

EMMANUEL 2011 REVIEW



I HAVE SET AN *Acorn*, WHICH
WHEN IT BECOMES AN *Oake*,
GOD ALONE KNOWS WHAT WILL BE
THE FRUIT THEREOF · SIR WALTER MILD MAY

CONTENTS

View from the Lodge	2
The Library	4
Research	6
Careers	11
Student Funds	12
Emma Food	14
Fees	15
Emma Gifts	16
Financial Report	17
Emma Links	22
Last Look: The Laundry	23



The newly extended and refurbished Library

Acknowledgements

Emmanuel College would like to thank all those who have assisted in the production of the *Review*

Published by
 The Development Office, Emmanuel College, Cambridge CB2 3AP

© Copyright Emmanuel College 2011
 Photography copyright of owners

Photography by
 Fran May unless otherwise stated

Design and production by
 H2 Associates, Cambridge

VIEW FROM THE LODGE



I held the door open recently for an undergraduate who was staggering under an enormous pile of books. ‘Are you really going to read all those before your Tripos?’ I asked as he passed. ‘I thought some of them might soak into me by osmosis’ was his muffled reply.

I suspect he spoke for generations of undergraduates. It is a fair bet that some poor scholar was in a similar plight with his Latin exercises under Laurence Chaderton, the first Master of Emmanuel. Admittedly there was some doubt about whether Chaderton himself had ever been young. An elegy for his funeral ran:

*Wert thou ere young? For truth I hold
 And do believe thou wert born old,
 There’s none alive I’m sure can say
 They knew thee young, but always gray.*

But that’s another matter. As a general principle, all of us have been through the ordeal of Tripos and have somehow survived. Indeed I used to reflect that exams were a good preparation for life, as time and again I raced to finish a submission for my Secretary of State or the Prime Minister – whoever he or she was – before their box closed for the evening.

Combining continuity and change is an eternal theme in Cambridge, as it is for most institutions: keeping up with the times while nurturing those essential elements which must be preserved. This has been much in my mind in the last year as the University has suddenly been faced with the most radical changes in its funding for 60 years.

The University and colleges have reacted calmly and level-headedly to the fairly chaotic timetable laid down for them on tuition fees and the setting of targets on the admission of students. There is still a great deal of detail to be sorted out.

continued on next page



But with Government rhetoric threatening an unprecedented degree of intervention in the business of Cambridge, it is important to bear some central points in mind.

First and foremost, the University and the colleges, individually and collectively, are determined not to depart one inch from the principle of admitting undergraduates on the basis of merit, regardless of background. This is bedrock. Cambridge is a great university because it pursues the highest standards of academic excellence and it is not about to start diluting its standards.

Second, the University is not being unreasonable in proposing to charge £9000 per annum in tuition fees. It costs roughly £17 000 a year on average to educate someone at Cambridge. Even with fees at this level, the University and colleges will have to find the balance of £8000 plus the money to finance extra resources to help those from needy backgrounds.

Third, Emmanuel is already well up with the proposed targets for admission of students from State schools. But there is bound to be a risk that bright students will be discouraged by tuition fees. It becomes all the more important that we continue to reach out to schools to encourage the brightest and best in sixth forms to think of themselves as potential Cambridge students – something which their teachers, alas, do not always do – and to apply for admission. We are lucky to have the leadership of Richard Barnes and his successor as Senior Tutor, Robert Henderson, and the support of generous benefactors for our efforts.

The devil is in the detail on tuition fees. The money will all go to the University and there is a negotiation ahead to determine how much of it reaches the colleges. But one thing already is

clear. More than ever we shall need to stand ready to support undergraduates once they are here, if they are in hardship. It will be self-defeating if we maintain our standards, admit the best and then find that they can't make the most of their time with us because they are struggling to keep down their debt.

Emmanuel, with the support of its Members, has achieved a lot. Our latest success is the marvellous refurbishment of the Library, now completed and illustrated in this issue of the *Review*, which is accommodating many more students than before as they prepare for their exams. As I write, in a few weeks' time there will be a May Ball (on the theme this year of 'The Planets'), followed at the end of the month by General Admissions when degrees are awarded, and then by another generation of undergraduates leaving to go out into the world. And so the cycle goes on.

More than ever we shall need to stand ready to support undergraduates once they are here, if they are in hardship

The College is strong and in good heart, and determined to grapple successfully with whatever challenges lie ahead. We are fortified by the support of so many Members who have been undergraduates or graduates here and who understand what we do. On behalf of the College I am very grateful for that support and promise that however much we may evolve with the times we will not lose sight of the eternal verities which underpin our work, even if they are sometimes transmitted by osmosis.

Lord Wilson of Dinton
Master

THE LIBRARY

SARAH BENDALL – Fellow Librarian

The past two years have been dominated by the building work to the College Library. The extension and refurbishment was carried out in such a way that the new Library could open to Junior Members in October 2010 as planned, thanks to the dedication of the architects, Kilburn Nightingale and builders, Killby & Gayford, and the forbearance of the Library staff.

The results are magnificent. The new entrance, at the junction of the original building with the 1970s extension, has been a great success and users are now greeted by staff able to give help and advice. Readers then have a wide choice of where to go to work: the formal Fane Reading Room, redecorated and slightly reorganised but largely unchanged, the more intimate David Williams Room at the end of it, the individual study spaces on the three floors of the extension, the more relaxed surroundings of the new Peter Rickard Room on the roof of the extension, or the McDonald Meeting Room. They can take a break and have a cup of coffee in the Wates Room, or use the computer facilities in the John & Dorothy Meggitt Room. The special collections are now housed in rooms with appropriate environmental conditions and visiting scholars have suitable places in which to work.

Overall, the number of reader spaces has been increased from 60 to 138. The Library has grown by 475 square metres to 1941 square metres

The work was completed in time for the new academic year and on budget, and we are extremely grateful to our Members and Friends whose generosity made the project possible. Present and future generations of Junior Members have much to thank them for.





EXPLORING HOW THE BRAIN HELPS YOU KEEP A GRIP ON REALITY

JON SIMONS – Fellow and University Lecturer

The image of the brain is reprinted from Neuropsychologia 43, Jon S Simons, Adrian M Owen, Paul C Fletcher & Paul W Burgess, 'Anterior prefrontal cortex and the recollection of contextual information' pp.1774–83 (2005), with permission from Elsevier

During Gatherings of Members, it rarely takes long for people to start reminiscing about their time as undergraduates. Amusing (sometimes, bawdy) tales might be told about events that occurred many years in the past. As a listener, you can find yourself transported back in time to your heady student days, re-living a fondly remembered episode as if it were playing out in front of you once again. Except, how do you know you were actually there when the event originally took place? How can you be sure you're remembering a faithful representation of what happened, as opposed to a fictitious recollection of an event that might have been entirely imagined? In short, how do we determine whether our memories are real?

