

SOME DISTINGUISHED OLD CESTREFELDIANS

Jeffery Aldam CBE MC, County Education Officer from 1973-83 of Hampshire, and Suffolk from 1962-71

[Sir Alfred Arnold](#)

Professor Frank Atkinson, Professor of Mining from 1954-65 at the University of Sheffield, and Manager from 1927-35 of the Hatfield Main Colliery

[Charles Balquy](#)

[Professor Geoffrey Bennington](#)

[Professor John Birds](#)

[Lord Vivian Bowden](#)

[Henry Bradley](#)

[Professor Andrew Darnell](#)

[Erasmus Darwin](#)

[Robert Waring Darwin](#)

[Professor Alan Day](#)

[Sir Andrew Derbyshire](#)

[Anthony Fish CBE](#)

[Sir John Fretwell](#)

[Archdeacon Ken Gibbons](#)

[Richard Gillingwater CBE](#)

[Bishop William Godfrey](#)

[Professor Michael Gunn](#)

[Professor John Goodman CBE](#)

Professor Kenneth Hambleton, Professor of Defence Engineering from 1991-2001 at University College London, Director General of Air Weapons and Electronic Systems from 1986-90 at the MoD

Professor Archie Heath, Professor of Philosophy from 1925-52 at University College, Swansea

Alan Hoole OBE, diplomat, including Governor of Anguilla, St Helena and Ascension

[Professor David Hopkinson](#)

[Richard Kirk CBE](#)

[Robert Lambert](#)

[Professor David Lowe](#)

[Sir William McCrae](#)

[Dr Frank Neal](#)

[Professor Ian Newton](#)

[Bishop Josiah Pearson](#)

[Sir Robert Robinson](#)

[Christopher Rowland MP](#)

[Sir Robin Saxby](#)

[Nick Scholte](#)

[Archbishop Thomas Secker](#)

[Professor Edwin Smith](#)

[Edwin Swale CBE DFC](#)

[Major General Henry Michael Tillotson](#)

[Peter Ullathorne FRSA](#)

[Sir Brian Unwin](#)

[Sir David Walker](#)

[Air Marshal Sir Philip Wigglesworth](#)

[Richard Woolnough](#)

Italicised items link to other sources for which the Society has no responsibility.

SIR ALFRED ARNOLD (18/11/1835 – 31/10/08)

Sir Alfred first entered the school on 1846, and, on leaving, chose a commercial career. From 1871 he was the head of the firm of Messrs. James Roston, Sons and Co., Wire Manufacturers, of Halifax in which town he held many public offices.

He was M.P. for Halifax from 1895 to 1900, and it says much for him that though a conservative he was elected to represent the borough, whose opinions are distinctly inclined to a different political party.

He was knighted in 1903.

He had always a warm corner in his heart for his old school, and none of us, who heard him, will readily forget his kind, wise, and encouraging words when he distributed the prizes in 1903.



Extract from The Cestrefeldian, Issue 1 1908

LORD VIVIAN BOWDEN (18/01/1910 – 28/07/1989)

Born on January 18th 1910 (Bernard) Vivian Bowden was the elder child and only son of Bertram Caleb Bowden, primary school headmaster in Chesterfield, and his wife Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of John Thomas Boulton of Throwley Hall Staffordshire. He attended Hasland Junior School before progressing to Chesterfield Grammar School. He graduated from Emmanuel College, Cambridge with a double first in both parts of the natural sciences tripos in 1930 and 1931. His postgraduate work was carried out at the Cavendish Laboratory, where he wrote his Ph.D. on the structure of radioactive nuclei. In 1934 Bowden was an ICI fellow at the University of Amsterdam, and following this, worked as a schoolmaster at Liverpool Collegiate School (1935-7), and Oundle School (1937-40).

In 1940 he was conscripted to the MoD Telecommunications Research Establishment at Swanage and then at Malvern to work on radar. He led the group that developed the Identification of Friend or Foe equipment (IFF). From 1943, he continued his work at the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, establishing himself as an able and effective administrator working on joint programmes resulting in various marks of the equipment leading to the present day responder beacons fitted in both civil and military aircraft to provide identification and air traffic control information. In 1973 he was given the Pioneer award by the American Institution of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. The citation, which recognized 'work done at least 20 years before but which remains important and in use', applauded Bowden's 'wartime radar identification system that has become an essential aid for modern air traffic control'.

Post-war Bowden worked briefly (July – Dec 1946) at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Harwell, before joining the engineering consultancy, Robert Watson-Watt and Partners (1947-1950), having previously worked with Watson-Watt on radar. In 1950, he joined Ferranti Ltd. as one of the first computer salesmen.

His prescient forecasts of the impact that the technology would have on daily life were published in his 1953 book "Faster than Thought".

In 1953, Bowden was appointed Principal of the Manchester Municipal College of Technology. Bowden's reputation rests in part on his transformation of this institution into one of the country's leading technological universities. The College was owned by Manchester City Council, but had very close links to the Victoria University of Manchester, housing its Faculty of Technology. It provided a very wide range of vocational and academic education, and Bowden, considering the expansion of advanced technological education to be a national priority, tirelessly worked to improve the College's status. In this, he was to be very successful, as the College evolved into being a university in all but name. In 1956 Manchester Corporation relinquished control, and Manchester College of Science and Technology came into being, a chartered institution eligible for



University Grants Committee funding. In 1965, this became the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, better known by its acronym, UMIST. During this period, Bowden oversaw the creation of new departments, and a major increase in staff and student numbers. Some twenty three new buildings were commissioned during his period of office, with the city centre campus being transformed as a result.

Bowden's initiatives at Manchester occurred at a time of growing concern about the UK's poor performance in technology at both academic and industrial levels. Bowden's skilfully exploited this to promote his own wide ranging programme of reforms of higher education, the economy, and government science policy. These were conveyed in a series of speeches and articles from the late 1950s onwards, winning Bowden the reputation as a persuasive exponent of "technocracy". This led to him being appointed to several public bodies: he was chair of the Electronics Research Council of the Ministry of Aviation, 1960-1964, a member of the Radio Research Board 1963-1964, and later chair of the working committee on data transmission of the National Economic Development Office.

