

involved in a border war a few miles further south of us. In September that year the Cerro Tapichalaca forest reserve was started, to protect and improve the remaining habitat of the Jocotoco – and, perhaps a good omen, Ecuador signed a peace treaty with Peru while we were there, ending a dispute which had lasted about 150 years.

On the Amazon slope of the Andes in southern Ecuador, you will see one of nature's most fabulous displays of biological diversity. In the Cerro Tapichalaca reserve it is possible to walk in three or four hours from treeless paramo grassland at 3,500m on the Continental Divide, with an 'Alpine' flora, to luxuriant warm subtropical forest at 1,500m.

Here giant *Morpho sulkowski* butterflies – sulphur yellow below and powder blue above, float through the trees. Between is a broad band of temperate wet cloud-forest, (the special habitat of the Jocotoco and also six other Antpitta species) containing hundreds of species of epiphytic orchids, ferns and bromeliads. This is where brilliantly coloured tanager and hummingbird species proliferate, and Spectacled Bears and Mountain Tapirs secretly feed.

After ten years of development, the Foundation now has eight habitat reserves along the west and east slopes of the Andes throughout Ecuador, at altitudes ranging from 200m to 4,000m above sea level. They provide



Group on Cerro Tapichalaca (l to r) Javier Robayo, botanist and CE of Ecominga Foundation, Renton Righelato, chair of Trustees of World Land Trust, UK, Nigel Simpson (1962), David Brewer (1960), Francisco Sornoza, ornithologist and CE of Jocotoco Foundation. Renton, Nigel and David met through birding in London in the 1950s.

protection for about two-thirds of the 90 or so bird species in mainland Ecuador which are Red Data Book listed. Three more reserves are in the planning stages. Similar organisations with the same mission have also formed in Colombia, northern Peru and Bolivia. These



have established about another twenty habitat reserves in the Andes and share experiences and funding networks.

The 'Tropical Andes' from Colombia to Bolivia is a special region in urgent need of conservation. Prof Edward O Wilson in his classic book *The Diversity of Life*, used western Ecuador as his case study of the incipient tragedy of a new and imminent wave of species extinction, caused by the rapidly dominating human footprint on our planet. By 1990 less than 10% of the original habitat survived, and the remnants were shrinking by up to 5% each year.

This region hosts both a fantastic diversity of species and high concentrations of endemic

(restricted range) species of plants, birds, mammals and reptiles. And because of the rapidly vanishing habitat, large numbers of them are globally threatened species. Analyses considering all the continents have shown that these factors coincide most dramatically here. The 'centres of endemism' tend to be quite focussed (think of Venn diagrams!) and it is in these places that medium-sized habitat reserves (about ten square miles) can be very effective, where the inevitable human pressures on land use are high.

Although Tapichalaca was chosen because of its bird, more than 30 orchid species are currently unique to the mountain. Eight of the fourteen frog species known there are endemic and globally threatened. Surveys in the eight reserves by the herpetology team from the Quito museum have already found about a dozen new frog and reptile species to add to Ecuador's huge and rapidly growing species count.

Last year David joined me again to meet Lou Jost near his home in the Andes on Tungurahua volcano. Lou was once a theoretical physicist from Wisconsin, but has now transformed into a botanist in Ecuador, and is expert on the more than 4,000 species of orchid which have been identified there (the world's largest orchid flora). In 2005, Lou, with several botanical colleagues from Ecuador and myself, established Fundación Ecominga, a 'sister' organisation to Jocotoco. Ecominga has already formed three habitat reserves for some very special endemic plant communities, east of permanently erupting Tungurahua, further down the Andes to Amazon slope. On Cerro Candelaria, Lou found an exceptional radiation of orchids – about fifteen new species in a genus which previously had only six species worldwide.

There are hundreds of species still to be discovered in these forests, but when a lost species is rediscovered this can be just as exciting. A Pale-headed Brush-Finch had not been seen alive for more than 30 years, and

was thought possibly extinct. Then in 1999 Jocotoco Trustee Dr Niels Krabbe after long searches, found just ten pairs in a valley of the central Andes. Fundación Jocotoco purchased the fragment of habitat that remained, and that population with our help has since expanded tenfold to 105 pairs.

In 2005, Lou Jost found an unknown beautiful flowering vine, a *Bomarea* on a ridge on Tapichalaca. After some detective work, with special help from another Caian birding friend, Mike Lock (1960) at Kew Herbarium, we identified it as a species which was collected by a French explorer, Edouard André, in 1876, and had not been seen alive since.

We try to develop new opportunities for the local people, to encourage a positive attitude to protection of the natural environment. Jocotoco now employs about 60 people in Ecuador, of whom 25 are Reserve Rangers, usually from the families who previously owned the land. There are currently lodges for visitors and research workers at three reserves. A fourth lodge will soon be completed. Local villagers are trained and contracted to supply food and operating services, thereby providing a contribution to the local economy.

Habitat restoration is another important component of the work involving local people. Some of this is funded by companies in the UK which have an interest in both conservation and climate change mitigation. Twenty people are currently employed in a reforestation programme which should result in a million new native trees over the next five years. This project is coordinated over here by the World Land Trust, which also supports Jocotoco, Ecominga, and several other conservation projects in Latin America, with fundraising from the general public.

New threats emerge, such as climate change, and the spreading disease which is killing neotropical frogs. The rush into biofuels is increasing carbon release by accelerating destruction of tropical forests and grasslands. The national bird of Ecuador, the Andean Condor, is now reduced to perhaps only 30 pairs, but we hope we can influence this problem. Ours is the first and probably last human generation in the developed world which has experienced, either directly or through the media, the magic of these wonderful places, and is also aware of this approaching wave of species extinction. We have a window of opportunity and the resources to help protect at least a representative proportion of evolution's diversity.

That tree I was once imagining in Colombia has become a reality instead in neighbouring Ecuador. An unexpected bonus for me has been to find myself working again with five old friends from London through a commitment, shared with our dedicated colleagues in Latin America, to conservation.



Clouds in the Tapichalaca rainforest.

Martin Reid

John Sparks



Doug Weckler/INRECO

A Golden-hooded Tanager in Rio Canandé reserve. One of the 143 species of Tanager found in Ecuador, many, like this, with brilliant colours.



Nigel Simpson

A Rothschildia Moth, with clear panels in its wings. Wingspan 15cm (6 inches!)

Amethyst-throated Sunangel (larger than life size).



Fernando Somoza (Jocotoco Foundation)



Luis Coloma (Catholic University, Quito)

Living Treasures of the Andes



Mario Yanez-Muñoz (National Museum, Quito)



Nigel Simpson



Lou Jost

2008 has been designated the *Year of the Frog*, to draw attention to the plight of tropical frogs generally, and especially in Latin America, where populations are declining rapidly, apparently because of a spreading fungal disease. Fortunately, there is no sign of this in Jocotoco reserves yet. (Clockwise, from top left) **1.** The green frog with white spots is the very rare endemic *Eleutherodactylus galdi*, from Cerro Tapichalaca. This may be the first living pictures of this species which was previously known only from museum specimens. **2.** The frog with white feet is a new species of stream frog, *Hyloscirtus tapichalaca*, discovered in 2001 on Cerro Tapichalaca. Not known from anywhere else. **3.** The red frog is the Poison arrow frog, *Dendrobates sylvaticus*, which is abundant in the Rio Canandé reserve in the wet and hot lowland NW Ecuador. The poison, used for blow-pipe darts, is concentrated in the skin and originates from the diet of the frogs, probably from plants eaten by insects which are the food of the frog. **4.** The pale, all-green frog is a new species of 'Glass frog' (so-called because they are semi-transparent, with internal organs visible) discovered on the Buenaventura Reserve in SW Ecuador. Named *Cochranella buenaventura*, by Mario Yanez-Muñoz, from the National Museum in Quito, who took the picture.

Close-up of the lip of the rare endemic orchid *Dracula cordobae* at Buenaventura. *Dracula* orchid flowers imitate mushrooms to attract pollinating fungus-gnats.



Lou Jost

The large beautiful flower of a new tree species (*Blakea* sp nov) just discovered in the Ecominga Cerro Candelaria botanical reserve. It is hoped that when described it will be named for Sir David Attenborough.



Both photos: Lou Jost

The flowering vine, *Bomarea longipes* on a ridge of Cerro Tapichalaca. This species was unknown after its discovery in 1876 and identified by comparison with a specimen held at Kew Gardens. (See text.) Inset is the interior detail of the flower.



Murray Cooper

A pair of endangered Golden-plumed Parakeets at their nest in a Wax Palm on Tapichalaca. Collecting for pets or for sale and shortage of suitable nest sites are the main threats to parrot survival. Jocotoco is part of a group of organisations which campaigns throughout northern Latin America for a major reduction in the cutting of wild palms for Palm Sunday.



Martin Reid

A male Long-wattled Umbrellabird, in full display at a lek, an endangered species in Buenaventura reserve.



Francisco Somoza

A Northern Ghost Bat photographed in a beach hut on the coast of Ecuador, where a new Jocotoco Foundation reserve for an endangered hummingbird is in the planning stages. Ghost Bats are scarce but widely distributed across Central America and the Northern part of South America.



Nigel Simpson

A Caligo, or Owl butterfly, a large crepuscular species, in the Choco forest at Canandé.



Fernando Somoza

A pair of Pale-headed Brush-Finches at nest, one of 16 bird species which BirdLife International (HQ in Cambridge) recently decided had been saved from extinction by human intervention.



Tarantula with an elegant blue-violet colouration.

Nigel Simpson



Anthony Edwards' magnifying glass revealed an important (but often overlooked) detail in Loggan's 1690 engraving.

The 67 Sundials of Caius Court

Fresh eyes can sometimes help us to see the familiar in a new light. This was certainly the case when Dr Richard Gibbens (1980), Fellow and College Lecturer in Mathematics and Computer Science, invited Dr Frank King of Churchill College, the University Bellringer and a well-known authority on sundials, to visit the College.

The six sundials around the tower surmounting the Gate of Honour are a regular attraction on Dr King's Guided Walks around the sundials of Cambridge, so they naturally provided the first focus of attention. Magnificent they are, and possibly even useful in terms of telling the time, at least to a passer-by in Senate House Passage, shortly before or after midday, on one of those increasingly rare days when the sun shines. To the inhabitants of Caius Court, however, they have been mainly decorative for over four hundred years.