My research group has spent the last few years pondering these questions, seeking answers by undertaking experiments using cognitive neuroscience methods such as functional brain imaging of healthy volunteers and studies of neurological and psychiatric disorders, as well as of normal ageing. Our aim is to understand how the brain supports our capacity to distinguish what is real from what we imagined, an ability termed 'reality monitoring' that is vital for maintaining confidence in our memories, and in understanding ourselves as individuals with a past and a future. In characterising how these processes might be organised in the brain, we can better understand the way in which they may break down in disorders like schizophrenia, in which perceptions of reality can be altered. We can also improve our understanding of how our memories change as we get older, and why some people seem to be better than others at accurately recalling the past. This year, our work was recognised by the award of the Experimental Psychology Society Prize. The EPS, which was founded in Cambridge just after World War II, is one of the most venerable and respected learned societies in the field, and it is a great honour for our work to have been recognised by them.

Among the research methods used in my group is the brain imaging technique of functional

MRI. This method provides the ability to observe changes in brain activity that occur when people undertake a cognitive task such as remembering the context in which a previous event was experienced. We have used the technique to isolate the brain regions that are involved when people try to remember whether an event was previously imagined or did actually take place. One brain area that has emerged as playing a key role in discriminating imagination from reality is the anterior prefrontal cortex. This is a region right at the front of the brain, just behind the forehead. It is an area that, in relative terms, is roughly twice as large in the human brain as in even our closest non-human cousins, the great apes. It is thought to be among the last areas fully to achieve myelination, the neurodevelopmental process that continues into adolescence and enables nerve cells to transmit information more rapidly, allowing for more complex cognitive abilities. As such, although the functions performed by this area are not well understood, they have generally been considered likely to be among the 'higher' levels of complex cognition in humans.

Our aim is to understand how the brain supports our capacity to distinguish what is real from what we imagined

In the field of memory research, scientists who used functional MRI to identify the brain areas involved in remembering the context of previous events, previously found it difficult to characterise what role the anterior prefrontal cortex might play. Some studies reported activation there whereas others, equally well conducted and apparently very similar, failed to identify activity in that region. We hypothesised that the discrepancy between studies might be because the kinds of information participants were being asked to remember differed according to whether it had been generated by internal cognitive functions

such as thought and imagination, or derived from the outside world by perceptual processes.

In the last few years, we have tested this hypothesis in several experiments. We have shown, for example, that activity in the anterior prefrontal cortex differentiates between stimuli that were previously seen or imagined. To demonstrate this, in one experiment we presented volunteers either with well-known word-pairs such as 'Laurel and Hardy' or with the first word of a word-pair and a question mark ('Laurel and ?'). In the latter case, participants were instructed to imagine the second word of the word-pair. Later, we scanned participants' brains while they tried to remember whether they had seen or imagined the second word of each previously encountered word-pair. Several areas showed activity that could be related to general memory retrieval processes. But the region consistently to emerge across a number of similar experiments as contributing to the distinction between seen and imagined information has been the anterior prefrontal cortex.

One of the applications of this work has been to inform understanding of the cognitive dysfunction seen in clinical disorders, such as schizophrenia. Although schizophrenia can vary in its presentation, among the symptoms often observed are hallucinations, whereby patients report, for example, hearing voices when none are present. It has been suggested that these symptoms may result from a difficulty in discriminating between information that is perceived in the external world and information that is imagined. For example, a sufferer might imagine a voice conveying a message, but misattribute that voice as real, coming from another person.

We have tested a number of the predictions that arise from this suggestion. First, individuals with schizophrenia have been shown to be impaired on the kinds of seen rather than imagined memory tasks that elicit anterior prefrontal cortex activity. Second, the anterior prefrontal area we have



Jon standing in front of a three-dimensional image of a brain, displaying functional MRI activity in the left hemisphere associated with remembering a previous event. The brightest cluster, to the left of the picture, is the anterior prefrontal cortex

identified overlaps closely with an area that tends to be functionally disrupted in schizophrenia. Finally, healthy volunteers who exhibit reduced levels of activity in this region tend to make more of the misattribution errors typically observed in schizophrenia, mistakenly endorsing imagined items as having been seen.

Very recently, we have extended these findings to try to explain the variability in reality monitoring performance that is typically seen even in apparently healthy individuals. Given the same task to distinguish seen from imagined words or objects, some people will score highly, correctly attributing 80 per cent or more to the

correct source, whereas others will struggle to perform that well. We have recently uncovered preliminary evidence that this variability may be linked to the presence or absence of a particular brain structural folding pattern in the anterior prefrontal cortex, known as the paracingulate sulcus. This structural variation, which is present in roughly half of the normal population, is one of the last cortical folds to develop *in utero* and for this reason varies greatly in size between individuals in the healthy population. We have discovered that adults whose MRI scans indicate an absence of the paracingulate sulcus appear to demonstrate reduced reality monitoring ability compared with other participants. As all those

who took part in the experiment were healthy adult volunteers with typical educational backgrounds and no reported history of cognitive difficulties, the observed differences in monitoring reality are particularly interesting to us.

Thus, although there is much work to do before we can claim to understand the functions supported by the anterior prefrontal cortex, evidence is mounting that one of its key roles may be to help us keep a firm grip on reality.

Jon's Memory Laboratory website:
www.psychol.cam.ac.uk/memlab

RETHINKING MEDIEVAL FAIRIES

JAMES WADE – Research Fellow

Nowadays we tend to think of fairies as Tinkerbell-type creatures with fuzzy antennae and magic wands. Only after several hundred years of evolution, however, did fairies end up as the harmless playthings of children's fantasies. We can blame Shakespeare for making fairies small, and we can blame the Victorians for making them cute. In the Middle Ages fairies were seen as dark, ambiguous beings, somewhere between humans, animals and demons. They were fully human-sized and very dangerous, and though not everyone in the Middle Ages believed in fairies, the possibility of doing so was taken seriously by many of the most learned and influential.

The medieval theological explanation for the existence of fairies begins long before the start of human history, back during the war in heaven. When Lucifer rebelled against God, so the story goes, one-third of the angels sided with him and were cast down to the centre of the Earth as punishment. Of the remainder, half sided with God and stayed in heaven. But the other half, the 'neutral' angels who sat on the fence during the conflict, were sent down to the sphere between the Moon and Earth. Here they have remained, haunting dark forests and remote wild places to this day.

This explanation of fairy origins is the result of intellectuals working backward from existing folklore to make popular beliefs fit with a Christian model of the created universe. It does, however, manage to capture something of the ambiguity of these creatures which, along with their propensity for illogical behaviour, became a signature of their appearances in the literature of the period. My research focuses on the form this literature takes: the romances, or stories of adventure, which became the pulp fiction of medieval England.

I strive to dismiss the notion that later medieval fairies were in any way 'pagan'. If they ever had roots in the oral lore of pre-Christian Britain, this mythological past had no discernable effect on how they were understood and imagined in the literature of the later Middle Ages. Even the early Anglo-Saxon elves – 'ælfes' being Old English for the French-derived 'faerie' – were more like malignant folk-spirits of superstitious belief than



the anthropomorphised 'fairy knights' and 'fairy ladies' that began to crop up in the twelfth century. We have no idea how fairies were understood before our earliest written sources, the first mention of fairies being the *Beowulf* manuscript of c. 1000, but there is no reason to suspect they would have looked anything like the fairies of the courtly and chivalrous Middle Ages.

