

SOME DISTINGUISHED OLD CESTREFELDIANS

Name	Area	Intake
Christopher Adams	Cricketer	1971/72
Stephen Adnitt	Costumier	1960
Jeffery Aldam CBE MC	Local government	1934
Sir Alfred Arnold	Industrialist & MP	1846
Professor Frank Atkinson	Academia- Mining and Coal Industry	c1912
Tom Bailey	Popular culture	1965
Charles Balguy	Physician / translator	1720s
Professor Geoffrey Bennington	Academia - French	1967/8?
Professor John Birds	Academia - Law	1959
Ian Blackwell	Cricketer	1989/90?
Lord Vivian Bowden	Physicist	1921
Terry Bown (Gilbert)	Ballet dancer / Choreographer	1944
Henry Bradley	Philologist	1854
Mr Chris Cohen	Sports administration	1983 (master)
Professor Adrian Darnell	Academia - Economics	1962
Erasmus Darwin	Polymath	~1742
Robert Waring Darwin	Botanist	1730s
Professor Alan Day	Academia - Economics	1935
Sir Andrew Derbyshire	Architect	1935
Brell Ewart MBE DL	Civil Engineering	1960
Professor Robert Flanagan	Toxicology	1960
Anthony Fish CBE	Chemist	~1948
Joseph Francis Ford CBE	Diplomacy	1924
Sir John Fretwell	Diplomacy	1941
Venerable Ken Gibbons	Clergyman	1943
Richard Gillingwater CBE	Financier	1967
Bishop William Godfrey	Clergyman	1959
Professor John Goodman CBE	Industrial Relations	1951
Professor Michael Gunn	Academia - Law	1967?
Kerry Hallam	Fine Art	1948
Professor Kenneth Hambleton	Engineering	1948
Professor Archie Heath	Academia - Philosophy	1898
Ralph Heathcote	Clergy	1730s
Alan Hoole OBE	Diplomat	1953
Derek Holland	Fine Art	1938?
Professor David Hopkinson	Academia - Genetics	1946
Andrew Jarvis	Theatre	1958
Anthony Harry Jennings CBE	Education	1946
Brigadier Max Kerley CBE	HM Forces	1967
Robert Lambert	The Law	1978
Professor David Lowe	Academia - Neural Computing	1960s?
Andrew Marples	Musician	1978
Sir William McCrae	Physicist, Astronomer	1916
John Metcalf	Athletics	1945
Geoff Miller	Cricket, Selector	1964
Dr Frank Neal	Consultant physician	1937
Charles Newcombe	Sportsman, Soldier, Fallen	1900
Professor Ian Newton	Ornithologist	1958
Bishop Josiah Pearson	Clergyman	1850s
Professor Chris Pountain	Academic - Spanish	1959
Arwyn Quick	Fine art	1958
Julian Rhodes	Musician	1978

<u>Sir Robert Robinson</u>	Chemist	1897?
<u>Christopher Roland MP</u>	Politician	1941
<u>Sir Robin Saxby</u>	Electronics	1958
<u>Nick Scholte</u>	The Law, NHS	1970
<u>Archbishop Thomas Secker</u>	Clergyman	1700s
<i><u>Professor David Skibinski</u></i>	Academia – Life Sciences	1959
<u>Professor John Sloane</u>	Academia - Pathology	1957
<i><u>Professor Edwin Smith</u></i>	Metallurgist, Academia & Industry	1941
<u>Les Snape</u>	Surgeon & Educator	1958
<u>Mr Cec Thompson</u>	Rugby League & Educator	1974 (master)
<u>Edwin Swale CBE DFC</u>	Flying Ace, Commerce & local politics	1910
<u>Major General Henry Michael Tillotson</u>	HM Services	1939
<u>Professor John F Tunnicliffe</u>	Academia – Mining Engineering	1941
<u>Peter Ullathorne JP FRIBA</u>	Architect	1961?
<u>Sir Brian Unwin</u>	Diplomacy & Finance	1947
<u>Stephen Wakelam</u>	Playwright	1958
<u>Sir David Walker</u>	Banking & Finance	1951
<i><u>Professor Stephen Webb</u></i>	Academia – Social Theory	1970
<u>Air Marshal Sir Philip Wigglesworth</u>	HM Services	1907?
<u>Peter Wilkinson</u>	Athlete	1944
<u>Bob Wilson</u>	Football & Media	1955
<i><u>John Fawcett Wilson</u></i>	Radio Producer	1939
<i><u>Charles Wood</u></i>	Playwright	1943
<u>Richard Woolnough</u>	Financier	1977
<u>George Maurice Wright CBE</u>	Radio Engineer	1901?

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JEFFERY ALDAM CBE MC

County Education Officer from 1973-83 of Hampshire, and Suffolk from 1962– 71

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

PROFESSOR FRANK ATKINSON

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

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

HENRY BRADLEY, M.A., DLit, F.B.A 1845 – 23/5/1923

On the 23rd May, 1923, there died Dr. Henry Bradley, the most famous “old boy” of Chesterfield Grammar School. By his own very remarkable native gifts and effort he rose from the position of an unknown clerk in a commercial office to that of one of England’s greatest philologists, a man whose name will always be known in this branch of learning.

Henry Bradley was born in Manchester in 1845, and was educated at this School, which he entered in 1854. On leaving, he did not go to a university, as one would have expected from the great position he achieved in the world of scholarship, but worked for a time at the anomalous profession of teaching. He soon, however, entered as foreign correspondent the office of a cutlery firm in Sheffield.



During this time his real interest was in the study of language and literature. When, in 1884, he went to London he worked with ever greater activity in this study, and contributed to the leading literary papers of the day.

It is notable that Henry Bradley, who became so skilled in his own branch of learning, received no formal education beyond that which he received at Chesterfield. He became President of the Philological Society, which post he held time and again for several years in succession. In 1891 Oxford gave him the honorary degree of M.A. He published a number of books dealing with English language and literature. But it was when Professor York Powell introduced Dr. Bradley to Sir James Murray, the editor of the “New English Dictionary,” which is now known as the “Oxford Dictionary,” that Dr. Bradley was given the work for which he was most fitted, a work requiring immense labour and the highest powers of mind, imagination and memory. It was only natural that he succeeded Dr. Murray as senior editor. He occupied this post when he died. Dr. Bradley was, it may be added, a contributor to the Dictionary of National Biography.

It was not till 1914 that he received the honorary degree of D.Lit. at Oxford, but in 1916 in this University a great honour, extraordinary in the case of a man without college training, was conferred on him when he was made a Fellow of Magdalen College. He was also a Fellow of the British Academy.

In a leading article entitled “The Scholar,” published in “The Times,” an appreciation of Dr. Bradley is made. The writer said with regard to scholars: “There are two kinds of scholar - the narrow and the broad, the small and the large. . . . The small is the scholar by exclusion and he prides himself on knowing something thoroughly; but he achieves this thoroughness by knowing nothing else. He is called a learned man, the word being curiously used only of certain kinds of knowledge; but outside that he is proudly and obstinately ignorant.” The great scholar, like Bradley, is free from the disease of pride that infects the “small scholar.” He was not brought up to regard himself as a learned man. “It was interest in his subject that made him a scholar, and it did not exclude interest in other subjects. He is compared with Gibbon for the large range and great depth of his knowledge.”

In conclusion, quotation may be made of an American tribute, which appeared in a letter addressed to the Editor of “The Times”: “He was a prince of philology in its broadest sense, a lover of learning and humanity, an artist in letters resting upon the application of the science of linguistics.”

From the July 1923 edition of the Cestrefeldian with the photograph reproduced courtesy of “John o’ London’s Weekly”.

The Wikipedia entry for Henry Bradley can be accessed [here](#).

ERASMUS DARWIN 12/12/1731 – 18/4/1802

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 Wedgewood 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 Wedgewood. 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.

BBC Sounds holds two radio programmes on the life and legacy of Erasmus Darwin:

[Great Lives. Erasmus Darwin was nominated by Sir Paul Nurse. First broadcast in 2002.](#)

[The Forum – The Amazing Dr Darwin. First broadcast in January, 2020.](#)

Sources

Thanks to Tony Hine

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)

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

BRELL EWART MBE DL Large 1960 - 1967

Founder and chairman of Whitehouse Construction Company.

Chesterfield School boasts many former pupils who have excelled academically and made their mark in the civil service, academia, the church and other professions. Perhaps less known are those who have benefitted in other ways from the breadth of education provided by the school which included the many "after school" activities to which dedicated masters committed their time and energies.

One such is Brell Ewart who attended Chesterfield School from 1960 to 1967 and was in Large House.

In his own words, "I was not an academic at School but did take up many of the after school activities. To masters Frank Naylor, Tony Peart, and Head Master Bill Glister who all encouraged me to find those activities I could do well in, I owe everything."

Among others, Brell was a member of the Combined Cadet Force (RAF Section) / Corps of Drums, the School Orchestra, the Transport Society of which he was chairman and, together with five others in his year, achieved the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme Gold Award.

Following Bill Glister's advice to look for an outdoor job after completing A levels in UVI Mod., Brell obtained an interview with Henry Boot Civil Engineering at Dronfield and despite lacking science GCEs, on producing his Duke of Edinburgh Gold Award credentials, was offered a four year training position as a site engineer with the company.