The Gate of Honour was completed in 1575, two years after the death of Dr John Caius (1519) but according to Professor Christopher Brooke (1945) in his *History of Gonville & Caius College*: "There is no doubt that the Gate of Honour represents in almost every detail his (Caius') conception, even if the relative shares of the founder and the architect can never be precisely determined." The architect was Theodore Haveus of Cleves, who oversaw the construction of Caius' tomb in the Chapel and probably most of Caius Court as well.

Indeed, Haveus himself became a benefactor to the College in 1576, when he presented an extraordinary stone monument, set just off-centre in Caius Court, which more than compensated for the rather

uninformative north-facing sundials atop the Gate of Honour on the Caius Court side. It was, according to Professor Brooke (*ibid*) an "elaborate, fantastical column with 60 sundials", with a weathervane in the shape of Pegasus on the top. No excuse, then, for the students of the day not arriving punctually for their supervisions!

As far as we know, no image survives of the 60 sundials, which were arranged with mathematical precision in a hexecontahedron (sixty-sided figure). Pegasus and the sundials survived until at least 1625, since there is an entry in the Bursar's Book for that year for gilding and repairing them, but by 1690 they were gone: the celebrated etching of the College by David Loggan, dated 1690, shows clearly just the central column and the base on which the great globe of the hexecontahedron must have stood. With luck, the many historians and mathematicians of the College will hypothesise further about this spectacular structure in a future issue!

I must admit that I failed to grasp why 60 sundials should be preferable to one, but Dr King seemed delighted to have discovered the site of such a monument to sundial excess. He was, however, still not satisfied and argued that there must have been another sundial, a much bigger one, somewhere on the side of the Chapel. We inspected the ivy-clad walls, noted the comparatively modern clock and belltower, shook our heads regretfully and went in to lunch.

Professor Anthony Edwards (1968), an old friend of Frank King's, decided to do a little research of his own and returned beaming triumphantly. He had enlarged a small portion of the Loggan print, (which each of us must have looked at hundreds of times) and had

made a discovery: there, on the wall over Chapel Arch, was a sundial which quite outshone those on the tower of the Gate of Honour. Moreover, it enjoyed the distinct advantage, for a sundial, of facing south and therefore had a sporting chance of registering the time of day, if the sun should happen to be shining on it.

Christopher Brooke's *History* was consulted at once, but no mention was found of the Chapel sundial. We dared to wonder if it might have passed beyond the ken of any living Fellow. Dr King was not surprised: it had seemed to him inconceivable that two sundial devotees like Caius and Haveus should miss the opportunity to place the greatest of their sundials on Caius Court's south-facing wall.

He later discovered a reference to it in Willis and Clark's 3-volume *The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge and of the Colleges of Cambridge and Eton*, 3 vols. + vol of maps (Cambridge UP 1886), also quoted in *The Caian Vol. LVI no. 2 1960*:

"In 1625 Russel, the painter, was paid 'for gilding and working ye great mural dial £4; for gilding and working the six dials over Hon. Gate £3."

Dr King observes: "I assume ye great mural dial is the one over the Chapel Arch. Given that Russel was paid more for attending to this dial than to all the six dials over Hon. Gate together we may guess that it was either a really substantial dial or that it was in much worse condition!"

On examining Loggan's drawing of the Chapel Arch sundial, he noted: "The asymmetry in the hour-lines suggest a dial that faces about 8 degrees east of due south. I think the wall flanking Senate House



Yao Liang

The sundial on the south face of the Gate of Honour at 0749 GMT.

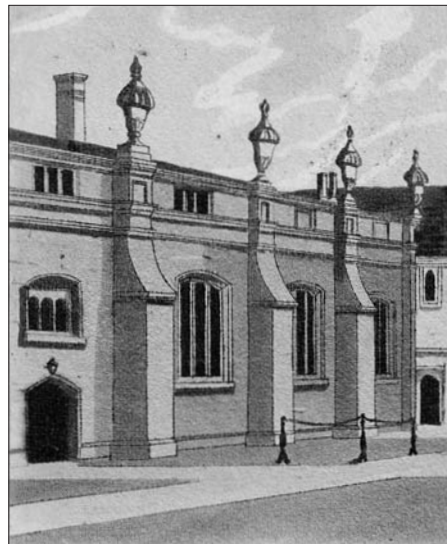


Yao Liang

Theodore Haveus of Cleves, Dr Caius' architect and a College benefactor in his own right.



Yao Liang



Yao Liang

Above: Harraden's print shows the eighteenth century alterations to the Chapel. No sign of any sundials!

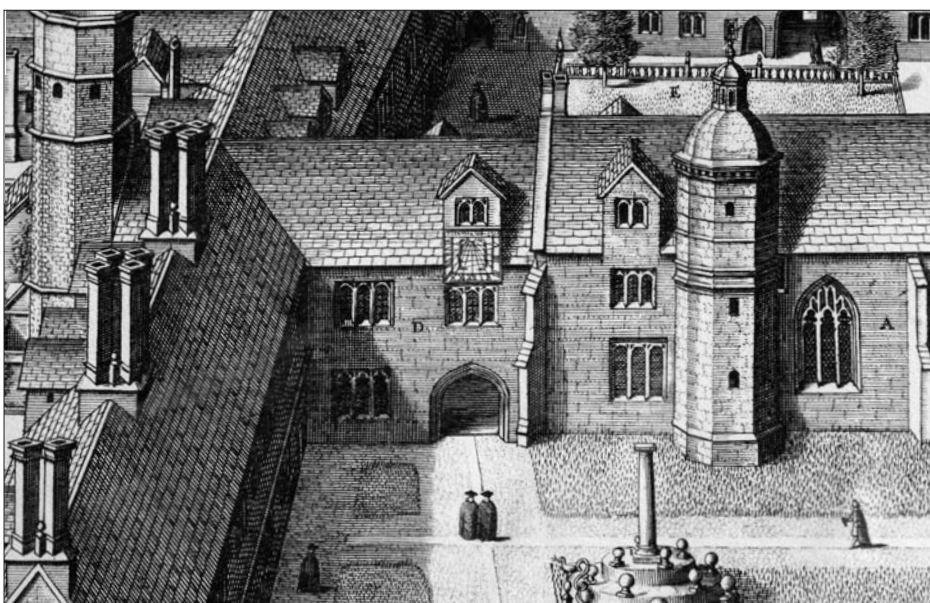
Passage faces a degree or two east of due south and the Chapel inclines a little more than that wall so Loggan has the gist of it correct."

The first half of the inscription on the sundial reads "IOTA VITA" (or possibly "TOTA VITA") but the second half is not legible. Dr King was at first puzzled by the "squiggles" on the face, but any Caian will recognize them at once as the snakes on Dr Caius' coat of arms.

The Chapel itself has been renovated and altered in every century of the College's existence. One of Dr Caius' favourite "pepperpot towers" caps the medieval (1430) turret rising from the second buttress from the right in Loggan. In a print by J Harraden, dated c.1800, the tower has disappeared, as have the great sundial and the dormer windows, the shape of the main windows has changed and an apparent top storey has been added (but with two false or blocked windows on the right). Today, probably since the alterations of c.1870, a less elegant tower surmounts the third buttress and carries a large bell to summon the faithful (or recalcitrant!). It is a matter of taste, but many will prefer the simplicity of the earlier design.

As Christopher Brooke pointed out (*ibid*), the only one of Dr Caius' statutes that has been wholly and consistently obeyed is the one that prohibits the construction of any building on the north side of Caius Court "lest the air, being prevented from free movement, should be corrupted, and so do harm to us... and bring on us sickness and death."

And, Caius might have added, lest it should prevent the sunlight from striking the magnificent sundial on the Chapel Wall, which surely awaits a latter-day Theodore Haveus to restore it to its former glory!

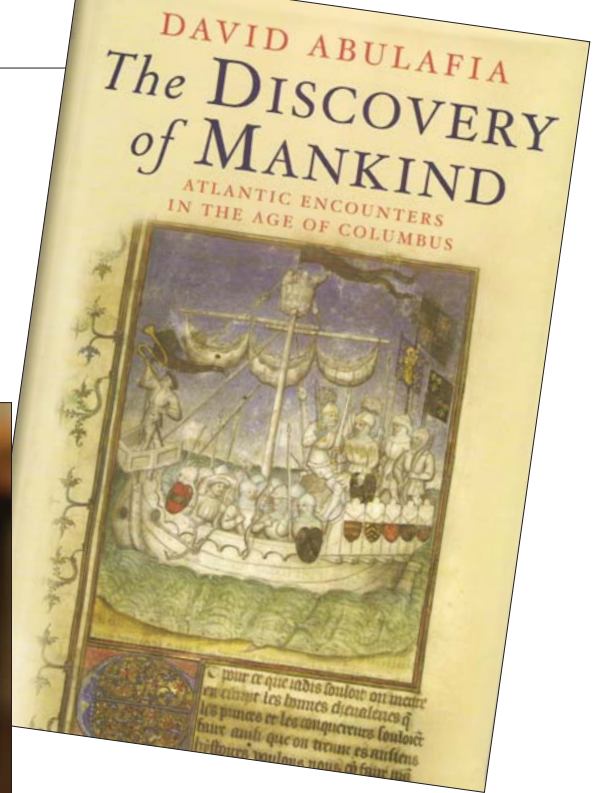
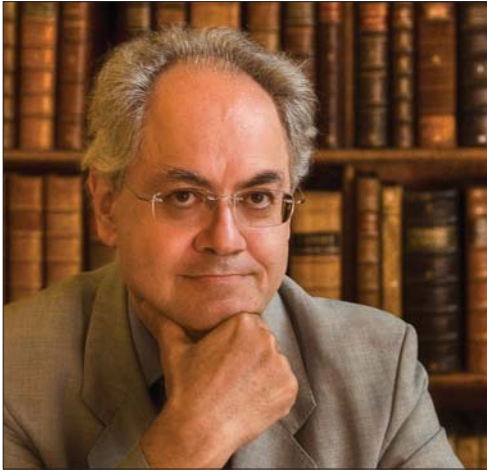


Yao Liang

The Loggan engraving of 1690 shows both the great sundial over Chapel Arch and, in the foreground, remnants of the Pegasus-topped sundial given to the College by Haveus.

The Discovery of Mankind

Dan White



By Professor David Abulafia (1974)
Reviewed by Dr Ruth Scurr (2006)

David Abulafia's new book, *The Discovery of Mankind: Atlantic Encounters in the Age of Columbus*, engages directly with original eye-witness accounts of the Old World discovering the New World. Reaching behind post-colonial and post-modern debates, Abulafia recreates the bafflement of Christendom coming to terms with lands more crowded and culturally diverse than previously imagined. The story he tells is alive with a sense of adventure, danger and intellectual challenge.