The Labour Party leader, Harold Wilson, attracted by "technocratic" reforms of the British economy, nominated Bowden to a life peerage in 1963, taking the title Lord Bowden of Chesterfield. Bowden, in turn, was impressed with Labour's new-found interest in science and technology, and became involved with the Party's Science Group, chaired by Richard Crossman. When Wilson won the 1964 general election, he appointed Bowden minister of state for education and science, with responsibility for government civil science and higher education. Bowden's time in public office was not however considered a success and in 1965, he left the government and returned to UMIST, retiring as Principal in 1976.

Bowden was married four times and had a son and two daughters. He died in Bowdon, Cheshire on July 28th 1989.

He was president of the OC Society in 1967.

Courtesy of various sources including archiveshub.ac.uk and Wikipedia

ERASMUS DARWIN

Erasmus Darwin was born on 12 December 1731 at The Old Hall at Elston, a small village south of Newark. His family were prosperous Lincolnshire yeomen, whose wealth sprang from the legal profession. He was the youngest of seven children, all of whom survived and lived to ages between 57 and 92. He had smallpox as a child which left him with a badly scarred face and he suffered from a bad stammer, which he passed on to his son and famous grandson.

He and his three brothers were sent to board at Chesterfield Grammar School, said to have become one of the finest in northern England, and Erasmus enjoyed his time there. Greek and Latin were the main subjects studied, together with English, including verse, which was often needed for classical translations. This included "About the Nature of Living Things", a poem of 7,400 lines written by Lucretius in the time of Julius Caesar which influenced his own final work "The Temple of Nature".

From there in 1750 he went on with his brother John to St. John's College, Cambridge. He enjoyed the classics, won a name as a poet with an elegy on the death of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and learnt shorthand, making 170 pages of lecture notes under headings such as "the fossil and animal kingdoms" and "waters, earths, metals, stones, insects, fish, birds, quadruped and man".

He completed his training at Edinburgh, then Britain's leading medical school, qualified as a doctor in 1756 and set up an unsuccessful practice in Nottingham. After three months he moved to Lichfield with a letter of introduction to Dr Thomas Seward, canon residentiary of the cathedral and a fellow member of St. John's College. Only a few weeks after arriving, he restored to health a rich young man who had been pronounced sick beyond hope. He soon gained the reputation of being an outstanding doctor and his patients included Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. He routinely travelled long distances through the countryside to visit his patients in his two well sprung, brightly painted carriages. These benefitted from a steering mechanism which he had invented and which is still used today. It is said that King George III invited him on more than one occasion to London to become his personal physician but he declined, preferring to work provincially.



A year after arriving in Lichfield, he married 17 year old Mary Howard, known as Polly, the 17 year old daughter of Charles Howard, a proctor in the Ecclesiastical Court in Lichfield. They moved into a medieval house at the edge of the Cathedral Close, now known as Erasmus Darwin House. They had five children, of whom three boys survived infancy. The eldest, Charles, died tragically at the age of 19 after cutting his finger while dissecting when a medical student at Edinburgh. The second, Erasmus, became a lawyer. The third, Robert, became a prosperous doctor in Shrewsbury, married Susannah, the daughter of Josiah Wedgwood and Erasmus' lifelong friend, and was the father of Charles Darwin.

In his spare time, Darwin carried out experiments, devised inventions and sketched out plans for local improvements. He was elected a fellow of London's Royal Society in 1761.

More locally, he was a member of the Midlands based Lunar Society, an informal group of friends who met around once a month, often accompanied by their wives and children, the name being derived from their meeting date being at full moon to aid travelling by night. Sometimes credited with launching the Industrial Revolution, members included eminent inventors and factory owners such as James Watt, Joseph Priestley, Matthew Boulton and Josiah Wedgwood. Darwin preferred to keep quiet in public about the more unusual devices he designed, fearing they would affect his professional reputation as a doctor, but did discuss them with his Lunar colleagues. He invented a letter copying machine, a speaking machine and a vertical axis windmill. He sketched his inventions in his Commonplace Book, in which he also recorded his observations on the weather and medical matters.

In 1770, his wife died after a long illness and a governess, 18 year old Mary Parker, was employed to look after his three young sons. He formed a relationship with her, and she bore him two daughters, Susan in 1772 and Mary in 1774. The girls grew up in his house, in the relaxed fashion of the era, and he was especially kind to them in later years. He bought a converted inn in Ashbourne, Derbyshire, for them to run as a school for girls.

In the mid-1770s, Darwin fell in love with Mrs. Elizabeth Pole, the beautiful wife of Colonel Pole of Radburn Hall. In November 1780, Colonel Pole conveniently died and, to everyone's surprise, she married Darwin in March 1781. They enjoyed 21 years of a happy married life and had seven children in the first ten years, six of whom survived. They lived first at Elizabeth's house, Radburn Hall, west of Derby, and then in 1783 at a town house in Derby with sufficient room for all the family and to enable Darwin to continue his medical practice.

Moving to Derby meant that he attended meetings of the Lunar Society infrequently, and instead he began his six year project to translate the works of the 18th century Swedish botanist, Carl Linnaeus, which resulted in the publication of "A System of Vegetables" in 1785 and "The Families of Plants" in 1787. Subsequent publications included "The Botanic Garden", "The Loves of the Plants", "The Economy of Vegetation" and "Zoonomia". This last had a long chapter on what is now known as biological evolution, the theory of which he had first broached in 1768. He realised that evolution was a dangerous idea because it challenged God's role in creating species.

His ideas on evolution, coupled with his radical support for both the American War of Independence and the early years of the French Revolution, resulted in three written attacks on him in 1798. Despite this, Darwin continued to write and published "Phytologia" in 1800, a 600 page survey of plant life and agriculture, with many impressive new insights. He specified the processes of photosynthesis much more fully than anyone before, and was the first to recognise the essential roles of nitrogen and phosphorus in plant nutrition.