Yet this pagan or 'Celtic' connection has been difficult to shake off, and it has had a significant effect on how medieval fairies and their romances have been interpreted since the birth of Folklore Studies in the mid-nineteenth century. The folklorists argue that the fairies who appear in these romances have been corrupted from their original mythological form, as medieval authors



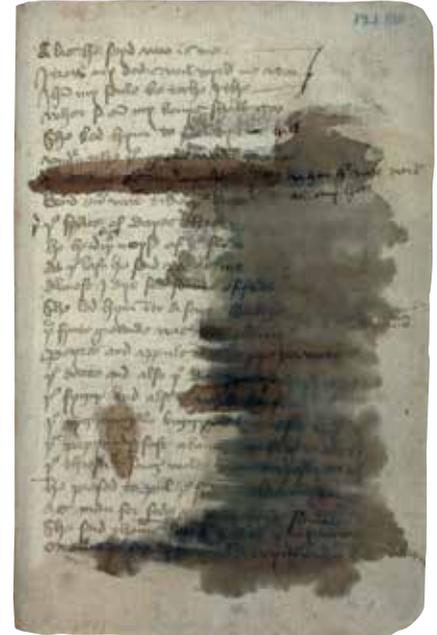
We can blame Shakespeare for making fairies small, and we can blame the Victorians for making them cute

survive from the Middle Ages are garbled versions of earlier legends of the Celtic supernatural.

This folkloric interpretation has a certain allure, since it allows for the possibility of finding ancient and lost mythologies buried just below the surface of these romances. But the argument that medieval fairies are always degenerations of ‘real’ myths or fairies, and that they always constitute a form of authorial failing, is problematic on at least two fronts. First, this view forecloses consideration of how fairies actually function in the romances themselves. Second, it is difficult to accept that some of the greatest writers of European literature – such as Chrétien de Troyes, Marie de France and Geoffrey Chaucer – failed to understand the ramifications of contradictory supernatural elements in their constructions of complex and dynamic fictive worlds.

My work attempts to challenge the bad press these medieval authors have received over the past hundred years and more. Take, for example, the fifteenth-century *Partonope of Blois*. A pivotal moment in this romance occurs when the heroine Melior unexpectedly shifts from appearing as a fairy mistress to an ordinary human heiress. Earlier scholars have read this sudden shift as an awkward muddling of motifs by a confused author. I, on the other hand, read this transition from fairy to human as a skilled manipulation of audience expectations, a typical example of the inventiveness of romance authors who play with fairy conventions to fulfil specific narrative and thematic needs. For instance, while fairy mistresses are desirable figures in romance for their ability to provide mystery, suspense and exoticism, human heiresses are also desirable for worldly-wise knights, who are interested in dynastic concerns of material wealth and lineal progression. By making Melior appear to be fairy and human in turn, the author can get the best of both worlds, and can pick up fairy conventions

did not understand the complexities of the ancient material they were dealing with. One of the characteristics of fairies in romance throughout the Middle Ages is their tendency to behave illogically. The folklorists explain this as a misunderstanding: fairies behave strangely because medieval authors didn’t know how they were supposed to behave, and the stories that



Reproduced by kind permission of the Synodics of Cambridge University Library

Romance hero Thomas of Erceldoune passing the ways to heaven, purgatory and hell on his journey to Fairyland. From Cambridge University Library MS Ff.5.48

and motifs circulating in his imaginative networks and manipulate them to cater to audience tastes for the marvellous, and the ideological desires of social ascendancy. These are, after all, the chief preoccupations of medieval romance.

Attending to such authorial strategies is critical. By focusing on the mechanics that go into creating a literary work, rather than hunting for sources, this approach allows us to think about how authors can achieve narrative and aesthetic effects by manipulating generic conventions. And when it comes to fairies in medieval romance, these effects are particularly remarkable, for fairy worlds in romance are primarily characterised by the persistence of their exception from human logic. Indeed, what makes fairies most distinctive – their mysteriousness and illogicality – is also what makes them particularly interesting in their adaptability and their potential to be used by authors to do a vast range of things that would not normally be possible with humans or animals, angels or demons. My research attempts to think afresh about medieval fairies, reading them neither as folkloric curiosities, nor as mythic remnants from a Celtic past, but as cleverly designed narrative devices that become central to the concerns of romance throughout the Middle Ages.



ELEANOR RUTHERFORD –
Derek Brewer Research Student

I came to Emmanuel in 2009 to study for an MPhil in Musicology. I am now in my first year of studying for a PhD in Music, thanks to the support of a Derek Brewer Research Studentship.

Derek Brewer's research interests were, coincidentally, in a similar period of history to my own. He had a keen interest in medieval English literature; I myself have a fascination for medieval music. I am very grateful for the studentship from Emmanuel as without it students like me would be unable to undertake further studies.

It was in my second year as an undergraduate at Newcastle University that I developed an interest in medieval music. I took a course on music within the liturgy, and for the assessment I had to transcribe a medieval liturgical service from digital copies of medieval sources. This gave me my first taste of working with medieval music and navigating my way around manuscripts; from then on I was hooked. The topic of my research has changed somewhat since then, but I am still working on music and manuscripts: my PhD focuses on the copying of music into manuscripts made in thirteenth-century Paris.

I want to try to find out more about the notation of music manuscripts, and how this intersected with the rest of the Parisian booktrade

During the thirteenth century in Paris, there was a growing demand for books by the students and masters of the burgeoning University. In response to the University and other clients, a community of bookmakers developed and flourished, consisting of professional scribes, artists, illuminators, bookbinders, parchment-makers and booksellers. These tradesmen would have worked together at different stages of book production and even collaborated with other people from their own trade, for example two scribes might have worked together on one manuscript. However, very little is known about who copied notation into music books, or what part such notators would have played within the booktrade. I want to try to find out more about the notation of music



manuscripts, and how this intersected with the rest of the Parisian booktrade.

This year I have begun by focusing on Dominican manuscripts: in the mid-thirteenth century, the Dominicans undertook a reform of their service books in order to eliminate regional variations and create a unified liturgy. In conjunction, they wrote a set of rules prescribing how music should be notated so that all their service books would have the same style. This striving within the Dominican Order for a uniformity of content and style provides an interesting starting point from which to look at their manuscripts.

As chance would have it, there are several surviving Dominican manuscripts from mid- to late-thirteenth-century Paris, including three that were used as master-copies from which all other manuscripts were to be copied. One is now held in the British Library, making trips to visit it easy. Whilst other relevant manuscripts are held further afield (Rome, Paris, Salamanca, Philadelphia ...), visiting them will not be too much of a hardship! I am looking forward to my travels over the next two years, to having further opportunities to access and study music manuscripts, and to the possibility of discovering more about the work of notators in thirteenth-century Paris.



LIFE AFTER EMMANUEL

The College is very keen to help Junior Members find fulfilling employment when they graduate. The Emmanuel Society helps through its careers initiatives, and some Members arrange for their companies to provide paid internships. Anyone interested in exploring the possibilities should contact the Development Office.

SUMMER PLACEMENTS

As reported in last year's *Review*, four students worked for Prudential for seven weeks in the summer of 2010, kindly arranged by Rob Devey (1987). Extracts from the blogs they wrote at the end of their time are below:

HENRY OGDEN (2008, THEOLOGY)

The internship has been fantastic. This has been my first time working in an office and it has been an invaluable insight into career opportunities. At first, I did not have a clue what 'Operations' was when told I would be working there, nor what my manager meant by 'Business architect', although I later discovered he was a PowerPoint wizard!