Abulafia shows how the rediscovery of the Canary Islands (known as the *Insulae Fortunatae* in classical times) influenced later discoveries in the Atlantic. He draws on narrative accounts and archaeological evidence to build a picture of the Canaries and their inhabitants, arguing that, "Remarkably, a 'Stone Age' society can be observed in the round, in a way that is not possible for the builders of Stonehenge or the founders of Jericho." This meeting between late medieval European culture and the Neolithic fascinates him and he conveys his enthusiasm in lucid and engaging prose.

Columbus set off from the Canaries in 1492. Abulafia's Columbus "was learned, but he was also self-taught; the story that he studied at the University of Pavia can be discounted, as can tales of his noble pedigree. It can easily be proved that he was the son of a Genoese weaver. He was not a Jew." Columbus came to see himself as "the bearer of Christ" (*Christophoros*), "God's dove" (*colomba*), a protagonist in God's plan for the conversion of the New World. Abulafia places Columbus in context, raising questions about the travel books he read and

the wider sources of his ideas and mapping the development of his faith, manifest in a growing tendency to interpret tribulations and set-backs as tests from God.

Cannibalism attracts much attention in this period of history. Instead of revelling in gory detail, Abulafia scrupulously raises doubts as to whether eye-witness accounts can be taken at face value. Discussing Columbus' visit to "the Cannibals" in November 1493, he draws on the memoirs of a physician from Seville, Diego Álvarez Chanca. On Guadeloupe, Columbus' men found an abandoned village: "Chanca said that they saw cotton, some spun and some ready for spinning, in the houses. But as they explored, the captain and his men also found more sinister evidence, 'four or five bones of the arms and legs of men'... Were these the bones of ancestors hung up in the huts of the Indians, as was traditional among the Tainos, or were these the remains of a feast?" Abulafia is interested not in passing moral judgement on the practice of cannibalism, but in understanding how Columbus and his men began to divide the Indians they encountered into "good and bad". He is meticulously attentive to the ways in which "Columbus oscillated between different ideas of how to treat the peoples he had discovered"; and to how those oscillations and ideas moulded the fate of the indigenous peoples.

Abulafia is Professor of Mediterranean History and has been a Fellow of Caius since he was elected to a Research Fellowship in 1974. He links the inspiration behind his new book to his work as an economic historian, which led him to investigate relations between different ethnic groups in the

Mediterranean. Throughout his career, Abulafia has explored the expression and negotiation of cultural difference (he traces his own ancestry back to a very old Sephardic family that left Spain for Galilee around 1492.) He became interested in the fact that Spanish encounters with indigenous peoples in the Atlantic and Caribbean came at a time when Christian hegemony was at its highest in Europe. While he had already written a best-selling biography, *Frederick II: A Medieval Emperor* (1988), Abulafia was not inclined to write a biography of Columbus. It was the wider themes of imaginative and intellectual difference that attracted him.

In the course of his research for *The Discovery of Mankind*, Abulafia was excited to discover a rare Latin version of one of Marco Polo's manuscripts in the Caius Lower Library. (As Fellow Librarian, he is passionate about the Caius Library and responsible for recent exhibitions of manuscripts that have brought undergraduates, graduates and fellows to appreciate better the extent of the academic resources at the heart of the College.) Other research took him further from home to Madrid and the Azores. The resulting book has already been much noted and praised in reviews. J.H. Elliot in the *London Review of Books* said: "readers will find themselves carried smoothly over the waters of the Atlantic in the wake of the early European voyagers and settlers, who all too often experienced rough crossings or perished in the storms." You could not ask for a travelling companion more genial, judicious or better informed than Abulafia.

The Discovery of Mankind is published by Yale University Press at £25 and \$35 (or \$23 from Amazon USA).

The Ismailis

by Farhad Daftary and Zulfikar Hirji (1996)

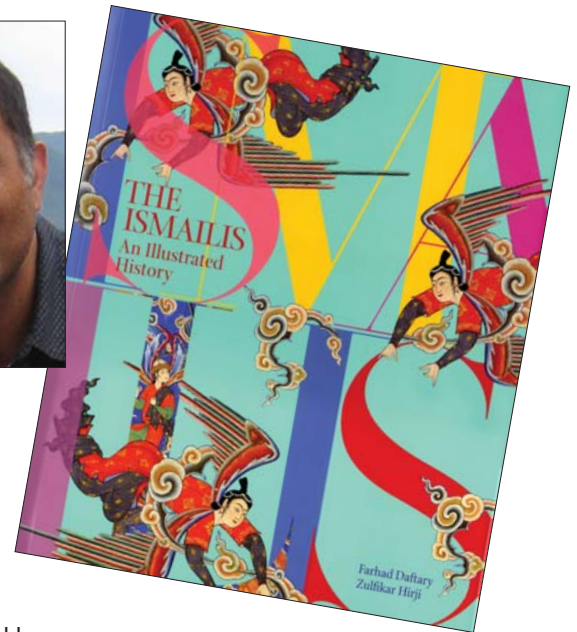
Islamic studies today have a far greater global relevance than most of us would have guessed, ten years ago. Now that the Western media tend to demonise Islam and characterize aspects of it as brutal and repressive, it is refreshing to read a book that emphasises the nobility and ethical values of an Islamic community.

The Ismailis by Dr Farhad Daftary and Professor Zulfikar Hirji (1996) is a beautifully illustrated, lucid and scholarly account of the 1,400-year history, culture and beliefs of the Ismailis. A culture without a permanent geographical base needs to be extraordinarily resilient and resourceful, to survive so long. The Ismailis are Shi'a Muslims who trace their origins back to the Prophet's daughter, Fatima, and his son-in-law and cousin, Imam 'Ali.

In a series of brilliant vignettes, Daftary and Hirji trace the Ismailis' development, from the early life of the Prophet Muhammed, through their dispersal by stages throughout Asia, Africa and parts of

Europe to the present, when they belong to many nations but unite as a pluralistic, tolerant community, under the wise leadership of their 49th Imam, His Highness Prince Karim al-Husayni, Aga Khan IV, who succeeded his grandfather in 1957. Their internationalism has been their greatest strength, typified by the work of the previous Imam, Aga Khan III, as a prominent advocate for world peace, notably as President of the League of Nations.

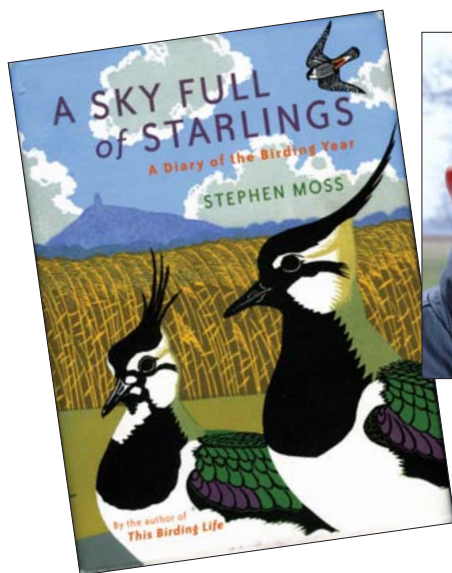
At times in their complex history, the Ismailis have founded states and cities (including Cairo), contributed to Islamic scholarship and been patrons of learning and the arts, but they have also been a persecuted religious minority, fortunate to survive such cataclysms as the Mongol invasion and the Crusades. The present Aga Khan founded the Ismaili Institute in London and many other institutions in different



countries, to preserve and support his people's culture and their intellectual and ethical achievements and to ensure a continuing dialogue with the wider global community.

The clear message of this magnificent and very readable book is that in the long and remarkable history of the Ismailis, there are many chapters still to come.

The Ismailis is published by Azimuth Editions and the Institute for Ismaili Studies, distributed by Thames & Hudson, £39.00.



A Sky Full of Starlings

by Stephen Moss (1979)

with his young family, a couple of years ago, to the Somerset Levels, where, he says, he fully intends to spend the rest of his life. To celebrate, he kept a diary for the whole of 2007, in which he recorded every bird he encountered throughout the year.

The information on the various species seen is absorbing: a stream of anecdotes and observations spin off from the main narrative, as birds fly in and out of view, but the core and heart of the book is the way it reveals how Stephen's interest in birds influences and enhances every day of his life. He writes in the Prologue:

"In recent years I have come to realize that birdwatching is not something you 'go out and do', but something you are."

It is a wonderful thing to travel across the world, perhaps to look at birds that few other human beings have ever seen, but it is

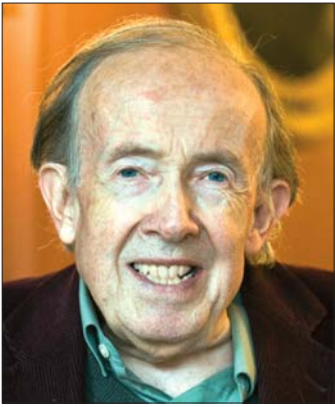
possible to derive immense enjoyment from birds in the course of everyday life, mowing the lawn or taking the kids to the park. Knowledge makes all the difference, of course, in that it is much more rewarding to be able to identify the birds one comes across, but it is essentially a matter of adjusting one's internal focus to appreciate a wonder that is all around us.

This would make an ideal Christmas present for anyone who has ever felt a passing interest in ornithology: it is no substitute for more lavishly illustrated, encyclopaedic books on bird identification, but it goes to the heart of the matter, in explaining just why birders get such enormous pleasure from the birds they see and hear.

A Sky Full of Starlings by Stephen Moss, published by Aurum Press, £12.99.

Appropriately, in an issue celebrating the remarkable contribution of Dr Nigel Simpson (1962) to preserving rare birds and other species on the other side of the planet, we are pleased to draw readers' attention to the publication of the latest book by Stephen Moss (1979), which is about birds much closer to home.