Having gained the necessary science and civil engineering qualifications, and progressing through site manager to contracts manager, Brell decided, with his wife-to-be, to start his own civil engineering company, Whitehouse Construction Co Ltd in 1977 with a capital of just £200. Thanks to that portfolio of skills gained formally and through those extra-curricular activities, the company has developed over the last 40 years into a significant regional civil engineering company employing over 100 staff and with a turnover of £14m.

Brell's interest in and involvement with transport following his chairmanship of the School Transport Society also flourished both through the civil engineering activities of his company and also his ownership of steam engines, all of which are now in a trust.

Among these were 46203 Princess Margaret Rose and 46233 Duchess of Sutherland. He was Founding Chairman of the Princess Royal Class Locomotive Trust from 1993 to 2008.

In 2002 he had the honour of hauling The Royal Train with his locomotive Duchess of Sutherland with HM The Queen and HRH The Duke of Edinburgh on board. This was the first time the train had been steam hauled since the 1960s.



Brell was until recently Chairman of Ashbourne Royal Shrovetide Football and remains President of Ashbourne Royal British Legion.

In April 2019, Brell was appointed to the position of Deputy Lieutenant of Derbyshire. The announcement in the Gazette can be found [here](#).

He was awarded the MBE for services to Derbyshire in the 2025 New Year Honours.

ANTHONY FISH, CBE 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

JOSEPH FRANCIS FORD CMG OBE 11.10.12 - 30.4.93

The only child of a miner, Joseph was born in Chesterfield on 11 October 1912. From the age of six to nine he was boarder at Oak View School, Hathersage. He then spent the next two years at Chesterfield Central School before, presumably, winning a scholarship to Chesterfield Grammar School where he spent the next seven years from 1924 - 31.

He was an all-round sportsman, becoming captain of Eton Fives in 1929 and tennis in 1930; he was also an active swimmer and captained the rugby team. He became Head of House and School Captain, passing both parts of the School Certificate with flying colours and distinctions in French, before going on to obtain an 'open subsizarship' (equivalent to a scholarship) at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he studied Modern and Mediaeval Languages (mainly French and German) and got a First.

He joined the Consular Corps in 1935 with an appointment as probationary vice-consul in Peking for a two-year period. Further postings saw him sent to Shanghai and Chungking before he was posted home to London in 1944 following a request to be with his wife, from whom he had been separated by his China postings. 1947 saw him posted to Washington DC where he was made First Secretary soon after, and was awarded an OBE in the New Year's Honours list of 1949. Two years later he was posted back to Peking before being called back to London in 1953 to head the Chinese section of the Foreign Office's research department. He attended the 1954 Geneva Conference called to settle the first Vietnam War as Chinese interpreter for Sir Anthony Eden, the then Foreign Secretary. In 1958 he gained a First in Chinese as an external student at SOAS.



In 1960 he was appointed British Consul-General in Hanoi, Vietnam and was awarded a CMG in the Queen's Birthday Honours. His stay in Hanoi was short, being appointed Consul-General in New Orleans in September 1962. That in turn proved a short stay, as he was suddenly posted to Saigon as Consul-General in October 1964 until 1967 when he was posted home to head the Foreign Office Research Department. He retired from there at the age of 57, but was quickly headhunted as director of the Universities Service Centre in Hong Kong, which had been founded to enable Westerners to study contemporary China from as close a vantage point as possible, at a time when access to China was difficult, if not impossible for most scholars.

In 1974 he returned home to begin a new post as director of the newly-founded Great Britain-Chinese Centre until 1978 when his proper retirement began. He and his wife enjoyed a very active retirement, albeit clouded by the onset of dementia, until he died of a heart attack in 1993.

Abridged by Frank Gorman from 'Joseph Francis Ford - A Memoir' by John Ford (his son).

SIR JOHN FRETWELL KCMG 15/6/1930 – 30/3/2017

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 21/4/1948 – 13/1/2026 Foljambe 1959 - 1966

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

[See also Obituary](#)

PROF. JOHN FRANCIS BRADSHAW GOODMAN CBE, PhD, CCIPD 2/8/1940 -

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

ARNOLD HARRY JENNINGS CBE 1977; MA (1915 - 1994) School (1946 – 1953)

Education: Bradford Grammar School; Corpus Christi College, Oxford (Classical Scholar; MA)

Career: Tutor, Knutsford Ordination Test School, Hawarden, 1939–40; served WWII, Captain RA, England, N Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, 1940–46; **Sen. Classical Master, Chesterfield Grammar School., 1946–53**; Headmaster, Tipton House School, Chesterfield, 1953–58; part-time extra-mural Lecturer, Sheffield University, 1946–54. Member, NUT Executive, 1958–59 and 1960–72 (Chairman, Secondary Adv. Committee, 1968–72); Secondary Heads Association: Hon Sec, 1978–79; Membership Sec., 1979–81; Hon. Member, 1981–; President: Head Masters' Assoc., 1977; Joint Association of Classical Teachers, 1975–77; Member, Secondary Schools Examinations Council, 1961–64; Schools Council: Member, 1964–84; Deputy Chairman and Acting Chairman, 1982–84; Chairman, Steering Committee 'C', 1975–78; Chairman, Second Examinations Committee, 1968–76; Joint Chairman, Joint Examinations Sub-Committee, 1971–76; Chairman, Exams Committee, 1978–83; Chairman, Classics Committee; Convenor, A-level Classics Scrutiny Panel:

Secondary Examinations Council, 1984–88; School Exams and Assessment Council, 1988–89. Member Court, Sheffield University, 1959–78. Sheffield City Councillor, 1949–58 (Member, Sheffield Education Committee, 1988–91); contested (Lab) Heeley, Sheffield, 1950 and 1951. Governor: Richmond Further Education College, Sheffield, 1986–88; High Storrs School, Sheffield, 1988–94; Stradbroke Tertiary College, Sheffield, 1989–90. Chairman, Sheffield Tertiary Forum, 1990–92; Member, Sheffield Gypsies and Travellers Support Group, 1990–92

Publications: (editor) *Management and Headship in the Secondary School*, 1977; (editor) *Discipline in Primary and Secondary Schools Today*, 1979; articles on education *passim*

Recreations: Work, wine, opera, photography, travel.

Frank Gorman - With thanks to *Who Was Who?*

BRIGADIER MAX KERLEY CBE (Clarke 1967 -70)

Born 13 June 1952, Max came late to the School when his father, following a change of job, moved the family over from Manchester. After a year in the 5th form at the school on Sheffield Road, he went into Lower VI Science C (F I Chapman) to take Science A levels, encouraged by his father, who was an industrial scientist. He was then in Upper VI Science 3 (JJ Higgins). He ran cross-country and was a keen swimmer.

Although he had applied to read Dentistry at university and was waiting for offers, he had always been attracted by a career in the Army. When he went into the West Bars' recruiting office to discuss joining the Army, the Captain manning the office suggested to the young would-be soldier ought to consider sitting the selection board for entry to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, with a view to obtaining a regular commission. Following the arduous three-day interview he was successful and was there from 1970 -72, winning the RAOC Sword of Honour and leaving as a 2nd Lieutenant.

Dentistry's loss was the Army's gain and his 37 year-long career started in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps where an early posting was to 16 Para Heavy Duty Drop Company where he commanded a supply platoon, passed P Company and completed six jumps in parachute training.

Promoted to Captain in 1975 as a training officer and following an Ammunition Technical Officer's Course, he was posted to a large ammunition depot in Germany. In 1978 he undertook a tour as bomb disposal officer in Belfast and was awarded a Mention in Despatches. In 1981 he was posted to Londonderry where service, at the height of the Troubles, saw him awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal. In 1985, after attending the Army Staff College at Shrivenham and Camberley, he was promoted to Major and moved to an MOD post in Whitehall. He then returned to the Airborne Forces where he commanded a supply company. 1989 saw him promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel as an instructor at the Army Staff College, Camberley. He then once again returned to the Airborne Brigade where he commanded the Logistic Battalion for 3 years. Promoted to Brigadier in 1995, he undertook two tours in the former Yugoslavia being awarded a CBE for his contribution to the campaign.

He completed his long service on secondment to the United Nations in New York where he was the Director of the Logistic Support Division in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Leaving the army in 2007, he was retained by the UN as a civilian and selected to oversee land mine clearance in many places including Afghanistan, Cyprus, Nepal, North and South Sudan until finally retiring in 2011. He is now enjoying a well-earned retirement with his wife at their home in Ashgate.

Frank Gorman

ROBERT LAMBERT Bradley 1978 - 1983

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.

PROFESSOR DAVID LOWE



David Lowe has held a Chair in Neural Computing at Aston University, UK since 1993. He has a Ph.D. in quantum transport theory, and previously worked for the UK Defence Research Agency in areas such as automatic speech recognition and the principles of statistical pattern analysis. Although known for introducing the Radial Basis Function network into the neural network domain in 1988 his main research activity in life is the study of the learning process in his six children.

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 (13/9/1886 – 8/2/1975)

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.

SIR ROBIN SAXBY Clarke 1958 -1965

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, FEng & 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.