In March 1802, Darwin and his family moved from Derby to a country house four miles to the north, Breadsall Priory. Four weeks later, on 18 April 1802, he died of a heart attack and is buried in All Saints Church, Breadsall. His last poem, "The Temple of Nature", was published posthumously in 1803.

His theory of evolution was ahead of its time and had to wait to be developed further later in the 19th century by his grandson, Charles.

Sources

Erasmus Darwin; Sex, Science & Serendipity" by Patricia Fara
The Lunar Men" by Jenny Uglow
Erasmus Darwin and Evolution" by Desmond King-Hele
Painting by Joseph Wright of Derby (1792)

Thanks to Tony Hine

See also the [Erasmus Darwin Foundation](#).

ANTHONY FISH, C.B.E. (18/2/1937 – 21/7/1991)

Anthony Fish was a leading research chemist and manager with the Royal Dutch / Shell Group of Companies – formerly Managing Director of Shell Research Limited and Head of General Research and Strategic Planning of the Research Function – and a member of Lord Rothschild’s scientific “Think Tank” at 10 Downing Street in the early Seventies.

Tony Fish, Scientist, ornithologist, artist and expert horse-racing enthusiast was born in 1937 in Chesterfield, Derbyshire. It is here that he grew up and absorbed the qualities and principles so typical of the practical people of that beautiful county. His warmth of personality and pragmatic approach to problem-solving shone through out his distinguished career.

He was educated at Chesterfield School, Queens’ College, Cambridge (MA) and then Imperial College of Science and Technology, London (PhD) where he first lectured and began his research career in the field of combustion. Even at that early stage his outstanding talent for applying scientific knowledge and logic to the solution of practical problems to the benefit of mankind was recognised. It was no surprise to his friends and peers that this gifted and enthusiastic scientist was awarded the prestigious Corday-Morgan Medal of The Chemical Society in 1964 for the best research carried out in the UK by a young scientist.

He joined the Royal Dutch / Shell Group of Companies in 1964 and in co-operation with the late Morris Sugden established the Combustion Research Division at Thornton Research Centre in Cheshire. Within Shell he was soon to demonstrate that his clarity of thought and intelligent initiatives were not confined to scientific matters. Lord Rothschild, then research co-ordinator of the Shell Group, had a good eye for talent and seconded Tony Fish to work with him in London looking at new areas of research and business.

So successful was he that when Rothschild retired from Shell in 1970 he took Tony Fish with him into the newly formed scientific advisory group – better known as “Think Tank”. Here he deployed even further his extraordinary talent as a strategic thinker.



Many parts of Shell were to benefit from his strengths following his return to the group in 1972 with assignments in Group Planning, Manufacturing, Chemicals and Oil Marketing, interspersed with periods in Research. Before his retirement in 1990 on medical advice he had been appointed Managing Director of Shell Research Limited and Manager of Sittingbourne Research Centre in Kent, and subsequently completed a major review of Shell’s fundamental Research Programmes. On an earlier assignment at Sittingbourne he had served as Director of Toxicology and also been responsible for setting up the Biotechnology programmes. It was widely recognised within Shell that only poor health prevented him from attaining even higher ranks within the Shell Group.

In 1989 he was invited by the Royal Institution of Great Britain to give the prestigious “Friday Night Discourse”. This famous series of lectures was founded by Faraday in the early 1900s. Invitations to speak are only given to leading scientific figures of the time. For precisely one hour, as tradition dictates, he spoke on “Making a Molecule – the chemist’s new tools”. He enthralled his broad audience, from students to professors, with numerous illustrations and demonstrations and concluded that the synthesis chemist no longer works alone. He is aided by a multi-disciplinary team of experts who share between them an understanding of how the new enabling technologies have developed and can be applied. Professor Sir John Thomas, Director of the Royal Institution and a friend of Fish’s apply described his performance as a credit to the Royal Institution, to Shell and to Chemistry.

Fish applied the same enthusiasm and interest to his extramural activities as he did to work. He had a great love of cricket, expertise in ornithology and art and a keen interest in horse racing. His knowledge and understanding of the track far surpassed that of many people more directly involved in the sport. Indeed one of the last generous favours he did for his friends was to forecast the winner of the Derby. He was happily married to Angela and her sorrow at his passing is shared by his many friends and colleagues.

Tony Fish was awarded the CBE in the 1991 Queen’s Birthday Honours list in recognition of his outstanding work as a member of the Government Advisory Council on Research and Development. In April 1989 he was invited by

Mrs Thatcher to take part in a seminar on environmental concerns and the "Greenhouse Effect". He will be remembered for his pragmatic approach to problem solving, his intellect, humanity and humour.

Courtesy of The Independent, Guy Masdin, Ian McGrath

SIR JOHN FRETWELL

Sir John (Emsley) Fretwell KCMG (15 June 1930 – 30 March 2017) President Old Cestrefeldian Society 1990, was educated at Chesterfield Grammar School, Lausanne University and King's College, Cambridge. He served in the Royal Regiment of Artillery 1948–50 and joined the Diplomatic Service in 1953.



He served in Hong Kong, Peking, Moscow and Washington, as Commercial Counsellor in Warsaw 1971–73, at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London as Head of the European Integration Department 1973–76 and as Assistant Under-Secretary of State 1976–79.

He was Minister in Washington, D.C. 1980–81, British Ambassador to France 1982–87 and Political Director and Deputy to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1987–90.

After retiring from the Diplomatic Service, Fretwell was a member of Council of Lloyd's 1991–92, specialist adviser to the House of Lords 1992–93 and specialist assessor for the Higher Education Funding Council 1995–96. He was also chairman of the Franco-British Society 1995–2005.

In 1959 he married Mary Dubois, who, as Lady Fretwell, founded 'Passports for Pets' to create an alternative to the [quarantine](#) system for cats and dogs entering and returning to the UK, and was awarded the [OBE](#) in 2001 for services to pet owners and animal welfare.