Stephen is a producer, writer and naturalist based at the BBC's Natural History Unit in Bristol. A lifelong birder (Note: this more p.c. term appears to have replaced the slightly ambiguous "birdfancier") he moved



Yao Liang

Dr Richard Duncan-Jones (1963)



Mark Miskito, Cambridge Design Studio

Professor David Trotter (1969)

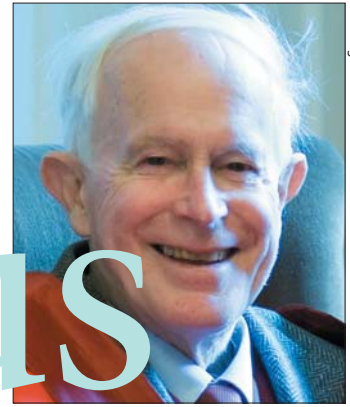


Yao Liang

Professor Richard Evans (1998)



Professor Edward Timms (1956)



Yao Liang

Professor Christopher Brooke (1945)

Caius and the British Academy

by Christopher Brooke (1945) and Mick Le Moignan (2004)

The oldest and most prestigious of British academies is the Royal Society, founded in 1660 primarily for the promotion of the Natural Sciences. When in the nineteenth century the great continental academies, such as the Bavarian Academy of Sciences, were opening their doors to the humane and social sciences, leading English academics in these fields proposed to the Royal Society that it should follow suit.

In the heyday of the prestige of the Natural Sciences, the Royal Society rejected the proposal; and in 1902 the British Academy was granted a royal charter. Its purposes are defined as 'the promotion of the study of the humanities and social sciences'.

Election is for distinction in research and the promotion of research. "Only one or two scholars a year are elected in most fields, even though there may be several hundred active in the field in question. The electoral process is exacting and rigorous."¹ The Academy also supports numerous research projects, research fellows and overseas institutes.

The division between the two academies has become somewhat arbitrary as disciplines have increasingly overlapped. When our own Joseph Needham (1918) –

long an FRS – was also elected FBA in 1971 for his work as a historian of Chinese science, he was an extreme rarity. The combination of honours will become less rare as the British Academy extends its fellowship further among the social sciences. In the modern academic world the distinction seems somewhat less clear – though it may be convenient to have two academies, since neither is inordinately large. But it seems to be the case that although both academies have increased in size in recent years, the academic constituencies they represent have grown much faster, so that they are hard put to it now to claim to be truly representative of British academic life.

This said, it is remarkable that there are ten Fellows of the Royal Society and seven of the British Academy in the Caius fellowship – well above the numbers in most colleges, but no matter for vainglory, since Trinity has more than twice the number in both and St John's has more FBAs than Caius.

The British Academy's volume of obituaries for 2007 sadly recorded the death of three Caius FBAs, our former Master, Sir William Wade (1936), our former Senior Fellow, Professor Philip Grierson (1929), and the Reverend Professor William Frend (1952).

Sir William Wade, whom many will recall as a Master of genial dignity, was an

Three Caian Fellows of the British Academy (l to r) Professor Paul Binski (1975), Professor Richard Smith (1989) and Professor Mark Armstrong (1992).

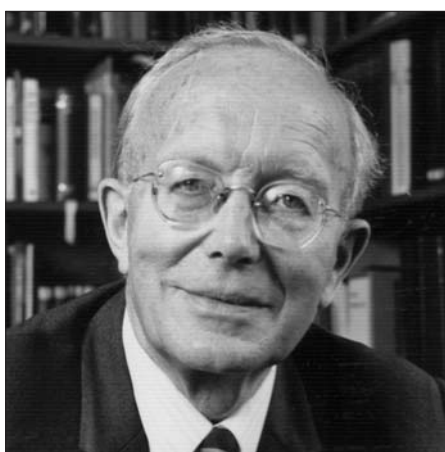


Margaret Smith



Yao Liang

Professor Philip Grierson (1929)



Professor Sir William Wade (1936)



The Reverend Professor William Frend (1952)

exceptionally gifted lawyer, who after an apprenticeship in real property devised (in effect) a new kind of law, administrative law, which he attempted to teach to British lawyers, while providing some other parts of the globe with new constitutions.

The Academy memoir of Philip Grierson describes him as 'the foremost medieval numismatist of our time, or indeed perhaps of any time'² – but also portrays the much admired and much loved resident Fellow of Caius, whose collection of coins was balanced by his somewhat less discriminating collection of 'movies' featuring 'such luminaries as Sylvester Stallone, Jackie Chan, Steven Seagal and Arnold Schwarzenegger'.³

William Frend was on a large scale: a man of large books, of massive learning, copiously adorned with novel insights and surprising errors; a man with a large ego, but a good friend and a generous benefactor – both to the College to which he bequeathed his library and to the Society of Antiquaries of London for which he founded the Frend Medal for the study of Christian archaeology.

To fill their places, the Academy elected three Caians in 2007: one ex-Fellow, Professor Mark Armstrong (1992) of University College London, and two Fellows, Professor Richard Smith (1989) and Professor

Paul Binski (1975). Their fields illustrate the range of disciplines the Academy fosters: Armstrong and Smith are eminent economists, Binski a leading art historian.

Paul Binski brought training both in history and art history to the study of medieval art and architecture. In the current cliché, much of his work is "inter-disciplinary"; but it would be nearer the truth to say that he has trampled on the boundary and brought new life to Gothic art and Gothic cathedrals – and to Westminster Abbey, above all. He was undergraduate, research student and Research Fellow at Caius in the late 1970s and 80s, then studied and taught in Princeton, Yale and Manchester, returning to Cambridge and to Caius in 1996 – as University Lecturer, then Reader, now Professor of the History of Medieval Art.

Richard Smith is a graduate of Churchill College, Cambridge, who has contributed to many fields of econometrics and econometric theory. His work has enabled more accurate and reliable inferences about economic magnitudes, and so has improved the information available to policy makers and shed new light on economic behaviour and outcomes. After lecturing at the University of Manchester, he first came to Caius from 1989 to 1995 as a Fellow and

Director of Studies in Economics. Professorships at Bristol and Warwick followed and he returned to Caius and Cambridge University in 2005 and was appointed Professor of Econometric Theory and Economic Statistics.

Mark Armstrong read Maths at Queens' College, Cambridge and Economics at St John's College, Oxford, before coming to Caius as Supernumerary Fellow in 1992. He is a microeconomic theorist who works on the economics of information, competition and regulation. Following appointments at Southampton and Nuffield College, Oxford, he was appointed Professor of Economics at UCL in 2003.

In the current Fellowship of Caius, Binski and Smith have joined five others: Professor Christopher Brooke (1945) (FBA 1970), Dr Richard Duncan-Jones (1963) (FBA 1992), Professor Richard Evans (1998) (FBA 1993), Professor David Trotter (2002) (FBA 2004), and Professor Edward Timms (1956) (FBA 2006).

Notes

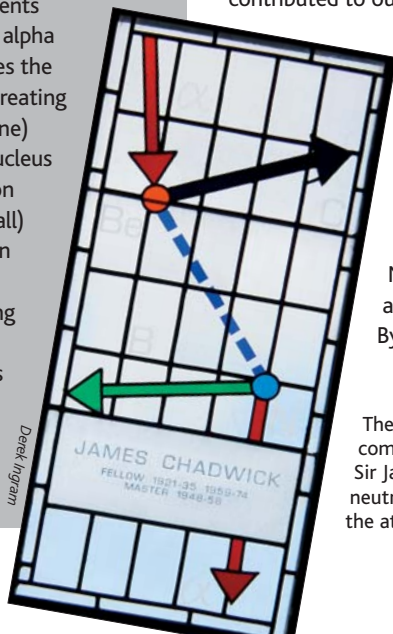
- 1 From the British Academy website
- 2 Lord Stewartby in C. Brooke and Lord Stewartby, 'Philip Grierson', *Proceedings of the British Academy*, 150 (2007), 79-104, at p. 92
- 3 Grant Tapsell, quoted *ibid.* pp. 84-5.

Discovery of the neutron in 1933

In the early days of nuclear physics, polonium was a useful source of alpha radiation. The Joliot Curies found that when beryllium was irradiated with alpha particles, it emitted a very penetrating radiation, which passed easily through lead, so was electrically neutral. They guessed it was energetic gamma radiation. James Chadwick (1919) thought it might be the elusive neutron that some physicists believed must be inside the nucleus to stop the electrostatic repulsion between the protons pulling it apart. Chadwick's colleague, Norman Feather obtained some polonium and they set to work, bombarding beryllium and other elements and measuring the velocities of the recoiling atoms.

The experiment was like an unusual game of snooker. Imagine a special set of coloured balls with different weights representing different atomic nuclei. If the blue ball is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times heavier than the red ball, they have the relative weights of nitrogen and helium nuclei (alpha particles). If the white cue ball represents the neutron, then the speed and hence distance the different colours move after being struck by the white will depend on its weight. Chadwick found that the white would need to be just over a quarter of the weight of the red ball, a bit heavier than a proton, to simulate his results. The Joliot Curies' conjecture that the penetrating radiation was a gamma ray would have been like using a ping-pong ball for the white. That would have been a very different game; a new sub-atomic particle, the neutron, was required. Chadwick received the Nobel Prize in 1935 for the discovery.

The Chadwick window in Caius Hall shows Feather's later experiments with inelastic neutron collisions where the target nucleus fragments into other elements. The alpha particle (red arrow) strikes the beryllium (orange ball), creating a neutron (dotted blue line) and a recoiling carbon nucleus (black arrow). The neutron hits the nitrogen (blue ball) which absorbs it and then splits into another alpha particle (red) and recoiling boron nucleus (green). Detecting neutrons helps to prove a reaction is a high energy nuclear process, not a lower energy chemical one.



Derek Ingram

Caius Connections in Science

by Dr John Hardwick (1969)

Trying to write brief histories has pitfalls for the unwary. By browsing through back issues of *The Caian* and internet pages, Rick Field (1969) and I wrote an article on mountaineering (*The Caian*, 2003) but omitted the well-known doctor, artist and climber, T. Howard Somervell (1909). One can be aware of people of renown without knowing that they are Caians!

As I work on protecting aircraft against lightning strikes, I was familiar with the pioneering photographic studies of lightning made by Sir Basil Schönland (1914) but I only realised he was a Caian when I saw the commemorative South African stamp in *The Caian*.

T E Allibone (1926), amateur philatelist, collaborator and punting companion of Schönland would have been delighted with the 1991 stamp commemorating his friend. Allibone, who himself contributed profoundly to the understanding of the physics of long electric sparks, noted in his Royal Society memoir "In the long list of scientists who have contributed to our knowledge of lightning,

Basil Schönland's name will stand forth for ever".

Schönland was a South African who came to Caius to read Maths. He served as a Royal Engineer in the War but came back to Cambridge in 1919, read Natural Sciences for Part II and won the Schuldman Plate. By 1930, he was a Fellow of

The window in Caius Hall commemorates the discovery by Sir James Chadwick (1930) of the neutron, which led to the splitting of the atom.

the University of Cape Town.