[Sir Robin Saxby has been awarded an honorary doctorate by Edge Hill University in recognition of his contribution to business and technology.](#)

NICHOLAS PAUL SCHOLTE (6/5/59 -

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 Emmerson, 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 (1693 – 3/8/1768)

Thomas Secker was born in 1693 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 1710 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

Wikipedia

Dictionary of National Biography (via Wikisource)

Encyclopaedia Britannica, “The Works of Thomas Secker”

The Secker Society, www.seckersociety.com

EDWIN SWALE CBE (1899 - ?)

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.

He served as President of the Old Cestrefeldian Society in 1946,

Further information can be found at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwin_Swale

MAJOR GENERAL (HENRY) MICHAEL TILLOTSON CBE School 1939 - 1946

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.

PETER LINDLEY ULLATHORNE JP AADipl FRIBA FRSA FRSPH School (-1968)

After leaving Chesterfield School in 1968, Peter studied Architecture at Leicester Polytechnic and then The Architectural Association School of Architecture in London. He is a Chartered Architect and a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Since 1974 he has worked with a number of leading architectural practices on major public and private sector projects. He led the largest accommodation project under PFI for any UK Government department.

He founded the Ullathorne Consultancy in 2009. He was appointed a Ministerial Adviser to the Rt Hon David Miliband MP at the then Department for Education and Skills.

Peter is an examiner in professional practice at the Universities of Westminster, Architectural Association and London South Bank. He is a member of the RIBA's Professional Conduct and Grievance Panels.

He is editor of the book 'Being an Effective Construction Client' by RIBA Publishing (2015).

A Freeman of the City of London, Peter has served on the South West London bench.

www.ullathorne.com



SIR BRIAN UNWIN KCB Foljambe 1947 - 1953

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".

His latest book, published in 2017. "With Respect, Minister – A view from Whitehall" will be of particular interest to Old Cestrefeldians in general as it refers to Sir Brian's early life in Chesterfield, Chesterfield School and the Old Cestrefedians' Society.

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 Heathcote 1951 - 1958

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.

He worked 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 School 1977 - 1982

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 Assicurazioni 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 (11/7/1896 – 31/5/1975)

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.

GEORGE MAURICE WRIGHT CBE B.Eng (18/9/1890 – 26/8/1956)

George Maurice Wright, (known as Maurice) who died on 26th August 1956, was born on the 18th September 1890 at 26 Cromwell Road, Chesterfield and educated at Chesterfield Grammar School and at Sheffield University, where he took his degree. He obtained practical experience, during the university holidays, at Bryan Donkin and Co., Chesterfield. He joined Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. in 1912, when he became one of the team of pioneer workers under the direction of Mr. C. S. Franklin and Capt. H. J. Round. He assisted Capt. Round in the development of the Bellini-Tosi system of direction finding and quickly gave evidence of his outstanding technical ability. His work on direction-finding and on radio interception made him an obvious choice for a temporary commission in the R.N.V.R. soon after the outbreak of war in 1914. The work of Round, Wright and other members of the team in plotting the movements of the German naval forces and Zeppelin fleet was of great importance.

He rejoined the Research Department of the Marconi Company in 1919 and continued his work on the development of direction-finding. In this year he produced the aperiodic aerial system which made possible important improvements in accuracy and operational reliability.

In 1925 he was appointed Chief of the Research Department, and for several years gave his attention to the development, among other things, of facsimile telegraphy. Many new techniques were developed, including a patent, dated 1925, which included frequency modulation and the use of limiters. The facsimile system was tested on the North-Atlantic route, between Rocky Point and Summerton, during the early days of the short-wave beam system. These transmissions brought to light many phenomena associated with short-wave propagation which were investigated by another member of the Research Department staff, Mr. T. L. Eckersley. From these observations Eckersley developed his theories of the scattering of short waves.

Maurice Wright was appointed a member of the Radio Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. He was in fact the first member from the radio industry so to serve. He left the Marconi Company in 1938 to join the Admiralty, and later became Assistant Director of Scientific Research. He was a prolific inventor and filed 32 patents between 1920 and 1944.

His other claim to fame was as the father of Peter Wright, who was born at Cromwell Road in 1916 and, following a career as an MI5 officer, wrote a controversial book in retirement in 1987 called *Spycatcher* - The candid autobiography of a senior intelligence officer.

Compiled by Frank Gorman from internet sources.

CHRIS ADAMS (6/6/1970 -)

Old Cestrefeldian Christopher John Adams (School House and Years not known) born 6 May 1970, is the current cricket manager of Surrey County Cricket Club and a former English first-class cricketer who briefly represented his nation at Test and One Day International level. An aggressive right-handed batsman, occasional right-arm off spin bowler and specialist slip fielder, Adams enjoyed a successful first-class career for Derbyshire and Sussex.

Adams made his first-class debut as an eighteen-year-old for Derbyshire in one match the 1988 season and stayed there until the 1997 season, when he left to join Sussex as captain. He is the longest serving county captain in Sussex's history. He captained Sussex to the 2003, 2006 and 2007 County Championship titles, and was one of five Wisden Cricketers of the Year in 2004 for his efforts in the previous calendar year.



He had a brief career at international level for England, playing five Tests and five One-day Internationals between May 1998 and January 2000. He made his Test debut in 1999 against South Africa at Johannesburg, and came to the crease for his maiden Test innings to face Allan Donald on a hat-trick, with England in the perilous position of four wickets down for two runs; he successfully negotiated the hat-trick, but was caught behind off Donald in both innings, for 16 and 1.^[1] Failing to reproduce his domestic form, Adams averaged just 13 in Tests and 17.75 in ODIs.

In a first-class career that ran from 1988 until 2008, Adams scored 19,535 runs, with an impressive 48 centuries and a highest score of 239.

In late 2006 he agreed a four-year deal with Yorkshire to become both captain and director of professional cricket, but dramatically reversed this decision on 14 November, saying that he did not feel able to deal with such a role at this stage of his career. His change of heart left Yorkshire "shell-shocked" but Sussex "thrilled".^[2]

Adams announced he was to step down as Sussex captain on 14 September 2008, guiding Sussex to the Pro40 Division One Title the same day. He subsequently announced his retirement from first-class cricket, upon his appointment as cricket manager of Surrey.

(Thanks to Wikipedia for information)

IAN BLACKWELL (10/6/1978 -)

Ian David Blackwell, (School House and years not known) born 10 June 1978, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, is an English cricketer. A left-arm orthodox spinner and powerful middle-order batsman, he has played for England in one-day and Test sides, and plays county cricket for Durham, having left Somerset at the end of the 2008 season.

Blackwell was called up for the England Test squad after Ashley Giles had to withdraw from the 2006 tour to India. After impressing in warm-up matches, he was selected for the 1st Test against India on 1 March in Nagpur. However, he was not frequently used by captain Andrew Flintoff, only bowling six fairly expensive overs in the first Indian innings, in comparison to fellow left arm spinner Monty Panesar's 42 overs. In the second Indian innings, Blackwell was initially more economical but as India went on an audacious chase of the huge total set to them by England, he was brought on to prevent the batsmen from scoring quickly, but conceded 18 runs in his first over. This came after a nervous innings of only 4 in his only opportunity with the bat, and Blackwell was subsequently dropped for the second Test, replaced by Liam Plunkett.



Blackwell remained first choice spinner for the ODI series however. Although England lost the series 5-1, Blackwell's performances were encouraging and seemed to indicate he was ready to hold down a regular place in the side. Ten overs in the first ODI went for just 24 runs at the same time as picking up one wicket, his cheapest ever spell in an ODI, while he also picked p figures of 2-39 and 2-21. Blackwell looked set to make another Test match appearance against Sri Lanka, but suffered a shoulder injury which derailed his season. As a consequence he was replaced as spinner in England's ODI side, and was subsequently overlooked by the selectors.

He started off his career at Derbyshire, before moving to Somerset in 2000 following a dispute with Derbyshire captain Dominic Cork. He was appointed captain of Somerset for the last part of the 2005 season after the departure of Graeme Smith. Having been appointed official captain for 2006, he had shoulder surgery and missed almost all of the season.

After the 2008 season, Blackwell left Somerset and joined Durham. Speaking of the move, Blackwell said "Making this cricketing decision has been the hardest thing I've ever had to do. I hope I am able to utilise my move to Durham so I am able to progress in all formats of the game and push for future England recognition". Also a factor in his departure from Somerset was Blackwell's struggle with fitness and disagreements with the captain, Justin Langer. On his first-class debut for Durham, in the opening match of the 2009 English season, Blackwell scored a century against the Marylebone Cricket Club, featuring a bowling line up including England hopefuls Sajid Mahmood, Kabir Ali, Tim Bresnan, and Adil Rashid.

(Thanks to Wikipedia for information)

MR CHRIS COHEN School 1983 - 1991

Chris Cohen CBE was Head of PE at Chesterfield School, succeeding the 'legendary' Gordon (Alf) Jephcote in 1983 on the latter's retirement. In 1991, on the closure of the school he moved to Heritage School at Clowne as Head of PE.