As Operations cuts right through the business, I have seen a wide range of activities, as well as worked on my project on Customer Service. It is scary how my commercial awareness has grown; a sign I have learned a foreign (financial) language is my inadvertent use of such 'jargon' at the dinner table, much to the perplexity of those around me!

I have also been able to see more of my parents because I'm living a similar routine to them

I have also been able to see more of my parents because I'm living a similar routine to them, rather than waking up at midday long after they've gone to work. Nevertheless, after seven weeks of alarm clocks, I'm still happy to be a student.

EVA PAPPENHEIM (2009, POLITICS, PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY)

I was interested in this internship because it didn't offer a week of photocopying in each department, but a chance to get stuck into our own projects. As promised, we were supported by our teams, but very much encouraged to take the projects in our own directions.

I've been working in marketing, who have put up with my excitement around various landmarks, particularly seeing my first document professionally designed and bound. It has been fascinating, and my project has allowed me to see who my team is supporting and how our work fits into the world outside. The most remarkable part has been the level of interest I've had from members of management.

While I'm not leaving Pru with a passion for pensions, I've really enjoyed my time here, mostly because of the great people I've worked with. I will certainly stay in touch!

ABHISHEK KUMAR (2009, ECONOMICS)

I've been part of the Insurer Solutions team. I was fortunate to be with them since it allowed me to liaise with many departments. I saw various parts of the business and how they all gel together. I was struck by Prudential's corporate culture. From day one, we were told 'Prudential is a great place to work' and over the last few weeks I have seen this in the workplace.

The friendliness, support and infectious enthusiasm from everyone was amazing, especially from my line manager, who put up with my ignorance of annuities and inane questions while she taught me about the retirement industry.

The internship has been a great experience. It's been challenging, with a steep learning curve, and great fun. It has helped me develop my skill set and as a person. It has been a valuable opportunity, and will leave a lasting impression on me.

KENNETH COCHRAN (2008, LAW)

I've been in Dublin, working in Retail Life and Pensions. The office is the most welcoming environment I've ever worked in. My colleagues have been incredibly generous and patient with my incessant questions! It's a testament to their support and encouragement that I've learned as much as I have about the industry in such a short time.

The programme has been well organised and, best of all, my projects have allowed me to work closely with a range of colleagues across departments, including the senior management team and CEO. I have focused on analysing Prudential's growth opportunities in developing markets around the world. This has

allowed me to make the most of my studies in international relations and law, whilst given me the opportunity to translate my academic interests into business insights.

Today I'm off to London for the interns to present our projects to Rob Devey and the Executive Committee.

Four more students will be working for Prudential this summer, and a graduate has a placement with HSBC.

CAREERS ADVICE

The Emmanuel Society, with ECSU and the MCR, is organising careers events, enabling Members to share their experiences with current students. In March, an evening provided ideas and inspiration on less traditional careers. Eleven Members working in areas from politics to public health and journalism to the environment returned to chat informally about opportunities beyond the milk round (see photograph below). The Society is now planning a workshop in November focusing on writing CVs, completing application forms and interview skills. Help from Members involved in graduate recruitment, whether in an HR capacity or not, would be welcome.

Faith Archer (1990) for the Emmanuel Society's Committee





CAROLINE GORDON

Caroline is a third-year undergraduate reading Law. This year she has been Women's Captain of the University's Swimming Club, and the Windsor Fund has helped her to meet the costs of representing the University.

Everybody starts university with ideas of new clubs and societies to join. So did I, but there was one exception. After having swum competitively for over ten years, the swimming stand was the first one I targeted at the Freshers' Fair. Within a week I had competed in trials and begun training with the University team. I was relieved, after nearly a decade of pre-dawn starts, to find that morning training was largely reserved for Boaties.

It soon became apparent that with the Varsity Match only a few months away, every second in the pool and gym was precious. We have five sessions in the pool and one on land each week. At school, obtaining a balance between work, swimming and a social life was relatively achievable; imagine my shock upon viewing my first reading list for Part IA of the Law Tripos. What would normally take a month had to be accomplished in a matter of days, but fortunately I found that training provided the perfect release when I was getting bogged down in the complexities of *negotiorum gestio* or accessory liability in crime. Flexible training times also left time to socialise within Emmanuel and find my feet as a fresher.

My first Varsity Match was an overwhelming and surreal experience. I have competed in the Irish, Scottish and British Nationals and also further afield in the Geneva International Meet, but nothing quite compares with the atmosphere produced by the intense rivalry between the Light and Dark Blues. I was fortunate enough to win my race and set a new Varsity record. In what turned out to be the *second* closest Varsity Match of my life, the women's team narrowly pipped Oxford to the post but we lost overall to a strong Dark Blue side.

In my second year I was keen to get more involved in the workings of the Swimming and Water Polo Club so took on the role of team secretary. This was very time consuming, and in addition there was an ever-increasing Part IB workload and applications to prepare for law vacation schemes. Good time management was imperative. Fortunately the Club also has a strong social element so my work-life balance did not suffer too much! We had a remarkably strong team but this



was not enough to overcome the might of Oxford, whose team included Davis Tarwater, currently in training for the 2012 Olympics.

My final Varsity Match played out like a movie; the Light Blues had a remarkably strong start edging ahead of Oxford

By my final year I was hungry for a Light Blue victory and took on the role of Women's Captain. Due to the lack of University facilities we have some of the highest costs of any university team, spending £10 000 on pool time a year. To reduce the membership fees we forego having a coach, which makes the role of captain yet more challenging as it involves writing the training sessions and making sure they are done properly whilst putting in the metres yourself! Thankfully I had good support from the Men's Captain, and large amounts of planning over the vacations meant that I still had time to dedicate to my final year of studies. At such a stressful time it was nice to be able to switch my focus between swimming and Law; as the team is very closely knit it also functioned as a good support system.

One of the most important tasks as captain is the organisation of our annual training camp, which provides a vital boost to fitness before the Varsity Match. This year we departed from our usual destination of Lignano, seeking warmer

climes in Torremolinos. Whilst there, we did four hours of swimming and an hour of land training a day. Averaging roughly 6km a session, we managed to swim 80km by the end of the week, a distance almost as far as that between Oxford and Cambridge. As the camp is not subsidised, the money I received from the College's Windsor Fund enabled me attend. It also contributed to my travel costs to the British Universities Team events, where we put in good performances and in the qualifiers came second to Bath, a university renowned for its swimming talent.

My final Varsity Match played out like a movie; the Light Blues had a remarkably strong start edging ahead of Oxford, but with only a few points in it. Going into the final part of the match, we needed to win three of the four events to secure a win. The women had a tough fight ahead with former Olympic trialist Justine Schlantz anchoring Oxford's team. After two hard-fought races, the Light Blues dominated and secured the Women's Trophy. It all came down to the final race, the men's 4 x 100m freestyle relay. Oxford had pumped all their strength into this team and we knew if we were to have any chance all four of our swimmers were going to have to have the swim of their lives. It was neck and neck as they began the final length. I could not bear to watch but was made aware of the result by the explosion of the home crowd. Cambridge had secured their first victory against Oxford for three years. Being part of this outstanding team, with the support of Emmanuel College, will be something I remember for many years to come.