Rt. Rev. WILLIAM GODFREY

Bill was born 21 April 1948, the son of Charles and Irene Godfrey; he married 1968, Judith Moya (née Fenton) and they have one son and two daughters.

He attended Chesterfield School from 1959 to 1966, being in Foljambe House, and then King's College, University of London where he trained for the ministry gaining the AKC; Jelf Medal. He spent his final year at St Augustine's College, Canterbury.

He was Anglican Bishop of Uruguay from 1988 to 1998 and Bishop of Peru from 1998–2016. He has been Priest-in-charge, Lastingham with Appleton-Le-Moors, Rosedale and Cropton, near Pickering in the North York Moors since 2016.

Bill's friend from schooldays, Nick Roberts, has provided [the attached](#) which was published in the January 2014 edition of Reflections magazine. N.B. Bishop Bill was only 65 at the time of publishing.

The Bishop of Derby's Harvest Appeal 2013 was in aid of a (then) new project in Chiclayo. Nick joined Bill in the April prior to the appeal and made lots of film / slide shows in support of the appeal. These are still available on a section of the Diocesan website: <http://www.peru.anglican.org/harvest.html>.

The following is a summary of Bill's career from Who's Who

VSO, Isfahan, Iran, 1966–67; Asst Curate, Warsop with Sookholme, Diocese of Southwell, 1972–75; Team Vicar of St Peter and St Paul, Hucknall Torkard, 1975–86; Bishop of Southwell's Ecumenical Officer, 1981–82; Rector of Montevideo, 1986–87, Archdeacon of Montevideo, 1986–87; Asst Bishop of Argentina and Uruguay, 1987–88; Bishop

of Uruguay, 1988–98; Asst Presiding Bishop, Prov. of Southern Cone of America, 1989–95, 2010–. Oblate, Elmore Abbey, 2008–. Consultant for Confessional Affairs, Min. of Justice, Peru, 2004–; Dir, Sociedad Bíblica del Perú, 2003–; Pres., Interconfessional Cttee of Peru, 2004–09; Pres. (formerly Co-Pres.), Interreligious Cttee of Peru, 2009–. Member: Anglican Consultative Council, 2009–; Anglican Witness (formerly Core Gp), Evangelism and Ch Growth Initiative, Anglican Communion, 2009–. Founder: Instituto Teológico Anglicano del Uruguay, 1990; Seminario Diocesano Santos Agustín, 2000; Founder and Pres., Comunción–Perú NGO, 2005. Member: Jesus Caritas Fraternity, 1974–86; Us (formerly USPG) Mission, 1986–. Hon. DD Nashotah Hse, USA, 2008

PUBLICATIONS

Santa Eucaristía, Rito Anglicano

Courtesy Who's Who

PROF. JOHN FRANCIS BRADSHAW GOOMAN CBE, PhD, CCIID

John was born on 2 Aug. 1940, son of Edwin and Amy Goodman at Bolsover. He married Elizabeth Mary Towns in 1967. They have one son and one daughter.

Following his time at Chesterfield Grammar School, he graduated from the London School of Economics (BSc Econ) and subsequently gained an MSc from Manchester and a PhD from Nottingham Universities.

He was the Frank Thomas Professor of Industrial Relations, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology from 1975 to 2002 and Vice-Principal from 1979 to 81.

His career also included being Personnel Officer, Ford Motor Co. Ltd, 1962–64, Lecturer in Industrial Economics, University of Nottingham from 1964–69, Industrial Relations Adviser - National Board for Prices and Incomes from 1969 to 1970; Senior Lecturer in Industrial Relations at University of Manchester from 1970 to 1974, Chairman, Manchester Sch. of Management, UMIST from 1977 to 1979 and 1986 to 1994, He was Visiting Professor at University of Western Australia in 1981 and 1984, at McMaster University in 1985 and at the University of Auckland in 1996. From 1983 to 1986 he was President of the British Universities Industrial Relations Association, Member of the Council of ACAS from 1987 to 1998; Training Board Member from 1991 to 1997 and Council Member from 1993 to 1997. He was Deputy Chairman of the Economic and Social Research Council Central Arbitration Committee from 1998 to 2011, Chairman of the Professional Football Negotiating and Consultative Committee, 2000 - present; and Chairman of the Police Arbitration Tribunal from 2003 to 2014.

His publications include: Shop Stewards in British Industry, 1969; Shop Stewards, 1973; Rulemaking and Industrial Peace, 1977; Ideology and Shop-floor Industrial Relations, 1981; Employment Relations in Industrial Society, 1984; Unfair Dismissal Law and Employment Practice, 1985; New Developments in Employee Involvement, 1992; Industrial Tribunals and Workplace Disciplinary Procedures, 1998; contributions to British Journal of Industrial Relations, ILR, Industrial Relations Journal, Journal of Management Studies, Personnel Management, etc.

He numbers among his recreations hill walking (compleat Munroist, 1997), football, ornithology and golf.

President of the Old Cestrefeldian Society 2017 - 18.

Courtesy Who's Who

ROBERT LAMBERT

ROB (Bradley 1978 – 83), School Captain and a member of the School 1st XV, is a Partner of the London based law firm, Clifford Chance specialising in Construction, Litigation & dispute resolution.

After leaving Chesterfield School he gained entry to St Edmund Hall, Oxford and graduated with a BA (Hons) Law. He joined Clifford Chance 1987, being admitted as a solicitor in England & Wales in 1989. He has been a partner since 1997. He holds membership of LCIA, ICC, Panel of Arbitrators of HKIAC



He is now recognised as a leading practitioner in the international arbitration field. He has particular experience in international engineering, energy, construction, IT and telecoms disputes, as well as considerable experience of joint venture and shareholder disputes.

He was lead counsel:

- for an international defence contractor in connection with a \$1 billion dispute with the UK Government related to the termination of an agreement for a state-of-the-art immigration control system.
- in a dispute with a supplier concerning allegedly fraudulent conduct by the supplier under long-term coal supply contract and
- to an international property developer in multi-million dollar dispute against the contractor in connection with construction of mixed retail and office development in Moscow.

