



Review 2016

THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF LINCOLN'S INN

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Officers of the Inn 2017



Treasurer

The Rt Hon Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury was called to the bar by this Inn in 1974 and elected a Bencher in 1993. He took silk in 1987, and his first judicial appointment was as a Recorder. He has served as a High Court Judge in the Chancery Division and was the Supervisory Chancery Judge for the Midland, Wales and Chester and Western Circuits. In 2004 he was appointed as a Lord Justice of Appeal and in 2007 appointed as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (a Law Lord) and given a life peerage. He was Master of the Rolls from 1 October 2009 and was sworn in as President of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom on 1 October 2012. He is a longstanding member of the Staff Committee, acting as Chairman from 2005-2016.



Master of the Library

The Rt Hon Lord Justice Patten was called to the bar by this Inn in 1974. He took silk in 1988 was elected a Bencher in 1997. He is a longstanding member of the Gardens Committee, becoming its Chairman in July 2012. He is also a member of the Wine Committee and served on the Car Parking Committee until its abolition in 2013. He was Chairman of the Chancery Bar Association from 1997 to 1999. In 2000 he was appointed to the High Court (Chancery Division) and served as Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster from 2005 to 2008. In 2009 he was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal.



Keeper of the Black Book and Dean of Chapel

The Rt Hon Lord Justice McCombe was called to the bar by this Inn in 1975. He took silk in 1989 and was elected a Bencher in 1996. Before being elected a Bencher he served on the Bar Representation Committee, served two periods on the Bar Council and was Chairman of the Young Barristers' Committee in 1982 and of the International Committee from 1993-6. He currently serves on the Advisory (Benchers) Committee and Chattels Committee. He was Standing Counsel to the Director General of Fair Trading from 1982-1989. He served as Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster from 1996 to 2000 and was appointed to the High Court (Queen's Bench Division) in 2001. In 2004 he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Northern Circuit and in October 2012 was appointed to the Court of Appeal.



Master of the Walks

Lord Justice David Richards was called to the bar in 1974 by Inner Temple and joined Lincoln's Inn, ad eundem in 1977. He was in practice at the Bar from 1975 to 2003. He was Junior Counsel to Department of Trade and Industry (Chancery) 1989 to 1992 and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1992. He was appointed a High Court Judge (Chancery Division) in 2003 and a chairman of the Competition Appeal Tribunal in 2004. He was the Chancery Supervising Judge for the Northern and North Eastern Circuits and Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster from 2008 to 2011. He was chairman of the Insolvency Rules Committee from 2005 to 2015 and is co-chair of the Judicial Committee of the International Insolvency Institute. On 16 November 2015 he was appointed as a Lord Justice of Appeal.

He was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 2000. He is a longstanding member of the Finance and General Purposes Committee and became its Chairman in 2014. He is a Director of the Inn's Corporate Trust and a Trustee of the Heritage Fund. He is a member of the Investments Committee, Staff Committee and PADG, ex officio. He was a member of the Chattels Committee between 2001 and 2005 and has been a member of the Wine Committee since 2002.



Message from the Treasurer

The first three months

The first part of my time as Treasurer was spent partly in Warrington, partly on the train from Warrington and too little at Lincolns Inn. I have spent the rest of the time trying to catch up. I had the great advantage of succeeding a quite outstanding previous Treasurer. Bill left everything in immaculate order.

The development

While there have been many issues to deal with, the single most important is of course the development. In January we secured the finances and appointed a contractor, Graham Construction. There was a Ground Breaking Ceremony on 21 June. Because at the last minute His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent was unable to attend, the Ceremony was performed by the reserve trio of Goldring, Blackburne and Jacques (see page 6).

Whilst I firmly believe that the development is the right way forward

for the Inn, I know it is not without its difficulties. I thank the members, tenants, residents and staff for their continued resolve in the face of these challenges. We should be grateful for the huge amount of work done by Phil Ardley, Mary Kerr, the Under-Treasurer and the Committee chaired by Kim Lewison. I should say this: we have all been anxious that the Inn treats its tenants and residents in as constructive, civilised and sensible way as possible.