JOEL RUST

Joel is a third-year undergraduate reading Music. He writes below about the chamber opera he has composed, *Nauset*, which the Burnaby Fund helped him to produce.

On 4 and 5 February, 21 singers and instrumentalists performed in Emmanuel's Chapel a 45 minute-long chamber opera called *Nauset*, which David Troupes, the librettist, and I had worked on in the second half of 2010.

The development of *Nauset* began in Lent term last year, when I was asked to write a piece for soprano and chamber orchestra for a concert in King's College Chapel. I'd recently come across David Troupes' collection of poetry, *Parsimony*, and was drawn to setting a poem called 'Mt Norwottuck and a Prescription for Citalopram'. Following the performance, we remained in contact and eventually decided to work on a more substantial collaborative project. Ideas went back and forth, but soon David sent me a scenario that both of us felt could produce something special.

David sent me a first draft of the text in August and the final version in October, and I began working out how to structure the musical content. It was by some margin the largest-scale project I had undertaken, and sustaining and directing the music's metamorphoses over this large time-period entailed reconsidering several aspects of my musical language.

Nauset is named after a stretch of shore on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, close to where David grew up, and the opera takes place on this beach, at night. The structure is simple, with no action or dialogue; instead, each of the three characters in turn moves into the centre of the space, sings, and leaves. First, a young girl sings incredulously about her father, a fisherman, who has walked into the sea and not returned. Then, her mother, knowing her husband is drowned, sings of her memories, desires and fears. Lastly, the husband walks, mysteriously, out of the sea and sings two brief, sphinx-like stanzas, 'trying to tell the untellable' (in David's words from the original scenario).

I managed to acquire a marvellous cast (Joanna Songi, Louise Kemeny and Edward Leach) and conductor (Christopher Stark), all of whom have been involved in many opera productions in Cambridge and beyond. The singers are



accompanied by a small but flexible group of instruments – clarinet, bassoon, trumpet and string quintet – and a wordless chorus of six female voices. As the ocean is a constant presence in the drama, I added to the group three percussionists, with a profusion of temple and wood blocks, drums and cymbals, to create a fluctuating level of sibilant noise behind the music.

I was delighted that the Dean gave me permission to produce the opera in Emmanuel's Chapel; throughout my three years in Cambridge I've sung there twice a week in the Choir and it has a beautifully clear but reverberant acoustic. I'm also very grateful to the Burnaby Committee for funding the project, making it free for anyone to experience, and enabling David and me to realise our ideas in a new medium.



A PRIVATE DINNER AT EMMANUEL

NIGEL GATES (1970)

In autumn 1999 I realised that 2010 would, incredibly, mark 40 years since six nervous undergraduates matriculated at Emmanuel to read Geography under the excellent guidance of Dr Alan Baker. *Tempus fugit* and, as one gets older, *tempus* appears to *fugit* ever more rapidly! One of the six of us has, sadly, passed away so, before any more of us met the Grim Reaper, I thought it would be a sensible idea to arrange a 'Class of 1970 Geographers' Reunion' in 2010 to mark the fortieth anniversary of our arrival at Emmanuel.

Everyone agreed that a reunion dinner was a great idea and we chose two possible dates. These were discussed with Sarah Banbery, the College's Conference and Bookings Manager; one fell within Emmanuel's 'closed period', when there are no private functions because of Tripos examinations, but fortunately the other one was fine.

Sarah Banbery could not have been more helpful. All of my many questions were answered swiftly and she sent me information about rooms, food and wine. Although there were suggestions of several set meals, I chose three courses from the wide à la carte range. We would have liked to have held our dinner in the intimate Fellows' Breakfast Room, but this was not possible as we were too

many. Instead we dined in the impressive Robert Gardner Room. Unfortunately one wife could not attend so, in order to avoid having an unlucky 13 at the table, we took Claude, one of my teddy bears, to make us up to 14. In addition to Alan Baker and his wife, another of our supervisors, Professor David Drewry (Honorary Fellow of Emmanuel and recently retired Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hull) and his wife also joined us.

We met for pre-dinner drinks in Alan Baker's room and were delighted that he had invited both the Master and Dr Sarah Bendall to come along. We then proceeded to our reunion dinner. The occasion was absolutely delightful. The food and wine were excellent and the serving staff attentive but unobtrusive. (It was noted, however, that we consumed an extremely modest amount of wine compared with 40 years earlier.) Afterwards, I sent our heartfelt thanks to Sarah Banbery and the Head of Catering for all they had done.

When one considers that one has the use of a room all evening, with excellent food and drinks served by charming staff, the cost is certainly competitive. I suggest that any Members planning a reunion should consider holding it at Emmanuel. I am quite sure that they would be delighted: we certainly were.

EMMANUEL'S PRIZE-WINNING KITCHENS

Emmanuel's kitchens have had a good year. After winning the Cambridge inter-collegiate catering competition in the autumn, they came second (out of 18 entries) in an inter-university competition in the spring. Nathan Aldous (left) and Oliver Prince (right), together with Tom Jeffrey, had to cook an entire meal. They started with a salt cod and potato crisp tempura basil risotto, followed by a lasagne of wild mushrooms, tarragon, pine nuts and butternut squash with shallot purée and port dressing. The main course was a butter confit and ballontine of corn-fed chicken (below). The meal ended with a banana parfait with caramel foam, majito sorbet, lime purée and peanut brittle.

For those who wish to try making the chicken dish, which is stuffed with chicken liver and served with truffle potato, enoki mushrooms and broccoli purée, the recipe is on the College's website at www.emma.cam.ac.uk/recipe. Be warned: it is complicated, with over 30 ingredients. Each of the six parts of the dish is made separately and then all is assembled at the end.





PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

RICHARD BARNES – Senior Tutor

In 1993, when I was first Senior Tutor, undergraduates coming to Emmanuel from the UK did not pay fees. Instead they received financial support from the government as means-tested grants: up to £1755 in 1997 together with a student loan of £1685.

Families with more than one child, with just enough income to make most of the grant inaccessible, probably felt the pinch most and we ensured that these students, just as much as those from the poorest backgrounds, were able to access all the educational opportunities on offer here. We expanded our provision through numerous funds, each generously provided by a benefactor or benefactors, many of whom were motivated by a love for their subject and a determination to ensure that the educational opportunity they had enjoyed would be available to others in the new, harsher, economic climate. From 1990, student loans acted as a top-up for maintenance, but the take up was low at Cambridge, probably because the relatively short terms allowed people to earn in the Long Vacation, and the cost of living and study was relatively low.

The introduction of fees of £1000 per annum in September 1998, following the Dearing report, did not change the emphasis of the College's hardship and educational support, but affected the way students handled their financial affairs. Students could defer paying fees until their post-graduation income would allow them to pay back in relative comfort. This was the point at which real issues about background and family income began to arise. Some students saw the loan as a source of cheap money to be invested for a return, others received grants instead of loans and a third group struggled to minimise the build-up of debt. At the same time the government began to reduce funding to universities in real terms and to question the existence of, and finally stop paying directly, the separate College Fee for Cambridge. An arrangement with the University resulted in colleges receiving income to provide the teaching that is essential in 'Collegiate Cambridge'.