Robert Lambert is highly regarded for his breadth of expertise. He regularly acts as counsel for clients before both domestic and international arbitral tribunals, and has an emphasis on international engineering, construction and telecoms disputes.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER McCRAE F.R.S. (1904 – 1999)

Bill McCrea, the grand old man of British astronomy, died in Lewes on 25 April 1999 at the age of 94 after several years of failing health. Born in Dublin on 13 December 1904, he moved to Derbyshire before he was three and was educated at Chesterfield Grammar School and Trinity College Cambridge where he studied Mathematics obtaining a PhD and winning many honours, including a Rouse Ball Travelling Scholarship which took him to Göttingen for 1928-29. After two years as a Lecturer in Mathematics in Edinburgh (where he met his future wife, Marian), he quickly moved to a Readership at Imperial College and then in 1936 to his first Chair of Mathematics, at Queen's University, Belfast, back in his native Ireland. After war service with Patrick Blackett's Operational Research Group in the Admiralty, he took over as Professor and Head of the Mathematics Department at Royal Holloway College, where he remained from 1944 to 1966.

His research spanned many areas of mathematics, physics and astronomy, but he was probably best known for his work on relativity and cosmology, a topic which held his interest for more than 60 years. In astrophysics, Bill also wrote many influential papers.

Although an eminent scientist, who wrote some 280 scientific papers and six books, Bill also played a major role in national astronomy. From 1944, he spent many years on the Admiralty's Board of Visitors of the RGO, and on its SRC successor. His work for the many scientific societies of which he was a member was remarkable in its extent and variety; he is unique in having held all four offices (President, Secretary, Treasurer and Foreign Correspondent) in the Royal Astronomical Society and was on its Council almost continuously from 1936 to 1980. He was also an editor of *The Observatory Magazine* from 1935-37. He was constantly invited to be a visiting professor for long or short periods, acting almost as an ambassador for British astronomy, and he was the first UK scientist to make an official visit, under the auspices of the Royal Society, to Argentina after the Falklands war. He was particularly pleased to be the first occupant of the Georges Lemaître chair at the University of Louvain in 1969.

From the 1950s, Bill pressed for the establishment of a national institute for theoretical astronomy. Although this was approved by the Royal Society, the net result instead was the establishment of two institutes, at Cambridge and Sussex. He moved to Sussex in 1966 as founding Research Professor. The proximity of the RGO at Herstmonceux, and the enthusiastic support of RGO staff under Sir Richard Woolley, made for a long and successful partnership between Observatory and University.

Throughout his career, Bill accumulated fellowships and honours. He was awarded the Gold Medal of the RAS in 1976, held five honorary degrees, and was knighted in 1985. Following his election in 1929 he was a Fellow of the RAS for some 70 years, and was also a member or fellow of many other societies, including the London Mathematical Society, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Irish Academy and of course the Royal Society. He was made a Freeman of the City of London in 1988.

Unassuming and modest, Bill had friends and admirers everywhere, and enemies nowhere. His passing marks the end of an era in British astronomy.

He was president of the Old Cestrefeldian Society in 1991.

Courtesy of The Observatory

DR FRANK NEAL MBE KSG KGCHS (13/8/1926 – 29/9/2014)

The Brothers of Sheffield (Hallamshire) Circle (*of the Catenian Association*) were saddened to learn that their President, Dr Frank Edward Neal, had died on Pilgrimage in Lourdes on 29th September 2014. Frank had a full and active 88 years, much of which cannot be covered here.

Born in Derbyshire on 13th August 1926, the second child of Florence and Frederick Neal, a builder, Frank was raised an Anglican, educated at Chesterfield Grammar School and qualified as a doctor at Sheffield University in 1950.

At university he met Mary Sander, whom he married in 1952 having earlier converted to Catholicism. They had 12 children, also adopting a boy; 42 grandchildren and 13 great grandchildren followed. Sadly his beloved Mary predeceased him after 58 years of marriage.

Frank worked initially at Sheffield's Royal infirmary. In 1955 his delayed National Service was undertaken at Harwell Atomic Energy Research Establishment, followed by time in the War Office. He returned to hospital medicine in Newcastle, moving to Sheffield in 1960 as Consultant Radiotherapist and Oncologist at the Royal Infirmary and Radiotherapy Centre.



Frank, determined to provide the best care for cancer patients, was instrumental in building Weston Park (Cancer) Hospital, becoming first a consultant there and later its CEO. He also contributed to the building of hospices in Sheffield and Rotherham. His services were much sought and he was Senior Examiner for the Royal College of Radiologists and Chairman of its Examinations Board; Chairman, Board of Management of both Weston Park Hospital; and Rotherham Hospice; Chairman of St Luke's Hospice Day Care Centre and President of Yorkshire Cancer Research.

He had many honorary and foreign distinctions and was Rotherham Citizen of the year in 1996 and made Freeman of the Borough in 1998 for his services to its Hospice.

Globally Frank was Chairman of International Committees on Adverse Effects of Therapeutic Ionising Radiation and Cytotoxic Chemotherapy. Between 1960 and 1992 he was a World Health Authority advisor on Cancer Control in India.

He retired in 1991 but continued to be active, and was instrumental in opening two hospitals in India. He visited India, Malaysia and Egypt lecturing, and providing assistance in developing cancer treatment and centres. Several Day Centres in Egypt were established as a result of his work.

Frank was committed to his faith, and an active member of many Diocesan committees and other church organisations. He and Mary were national co-ordinators for the co-workers of Mother Theresa of Calcutta and their home became the region's collecting point for supplies bound for India. They were also active in supporting LIFE and SPUC, often housing unmarried mothers and babies.

Frank was a founder member of Hallamshire Circle. He became President for the third time in his 88th year to celebrate its 50th Anniversary. Those at the celebrations saw him discharge that function with great gravitas and humour. He was a traditional Catenian, active and committed, striving for the highest standards. He served as Provincial President for two years, rarely missed a meeting and was proud that his son Andrew and grandson Joe are Circle members.