Because of the frequent violent storms in South Africa, there was considerable interest in research on lightning and how to mitigate its effects. Little was known about what takes place during a lightning strike. Sir Charles Boys made a camera with pair of rotating lenses to study the phenomenon. The image obtained is



Used with the permission of the South African Post Office

A South African stamp issued in 1991 commemorates Sir Basil Schönland (1915). To the right of the portrait is a cloud to ground lightning flash.

like taking a photo while moving the camera. If the camera movement perpendicular to the direction of the subject's motion is fast enough, the trace of a moving subject across the film allows its speed to be measured.

Boys had not succeeded in taking any decent photos in the UK but Schönland, using a similar camera in South Africa, with a dedicated team that would chase storms during the night, was able to resolve the different phases of the strike. What happens is that so-called "stepped leaders" start from the cloud and jump down to the ground in steps of about 50m every 50 millionths of a second, branching as they do so.



When one of the branches reaches the ground, a large current front moves up the leader channel to the cloud much faster than the downward leader and discharges all the branches, brightly illuminating them in the process.

In 1958, Schönland was appointed director of Harwell, the research centre of the UK's Atomic Energy Authority, and was involved in its nuclear programmes. Since the 1950s there have been many attempts to obtain controlled nuclear fusion as a source of clean energy. At Harwell, Schönland reported on the progress of the Zeta nuclear fusion experiment. Zeta made the headlines in 1958, when plasma of heavy hydrogen was heated and neutrons were detected. However, subsequent investigations showed that they were not neutrons generated by thermonuclear fusion.

Follow-on experiments required large investments and industrial-scale engineering and a separate laboratory was set up nearby at Culham as a centre for fusion research. Had he lived, I think Schönland would have been pleased that, because of the electrical technology involved in fusion research, Culham Lightning was set up in 1976 to simulate lightning to study its effect on aircraft.

In 1989 there was considerable excitement at Culham when Pons and Fleishman in the USA reported heat production and the emission of neutrons from a cheap table-top experiment that used a palladium cathode to electrolyse heavy water. Palladium is a remarkable metal: it can absorb some 900 times its own volume of hydrogen. It was claimed that within the metallic lattice of the palladium, the heavy hydrogen nuclei could come close enough to fuse together, but the experiments were flawed and no neutrons were actually produced.

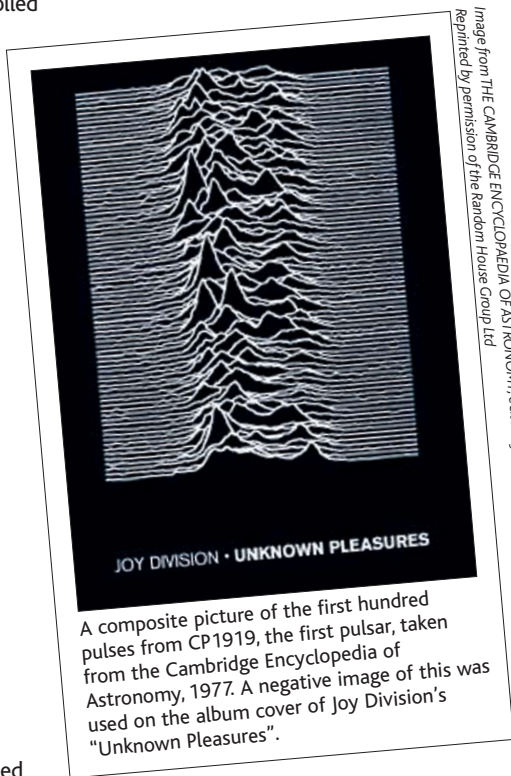
Palladium was discovered by William Hyde Wollaston (1781) who was only 15 when he came to Caius on a Tancred Scholarship to read Medicine, became a Fellow at 21 and remained so for the rest of his life. He practised "physic" only briefly but devoted himself to science, winning the Copley Medal in 1804 and becoming President of the Royal Society in 1820. He made many presentations to the Royal



The Wollaston medal, commemorating William Hyde Wollaston (1787), is the highest honour awarded by the Geological Society of London. The medal was originally made of palladium, an element discovered by Wollaston.

Society on wide-ranging topics including botany, physiology and optics as well as chemistry and physics.

As a metallurgist, he helped to initiate the platinum industry, making a pure, malleable form of platinum from the powder extracted from ore. Ore of platina was dissolved in aqua regia and the platinum was precipitated by adding an ammonium chloride solution. It was by studying the waste solutions from



A composite picture of the first hundred pulses from CP1919, the first pulsar, taken from the Cambridge Encyclopedia of Astronomy, 1977. A negative image of this was used on the album cover of Joy Division's "Unknown Pleasures".

Image from THE CAMBRIDGE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASTRONOMY, edited by Simon Mitton, published by Jonathan Cape. Reprinted by permission of the Random House Group Ltd

this process that he discovered the elements palladium and rhodium.

Later, he found an optimum procedure to produce palladium directly from the aqua regia solution of the ore. The discovery was controversial: Wollaston advertised palladium as a new element for sale rather than publishing his discovery. The entire stock was purchased by the chemist Richard Chenevix who, thinking the advertisement was a fraudulent claim, tried without success to show that it was not elemental. Wollaston finally published the discovery in 1805. He made a considerable fortune from his work on platinum and left a bequest to the Geological Society of London to award the Wollaston Medal each year, appropriately struck in palladium. The Wollaston Scholarships at Caius, also commemorate him and curiously, both Allibone and Sir James Chadwick (1919) benefited from them.

To finish this brief essay, we go to astronomy. Professor Tony Hewish (1942) had installed a large radio telescope at Cambridge to study scintillation effects of inter-planetary dust on distant radio sources. The telescope came on line in 1967 and his research student Jocelyn Bell noticed some regularly repeated

radio pulses from a narrow angular source, about once a second. Further investigations showed they were natural and came from a star (CP1919), the first "pulsar" ever observed, composed predominantly of neutrons. Hewish received the Nobel Prize in 1974.

Remarkably, in 1934, soon after the discovery of the neutron, the existence of neutron stars had been suggested by astrophysicists, but no-one thought they could be observed. As the thermonuclear fire of a star burns out, the thermally generated pressure falls and cannot prevent the star collapsing from gravity. As it collapses, it begins to spin more rapidly, just as a skater's spin speeds up when his/her arms are pulled in.

The collapse follows several distinct phases. If you get on a bus, no way will you sit on a seat next to someone if other empty seats are available. Only when each row has a person sitting on it will you deign to sit next to one of them. Electrons, protons and neutrons are like that; they don't like being close together. This anti-social behaviour creates a pressure that limits the collapse. For massive stars, the electrons and protons are squeezed together into neutrons, so that eventually a compact star of the same phenomenal density as an atomic nucleus remains. The small size and rapid spin also result in very strong magnetic fields and the associated electrostatics cause radio waves to be emitted along the magnetic axis of the star. If this is orientated towards the earth, we see two flashes of radio waves each rotation; this mechanism gives the regular periodicity. For even heavier stars there is no known physics to prevent the collapse to a singularity: these are the black holes of "A Brief History of Time" by Stephen Hawking (1965).

What a web of connections: and what a contribution to scientific understanding, from one fairly small College.



John Hardwick (1969) studied Natural Sciences at Caius and took a PhD in High Energy Physics at Liverpool. As a Research Associate at Rutherford Lab., UK and NIKHEF-H, Holland, he spent eight years working on experiments at the Super Proton Synchrotron, CERN, Geneva before returning to the UK in 1983 to join Culham Lightning.

One of the strengths of the college system is that dons who spend their working days in different specialised departments are drawn together at dinner. One of the present authors is a social anthropologist who carries out her fieldwork in the interior of Borneo. The other is an experimental psychologist, and has the role in Caius of 'Auditor of Plate'.

So it was inevitable that we should find ourselves at dinner one evening discussing an object that is something of an anomaly in the College's collection of silver. Perhaps it once served the Fellows as a cigarette box. In the Silver Catalogue (item 88.4) it is described in bare terms: 'Brass box. Eastern. Lined with wood. Inscr. C. S. Myers'. It is in fact a noble piece of craftsmanship – and we believe that its origins are more interesting than the Catalogue would suggest. Formed of brass but with silver inlay, it is intricately chased with scrollwork. Inside, it is lined with wood. A Latin inscription has been added: 'IN INSVLA BORNEO JVXTA FINES KAIANORVM REPERTVM'. But on this the Silver Catalogue is silent.

How did this mysterious box enter the College's collection? A second inscription records that it was given to Caius in 1901. The donor, Charles Myers was an old member of the College who had matriculated in 1891. In 1898, at the age of 25, having just completed his medical degree at Barts, Myers joined a multidisciplinary team of scientists on the ground-breaking Cambridge University Expedition to the Torres Strait. Led by eminent natural scientist and ethnologist Alfred Cort Haddon, the expedition undertook an unprecedentedly exhaustive anthropological survey of the Torres Strait, covering the fields of ethnology, linguistics, psychology, physical anthropology and ethnomusicology, among others. A skilled musician, Myers concentrated on studying the Islanders' auditory reactions and recording their music.

The Torres Strait Expedition lasted for seven months and became a landmark in British anthropology. A less well-known fact is that five of its members, including Myers, spent several months on the island of Borneo on their way back to England between 1898 and 1899. Haddon and his team had been invited to Sarawak – then ruled by a private dynasty of 'White Rajahs' (1841-1946) – at the invitation of Charles Hose, Resident of the Baram District. Hose was a keen naturalist, ethnologist, collector and writer, and appears to have been eager to cultivate his academic credentials and connections through this visit. Unsurprisingly, he was an attentive host, bringing 'native' persons and artefacts to his



Kayans 1899. The assembled chiefs and participants at the Marudi peace conference between feuding Kenyah, Kayan and other groups in the Baram area of Borneo. The gathering was organised by Hose, and attended by the Torres Strait Expedition members in 1899.



The Borneo Box given to the College by Charles Myers (1891).



Caian Cousins

residency in Marudi (Claudetown) for the Expedition members to study. He also took his guests on guided tours up the great Baram River and its tributaries, visiting several villages along the way. It was on this trip that Myers met the people known as the Kayan.