Alfreton based Chris has been involved in athletics for most of his life – as an athlete, coach and official. As a schoolboy, he competed for Derbyshire and Derbyshire Schools, before his athletics career ended when he was 25 due to injury. It was then he began coaching athletics instead, and mentored a variety of athletes, including former world champion long jumper Fiona May.



He had also begun officiating in Derby and, in 1979, received a call asking him to help at an event at Stoke Mandeville Hospital. Following the event, he became gradually more involved in disability athletics and, in the lead up to the 1988 Paralympics in Seoul, he was asked to teach the Korean Olympic officials the rules relating to Paralympic Athletics.

Chris was then asked during the Seoul Paralympics to become Chairman of the wheelchair section of Paralympic athletics, a role he carried out for twelve years. On the formation of the International Paralympic Committee in 1991 he was elected as its Athletics Chairman, leading to his deeper involvement in staging the Games over the next seventeen years, as well as officiating at five Olympic Games and several athletics world championships.

In addition, at about this time, he was appointed as a European Area Technical Official of the IAAF (International Association of Athletics Federations) leading to appointments to several European events. All of his work is voluntary and he retired from teaching in 2004 after finding that he was too busy with his athletics commitments. He was later appointed to the global list of International Technical Officials by the IAAF, with his first appointment at the 2010 Commonwealth Games in Delhi.

When London was awarded the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2005, Chris knew the time had come to make a decision. He would not be able to act as an international sport leader as well as work as part of the Games organising committee. He made the decision to retire from his IPC positions after the Beijing Paralympics, and was then appointed as the Paralympic Athletics Sport Manager for LOCOG (London Organising Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Games). This meant moving to London for the two years leading up to the Games. He was also appointed by UK Athletics as Competition Director for both Olympic and Paralympic Athletics, a role which meant sitting overlooking the field events, keeping them on time and deciding which events to showcase at various times, so that the crowd in the stadium and the millions watching on television around the world didn't miss the most exciting moments.

Just before his appointment, he was awarded the CBE in the New Year Honours List of 2010 for services to sport. Chris sees the award as being as much a reward for his wife Jude's patience and sacrifice as for his own successes.

Closer to home, he has been part of the management of the Derbyshire Schools' Sports Association and Secretary of DSSA Athletics for more than 20 years, as well as being Chairman of the English Schools Athletics Association (ESAA) in 2000. He has just taken over as Honorary Secretary of the ESAA. He led the county association in staging several national schools championships in Derbyshire, including at the Chesterfield School Storrs Road site.

Chris described his London role as "Quite stressful at times, because, with the eyes of the world on you, there is no space for error, but to be asked to do it was a dream come true." Apart from organising the competition, he had to liaise with the 44 other functional areas, everything from catering to transport, and from security to accommodation, to ensure the athletes, officials and volunteers, as well as the audiences, had the best experience possible when they came to the stadium.

Chris is now regarded as one of the top officials in world athletics, with his current list of events including being Technical Delegate for the European Championships in Zurich, which follows just a few days after his role as Chief ITO at the Glasgow Commonwealth Games. He finishes the season as Chief ITO in Marrakech at the Continental Cup, in which teams represent the five continents. Next year he already knows he will be officiating at the World Championships in Beijing.

Having said all that, and taking account of what he has done and where he has travelled, he still has very fond memories of his best days in teaching, standing on a Saturday morning at Brookside, looking over the school's fields and seeing several soccer, rugby and hockey teams playing while a cross-country race was going on. He regards those memories as being just as good as anything else he has achieved in sport.

JOHN METCALF Lingard 1945 - 1952

John Metcalf (Lingard 1945 -1952) born 25.02.34 in Norwich but moved to Chesterfield with his father's work. Athletics Victor Ludorum and first eleven goalkeeper in 1951 and 1952. He was a member of the local athletics club, Chesterfield Harriers and AC. On leaving School he went off to do his National Service, being commissioned in the RAF from 1952 - 54, serving with the 2nd Tactical Air force in Germany where he was high hurdles champion in 1953. On returning to civilian life he took a place at Pembroke College, Oxford, from 1954 - 57 reading for an MA in Law. He was awarded Athletics Blues in 1955, 56 and 57 for sprints and low hurdles.

A member of the famous Achilles Club, he gained his first International vest in the 400m hurdles and ran for GB and England around 20 times between 1957 and 1960, including the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in 1958 where he came fourth, and the 1960 Rome Olympics where he won his heat in 52.24s but was eliminated in the semi-finals. He became Universities Athletics Union champion in 1957 for the 100 yards and 400m hurdles (an odd combination as people said at the time). He was also AAA's champion in 1957 in the rarely run 220 yards low hurdles and also finished fourth in the 440 yards hurdles at the 1958 British Empire and Commonwealth Games competing for England. His career personal bests were: 9.9s for 100yds, 23.5s for 220 yards low hurdles, and 51.9s for the 400m hurdles - all set in the era before faster all-weather tracks became standard.

In 1957 he went into industry, becoming Company Secretary of Imperial Metal Industries (IMI), a subsidiary of ICI based in Birmingham, and a Director of several of its subsidiaries in the UK and overseas.

He now lives in retirement in Richmond, North Yorkshire.

GEOFF MILLER Bradley 1964 - 1970

Geoff Miller (Bradley 1964 - 70) born 8 September 1952, is a former English cricketer, who played in thirty-four Tests and twenty-five ODIs for England from 1976 to 1984. He played for Derbyshire from 1973 to 1986, captaining the side from 1978 to 1981, and returned in 1990 after playing for Essex between 1987 and 1989.

From 1971 Geoff was playing in the Derbyshire Second XI and in other young cricketer's teams. He made his first-class debut for Derbyshire in July 1973, in a match against Somerset, when he scored a duck in his only innings. He was the Cricket Writers' Club Young Cricketer of the Year in 1976. He became Derbyshire captain in 1978, and in the 1981 season, led the side to victory in the National Westminster Bank Trophy. He ended the 1982 Boxing Day Test in Australia by catching Jeff Thomson - England winning by a mere three runs. He went to Essex in 1987, but returned to Derbyshire for his last first-class season in 1990. In 1991, he played Minor Counties cricket for Cheshire.



Geoff was a right-handed batsman and a very reliable right-arm off-break bowler, taking 888 wickets in 283 first-class matches (1973–1990) and 278 wickets in 334 List A matches (1973–1994). He took 60 wickets in thirty-four Tests and 25 wickets in twenty-five ODIs for England. Remarkably, he never scored a Test century despite twice coming extremely close, scoring 98 against both Pakistan away in 1977/8 (not out) and India at home in 1980.

He was elected as National Selector by the England and Wales Cricket Board in January 2008 and led a panel which then contained Ashley Giles, Peter Moores and James Whitaker. He had previously served on the panel of his predecessor, David Graveney, since 2000.

For a number of years Geoff was a partner in *Moss & Miller*, a sporting goods emporium in Chesterfield, along with Chesterfield FC. football legend, Ernie Moss.

Geoff is now a much sought after-dinner speaker, as, off the field, his greatest attribute was his ability to reduce his team-mates to stitches with his dry northern humour. He is now one of the funniest speakers on the circuit, with a stream of hilarious anecdotes. There are wild nights in the West Indies, tales of misadventure in Australia and rivalries nearer home. What distinguishes Geoff from most sporting after dinner speakers is his ability to reach audiences without an ounce of interest in sport. His timing and self-deprecating turn of phrase mark him out as a classic raconteur.

Thanks to Wikipedia for biographical details. Frank Gorman (Clarke 1948 -53)

MR CEC THOMPSON School 1974 - 1991

Cec Thompson rose from being a penniless orphan to become one of the first black men to play rugby league for Great Britain. He later worked as a window cleaner to fund his education gaining an honours degree in Economics at Leeds University.

He taught at Chesterfield School from 1974 until he retired as Head of Economics and master in charge of rugby in 1991.

He was a legend to the thousands of Chesterfield School pupils that he taught. His autobiography, "Born on the wrong side", is a superb insight into what can be achieved with focus and determination.



Courtesy of the Derbyshire Times – June 30th 2011

Cec Thompson's story was already an inspiring one of achievement over adversity when, in 1951, he became the second black player to represent Great Britain in a rugby league Test match, less than four years after being spotted by a Hunslet scout playing in a works tournament. However, he took greater pride from his progress through academia in later life, with his position as head of economics at Chesterfield grammar school, and his honorary degree from Leeds University in 1994, reflecting the determination with which he confronted the lack of a formal education that had once left him unable to sign autographs.

Thompson, who has died aged 85, was born in Birtley, Co Durham. His mother was a miner's daughter and his Trinidadian father, who had a job in Leeds putting gold leaf on the walls of the town hall, died before Cec was born. The family then relocated to Yorkshire, and the four children were sent to orphanages – Cec initially in Wiltshire, then Cheshire and the north-east. "I would have been an untouchable," he wrote in his autobiography, *Born on the Wrong Side*, which told of an upbringing in which he was bullied regularly, often in a racist fashion, leaving him bereft of confidence and social skills. "By the time I left school at 14, I was utterly desensitised and virtually unemployable."