Stephen Bond

The increase of student fees to £3000 in 2005 presented a much greater challenge. The work here is so intense that it is not sensible for students to undertake significant paid employment during term, so many had to take out the full loan and build up debts of £9000–£12 000. The University introduced the most generous bursary scheme in the country for those with a low income, but 'middle England', with just enough money to be ineligible for government aid but not sufficient to have significant disposable funds, was again squeezed. The College contributed 50 per cent of every Emmanuel student bursary, Trinity providing the remainder. We continued subsidising accommodation, although in a more targeted way with rent bursaries for students from lower income families, and also facilitating educational and social activities for all. Colleges and the University were faced with the double problem of needing to offer greater support to students while at the same time looking for economies to cope with reduced income from fees.

We are now entering a new period of uncertainty. The heavy cuts in government support are to be made up through charging fees to students. From 2012, Cambridge will charge the full £9000 allowed by the government, as agreed with the Office for Fair Access. Government planning assumed that the average fee charged by universities would be much lower than it is going to be and, therefore, there will be additional start-up costs. How they are to be met remains uncertain and Cambridge's grant from the Treasury may suffer further in consequence. At the same time, the ten-year agreement between the colleges and University about the allocation of fees within Cambridge is due for renewal.

I am on the University Council, which proposed the £9000 fee. As the cost of a Cambridge education is on average £17 000 and we are proposing to charge only £9000, we are losing about £8000 per student each year, split fairly evenly between the colleges and University. It is likely it will be not until at least 2015 that we return to the income we had in 2010–11. If the reduction in block grant occurs it will be even longer before we are back to current funding levels.

Student indebtedness on graduation of £27 000–£36 000 for fees, plus maintenance costs, is a big challenge. We are determined to continue providing the broad educational experiences that make a Cambridge degree worthwhile, but are likely to be doing so against a background of reduced student-fee income to the College. A greater proportion of funding will need to come from our own resources and fundraising will assume ever greater significance.

I have a side-line as Chair of the biggest Inner City Academy in Britain. I was talking to one of our brighter youngsters about tuition fees, who explained she would rather pay £9000 per annum for an education worth £17 000 than for one worth considerably less.

I quote her exact words: 'You get much more than just the degree from Cambridge, you get opportunities, you get your horizons stretched, and besides, unless I earn a shed-load of money I will end up paying back just as much if I pay £6000 a year as I will if I pay £9000.'

I am encouraging her to apply to us for Economics.



THANKING DONORS

All Benefactors

- ❖ are listed in the *Emmanuel Review*
- ❖ receive invitations to occasional events in College, including garden parties for donors

1584 Society

(those who pledge legacies to Emmanuel)

- ❖ receive invitations to occasional events in College, including garden parties for donors

Benefactor Bye-Fellows

(£250 000 or more received)

- ❖ receive invitations to some College events
- ❖ are able to dine at High Table on a number of occasions each year
- ❖ are listed in the *College Magazine* and in the *Cambridge University Reporter*
- ❖ are admitted at a ceremony in the Parlour
- ❖ have their names recorded on a board in the Old Library

Benefactor Fellows

(£1 000 000 or more received)

- ❖ receive invitations to many College events
- ❖ are able to dine at High Table on several occasions each year
- ❖ are listed in the *College Magazine* and in the *Cambridge University Reporter*
- ❖ are admitted at a ceremony in the Parlour
- ❖ have their names recorded on a board in the Old Library

New Benefactor Bye-Fellows: Una Finlay (top), Scott Mead (middle), and Donna and Kevin McDonald (bottom)



Sarah Bendall (all)

IN OCTOBER 2012, WILL THE COLLEGE RECEIVE £9000/UNDERGRADUATE?

No, the fee will go to the University; it is currently being decided what percentage will come to colleges. The increased fee is barely adequate to cover the cost of the concurrent reduction in the University's teaching grant by 80 per cent. At the moment we subsidise the tuition provided for each student by about £4000/year (a commitment equating to about one-quarter of our total endowment income).

ISN'T THE SUM I CAN AFFORD TO GIVE TOO SMALL TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

No. All donations are extremely valuable to us. If each Member gave us £10, that would raise over £80 000 for the College, a substantial sum. Demonstrating that many of our Members support us encourages those who can make very substantial gifts. We would not receive gifts of hundreds of thousands of pounds from individuals and foundations unless many Members supported us too at much lower levels.

HOW MUCH DO MOST PEOPLE GIVE?

A few people give very substantial sums but many do not: in 2010–11, nearly 1000 Members made gifts of under £250, and about half of these were under £100.

I DON'T LIKE BEING 'PHONED BY JUNIOR MEMBERS; WHAT SHOULD I DO?

That's fine: if you let the Development Office know, then you will not be telephoned. The vast majority of Members welcome contact from current students and the opportunity to talk to someone who is reading the same subject or shares the same interests. But we recognise that this style of approach does not suit everyone and can easily take you off the calling list.

WHY SHOULD I DONATE TO EMMANUEL, AS I PREFER TO SUPPORT OTHERS?

There are many worthy causes asking for help and we realise that Emmanuel is just one of them. But we hope that Members understand that by contributing to the education of bright young people, they are helping those who will go on to work for charities all over the world.

CAN I SPECIFY HOW MY GIFT IS USED?

Yes, we are very happy for donors to tell us the area they wish to support. All aspects of the College – the buildings and grounds, teaching and research, and the welfare of students – are important to us.

QUESTIONS ABOUT FUNDING

IS THE COLLEGE RICH?

Emmanuel's income comes from three main sources: indirectly from the government via the University (20 per cent at present, but the fee distribution from the University to colleges is currently being renegotiated); from rents and charges (40 per cent) and from the endowment (40 per cent). The endowment consists of the College's permanent and unexpendable capital and is valued at about £100 million, which gives us an annual income of about £4 million. While this is a significant sum, it needs to be considered relative to the activities it must fund and the

shortfall in other sources of income. Endowment income is under increasing pressure because of rising costs in areas including salaries for teaching, pensions, energy prices and insurance. In general, inflation in the Higher Education sector is two to three per cent higher than the retail price index, and fee income at the moment increases with RPI only. It is unlikely it will increase by a higher percentage in the future. In addition, the College has to maintain its listed buildings and gardens to a high standard, for which it receives no public funding.