It is to these people that the inscription on the box must allude. IN INSVLA BORNEO JVXTA FINES KAIANORVM REPERTVM: 'Obtained on the Island of Borneo, close to the territory of the Kayans'. For any true Caian, that genitive plural – *Kaianorum* – will resonate. It occurs in one other place: the refrain of the *Carmen Caianum*, composed by Benjamin Drury (President 1868-75) and set to music by Charles Wood (1889) during the very period when Charles Myers was an undergraduate:

*Laudem ex amore
Dignam fundatore
Caianorum more
Uno demus ore*

In 1901 no Fellow of Caius would have missed the happy identification of Caians and Kayans that Myers was offering; but just in case, the donorship inscription reads: C. S. MYERS KAIANVS IPSE D. D. A. D. MDCCCCI, or 'C. S. Myers, *himself a Caian*, gave this as a gift in 1901'.

The Kayan are one of the dominant ethnic groups of central Borneo, encompassing several territorially-defined sub-groups within their population. At the time of the Expedition's visit, they lived in large, sturdy longhouse-based communities, cultivating rice and trading jungle produce and commodities with Malays, Chinese and other groups at riverine bazaars. Like most of their neighbours, they formed what European observers called 'stratified' societies marked by strongly hierarchical political and social structures. Central to this social system was warfare; like their Kenyah neighbours, the Kayan were known for their elaborate tattoos, ornate



Caians 1894. Assembly of Third Year undergraduates in front of the Gate of Honour. Charles Myers is at the far right of the second row from the front. At the far left of the same row is Edward Wilson (1891), who reached the South Pole with Scott in 1912 and died on the return journey.



by Dr Liana Chua (2007) and Professor John Mollon (1996)



scroll motifs suggest that it was probably produced by Malay craftspeople along the Bornean coast or in Brunei, and acquired by groups in the interior through trade. Similar boxes are found across maritime Southeast Asia, where they generally contain cigarettes or the mildly narcotic betel nut, the chewing of which is an important social activity throughout the region. Such items would be offered, often alongside potent rice wine, to visitors at Kayan and other Bornean longhouses.

It is not clear how Myers acquired the box that now sits in Caius' collection. It is possible that he simply bought it as a 'curio' from a longhouse or at 'the Chinaman's store' in Marudi or some other bazaar in the Baram area, 'where they are usually in pawn' (*Journal*, October 9, 1898). Alternatively, he may have been presented with it as part of a series of gift-exchanges between hosts and

weaponry, animal-skin war coats and richly decorated shields, often covered with tufts of hair from their headhunting victims. Up to the mid-twentieth century, most Kayan groups observed a complex of rituals, beliefs and daily practices centring on relations with various deities and spirits associated with the natural world.

Although the Kayan were skilled metalworkers, it is unlikely that Myers' box was actually made by them. Its floral and

guests – important occasions when social relations were both established and reaffirmed. Whatever the case, the box was one of a great many things – including scientific specimens, photographs, indigenous artefacts, skulls, copious notes, and in Myers' case, wax cylinder recordings – which the Expedition members brought back to England.

Except for excursions to Egypt and secondment for war work on 'shell-shock' victims (he was the first to recognise the essentially psychological nature of the condition), Myers remained in Cambridge for the next twenty years. He was successively Demonstrator, Lecturer, and finally Reader in Experimental Psychology; and in 1913 he became Director of the University's Psychological Laboratory, which was housed in a fine new building on the Downing Site. (Having inherited substantial funds from his father, Myers anonymously provided most of the cost.) In 1915 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

By his own account (in C. Murchison, *A History of Psychology in Autobiography*, vol 3), Myers hoped during these years to be elected a Fellow of Caius. Perhaps indeed he was already nourishing such hopes when he presented the Fellowship with the handsome box *juxta fines Kaianorum repertum*. But in the Cambridge of those days, there were many – not only among philosophers but also among scientists – who distrusted the infant discipline of experimental psychology. And one way or another, it was not until 1919 that Myers was elected to a Fellowship at Caius; and he held it only until 1922, when he moved to London, becoming Director of the Institute for Industrial Psychology.

Myers must have continued to feel warmly towards his College, and did not lose touch after leaving Cambridge. His son Edmund Myers (1927) came up to Caius and took honours in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos. In 1935, Myers himself was made an Honorary Fellow by the College – 'the highest honour in their power to bestow' (obituary, *The Caian*, 1947). This and Myers' many achievements are well recorded in public history.

For those who work and live in Caius, however, Myers' most palpable legacy takes the form of six magnificent silver dishes which he presented to the College in 1926. One of them today adorns the Master's sideboard and a second nightly bears the fruit at the Fellows' dessert. Like the Bornean box, they stand as reminders of one Caius' enduring relationship with his College.

Acknowledgements

We should like to thank the following who have assisted us in the preparation of this article: Dr Mark Blackburn (1982), James Cox, Paolo Pace and Sammy Lau.



The Caius Gathering in Los Angeles.

Caius Gatherings in Sydney and Los Angeles

Following the success of Caius get-togethers in London, New York and Hong Kong, informal social gatherings have recently been organized in Australia and California. Caians in many different walks of life were delighted to find they shared memories and experiences with others they had never met. They were surprised to find so many Caians in their own part of the world and resolved to continue meeting from time to time to celebrate their shared connections.

In July 2008, Professor Peter Clothier (1955) and his wife, Ellie, invited all Caians known to be living in or near Los Angeles to an evening's celebration. Several responded with interest but regrets and quite a number turned up, with wives and partners, and enjoyed reminiscing and comparing notes on their experiences. What Peter observed in them was "a shared sense of redirection toward a less conventional set of values and beliefs." Whether this is a tendency of Caians in general or just of Caians who have moved to California is a topic for further discussion!

Guests included Professor David Kunzle (1954), Professor Irwin Ziment (1955), Professor Joseph Prabhu (1972), Anthony Matthews

(1976), Barry Isaacson (1979), Matthew Lamb (1986), and Christian Zapf (1986). A fuller report of the event can be found on Peter's "Buddha Diaries" blog for Monday July 21, 2008 at: <http://thebuddhadiaries.blogspot.com>

Caians in Sydney attended drinks on Friday 15 August 2008 which were kindly hosted by Professor John Saunders (1967) and his wife, Alison, at their beautiful apartment overlooking Sydney Harbour. The gathering was a great success and it is intended to hold another function before the end of the year. Present were Dr Melissa Perry QC (1987), who is coordinating functions for Sydney Caians with her assistant, Catherine Young, Dr Elizabeth Peden (1995), Professor John Carter (1977), Dr Kate Sainsbury (1990), John Pitman (1985), Nathan Hodges (1985), Dr Mark Staples (1994), Dr Andrew Harman (1998) and his partner Sarah, Mike Barrett (1955), Mary Nicholson (1991), Moray Vincent (1984), Kelvin Widdows (1975) and Elizabeth Usher (1995). Caians who are interested in attending future events in Sydney and have not previously been contacted are warmly invited to write to Melissa Perry at mperry@sixthfloor.com.au.



Josh West (1998) on the left of the front row, after the British Olympic Rowing Eight received their silver medals in Beijing.

Caian Olympians

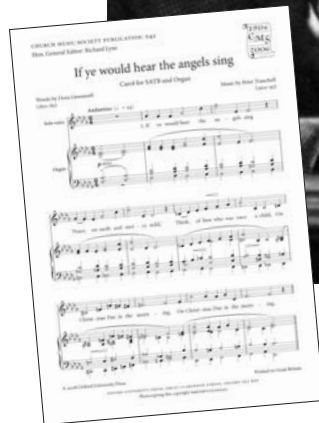
After the silver medal won by Alison Mowbray (1993) in the Women's Quadruple Sculls at the 2004 Athens Olympics, the Caius Boat Club had a reputation to maintain in Beijing! It did so triumphantly in the formidable person of 6'9" tall Josh West (1998), who rowed "in the engine-room" at number five in the silver medal-winning British Eight.

Josh said: "I rowed Head of the River with Caius in two May Bumps (1999 and 2000). Of course, we didn't row at the speed of international racing and it didn't involve that intensity of training, but they were great experiences that provided enduring memories and friendships. Rowing for Caius taught me lessons about working with a team from a range of different backgrounds that have helped to guide me, both in my ongoing rowing career and more broadly, in my life."

Andy Baddeley (2000), the outstanding British 1,500m runner, was "pleased but not satisfied" with his ninth place in the Olympic final and still has his sights firmly set on an Olympic medal in London in 2012.

Carol by Peter Tranchell (1960)

Peter Tranchell (1960) was Precentor and Director of Studies in Music at Caius for nearly thirty years. His successor, Dr Geoffrey Webber (1989) advised the Church Music Society that the Tranchell MSS had been deposited in the Cambridge University Library and suggested that they might like to publish the sheet music for a carol composed by Peter in 1965, "If Ye Would Hear the Angels Sing". The committee agreed unanimously and the carol is about to be published on behalf of the Church Music Society by the Music Department of Oxford University Press. Copies will soon be available through any OUP music stockist, priced £1-80, or from Banks Music Publications, The Granary, Wath Court, Hovingham, York YO62 4NN. Further information from Richard Lyne, email: Rlyne1@aol.com or from John Gwinnell (1970), who looks after the Peter Tranchell website, email: admin@patranchell.info



Peter Tranchell (1960) with his recently published Carol.

Up on the Roof

Jimmy Altham (1965), Chairman of the Works Committee, writes... In the Summer of 2008, part of "N" staircase of the Waterhouse Building in Tree Court was re-roofed. This is one phase of a programme that will eventually result in a new roof for the entire building. There is an old tradition that when a roofing job is done, the workmen leave a coin under a slate as a memento.

During the reroofing, we found what Mark Blackburn (1982), Keeper of Coins and Medals at the Fitzwilliam Museum has identified as: "A Victorian brass gaming counter. It has on the obverse the head of the Queen and reads VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN 1869. On the reverse it has the Prince of Wales' feathers in a pseudo-crowned wreath, and THE PRINCE OF WALES MODEL HALF SOV^ARN. It has been pierced, perhaps for a child to wear on a string round her neck. It was probably thought a suitable object to put in the roof, being rather coin-like, but of no value."

We may infer that this is the first time the roof has needed replacing since the building was completed in 1870. It has thus lasted over 130 years. The coin will be preserved, either in the College archives or in the College coin collection, which has been housed at the Fitzwilliam Museum since 1938. The next decision for the Works Committee is what coin or token to place between two tiles in the new roof, for our successors to find in 2147...