The Inn's Committees

Many of the benchers, members of the Bar Representation Committee and co-opted members, make essential contributions to the running of the Inn by contributing to the Inn's committees.

It was only when I became Treasurer that I realised how much work so many people did. In 2013 Tony Grabiner made a number of changes to the structure of the Inn's Committees. That resulted in better focus and eliminated a great deal of overlap between committees. However, Tony deferred to a later date consideration of the six committees charged with overseeing the delivery of the Inn's Education and Scholarships.

Having reviewed the functions and minutes of the committees that oversee education and training, it seemed to me a more logical structure would be of benefit to those the committees serve. In broad terms, five of the Inn's Education Committees were disbanded and their work distributed to two new committees, the Pre-Call Committee and the Post-Call Committee. Also established was a Strategic Advisory Group to deal with the ever-increasing demands of regulatory change. I am very grateful to Dominic Nolan and Sarah Whitehouse for taking over the Pre-Call and Post-Call committees and to Bernard Livesey for chairing the Strategic Advisory Group. I am of course very grateful to those involved in the previous committees, many of whom continue to have important roles to play.

In my view, the education of those who are studying to become barristers and embarking on their careers as barristers, is at the heart of what the Inn does. I have witnessed at first hand the commitment of benchers, members of the Inn and members of staff, in their different ways to education. The amount of time they give up is remarkable. The Inn owes each of them a great debt of gratitude.

Last year saw the formation of the Inns of Court College of Advocacy. It goes from strength to strength.

The Bar Representation Committee

The Bar Representation Committee contributes substantially to the running of the Inn. I thank Mark McDonald, the outgoing chair for all he has done. I welcome Ben Wood as the new chair. I have no doubt Ben will continue to increase the committee's involvement in the administration and work of the Inn.

Outside London

The Inn does not only serve those in London. In my view it is very important that we maintain links to the bar outside London. I did not during my year spend as much time out of London as I would have wished. However, the Inn had a successful Treasurer's Circuit Dinner in Chester in February (I have to confess a quite convenient location for me at the time). As part of the Inn's visits to universities other than Oxford and Cambridge, I recently went to Exeter University, where I was able to talk to prospective students and local members of the bar.

I am pleased to say that from early 2017, it seems likely the Inn will be able to provide some limited accommodation for its non-London members when they work in London.

Retirements

Guy Holborn retired as Librarian. He worked at the Inn for 31 years, and he was a quite outstanding librarian and he oversaw a world-class library. Guy's retirement dinner marked his election as an Honorary

Bencher. It was the first time in the Inn's history that a member of staff, other than a former Under Treasurer, had been elected an Honorary Bencher.

2016 also saw the retirement of Judith Fox after 29 years. For so many new students, Judith was their first point of contact. She provided great assistance to many of the bench and bar and she will be remembered very fondly by the members. Her last Call she thought was her 152nd since she joined Lincoln's Inn.

Chapel

Derek Watson is an outstanding Preacher. Many of you will know that this year, on Palm Sunday, after 10 years at the Inn, Derek is retiring. I am delighted that his successor will be The Venerable Sheila Watson, former Archdeacon of Canterbury. Derek and Sheila of course know each other well.

The Calendar of events in Chapel underlines the community aspect of the Inn and there were a number of memorable services. In January the Revnd Canon Mark Oakley gave the John Donne Sermon, in June The Revd. Dr. Sam Wells, Vicar of St-Martin-in-the-Fields gave the Warburton Lecture, and in November, the Right Revd. Tim Stevens, the former Bishop of Leicester, preached the Wigs and Mitres Sermon. The Remembrance Sunday Service in November was also a particularly memorable occasion.