The Queen conferred upon him an MBE for services to Cancer Medicine. He was made a Knight of St Gregory the Great for services to the Church and a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem for support to the Holy Land. He held the rank of Knight Grand Cross of the Holy Sepulchre.

Bishop Emeritus John Rawsthorne led his reception into the Immaculate Conception church, Rotherham. His Requiem Mass, offered by Bishop Ralph Heskett, was concelebrated by many of his priest friends. His parish priest referred to Frank's many achievements saying that he found most satisfaction in his membership of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre and the Catenian Association.

Frank was a faithful and committed Catholic whose everyday life reflected the values he held dear: his faith, family, work and support for those less fortunate than himself.

The Neal family have lost a devoted father, grandfather and great grandfather; Rotherham one of its finest citizens; the Catenian Association an active, supportive and distinguished member and the various Orders have lost a faithful and noble knight.

We, who have known him, have lost a good friend.

May he rest in peace.

Thanks to Joe McNally and Catena

SIR ROBERT ROBINSON

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1947 was awarded to Sir Robert Robinson *"for his investigations on plant products of biological importance, especially the alkaloids"*.

Sir Robert Robinson was born at Rufford, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire on September 13th, 1886, the son of William Bradbury Robinson, a surgical dressing manufacturer who invented his own machines for the production of lint, bandages, etc., and the cardboard boxes for packaging them. He was educated at the Chesterfield Grammar School, Fulneck School, near Leeds, and at Manchester University where he graduated B.Sc. in 1906 and D.Sc. in 1910.

In 1912, he was appointed the first Professor of Pure and Applied Organic Chemistry in the University of Sydney. He returned to Britain in 1915 to take the Chair in Organic Chemistry at the University of Liverpool until 1920 when he accepted an appointment as Director of Research at the British Dyestuffs Corporation. One year later, he became Professor of Chemistry at St. Andrews and in 1922 he took the Chair in Organic Chemistry at Manchester University until 1928 when he accepted a similar post in the University of London. In 1930, he was appointed Waynflete Professor of Chemistry, Oxford University, where he remained until his retirement in 1955 when he was appointed Emeritus Professor and Honorary Fellow of Magdalen College. He has been a Director of the Shell Chemical Company and a chemical consultant since 1955.



Sir Robert has been a member of over thirty Government Committees and chairman of some of them. He was a United Kingdom delegate to the first Conference of UNESCO in 1947. He was knighted in 1939 and appointed to the Order of Merit in 1949.

Robinson's extensive researches in organic chemistry have dealt not only with the structure and synthesis of many organic bodies, but also with the electrochemical mechanism of organic reactions. His interest in the chemical constitution of plant dyestuffs (anthocyanins) soon extended to another group of vegetable bodies, the alkaloids, where the whole series of his researches are remarkable for their brilliant syntheses. He contributed greatly towards the definition of the arrangement of atoms within molecules of morphine, papaverine, narcotine, etc. These discoveries led to the successful production of certain antimalarial drugs (they are reported in numerous scientific papers, mainly in the Journal of the Chemical Society).

Sir Robert, a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry and of the Royal Society was President of The Chemical Society, 1939-1941; of the Royal Society, 1945-1950; of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1955; and of the Society for the Chemical Industry, 1958. He is a Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur and holds Honorary Doctorates of over twenty British and foreign universities. He has been honoured by The Chemical Society (Longstaff, Faraday and Flintoff Medals), the Royal Society (Davy, Royal and Copley Medals) and the Swiss, American, French and German Chemical Societies; he has also been awarded the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the Albert Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Arts and the Medal of Freedom (U.S.).

Government). Sir Robert is Corresponding Member, Honorary Fellow, Foreign Member, Associate or Correspondant of almost fifty British and foreign learned societies.

In 1962, The Chemical Society honoured Sir Robert by establishing a Robert Robinson Lectureship, to be delivered biennially *in lieu* of the usual Presidential Address.

In 1912 Sir Robert married Gertrude Maud Walsh, a fellow student at Manchester University. They collaborated in several fields of chemical research, notably in a survey of anthocyanins. She died in 1954; they had one son and one daughter. In 1957, he married Stearn Sylvia Hillstrom (*née*Hershey) of New York.

In his younger days, Sir Robert was a keen mountaineer, having climbed in the Alps, Pyrenees, Norway and New Zealand, and he is an ardent chess player being President of the British Chess Federation, 1950-1953. His hobbies also include photography and music.

Sir Robert Robinson died on February 8, 1975.

Courtesy of "Sir Robert Robinson - Biographical". *Nobelprize.org*. Nobel Media AB 2014. Web. 17 Feb 2016.
<http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/chemistry/laureates/1947/robinson-bio.html>

SIR ROBIN SAXBY

Sir Robin Keith Saxby (Clarke 1958 – 65) born 4 February 1947, was the founding Chief Executive and Chairman of ARM Holdings plc which he built to become the leading supplier of embedded microprocessor architectures globally, used in mobile phones, iPads, consumer electronics and all digital devices.

While at school, the 13 year old ran a TV and radio repair business, which taught him many useful skills he was able to build on in his future career.



On leaving school, he attended the University of Liverpool and gained a BEng in Electronics in 1968. He married Patricia Bell in 1970. They have a son and a daughter.

He worked at Rank Bush Murphy, Pye TMC, Motorola and Henderson Security Systems. Immediately prior to his appointment at ARM, he worked at European Silicon Structures.

From a start up, in Cambridge with Robin and 12 founding engineers, he lead ARM to become "a global success" with offices round the world. The company floated on both NASDAQ and the LSE in April 1998. He retired from ARM in October 2007. He served as president of the IET 2006-7 and is still active in various technology start ups.

He is a chartered engineer, FREng & HonFIET. He has honorary doctorates from the Universities of Liverpool (where he is a visiting Professor) Loughborough, Essex, York and Anglia Ruskin.

He received the Faraday Medal of the IEE (now the IET). He was knighted in the 2002 New Year's Honours List for services to information technology.