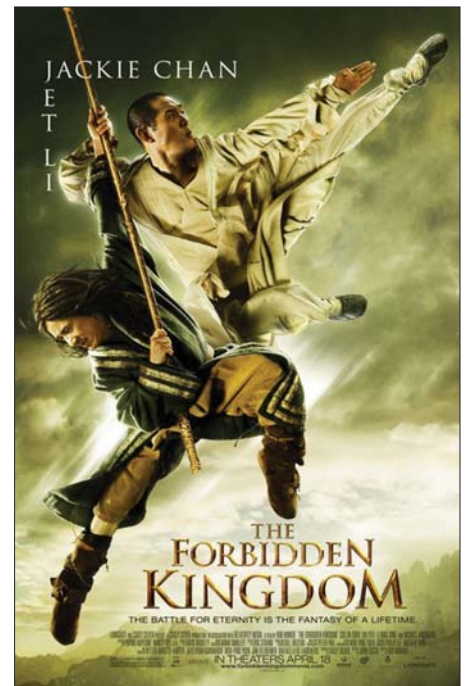
Film Music

The Forbidden Kingdom, starring Jackie Chan, is the first feature film to be scored by the young, Los Angeles-based Caian composer, David Buckley (1995) as a solo composer. Directed by Rob Minkoff, whose past credits include *The Lion King* and *Stuart Little*, it was the number one film on its opening weekend in the USA and was released in the UK in July. The soundtrack is available on iTunes and Amazon. Another young Caian musician and composer, Tommy Hewitt-Jones (2003) flew over to LA to assist David with score preparation.

David Buckley said:

"Don't be put off because it's a Jackie Chan movie, it's not an all-out martial arts flick. It's as much *Karate Kid/Never Ending Story/Wizard of Oz* as it is *Crouching Tiger*. Fun for all the family I'd say!"

David's second feature film, *Creek*, (directed by Joel Schumacher) will be released early next year. David is currently working on some arrangements for Oliver Stone's controversial George Bush biopic, *W*.



Anthony Seymour-Jones (1929)

Dick Jarrett (1929) writes:

I have two vivid and pleasurable recollections of Tony Seymour-Jones, who died earlier this year. The first was set in the Long Vac term of 1930, when we dated two trapeze artistes from the visiting Barnum's Circus. The second was a week's grouse shooting as guests of the Duke of Atholl at his Blair Castle shoot in 1931.

Two very contrasting social occasions with which, I like to think, our Caius education ensured that we coped unflinchingly!



Tony Seymour-Jones (1929) (left) as a young Army officer and (right) in the words of his daughter, Carole: "aged 97, at his granddaughter's wedding, still enjoying himself!".

CaiMemories

Professor Louis Arnold (1965)

I came to Caius for one year on a Rotary Foundation Fellowship. I wrote to Professor Neville Mott (1930), who was both Cavendish Professor and Master of Caius, stating that I had been offered this grant and that I would like to come to Cambridge. He responded saying that I should be a member of Caius and that he would find a place for me in the laboratory. I lived in College (Tree Court) over the summer of '65, and moved to a hostel at 25 Green Street. for the rest of my time. Hall at the time was a temporary building in one of the courts. So I have never dined in the "real" Hall. I hope to rectify that some day.

One of my fondest memories is of playing croquet with Yao Liang (1963), Tom Blaney (1963) and David Hardy (1960) on a late spring afternoon. As I recall, we left the Cavendish (old) for lunch on the Cam (probably a baked potato and a pint) and decided to continue our research at a place near Harvey Court rather than return to the lab. I think we did return to the Cavendish in time for tea!

Louis Arnold



Dr David Hardy (1960), Dr Thomas Blaney (1963), Professor Yao Liang (1963) on the croquet lawn at Harvey Court, together with the future Mrs Choo Liang.

Ian Smith (1955)

It was a viciously cold winter's day in 1955. I stood by Bowes & Bowes bookshop and looked up King's Parade. I remember wondering what an unsophisticated, northern grammar school boy like me was doing in this august, historic and beautiful place of learning.

I had come up to take the Caius Entrance Exam and interview. The exam was painless enough. At the interview I was seated at the long side of a lengthy, narrow table. There was an inquisitor sitting opposite me and another at either end of the table. It felt like the third degree.

The interview was quite enjoyable though. Since I was hoping to read English, the questions eventually turned to what writers I liked. I think I was talking about Pope when the man opposite me said, "Rather like Edith Sitwell," and laughed hugely. He clearly expected me to laugh too, so I did. He then stopped laughing abruptly, leaned forward on his elbows and with a cold stare asked, "And what do you know about Edith Sitwell?"

Oh God! I was rumbled for the phoney I was. I knew nothing significant about Edith Sitwell. This man had laid a trap and I had blundered into it. I had been correct to feel I had no right to be in Cambridge.

But hang on – the Divine Providence was coming to my rescue. The man on the left was saying "I see you were born in Mexico. Do you remember much about it?" I knew the answer to this question. I gratefully latched onto it and milked my reply for as long as I possibly could. By the time I had finished, the Sitwell question seemed to have been forgotten. Sometime later, the fateful envelope arrived. Caius offered me a place.



Professor Louis Arnold (1965) (who is sure his croquet was not up to English standards!).



Ian Smith (1955) as a gilded youth, reflecting deeply.

Nicholas Prowse (1957)

The current issue of *Once a Caian...* has just reached the remote eastern shores of Vancouver Island where I have lived ever since I graduated in 1960. The memories of Brian Whitaker (1957) of the dinner for the 1958 Caius team that won Athletic Cuppers (of which I was also a member) were particularly poignant for me as my father, CB Prowse (1923), was a member of that previously victorious Caius team with Harold Abrahams (1919).

The other unforgettable memory of my Caius days was canoeing the Tarn River Gorge in south central France in August 1959 with Doug Myers (1958). With no previous experience and armed only with a copy of R.L.Stevenson's 'Travels With A Donkey', a collapsible kayak which we carried on our backs, a Canoe Club de France map of all the rapids (mostly level 3 or 4) we naively set off

via train, bus and hitch-hiking to the source of the river, which turned out to be in one of the most remote areas of France!

Two weeks later we were spewed out into the now calm waters of the river near Millau much battered and bruised and half-drowned, with our kayak destroyed, and declared to any who would listen that the journey had been an outstanding success! Oh, the impetuosity of youth! Sadly I have not seen Doug since I graduated (though my family kept in touch for a number of years after he returned to New Zealand), but I have read in *The Caian* of his generosity to the College.

As for me, I am merely one of the colleges 'lost souls', though my memories of my three years are all good – the best time of my life, when anything and everything seemed possible!



Keith Arrowsmith (1942) and his son Gregory (1997).

Keith Arrowsmith (1942)

I went up to Caius to read French and German in the middle of the War, so at the end of my first academic year I joined the Indian Army, serving in India, Singapore and Malaya. I returned to my studies in 1947 and in the following year the College celebrated its 600th Anniversary. To mark the occasion, a special dinner was given in the Hall, at which Fellows and undergraduates sat together. To my surprise, I was seated next to the Master, Dr John Cameron (1895), then in the twentieth and final year of his Mastership. I suspect the honour thus paid me was not due to any distinction on my part but because he had been Tutor to my father, Revd. George Arrowsmith (1908)!

My son, Gregory (1997) read Natural Sciences at Caius and in the course of his three years, the College celebrated its 650th Anniversary. Since graduating, he has been working for the European Union renewable Energy Centres Agency in Brussels. I wonder whether there are any other Caius fathers and sons who were undergraduates at the time of the 600th and 650th Anniversaries?



Stearns of Cambridge

Nick Prowse recalls being a member of Ye Ancient Order of Gonville Loungers, one of the oldest and most prestigious College Clubs, whose members were required to lounge beside the Gate of Humility at least once a week, wearing the club tie, "to observe ye strange creatures that the Lord hath made"! Loungers in the photograph are (standing) l to r: William Chancellor (1956), Geoffrey Cobbold (1956), Richard Halliwell (1955), Christopher Helm (1957), Nicholas Alwyn (1957), Geoffrey Edge (1956), Jeremy Procter (1956), Anthony Fuller (1958), Bruce Webster (1956) and (sitting) l to r: David Balfour (1957), James Watson (1956), Euan Geddes (1958), Nick Prowse (1957) and Richard Morgan (1958). Sadly, three members, Chancellor, Edge and Helm are no longer with us.

Michael Maunsell (1960)

I was one of the first occupants of Harvey Court and, as a result of being there a few days before term began, made (as far as I know) my only TV appearance. Two of us were interviewed by the BBC East Anglian service and I heard that some friends in Norfolk had seen me and commented on my rather naïve remarks about the original furniture.



Professor Anthony Edwards (1968) with Michael Maunsell (1960).

I am glad Gabriel Byng seems to share some of what we, the early occupants, felt about the building. We were not really interested in its artistic merit but whether it worked as a building. I wonder what reaction David Kunzle (1954) would have had to it if he had lived in it as an undergraduate and not first encountered it fifty years after his student days.

What was described shows there was a fair amount of architects' trial and error with Harvey Court, with a view to developing other buildings later, but we 1963 occupants felt very privileged. We had good-sized, well-lit rooms which were warm with some limited private facilities, none of which was that common elsewhere at that time. The other amenities were all within easy reach: I even took to ironing my shirts (fronts and cuffs only), which I had certainly not done when in College or lodgings!

From the Archives...



It is hard for us to imagine King's Parade without Alfred Waterhouse's Great Gate at the end of it, but as recently as 1868 the site was occupied by a handsome town-house, as the photograph by Ramsey and Muspratt shows.

The Waterhouse Building around Tree Court, completed in 1870, replaced earlier buildings commemorating Stephen Perse (1565) and Thomas Legge, who succeeded Dr Caius as Master in June 1573. Note the Porter (high hat) keeping a watchful eye on the photographer!

Waterhouse went on to design even greater structures such as the Natural History Museum in South Kensington, beside which our Great Gate shows distinct signs of humility.