After four years' labouring in Leeds, he served in the navy from 1944 to 1947, then returned to Leeds as a lorry driver's mate at the Yorkshire Copper Works. He credited the tough physical demands of years of manual employment for allowing him to make such an impact when he played his first game of rugby in a works tournament in Bramley. "After my second game, a Hunslet scout came up to me and said how impressed he had been by my tackling and my non-stop running," he recalled. He signed for £250, and "felt like a millionaire".

Thompson progressed rapidly through the professional ranks, despite breaking his leg late in his first season, to such an extent that Eddie Waring, then a newspaper journalist, wrote: "If Cec Thompson is not chosen for the Great Britain squad, the selectors must be racists."

A few black players had already earned representative honours in rugby league – George Bennett for Wales and the Cumberbatch brothers Val and Jimmy for England before the second world war, and Roy Francis for Great Britain after it. But Thompson's colour remained sufficiently noteworthy for the Daily Herald to headline its report of his debut, in a 21-15 victory over New Zealand at the Odsal stadium, Bradford: "Hunslet's Darkie one of Britain's heroes."

He also played in the second Test at Swinton, the first rugby league international to be televised, but the remaining highlights of his career came at club level with Workington Town, after he moved to the Cumbrian coast with his first wife, Barbara, in 1953.

"I was like a Martian in Cumbria, but a very popular one," he joked of the rarity of black faces. He had impressed Gus Risman, the great Welsh player who was then coaching Workington, and the pair remained sufficiently close for Thompson to give the address at Risman's funeral in 1994. In 1958 he played in both the Challenge Cup final at Wembley and the Championship final at Odsal, but Workington lost on each occasion and on the second, Thompson suffered a knee injury that hampered the remaining two years of his career.

He then had a mostly unhappy spell as the coach of Barrow, again following Francis as the second black coach in professional rugby league, but by this stage he had already turned an active mind to the next phase of his life. He had launched a window-cleaning business in and around Workington, and also felt sufficiently confident with reading and writing – developed on coach trips to away games with Hunslet, when he would learn new words from the Reader's Digest – to make a tentative move into journalism. He joined music and operatic societies, and an art club, passed his English O-level after taking night classes in Workington while coaching Barrow, then enrolled at Huddersfield Technical College in 1962.

He was then encouraged to apply for a place at Leeds University, and started a course in economics in 1965, at the age of 39. There he helped establish the first student rugby league club – the sport having previously been deemed unsuitable for academic institutions. After graduation he took a diploma of education and secured a job at Dinnington high school in South Yorkshire. Five years later he moved to Chesterfield grammar to become head of economics and in charge of rugby for 17 years. Meanwhile, his Cumbrian cleaning firm, TC Thompson, grew to employ 620 staff at its peak.

After retirement, he was able to spend more time in his beloved Lake District with his second wife, Anne, who he married in 1964, and their son, Mark, both of whom survive him.

Theodore Cecil Thompson, rugby league player and teacher, born 12 July 1926; died 19 July 2011

Courtesy of The Guardian 27 July 2011

This link accesses a 30 min Border TV documentary on the life of the legendary 'Cec'. There are some excellent scenes of life at Storrs Road.

[CEC Border TV documentary](#)

PETER WILKINSON Heathcote 1944 - 1949

PETER WILKINSON, (Heathcote 1944-49) was not only among the finest runners Derbyshire has ever produced – he may well have been the most modest. On leaving school, he joined the National Westminster Bank staying until retirement. He was a lifelong friend of Ted Smith FRS (OCS President 1997) and a regular attendee at the annual reunion dinners.

Even within athletics a sport full of modest people, especially at club level, Wilkinson's humility stood out. Principally a marathon and cross-country runner, he won a bronze medal for England in the British Empire & Commonwealth Games of 1958.

There are precious few photographs of him in action but a remarkable piece of Pathe News footage, showing him winning a marathon for Britain in Holland in 1961, perhaps goes some way to summing the man up. As he crosses the line, he allows himself to raise his hands in celebration – but little more than waist height, and only momentarily.



Originally from Brimington, Chesterfield but latterly living in the Long Eaton area, Wilkinson represented Britain in five marathons and England in two Commonwealth Games marathons. He ran 21 marathons in total, winning four, and only once finished outside the top eight. He ran twice for England in the International Cross Country Championships, as part of a winning team in 1959 and as runners-up to Belgium in 1961.

With what was then Derby & County AC, he was part of a team that won the London to Brighton road relay in four successive years from 1959-1962. There were 10 appearances for Derbyshire in the Inter-Counties Cross Country Championships. Wilkinson continued to run 10Ks and half-marathons into his 50s, when veteran Derby AC runner Mick Smedley first encountered him. "He was a true inspiration to me when I first started with the club," recalled Smedley. "He was always there to pass on his vast racing knowledge and he was doing that right to the end, coaching groups of young athletes out in all weathers at Moorways."

Among those in the early 70s was Nick Lees, from Ilkeston, who went on to have a sparkling career representing Britain in cross country racing. "Peter was one of my first mentors when I joined the club as a 14-year-old," said Lees. "He was a top runner, gentleman, coach and inspiration throughout the years he spent at the club. He gave me so much advice and assistance when I was in my teens and told me early on that the only way to the top in running was hard work, simple as that."

It would be almost 30 more years before another Great Britain international to be, Luke Gunn, arrived at Moorways early in his teens. Wilkinson was, of course, still there. "Peter was one of the kindest and most humble persons I ever knew," said Gunn, a current England and Great Britain international in the steeplechase. "I was so fortunate to be coached by him for four years, during which his guidance brought me my first England vest and my only English Schools title. "He taught me hard work but without me even realising it. He let me explore my running and try new things – including the steeplechase – and was the perfect quiet motivator who kept running fun at such a critical age when people drop out of the sport."

While Wilkinson shunned publicity or acclaim, he was President of Derby & County when he opened the new clubhouse at Moorways in August, 1989. A framed picture of him running – with a trademark handkerchief wrapped around his hand, to wipe away sweat – was installed above the clubhouse counter, where it remains. "The young athletes are always shown that picture and they look up to it," added Mick Smedley. "Peter will be sadly missed but his legacy – and his picture – will be here in Derby forever."

Peter died on February 20th 2014 aged 80. His funeral was Bramcote, Nottingham.

You can view Pathe footage of Peter Wilkinson winning in Holland in 1961: www.britishpathe.com/video/holland-aka-wilkinson-wins-dutch-marathon

(With sincere thanks to Colston Crawford, Derby Telegraph, for much of above information)

BOB WILSON OBE Heathcote 1955 - 1960

Robert "Bob" Wilson OBE (Heathcote 1955 - 60) is a former Arsenal and Scotland goalkeeper and later broadcaster.

Bob was born on 30 Oct. 1941 at Ashgate Road, in Chesterfield, where his father was the Borough Engineer and his mother was a Magistrate. Being the youngest child of six he had much older brothers (and an elder sister); two of his brothers were killed in the Second World War, one as a Spitfire pilot and the other as a rear-gunner in a Lancaster.

He attended Old Hall Primary School, then Tapton House Grammar School, where he met his future wife, Margaret Miles. He transferred to Chesterfield Grammar School at the age of 13, where his four elder brothers also went. He captained the Derbyshire Juniors Cricket Team. He went to Loughborough College of Education where he studied History and Physical Education on a teacher training course.

Wilson married Megs on 25 July 1964 at Holy Trinity Church, and they subsequently had three children: John , Anna and Robert . His son John Wilson is a presenter on *Front Row*, the BBC Radio 4 arts programme. Robert Wilson is a commercial photographer.

Wilson started late as a professional player, as his father would not let him sign papers with Manchester United as he thought it wasn't a reasonable job whilst he was a youth. After teacher training he signed for Arsenal in 1963. He had been playing reserve games for Wolves as an amateur and made his debut for Arsenal as an amateur. He was the first amateur to have a transfer fee paid (around £6,500).

Wilson made his debut against Nottingham Forest on 26 October 1963, in a 4-2 win. However, being forced to play understudy to Jim Funnell, it was to be over four years until Wilson became first-choice keeper in 1968, after Funnell made a mistake in an FA Cup tie against Birmingham City in March 1968. Wilson took over and remained in goal for Arsenal for the remainder of the 1967-68 season.



Now firmly ensconced in the Arsenal side, Wilson was ever-present in the 1968-69 season, which included Arsenal's loss to Swindon Town in the 1969 League Cup Final. Despite sustaining a broken arm the following season, 1969-70, Wilson recovered and won his first trophy with Arsenal, the 1969-70 Inter-Cities Fairs Cup. In 1971, he was Arsenal's player of the year in their famous double-winning season, in which he played every single first-team match in League and Cup, culminating in the 1971 FA Cup Final win over Liverpool.

He became eligible to play for Scotland when the rules were changed in 1970 to allow players to play for their parent's country of origin, if they had not already played for their own country. Wilson was selected by Tommy Docherty for his two games in charge, making his debut against Portugal on 13 October 1971. After Wilson's second game, against the Netherlands on 1 December 1971, Docherty left the position and his successor Willie Ormond reverted to a Scottish-born number one, in Bobby Clark of Aberdeen.