NICHOLAS PAUL SCHOLTE

Nick was born on 6 May 1959, the son of Christiaan and Sylvia Joyce Scholte. He has one son and one daughter by Iris Esters (who died in 2003). He married Claire Louise Emerson, BEM, in 2006.

Following his time at the School, he graduated from Manchester University with a BA (Hons) in Politics.

He has been the Chief Executive, NHS Business Services Authority, since 2006

Career details are as follows:

Law Society: Exec. Officer, 1981–85; Sen. Exec. Officer, 1985–86; Finance Manager, 1986–89; Legal Aid Board: Gp Manager (NE), 1990–96; Business Systems Dir, 1996–99; Chief Exec., Prescription Pricing Authy, 1999–2006. Non-exec. Dir, Supporta plc, 2005–10

Among his recreations he includes sailing, ballet, literature, football.

Courtesy of Who's Who

ARCHBISHOP THOMAS SECKER

Thomas Secker was born in 1733 in the village of Sibthorpe near Newark in Nottinghamshire. His father, who owned a small estate, was a dissenter.

He attended Chesterfield Grammar School and lodged with his half-sister and her husband, Elizabeth and Richard Milnes, at 87 New Square, where there is a Blue Plaque in his name. He believed he had attained a competency in Latin and Greek under the Headmaster, Rev. Richard Browne, who said of him "If thou wouldst but come over to the Church, I am sure thou wouldst be a bishop."

He was sent to Timothy Jollie's dissenting academy in Attercliffe, Sheffield, and subsequently in 1750 moved to London to study divinity and other disciplines. He also attended the dissenting academy of Samuel Jones in Gloucester where, continuing his study of Latin and Greek, he also learned Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Logic and Mathematics.

He studied medicine in London, Paris and Leiden, receiving his MD degree at Leiden University in 1721. Having decided to take holy orders, he was ordained at Exeter College, Oxford in 1722. After serving in two parishes in Durham, during which time he married his wife Catherine in 1725, he became rector of St. James, Westminster, in 1733. Among the regular worshippers at the church was Frederick, Prince of Wales. Secker was asked by George II, who had been impressed by his sermon preached on the death of Queen Caroline, to try to bring about a reconciliation between King and Prince. However, this proved abortive and for a time Secker incurred the royal displeasure.

In 1735, he became Bishop of Bristol and in 1737 Bishop of Oxford. He received the Deanery of St Paul's in 1750 and became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1758. He was later reconciled to George II and became a favourite of George III, whom he baptised, confirmed, crowned and married.



Blue plaque installed on Secker's boyhood home in New Square.

Secker's proposal that "two or three persons should be ordained bishops and sent to our American colonies" met with opposition in both England and America. He is however remembered in the United States by the Secker Society which exists to "encourage the inclusion of liturgy from the current Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, first printed in 1662, in the life of the church in North America".

Thomas Secker wrote widely, his principal work being "Lectures on the Catechism of The Church of England" These were written for the use of his parishioners at St. James', and were published in two volumes after his death. He suffered from ill health in his later years and died on 3 August 1768. His wife had predeceased him in 1748 and they had no children. He was buried in a covered passage leading from Lambeth Palace to the north door of Lambeth Church and at his request neither monument nor epitaph was placed over his remains.

Thanks to Tony Hine

Sources

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Encyclopaedia Britannica, "The Works of Thomas Secker"

The Secker Society, www.seckersociety.com

EDWIN SWALE CBE

Born 1899, Edwin Swale, was the younger son of a local shop owner, Arthur Swale, and lived on Tennyson Avenue. He attended Chesterfield Grammar School prior to joining the Royal Naval Air Service in August 1917.

Posted to Naval 10 on 21 March 1918, he scored seventeen victories flying the Sopwith Camel, winning the DFC and bar. He was posted to the Home Establishment on 21 October 1918.

Edwin's older brother, Lieutenant Arthur Duncan Swale, another OC, who served with the 6th Battalion, attached to the 11th Battalion, of the Sherwood Foresters, died from wounds on 5 October 1918.

Post-war, Edwin Swale was an active member of the Derbyshire and Lancashire Gliding Club and was involved in local politics as a member of the Labour Party, serving on Chesterfield Borough Council firstly in 1927.

During World War II, Wing-Commander Swale returned to uniform and was involved in breaking Germany's Enigma code.

He returned to Chesterfield politics after the war and served as Mayor in 1953. He was made an Officer of the British Empire (OBE.) and, later, a Commander of the British Empire (CBE.). Edwin Swale School, a secondary school in Chesterfield, was named in his honour. It closed on 31 August 1990 but the site continued as Meadows Community School. He was also a Councillor and an Alderman, before the latter office was abolished.



MAJOR GENERAL (HENRY) MICHAEL TILLOTSON CBE

Michael Tillotson attended School from 1939 leaving in January 1946 to become an Officer Cadet in training for an Indian Army commission. He is mentioned in the Cestrefeldian in 1945 as being secretary of the Boxing Club and being to CQMS in the CCF. His younger brother, John P Tillotson was at School in the late 40s. Mike Tillotson, Major-General retired, served operationally with the British Army in Malaya, Indo-China, the Indonesian Confrontation and South Arabia. He worked in Defence Intelligence, with the United Nations in Cyprus and on a fact-finding mission for UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in the Middle East. He is the Colonel The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire.

He has published a number of books, including Finland at Peace & War and the biography of Field Marshal Lord Bramall, having known him for fifty years after being his Chief of Staff in Hong Kong. He has contributed military obituaries to The Times since 1997.

He lists his recreations as "Abroad, birds (honorary Life Fellow RSPB) and listening to music". He is married to Sybil Osborne in 2006 and lives in Wiltshire. He has two sons and a daughter by a previous marriage.

SIR BRIAN UNWIN

Sir (James) Brian Unwin KCB, (Foljambe 1947- 53) born in Chesterfield on 21.09.35. He went on to read classics at New College, Oxford (where he is an Honorary Fellow) and Yale. For a short time he taught mediaeval Latin at New College. He was knighted 1990 and is married to Diana and has three children.