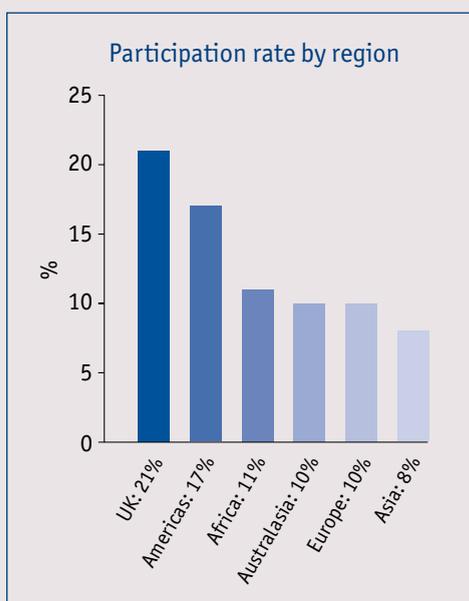


FUNDS RAISED Donations 1 June 2010 to 31 May 2011

Donations received and receivable	£1 889 223
Legacies pledged	£500 000

HARDSHIP FUNDS & RENT BURSARIES 2009-10

130 grants
£69 319 awarded
£46 147 available from hardship funds, balance from the endowment
£10 – £650 is the range of grant per person

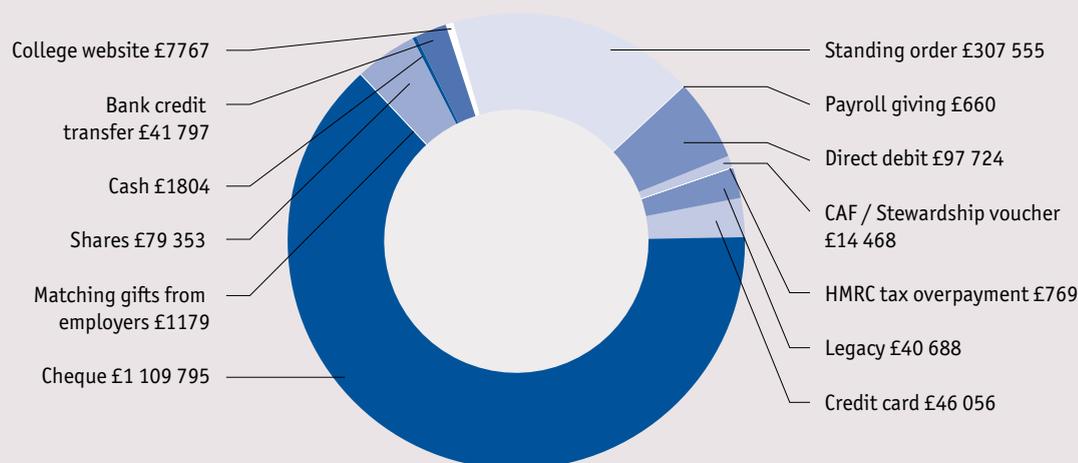


FUNDS RECEIVED 1 June 2010 to 31 May 2011

Buildings, facilities & grounds	£650 704 ¹
Hardship & Access	£125 333 ²
Library	£475 101 ³
Student activities	£14 533 ⁴
Studentships & scholarships	£130 179 ⁵
Teaching & research	£363 765 ⁶
Total	£1 749 615

1. Includes work on the refurbishment of Y staircase and 5 Park Terrace, the Chapel, and the gardens
2. Includes support for students with disabilities
3. Includes £301 003 for general purposes, which has been allocated to the Library project and donations of £8642 to the New World Fund for general purposes
4. Includes donations to the Emmanuel College Boat Club Association, for the Performing Arts Fund, for College music, for a gym and for sport
5. Includes financial support for several overseas students who are wholly or partly self-funded, awards for Freshers, the Peter Morris Fund, the Peter Wroth Fund, and the Brewer Fund in Medieval English
6. Includes the Freddie Odgers and David Williams Funds to support the study of Law at Emmanuel and the Mead Fellowship in Economics

Sources of funds received 1 June 2010 to 31 May 2011



TAX

Emmanuel College is a registered charity, number 1137456

The Development Office can advise on tax-deductible giving through, for example, Gift Aid, charity cheques, gifts of shares, payroll giving and legacies

Did you know that you can nominate Emmanuel College on your income tax return as the beneficiary of any overpayments you might have made to the Inland Revenue? The College's code is CAH10ZG

Charity Lump Sum Death Benefit

Are you over the age of 75 and are currently drawing an 'Alternatively Secured Pension' from your personal pension plan, i.e. you have not purchased an annuity from an insurance company? If the answer to both

of the above questions is 'Yes' and you have no dependants, then on your death 82% can disappear in tax. If you prefer, you can nominate a charity to receive the whole of the remaining assets tax-free. It is important that any nomination is notified to your Pension Scheme Administrator before your death as it is not possible for the Scheme Administrator to elect to make a payment to a charity in the absence of any nomination by the member. Even if you have a dependant you can still nominate in advance that any remaining funds left on that dependant's death are paid as a Charity Lump Sum Death Benefit

If you would like to nominate Emmanuel, please contact the Development Office for further details and a nomination form

EMMANUEL SOCIETY

Every Member of Emmanuel is also a member of the Emmanuel Society, which promotes links between Members and encourages their continuing interest in and involvement with the College. This includes strengthening connections between current Junior Members and those who have graduated.

The Society organises a wide range of events. They are publicised in *Emmanuel Society News*, published three times a year, and on the website www.emma.cam.ac.uk/emmanuel-soc. Members are warmly welcome to attend them.

Shown below are members of the Society visiting the Stirling exhibition at Tate Britain in April, under the guidance of the curator, Tony Vidler (1960). Suggestions of new events and offers to help organise them are particularly welcome.

Fundraising is not part of the Society's remit and none takes place at any of its activities. The Emmanuel Society Office is, however, part of the Development Office and can be reached at emmanuel-society@emma.cam.ac.uk, tel 00 44 1223 762792, fax 00 44 1223 762793.



GREEN DAY

In November 2010, the Society held a Green Afternoon in College, which ended with a University Challenge-style quiz. The 'Old' Members, the Emma Ducks, were given a tough time by the Ducklings and question-master, Society Chairman David Lowen, but were eventually victorious.



Sarah Bendall (a11)

EMMANUEL ONLINE

Please make sure the Development Office has your email address, so that you can receive email newsletters from both the College and the Emmanuel Society.

Emmanuel has a fan page on **Facebook**, which can be found by searching for Emmanuel College on www.facebook.com, and a group for Members who live in the USA, found by searching for Emmanuel in America.

The College also has a group on **LinkedIn** (search for Emmanuel College) and can be followed on **Twitter** (follow EmmaCambridge).



VISITING EMMANUEL

All Members of MA status are invited to dine up to twice a year at High Table as guests of the College. They may bring a guest at their own expense. A booking form is available from the Development Office and www.emma.cam.ac.uk/former/events.

The College has simple student guest rooms with shared facilities, which are available for booking by Members at www.emma.cam.ac.uk/guestrooms or by telephoning 00 44 1223 334255.

The College welcomes private bookings of its rooms for meetings, meals and conferences. Contact conferences@emma.cam.ac.uk or telephone 00 44 1223 762099, fax 00 44 1223 762547.