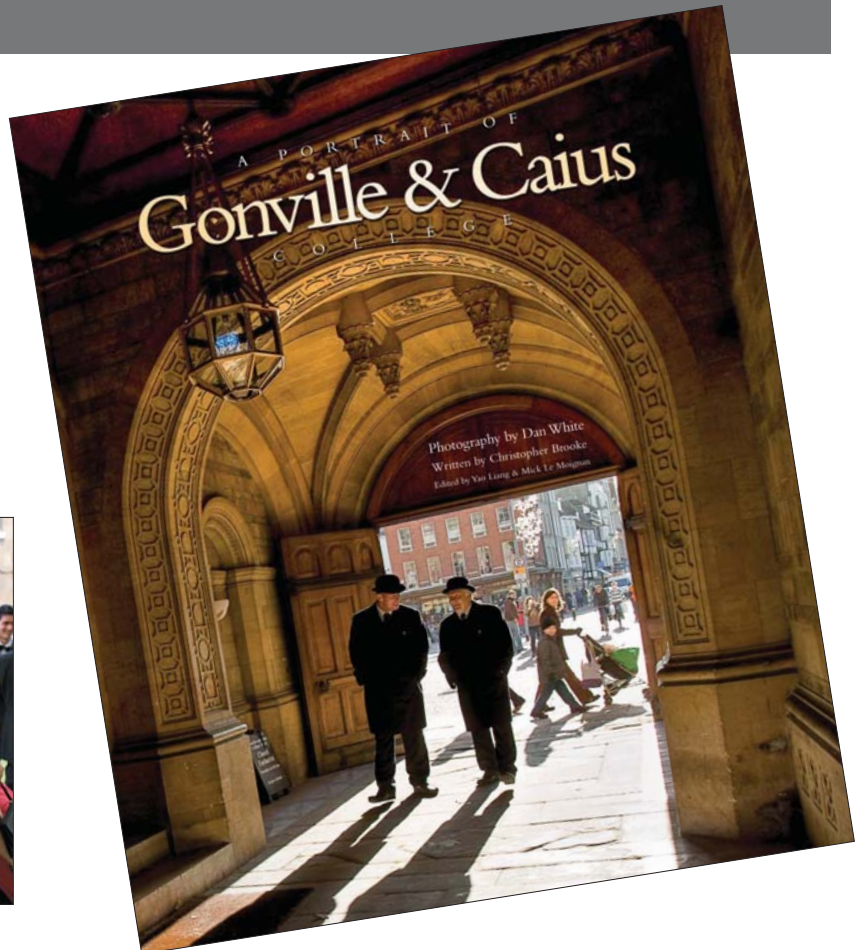


...Then and Now





A Portrait of
Gonville & Caius
Photography by Dan White
Written by Christopher Brooke
Edited by Yao Liang & Mick Le Moignan

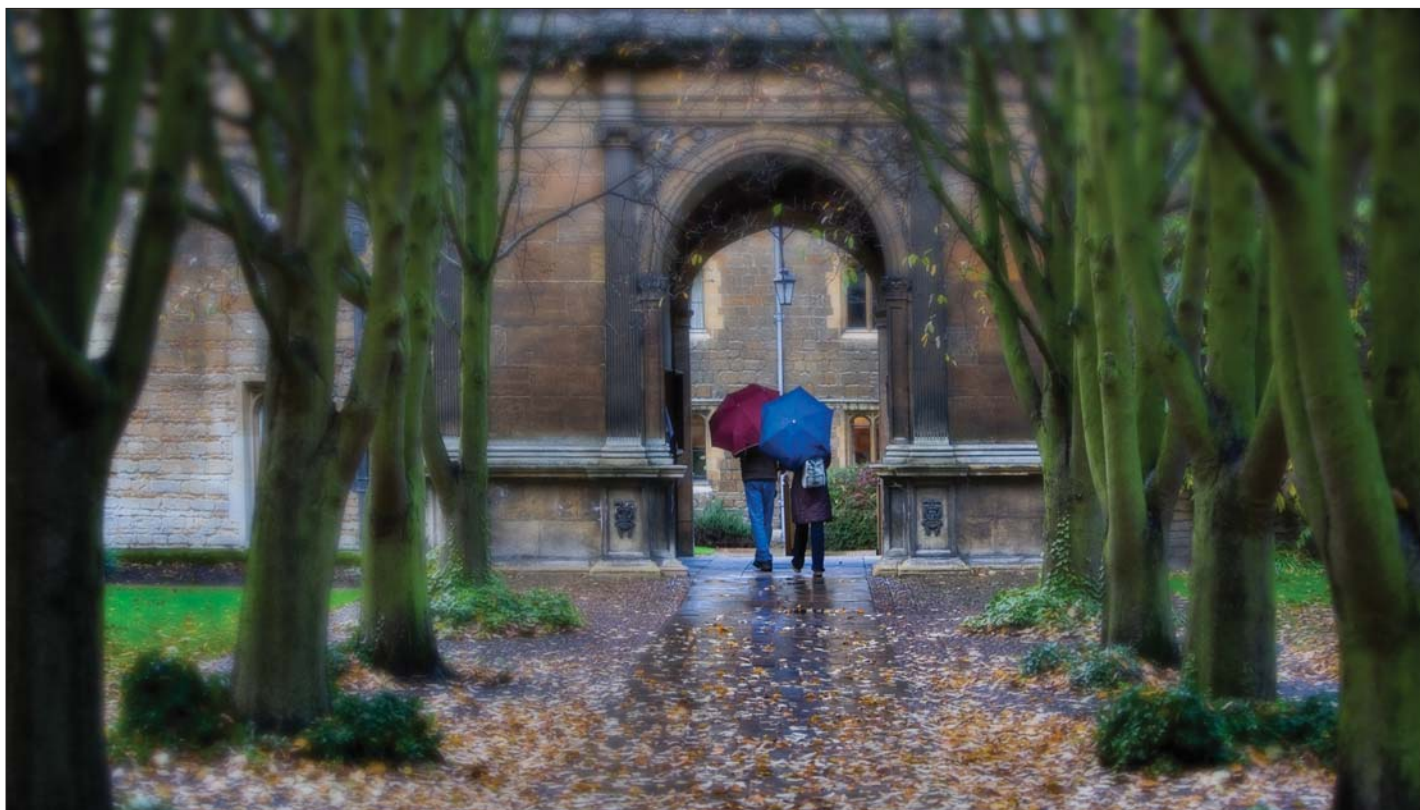
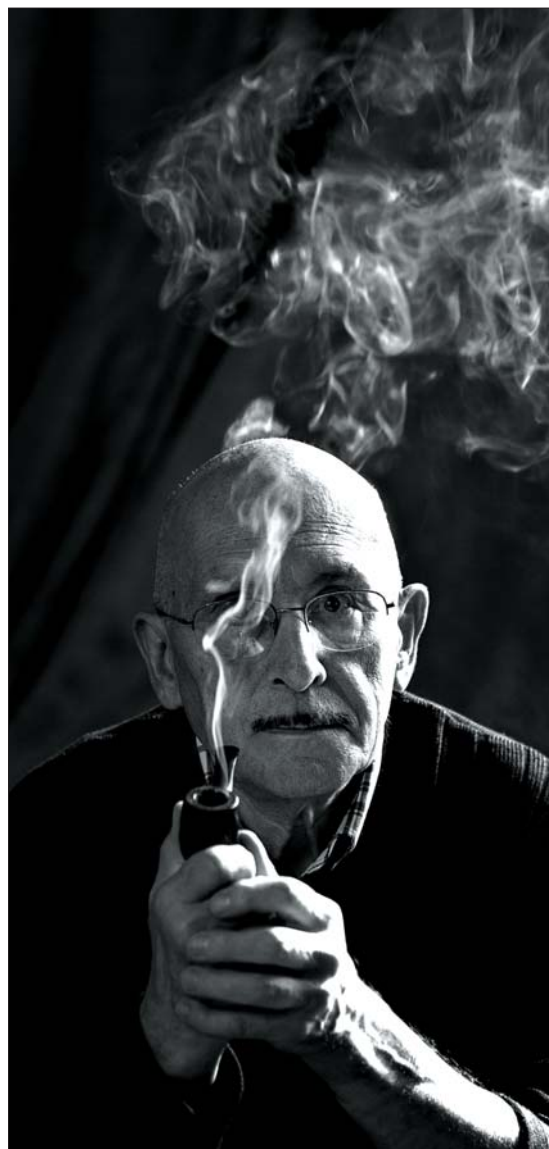




This magnificent pictorial record of the College at the start of the twenty-first century has just been published, celebrating two important anniversaries, 660 years after the first foundation by Edmund Gonville in 1348 and 450 years after the second foundation by John Caius in 1558.

Dan White's brilliantly idiosyncratic photographs of students, Fellows and staff in familiar surroundings show the heart and vitality of the College community today. Christopher Brooke's beautifully crafted history guides the reader through the fascinating development of a tiny, medieval religious foundation into an outstanding institution dedicated to excellence in education and research.

Copies of the book are available to personal callers at the Porters' Lodge at £45 (cash or cheque only, please) or may be ordered online at £45 (+p&p) direct from the publishers, Third Millennium Information by visiting www.tmltd.com and clicking on "Universities and Colleges" under Book Categories. The publishers can also take orders by phone: +44 (0)20 7336 0144 or by email: caius@tmltd.com



EVENTS & REUNIONS FOR 2008-2009

Michaelmas Full term begins.....	Tuesday 7 October
New York Reception	Tuesday 28 October
Toronto Reception.....	Thursday 30 October
Commemoration of Benefactors Lecture.....	Sunday 16 November
Commemoration of Benefactors Service	Sunday 16 November
Commemoration Feast	Sunday 16 November
First Christmas Carol Service (6pm)	Wednesday 3 December
Second Christmas Carol Service (4.30pm).....	Thursday 4 December
Michaelmas Full Term ends	Friday 5 December
Lent Full Term begins.....	Tuesday 13 January 2009
Development Campaign Board Meeting	Tuesday 24 February
Second Year Parents' Hall.....	Thursday 12 March
Lent Full Term ends.....	Friday 13 March
Second Year Parents' Hall.....	Friday 13 March
Telephone Campaign begins.....	Friday 13 March
MAs' Dinner	Friday 20 March
Annual Gathering (1987, 1988 & 1989)	Tuesday 24 March
Caius Club Dinner.....	Saturday 28 March
Easter Full Term begins.....	Tuesday 21 April
Stephen Hawking Circle Dinner	Saturday 9 May
Easter Full Term ends.....	Friday 12 June
May Week Party for Benefactors.....	Saturday 13 June
Caius Club Bumps Event.....	Saturday 13 June
Caius Medical Association Meeting & Dinner	Saturday 20 June
Graduation Tea.....	Thursday 25 June
Annual Gathering (up to & including 1957).....	Tuesday 30 June
Admissions Open Days	Thursday 2 & Friday 3 July
Annual Gathering (1996 & 1997).....	Saturday 26 September
Commemoration of Benefactors Lecture, Service & Feast	Sunday 15 November 2009

...always a **Caian**

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Cover Photographs:
Aspects of the rich biodiversity
of Ecuador illustrate the vital
conservation work of Dr Nigel Simpson
and the Jocotoco Foundation.