After serving in the Diplomatic Service from 1960 to 1968 he transferred to HM Treasury. Among various senior Treasury posts he was Under Secretary in charge of the budget from 1978 to 81 and Deputy Secretary responsible for European and international financial policy from 1983 to 85, playing a leading part in the negotiations on the British contribution to the European Budget.



In 1985 he was appointed Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet and Head of the Cabinet Office Economic Secretariat and in 1987 Chairman of the Board of HM Customs and Excise. While in this post he was elected President of the World Customs Council.

In April 1993 he became the first British President of the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Union's long term financing institution, based in Luxembourg. In that capacity he was also the first Chairman of the European Investment Fund and a Governor of the London based European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

Sir Brian retired from the EIB in 2000 (becoming its Honorary President) and occupies various posts, including Chairman of Assettrust Housing Ltd, President of the (Netherlands based) European Centre for Nature Conservation (ECNC), non executive Director of the Franco Belgian Bank, Dexia (until May 2010), Chairman of the European Task Force on Banking and Biodiversity, and Council member of the Federal Trust for Education and Research (for which he chaired a report on Britain's Future and the Euro in 2003 and in 2010 co-authored a report on European Financial Regulation.).

His main recreations are opera, bird watching, Napoleonic history and sport. He was Chairman of the British Civil Service Sports Council from 1989 to 1993, a member of the Board of Directors of English National Opera from 2000 to 2008.

In 2010 he published a history of Napoleon's captivity on St Helena, entitled "Terrible Exile: The Last Days of Napoleon on St Helena", which was short-listed by the Fondation Napoléon in Paris for the annual Napoleon History Prize and in 2015 "A Tale in Two Cities: Fanny Burney and Adele, Comtesse de Boigne".

Sir Brian was awarded the Gold Medal of the Fondation du Mérite Européen in 1995 and has been honoured by the Grand Duke of Luxembourg and the Kings of Belgium and Morocco.

SIR DAVID WALKER

David Alan Walker, born 31.12.39, (Heathcote 1951 - 58). Married 1963, Isobel Cooper; one son and two daughters. Knighted 1991. President of Old Cestrefeldian Society in 1986 -7 and a regular attendee at our annual reunion dinners.

Now 72, he has been working in banking and finance for over 50 years. Leaving Queen's College, Cambridge with a double first in economics, he joined the Treasury in 1961.

After a stint at the International Monetary Fund in Washington, he joined the Bank of England in 1977 and rose to director level. In 1985 he was parachuted, along with a then-unprecedented Bank of England cash injection of £130m, into the chaos that was Johnson Matthey Bankers – a bullion firm linked to a coup in Nigeria – as chairman.

At the time, the JM affair was described as "the biggest crisis for the Bank of England since the bank failures of 1973 and 1974".

In 1988, and widely tipped to be governor of the Bank of England, he became chairman of the Securities and Investments Board, the precursor of the Financial Services Authority. Five years later, he moved into the far more lucrative world of banking, joining first Lloyds as deputy chairman then Morgan Stanley, as the US investment bank's main man in Europe.

His many other posts include a seat on the council of the Lloyd's insurance market, the chairman's role at the London Investment Bankers Association and directorships at Reuters, National Power and, currently, Legal & General.

On 9 August 2012 he was appointed Chairman of Barclay's Bank plc.

An establishment figure and City grandee (although he dislikes the label), he is a member of the exclusive Garrick and Reform clubs, as well as Mayfair-based Mark's private dining club. His outside interests are listed in 'Who's Who' as music and long-distance walking.



RICHARD WOOLNOUGH

Richard Woolnough (1977 - 82) studied A level Economics under Ces Thompson and went on to the LSE where he graduated with a BSc in Economics. He started his fixed interest career with Italian group Assicurzioni Generali in 1987. He then joined SBC Warburg as a sterling instruments trader before moving to Old Mutual in 1995 where he was responsible for the Old Mutual Corporate Bond fund and Old Mutual UK Fixed Interest long-term bond fund.



Woolnough made the switch to M&G Investments early in 2004 to take charge of the firm's Corporate Bond fund. He currently manages this and the Strategic Corporate Bond fund which was launched in February 2004. Both the Corporate Bond fund and the Strategic Corporate Bond fund invest mostly in investment grade corporate bonds, although the Strategic Corporate Bond fund holds far fewer stocks, and takes larger duration and credit positions. Woolnough also manages the M&G Optimal Income fund, which can invest wherever the manager sees best value in the fixed income universe.

The most recent accounts of Prudential Group, which owns M&G, revealed that the highest-paid employee in the company, widely assumed to be Richard Woolnough, received a total package of £17.5 million in the last financial year. Woolnough declined to comment on the issue of pay at the company except to say that 'a well-run company ensures that the interests of everyone are aligned.'

His listed hobbies are running and cycling and his heroes Mohammed Ali and Winston Churchill.

AIR MARSHAL SIR (HORACE ERNEST) PHILIP WIGGLESWORTH

Born on July 11th 1896, Wigglesworth was educated at Chesterfield Grammar School. He joined the Royal Naval Air Service, a precursor of the RAF, in 1916, flying both fighters and bombers. His actions during an aerial battle on 23 January 1917 resulted in a Distinguished Service Cross for "conspicuous gallantry and enterprise": he suffered serious frostbite in that action.

He served in World War II as head of the Combined Planning Staff at Headquarters Middle East Command, as Senior Air Staff Officer at Headquarters RAF Middle East and then as Air Officer Commanding AHQ East Africa.

He became Deputy Air Commander-in-Chief at Mediterranean Air Command in 1943 and Deputy Chief of Staff (Air) at SHAEF in 1944. After the War he was commander of the British Air Forces of Occupation from 1946 to 1948 when he retired.

Further details of his RAF service can found via the link:

<http://www.rafweb.org/Biographies/WigglesworthP.htm>

He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the 1946 New Year Honours. He was President of the Old Cestrefeldian Society in 1952/53. He died on May 31st 1975.