CONTACT DETAILS

Emmanuel College
Cambridge CB2 3AP
tel 00 44 1223 334200
www.emma.cam.ac.uk

Development Office
development-office@emma.cam.ac.uk
tel 00 44 1223 330476
fax 00 44 1223 762793



THE LAUNDRY

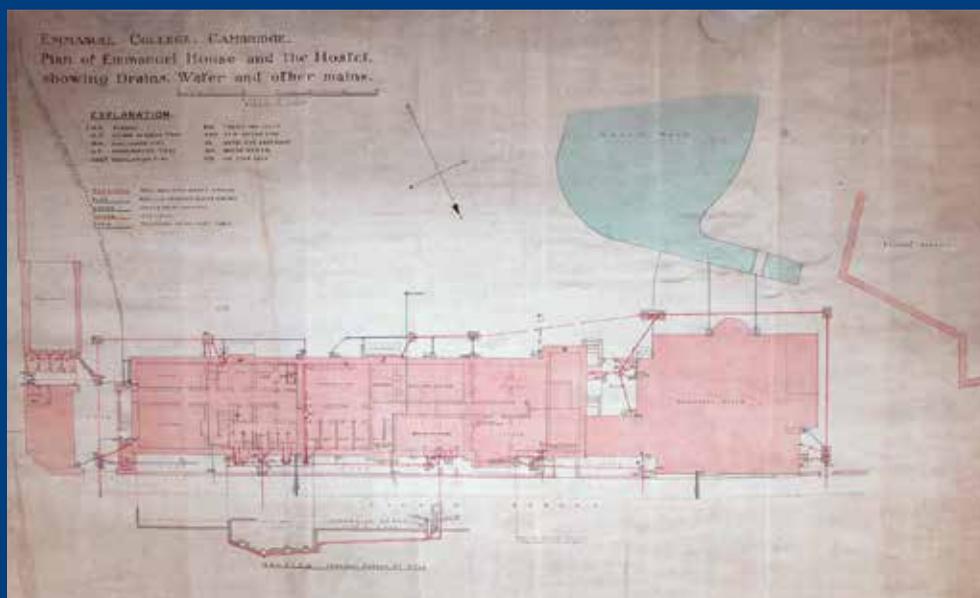
The sight of Junior Members walking across the Paddock to the College Laundry in the Hostel is familiar to many who have lived here. Emmanuel is now unique in making such provision.

The first mention of a laundry service is in 1591, when the 'Lauderer' was paid 13s 4d a half-year. The statutes prohibited women from entering the College unless in time of sickness, so a female 'landeresse' is not recorded until the mid-1640s. No washing was done on the College site; the dirty linen was taken elsewhere, probably to the river. Laundress Green, off Newnham Road, survives as a place name.

The College only paid for the washing of its communal linen; personal linen was treated separately. Freelance laundresses collected the washing from a particular staircase and billed the occupants – Fellows and students – privately, though from 1692 a record of individual laundry charges was also kept by the College. Individual fastidiousness varied: one early resident of the Hostel (built 1885 to accommodate poorer students), after an initial term's outlay of 5d, managed to avoid incurring any laundry charges at all for the remainder of his time at Emmanuel.

Eventually it was felt necessary to have limited facilities on site. A scullery was set up on the western side of the kitchens around 1828. When student numbers began to rise sharply from the 1880s, however, more radical solutions were needed and firms such as the Swiss Laundry supplemented and then replaced the freelances. Then in 1930 the Hostel Basement was altered and extended to include a Washing Room, which offered basic hand-washing and draining facilities.

In March 1950, as an experiment, the College spent £150 on buying an electric washing machine and set up a drying room in the kitchens of Emmanuel House. In due course the service was extended to students' clothing and proved so popular that a second machine was purchased.



Basement of the Hostel and Emmanuel House showing the Washing Room in the centre, 1930

Emmanuel's in-house laundry service is apparently the envy of other colleges

In 1969 two self-service machines were installed in North and South Courts. But they needed constant repairs and, with the support of undergraduates, were replaced by a staffed centralised laundry in the Hostel Basement in 1974. Now there are five washers and five dryers, and the redundant coal stores of the Hostel Basement have been converted to laundry use.

Emmanuel's in-house laundry service is apparently the envy of other colleges and it features in the *Alternative Prospectus*, along with the many other advantages the College has to offer.

Amanda Goode, College Archivist



Thomas Young spent 16s on laundry in Michaelmas 1798 (above)

Item	Price	Total
Apron	1/0	1/0
Perce	1/0	2/0
Basin	1/0	3/0
Washing	1/0	4/0
Drying	1/0	5/0
Ironing	1/0	6/0
Collar	1/0	7/0
Waistcoat	1/0	8/0
Shirt	1/0	9/0
Stocks	1/0	10/0
Cravat	1/0	11/0
Handkerchief	1/0	12/0
Shawl	1/0	13/0
Blanket	1/0	14/0
Bedding	1/0	15/0
Laundry	1/0	16/0
Drying	1/0	17/0
Ironing	1/0	18/0
Collar	1/0	19/0
Waistcoat	1/0	20/0
Shirt	1/0	21/0
Stocks	1/0	22/0
Cravat	1/0	23/0
Handkerchief	1/0	24/0
Shawl	1/0	25/0
Blanket	1/0	26/0
Bedding	1/0	27/0
Laundry	1/0	28/0
Drying	1/0	29/0
Ironing	1/0	30/0
Collar	1/0	31/0
Waistcoat	1/0	32/0
Shirt	1/0	33/0
Stocks	1/0	34/0
Cravat	1/0	35/0
Handkerchief	1/0	36/0
Shawl	1/0	37/0
Blanket	1/0	38/0
Bedding	1/0	39/0
Laundry	1/0	40/0
Drying	1/0	41/0
Ironing	1/0	42/0
Collar	1/0	43/0
Waistcoat	1/0	44/0
Shirt	1/0	45/0
Stocks	1/0	46/0
Cravat	1/0	47/0
Handkerchief	1/0	48/0
Shawl	1/0	49/0
Blanket	1/0	50/0
Bedding	1/0	51/0
Laundry	1/0	52/0
Drying	1/0	53/0
Ironing	1/0	54/0
Collar	1/0	55/0
Waistcoat	1/0	56/0
Shirt	1/0	57/0
Stocks	1/0	58/0
Cravat	1/0	59/0
Handkerchief	1/0	60/0
Shawl	1/0	61/0
Blanket	1/0	62/0
Bedding	1/0	63/0
Laundry	1/0	64/0
Drying	1/0	65/0
Ironing	1/0	66/0
Collar	1/0	67/0
Waistcoat	1/0	68/0
Shirt	1/0	69/0
Stocks	1/0	70/0
Cravat	1/0	71/0
Handkerchief	1/0	72/0
Shawl	1/0	73/0
Blanket	1/0	74/0
Bedding	1/0	75/0
Laundry	1/0	76/0
Drying	1/0	77/0
Ironing	1/0	78/0
Collar	1/0	79/0
Waistcoat	1/0	80/0
Shirt	1/0	81/0
Stocks	1/0	82/0
Cravat	1/0	83/0
Handkerchief	1/0	84/0
Shawl	1/0	85/0
Blanket	1/0	86/0
Bedding	1/0	87/0
Laundry	1/0	88/0
Drying	1/0	89/0
Ironing	1/0	90/0
Collar	1/0	91/0
Waistcoat	1/0	92/0
Shirt	1/0	93/0
Stocks	1/0	94/0
Cravat	1/0	95/0
Handkerchief	1/0	96/0
Shawl	1/0	97/0
Blanket	1/0	98/0
Bedding	1/0	99/0
Laundry	1/0	100/0

Thomas Young spent 16s on laundry in Michaelmas 1798 (above)

The Laundry today (left)



EMMANUEL COLLEGE
ST ANDREW'S STREET
CAMBRIDGE CB2 3AP
TELEPHONE 00 44 1223 334200
FAX 00 44 1223 334426

WWW.EMMA.CAM.AC.UK