Wilson continued to play as Arsenal's keeper through the early 1970s, although an injury late on in the 1972 FA Cup semi-final against Stoke City meant he missed Arsenal's 1972 FA Cup Final loss to Leeds United and much of the 1972-73 season. Understudy Geoff Barnett took his place, but Wilson regained the number one shirt once fully recovered, and was Arsenal's first-choice goalkeeper up until his surprisingly early retirement from playing in May 1974, at the age of 32.

As a student and teacher of goalkeeping, Wilson identified his own signature technique as diving at his opponents' feet to save goals. This caused him a number of injuries throughout his career.

After retiring, Wilson was goalkeeping coach for Arsenal for 28 years during the period Pat Jennings, John Lukic, and David Seaman were goalkeepers. He retired at the end of the 2002-03 season, having helped Arsenal win two more doubles in 1997-98 and 2001-02, one of only two people to have been involved with all three (the other being Pat Rice). He made over 300 appearances for Arsenal and two appearances for Scotland.

After retiring as a player, he turned to coaching and broadcasting, presenting football programmes on television for 28 years, until 2002, and his opinion is still sought by radio and television to this day. Wilson had already appeared as pundit for the BBC during the 1970 World Cup.

After his football career, he became a football television presenter working firstly for the BBC from 1974 to 1994 as host of *Football Focus*. He then presented for ITV until his retirement in 2002, fronting ITV's UEFA Champions League coverage until the arrival of Des Lynam in 1999. He also fronted ITV's coverage of Euro 96 and the 1998 World Cup. He still makes occasional appearances on television, on the BBC's *Football Focus* and *Match of the Day 2*. Half Man Half Biscuit made reference to Bob Wilson as a broadcaster in the song "Bob Wilson, Anchorman".



In the mid-1980s he was also immortalised in comic strip form when he spent a season playing for the fictional Melchester Rovers team in the "Roy of the Rovers" strip, in a team containing another former professional player turned TV presenter, Emlyn Hughes, and Spandau Ballet members Martin Kemp and Steve Norman. The quartet helped lead Rovers to Milk Cup glory and a record-breaking successive number of clean sheets - a somewhat unrealistic achievement considering Wilson's age and the fact he hadn't played for more than 10 years.

In February 1994, his daughter Anna was diagnosed with malignant schwannoma, a cancer of the nerve sheath. After a long fight, she died on 1 December 1998, six days before her 32nd birthday. The "Willow Foundation" was set up in her memory in 1999 and operated locally, mainly in Hertfordshire. Wilson relaunched the charity on 4 October 2005 with a national remit. The organisation was established in Anna's memory and now helps some of the estimated 12,500 people in the UK, aged 16–40, who are diagnosed every year with a life-threatening illness. In 2007, Wilson was awarded membership into the Order of the British Empire (OBE) for his charity work.

(Thanks to Wikipedia for most of the information.)

STEPHEN ADNITT – Costumier to the Stars Bradley 1960 – 1966

Even in the early days at School, Stephen knew where he wanted his career to go and was very grateful to Tim Searcy, the art teacher at the time, for the encouragement that he gave.

On leaving, he went to Chesterfield College of Art, it then being a requirement to go to the local art college before moving elsewhere. After a very enjoyable four years there, studying art / design and fashion, in 1970 he was accepted by the Royal College of Art in London to study for a master's degree in design, taking two years.

From 1972, his first few years of gainful employment were spent as a fashion designer working for companies in the UK, USA and Far East, but then, entertainment beckoned and in 1978 he began his career as a costume designer working on dramas, situation comedies and light entertainment, pantomimes etc.

Stephen reflects "When I was at school some of us used to argue about who was the best pop singer, group or which was the best song of the 60's. Little did I know at the time I would spend my life working with these people". These included Dusty Springfield of whom he was a great fan, Cilla Black, Cliff Richard and many of the 60's groups. He worked with Cilla for over 30 years and they became good friends.





Perhaps the character most will associate Stephen with is Dame Edna Everage and his alter ego Barry Humphries for whom he still designs costumes.

He designed for shows for Dame Edna on Broadway, in Australia and for television and theatre here in the UK.

A Dame Edna costume and costume design exhibits are in the permanent collection at the Victoria & Albert Museum. Extensive work is also on display in Australia's Melbourne Arts Museum.

Dame Edna in Stephen's costumes also appeared on a set of Australian stamps.

Another genre that Stephen has embraced is ice dancing.

He designed an ice ballet, Fire and Ice, with Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean in 1984 and has continued designing costumes for them to 2020.



He designed costumes for Dancing On Ice for nine years from 2005 and received a Royal Television Award for costume design in 2007.

He has sat on the judging panel of BAFTA and the Royal Television Society over a number of years.



Gladiators has been a long running feature of Stephen's professional life. He designed costumes for it back in 1992 and has recently been asked to do a podcast interview to share those times. It has become a cult, soon to have lasted for 30 years.

Stephen says "In my older years I have cut back and don't do as much." However, as well as continuing to design costumes for Dame Edna and Torvill and Dean, he also designs a Christmas Spectacular, work he loves. This is performed in a huge converted barn theatre in Norfolk. "It is total Christmas with a cast of over 100 performers - dancers, singers and musicians." Had the Coronavirus epidemic not resulted in its cancellation, 2020 would have been his eighth year.

Quite a career!

A gallery of more of Stephen's designs can be found by [clicking here](#).

ANDREW MARPLES – Man about Music School 1978 – 1983

On leaving School, Andrew studied music at the University of Reading and then won a post-graduate scholarship to study piano accompaniment at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama. Fortunately for the local music scene, he returned to practice His profession in Chesterfield where he is in great demand as a conductor locally – his many current societies and groups include Chesterfield Gilbert & Sullivan Society, Baslow Choir, Cantiamo, Holymoorside Choral Society and MusicWork Vocal Ensemble.

He has been a guest conductor with Rotherham Choral Society, Present Company, Matlock Operatic Society, Sheffield City Opera and Peak Performance. He was accompanist and then conductor of Chesterfield Co-operative Choral Society for 20



years. He has led regular choir tours to France, Germany and Prague.

Andrew performs over 40 concerts annually as either pianist, conductor or singer. Past theatre performances include all the G&S operas, *Gigi*, *Oliver*, *The Merry Widow*, *West Side Story*, *Wizard of Oz*, *The Elixir of Love* (at Sheffield Crucible for SCO and Buxton Opera House for Present Company) *Iolanthe* and *Viva Mexico*. He has conducted many concert works with full orchestra including: *Te Deum* and *Creation* part 1 (Haydn); *Requiem* (Fauré); *Exsultate* *Jubilate* (Mozart); *Magnificats* by Vivaldi, Albinoni and Pergolesi; *Gloria* (Vivaldi); *Gloria* (Poulenc); *Come ye sons of Art* (Purcell); *Coronation Anthems* and *Messiah* (Handel); *Mass in C* (Beethoven), *Judas Maccabaeus* (Handel) and *Requiem* (Mozart). Recent concerts have included Elgar's *The Music Makers* and Puccini's *Messa di Gloria*.

He was a songman at Sheffield Cathedral Choir for 6 years, toured with them to Holland, France and the USA and has recorded 6 CDs and made two live broadcasts on BBC Radio 3 with them. He co-founded the very successful Saturday lunchtime concerts at Chesterfield library (now in their 29th year) and established a monthly series of concerts at Elder Yard Chapel. He teaches piano in Bakewell at St. Anselm's School and privately, and is a long-suffering fan of Chesterfield F.C!

JULIAN RHODES (1964-2001) - formerly NIGEL TILLEY School 1978 - 1981

Born in Chesterfield in 1964, Julian was adopted (he was never to meet his real parents) and brought up as Nigel Tilley, only reverting to his original name in his late twenties. A prodigy as a child, he attended Chesterfield School, then 6th Form at Chetham's School of Music, the Royal Northern College and the Guildhall School of Music, studying the organ and winning many prizes and awards along the way. His early career, which included Wigmore Hall in 1987, Purcell Room recitals and BBC broadcasts, was interrupted in 1989 by the mystery illness M.E. and he was not to return to the stage until 1994. The recipient of numerous awards, his busy schedule included many international concert tours as well as radio and television appearances.

Critics enthused over Julian's "dazzling virtuosity... in every way out of the ordinary... a highly cultured technique and a musicality from the innermost heart" (Trierischer Volksfreund, Germany). His concerts have been described as "hauntingly beautiful... technically flawless... superbly performed... just stunning" (The Organ).

He was also an accomplished player of the piano, harpsichord, clavichord, virginals, spinet and is described in a review from *The Organ*, February 1999 as "something of a phenomenon", and going on to say "Julian Rhodes is a young organist based in St Leonards-on-Sea: he is also a harpsichordist and, as well shown on this CD, a skilled arranger for the organ". His writings on the history and aesthetics of the organ have been published in France, Britain and the USA. His other interests included Indian cookery, local history, literature and Egyptology.



Julian Rhodes, virtuoso organist, died of cancer on 15 March 2001, aged 36 leaving his wife, Helena.

DEREK HOLLAND (1927 – 2014)

Derek Holland, an influential and important landscape painter was born in Chesterfield in 1927 and died in Plymouth in 2014. In 1955 Derek married the acclaimed landscape artist Marjorie Holland and settled in Plymouth, both taking up positions at Plymouth Art School.

After attending Chesterfield Grammar School, he served in the Grenadier Guards before studying at Chesterfield College of Art and the Central School, London (now Central St Martins), where he joined the likes of Roger Hilton and Keith Vaughan on The Central School's staff.



In 1959 Holland's hard-edge abstraction was included in Artists of Fame and Promise at the Leicester Galleries, as well as The Whitechapel Gallery's touring Guggenheim Award.

During the 60s and 70s he regularly exhibited his large colourfield paintings at the Redfern Gallery alongside the avant-garde of post-war British and European artists, including his friends Terry Frost, Alex Mackenzie and Roger Hilton.

In 1974, he travelled to France with his wife the landscape artist Marjorie Holland and started to make drawings of the small towns and villages. Back in his studio, he used these to create gouaches, initially based on the architecture of the shop fronts and facades of buildings, the structure maintained a link to the earlier abstraction but the marks were now increasingly gestural. These formed the core of a major solo exhibition in 1980 at Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery.

Exhibitions included: London Group; Young Contemporaries (prize winner); Leicester Galleries, London; Redfern Gallery, London; New British Art, Monte Carlo; Plymouth City Art Gallery; New Street Gallery, Plymouth; Plymouth Arts Centre; Newlyn Society of Artists. Public collections include: Regional Development Agency, Government Office for the South West and Plymouth City Art Gallery and Museum.

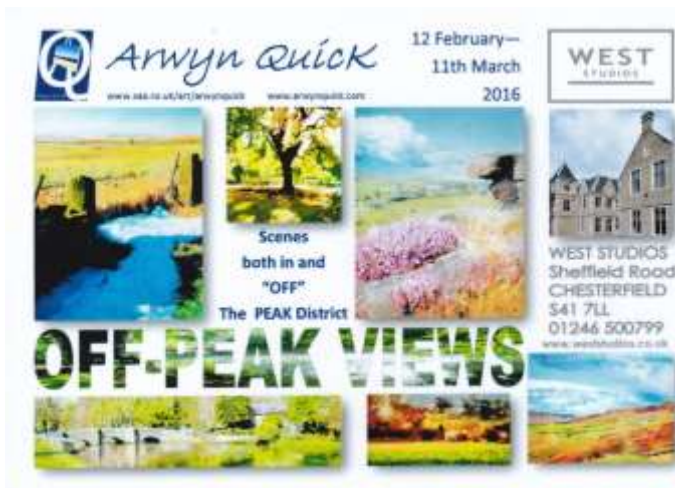
ARWYN QUICK Bradley 1958 - 1965

Arwyn was born in 1947 and is resident in Chesterfield. He was educated at Chesterfield Grammar School (Bradley 1958 - 65), then at Newland Park College of Education in Buckinghamshire.

After training as a teacher, he taught at Old Hall Junior School for 35 years, specialising in art.



Following early retirement, through ill health in 2004, he now paints professionally and for enjoyment; rather than for school productions after a long hard day. His work has appeared in several galleries around the country, and has been published in several magazines. Quality prints, cards and calendars are available of his work.



He enjoys capturing the colour, form and spaciousness evoked by the countryside and surrounding Derbyshire Peak by accentuating the natural forms of nature, particularly those elements caught in a play of light, he seeks to recreate the scene with a heightened sense of depth.

In a rather appropriate turn of events, fifty years after he left, Arwyn has an exhibition now showing at the old Grammar School (now West Studios) entitled 'Off-Peak Views', which runs until 11 March. Free entry via the clock-tower door.

www.arwynquick.com

ANDREW JARVIS Lingard 1958 - 1965

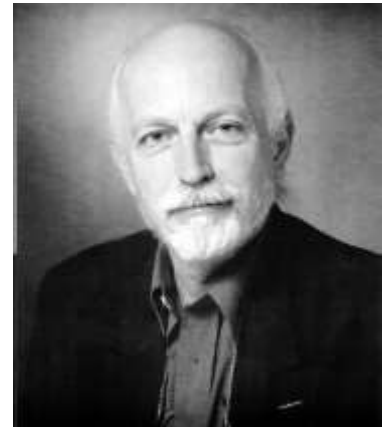
Andrew Jarvis, Lingard, 1958 - 65 is an English actor, teacher, director and theatre practitioner.

Background and Family

Born 6 June 1947, his parents were William and Dora (née Handbury) Jarvis and his father was the Head of a local primary school. He initially trained as at a teacher at St Mark and St John College in Chelsea in 1965, before entering the theatre as an Assistant Stage Manager at The Phoenix Theatre Leicester in 1969.

Career

Jarvis is a classical actor who began his career in the Repertory Theatre system in 1969 – based on a fortnightly turnaround schedule. Major influences and mentors from those early days include Colin McIntyre (Director of Productions at the Civic Theatre Chesterfield), Stephen MacDonald (Actor and Associate Director of The Phoenix Theatre Leicester); Ian Mullins (Actor and Artistic Director of The Castle Theatre, Farnham); and Robert Robertson (Actor and Artistic Director of Dundee Rep Theatre). Most of his 45-year career has been spent working on stage – predominantly in the work of Shakespeare - although he has performed in some notable TV and radio work, including a 2014 appearance as comedy villain Wayne Pelham in BBC 1's *New Tricks*; Marcellus in Kenneth Branagh's *Hamlet* for BBC Radio 3 and CD Recording; and Poor Ocker in *Emmerdale Farm*.



But it is for his classical approach to the speaking of Shakespearean verse and his dynamic physicalised interpretations of Shakespeare's characters that he is best known. His verve and originality resulted in his winning the Manchester Evening News Award for Best Actor in 1987 for his portrayal of Richard III in Michael Bogdanov's celebrated English Shakespeare Company cycle of Shakespeare's history plays, performed from 1986-89. Bogdanov was a major influence not only on Jarvis's acting, but on his acting theory. Jarvis spent a 10 year period at the Royal Shakespeare Company, where his major influences were: Trevor Nunn, John Barton, Bill Alexander, Barry Kyle and the actors Bernard Lloyd and Jeffrey Dench. He brought innovation and excitement to roles such as Antigonus in *The Winter's Tale* and Duke Frederick in *As You Like It*.

Jarvis has since been cast in central roles in West End productions, having played Gonzalo in the Trevor Nunn production of *The Tempest* (to Ralph Fiennes's Prospero), Gandalf in Matthew Warchus's stage musical of *The Lord of the Rings*, and Arthur Kipps in *The Woman In Black*.

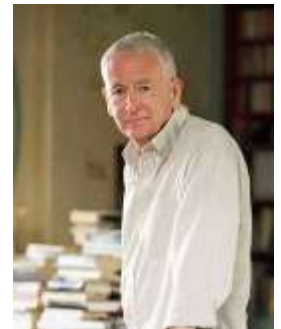
With grateful thanks to Gillian Piggott's entry on Wikipedia

STEPHEN E WAKELAM Lingard 1958 - 1965

Stephen Wakelam was born on 8 Jan 1947. He attended Chesterfield School in Lingard House from 1958 to 1965, latterly as School Captain.

After Cambridge University he was an English Teacher and Head of Department in South Yorkshire. Became a full time writer in 1976. He has now written over forty performed plays (to his surprise), at first mainly in television, now mainly radio - entirely one offs and near exclusively biographical.

His TV work includes over twenty original films and plays, drama documentaries and adaptations. Amongst his recent radio plays are: the biographical 'What I Think of My Husband' about the second Mrs Thomas Hardy (BBC Radio 4); 'The Pattern of Painful Adventures' about Shakespeare (Radio 3); and 'A Dose of Fame' about E.M. Forster (Radio 4). A further three radio plays can be heard via his website: 'Answered Prayers' with Kenneth Cranham; 'Two Men from Delft' with Alex Jennings and Stephen Tompkinson; and 'The Adulteries of a Provincial Wife' with Robert Glenister, Daniel Evans and Anastasia Hille. Stephen is the author of three stage plays, two at the Royal Court Theatre Upstairs.



He was Young Writers' Tutor at the Royal Court Theatre for three years and, in the mid-1990s, at the National Theatre Studio, where he mentored a dozen young playwrights, including Moira Buffini, Abi Morgan, David Eldridge, Roy Williams, Jonathan Harvey and Martin McDonagh.

Stephen was The Royal Literary Society Writer in Residence at Universities in Leeds and Kent, 2009-12. Fellow at Leeds Trinity University, 2009/10. Fellow at University of Kent at Medway, 2010-12. From January 2015 he is to be Writer in Residence at St Cuthbert's College, Durham.

For much more, see Steve's own website: <http://www.stephenwakelam.net/>

OCs may find the following items, which refer to School life / Chesterfield, of particular interest:

[Thoughts after a heart job: intro.](#) Paragraph 3

[Federer.](#) Paragraph 1

[Tommy \(Tommy Kershaw\).](#)

[Coincidences.](#) Paragraph 5

[Derby Day.](#) Paragraph 1

His 1989 BBC2 television play, "Angel Voices" is inspired by Charlie Bryars and other school choir members including David Windle. It can be viewed as follows:

Part 1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pc7r-uDV0YU>

Part 2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C8wlu7P3np0>

[Lying Low.](#) Readers may find this article by Valerie Grove about a radio play written by Stephen which appeared in the October edition of *The Oldie* interesting.

TERRY BOWN (Gilbert) (11/9/1932 - 2001)

Terry Gilbert, who died aged 68 in 2001, was a ballet dancer and choreographer with a background strikingly similar to that of 'Billy Elliot' in the film of that name.

Also the son of a miner, Terry Bown was born on September 11 1932 at Bond's Main, a colliery village in the parish of Temple Normanton, Derbyshire. He evoked his childhood in *Dim White Phlox* (1989), a memoir in which fact and fiction were deliberately merged.

His birthplace, he made clear, had changed beyond all recognition from the village he had known as a child. Bungalows had replaced the old terraced houses; a motorway had been built along the old embankment; the slag heaps had been bulldozed away; and the virgin land underneath them, having been subjected to open-cast mining in search of yet more coal, now appeared as meadowland all too obviously designed in a surveyor's office.

Terry won a scholarship to Chesterfield Grammar School, where he acted in school plays and took on juvenile roles for local drama societies. Music was another passion; he trained as a boy soprano with Dulcie Knowles, a singing teacher in nearby Hasland, and appeared at several musical festivals in the North and the Midlands.

At school he encountered another vital influence, a master called Lennie Lodge (Leonard Lomax in his book) who, exempted from war service on medical grounds, had temporarily exchanged his career as an actor and theatre director for that of teacher. Gilbert wrote about him in *Dim White Phlox*, describing how his lessons would meander amiably over such subjects as Rimbaud's short career as a poet, the exquisite textural torture of Van Gogh's paint, and the influence of Delius on English music.

But one day Lodge had a more pertinent matter on his mind. "You," he addressed Gilbert, "Yes you, beautiful little heathen with those scandalously intoxicating grey eyes, your come-uppance has arrived. As you have seduced me, so you shall seduce the world. You shall play Ariel. Next term. You will be word perfect for the first rehearsal. Smile, boy, you'll be perfect for the part." After which Lodge pursed his lips and blew a kiss at his protégé.



It was in that production of *The Tempest* that Gilbert first experienced the intoxication of performance. He delivered Ariel's songs in a strong, clear voice that rang commandingly through the theatre. No less excitingly, he recalled, he "felt a power in his limbs, standing akimbo in the footlights, tilting his head to catch the light from the follow spot before he fell prostrate at the feet of Prospero"

At that stage Gilbert had received no instruction as a dancer, though he used to recreate scenes from films by whirling around on colliery waste ground. The movements he evolved for Ariel were derived from his observation of birds and scuttering wild animals. He found the experience thrilling, and when, shortly afterwards, he saw Ballet Rambert at Chesterfield, he knew that he had discovered his destiny.

He began to take lessons at Chesterfield's only ballet school. There was no objection from his parents, merely sadness at his leaving School aged 17 in 1950 to London to study at Dame Marie Rambert's ballet studio, courtesy of a grant from Derbyshire County Council.

Marie Rambert, who had worked on Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring* with Diaghilev's Ballet Russe, and had been a mentor of Nijinski, trained Gilbert to be a soloist with her company. He achieved beautiful elevation and pirouettes, and became a master of the soft landing.

Gilbert went on to the London Festival Ballet, and won a reputation as a jazz and character dancer, remarkable especially for his furious and seemingly inexhaustible energy.

The same bubbling vitality was evident when Gilbert gave up dancing for choreography; he seemed determined to take everything at full gallop. In the early 1960s he was at the heart of the "new wave" in British classical ballet.

He created two attractive works for Norman McDowell's London Dance Theatre, *Rave Britannia* (with designs by Mary Quant), and *Let's Make a Ballet*, with a scenario suggested by Michael Bentine. Equally original were *Pastures Green*, for the Northern Ballet, and *Meadow Sweet*, for Ballet 79.

Gilbert gradually began to concentrate on choreography for opera productions and the cinema. As a dancer he had appeared in the films *Invitation to Dance* (1954) with Gene Kelly, and *Summer Holiday* (1962) with Cliff Richard. Now he formed an alliance with the film director Ken Russell, who had himself trained at the Rambert and eagerly responded to Gilbert's ideas.

They worked together on *Women in Love* (1969), *The Devils* (1970), *The Music Lovers* (1970) and *The Boy Friend* (1971). Russell was ever inclined to sensationalism, and Gilbert eagerly followed in his wake, realising the director's notions with imaginative swirls of movement. Other films which Gilbert helped to choreograph included *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1972), *Henry VIII and His Six Wives* (1972), *The Elephant Man* (1980), *Heaven's Gate* (1980) and *Four Weddings and a Funeral* (1994). For television he worked on *The Tales of Hoffman*, the Omnibus programmes on Richard Strauss and Offenbach, and the complete series of Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

On the opera stage, Gilbert's work was acclaimed for its brilliant theatricality. At Glyndebourne and the English National Opera, in musicals, at the Edinburgh Festival and wherever else his services were required, he ensured that dance made a real contribution to the opera.

His contribution to the Welsh National Opera Company's production of Sir Michael Tippett's *The Midsummer Marriage* (1976) was nominated for Ballet of the Year; and he choreographed the same piece for the San Francisco Opera. He enjoyed notable successes with the ENO: in 1975 with a version of *Salome's* dance, in which the traditional seven veils were replaced by brilliant costumes; and in 1985 with his choreography for *Orpheus in the Underworld*, designed by Gerald Scarfe.

Gilbert was also a tornado of a teacher, using his barnstorming style to raise energy levels with students in respected schools such as the London Studio Centre. Wherever he worked, he brought with him an infectious sense of fun, and a readiness to be excited by other people's work. In the late 1990s he set up the Henfield Opera Project Trust in Sussex, which has mounted productions of *Madame Butterfly*, *La Traviata* and *Hansel and Gretel*.

The appearance of *Billy Elliot* inspired Gilbert to write to *The Daily Telegraph* in October 2000 to describe how he had been sustained during his ballet training by the pride in his achievement shown by the mining community at Bond's Main. On the other hand, he observed, in the world beyond Bond's Main he had encountered many who, noting his thick Derbyshire accent, were clearly convinced it was a miracle that he had managed any kind of career in ballet.

Terry Gilbert married, in 1954, Sylvia Wylie, who had been a dancer with the London Theatre Ballet and who worked with him at the Rambert and London Festival Ballet as senior soloist. They had two sons and a daughter.

KERRY HALLAM Foljambe 1948 - 1953

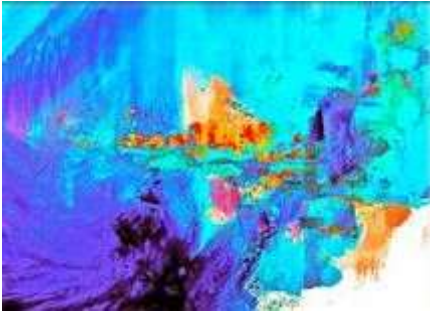
Kerry Hallam, (Foljambe 1948 - 53) is a British impressionist artist who has produced approximately twelve thousand paintings and whose work is included in collections held by Brigitte Bardot and Björn Borg as well as decorating the permanent residence of Monaco's Ambassador to the United States. He was trained in Chesterfield and London and has been based in Nantucket since 1981. He has developed a reputation as a wise rogue and enjoyed success with exhibitions worldwide, including one entitled *Nude Paintings of Other Men's Future Ex-Wives*. His work has been shown at art galleries in New York, London, Paris, Tokyo and Beverly Hills.



Kerry was born (12 March 1937) in Staveley and he sold his first painting, a watercolour of the Lake District, on Chesterfield open-air market aged thirteen. He attended Chesterfield Art College for two years, going on to win a six year scholarship to London's Central School of Arts and Crafts. After studying under British masters Leslie Cole, Patrick Heron and Hans Tisdale, Hallam graduated with the National Diploma in Painting in 1957.



He then spent two years in the British Army in Hong Kong and Malaya, where he was attached to the Black Watch and the Gurkha Brigade. In 1961 he returned to London, working in advertising as a draughtsman and designer but in 1964, he headed for the south of France to paint full-time.



Kerry's talent was acknowledged when he was selected for inclusion in Britain's Royal Society of Artists in Watercolour. In 1973 he moved to the United States. After a short career as a musical performer (during which he opened for James Taylor at concerts and released the LP 'Strandgut' on Polydor Records), he dedicated himself to painting. He established his first studio in Boston and in 1981 opened a studio and gallery on Nantucket Island, moving there in 1995.



Despite his volume of sales and critical acclaim, Kerry has become a cult figure in the art world and forged a reputation as something of a likeable rogue. Fathering a child in his early 50s, he went on to present an exhibition of his work entitled *Nude Ex-Wives*.

Kerry returned to music in 2006 with *Autumn Harvest*, a CD released by Boston Skyline Records, featuring re-mastered songs from 1972. 'Nantucket Notables', a collection of watercolour sketches of Nantucket's residents, was published in 2007. A visual compilation of his work, 'Kerry Hallam: Artistic Visions' and his autobiography, 'Getting To Nantucket: An Artist's Journey' were both published in 2000.

(Author – Frank Gorman - with grateful thanks to his entry on the 'Wikipedia' website) and www.kerryhallam.com