As always, Nick Shaw and the choir never failed to do justice to the lovely surroundings in which they perform.

Inn Events

As Treasurer, I have been to many events. I can only mention a few.

Grand Days

There were two Grand Days, the first in the Great Hall, the second in the Old Hall. The Inn showed herself beautifully on both occasions. I do not think having Grand Day in the Old Hall lessened the occasion. That was certainly not the impression I had from the guests. As always,

the food and wine were quite outstanding. Having attended several events at the other Inns, I can say quite confidently that Lincoln's produces the best food and wine of the four.

The Best of British Garden Party

The Inn pulled out all the stops for the 'Best of British' Garden Party at the end of June. The rain held off and the Inn's catering team, once again delivered, brilliantly. I particularly enjoyed the Mad Hatter's themed station, just one of the many inspired ideas from our catering team.

The Family Day

Now that I have got over the disappointment of coming second to Stephen Leslie (yes, you heard right) in the Grandfathers' bean-bag race at the 2016 Family Day, I can share with you all that it was a terrific day. I encourage members, young and old, to bring their families and friends. And I confidently predict that the development will not stop it being a great success.

The Shakespeare Dinner

In memory of 400 years after Shakespeare's death, John Carrier organised a lecture, jointly given by two eminent Shakespeare scholars, followed by a feast appropriate to the time. The Head Chef and Archivist worked together to great effect.

The Fine Wine Dinner

As always, Peter Leaver organised an excellent evening at which we tasted some outstanding claret.

Other Events

I shall only mention two other events in passing.

John Samuels, in difficult circumstances, organised a very interesting Thomas More Lecture. Professor Finnis from Oxford, who replaced Lord Mance, clearly expressed his views about the Divisional Court judgment in a certain case.

And the Bar Council arranged a debate on the Referendum. Dominic Grieve won. Michael Howard lost. It was not a good forecast of the final result.

The Staff

I have already mentioned some of the members of staff. The Inn is very fortunate indeed with its staff. They give us all unstinting support. They could not have done more for me. For example, I recently received an email from someone quite unconnected with the Inn, praising a member of staff working in the porter's lodge. The Inn is dependent on its staff. It has not been easy with the closure of the Great Hall. They have coped magnificently. Mary Kerr is an outstanding Under Treasurer and has faced a few challenges of her own this year. Murray Campbell and the senior team ensured that business went on as usual. Amy Higgins has invariably put me on the right track when I was about to go wrong. Thank you to all of them.

Good wishes for the Treasurer-elect

I thank Bill Blackburne, whose tireless work on the Development ensured I was able to take over the reigns as Treasurer with the wheels already firmly in motion. I thank too the cursum and my fellow benchers for your support, advice and assistance - at least most of the time.

To David Neuberger, I wish you the best of luck. It is a huge privilege. I hope you enjoy your year as Treasurer as much as I have done.

Editorial Note



It doesn't seem possible that another year has slipped by almost unnoticed and here I am at Review time again.

The major event of 2016 was, of course, the commencement of the development project. While these works are hidden from view, they have hardly gone unnoticed.

Members of staff have managed the Inn's events in the Old Hall and other locations seamlessly and with great aplomb. None of this can happen without a great deal of very hard work which is difficult to spot unless you have some idea of what is involved. The kitchens in the Old Hall were completely refurbished last year so that



they could function independently of the Great Hall. Relying solely on the Old Hall, however, poses significant logistical problems in storing all the cutlery and crockery, glass and silverware, food and wine – not to mention special items that need to be carried back and forth from the Great Hall complex on the day.



As your editor, I have had the privilege of a tour around the works and have seen how much has already been done and how much remains to be accomplished. While it is daunting, I feel sure you will agree, having used the limited facilities in 33 Chancery Lane, that it will all be worthwhile once completed.



I've seen the kitchens in the Great Hall stripped out again, this time so the damp can be treated. I say 'again', as I also saw them stripped out in 2003, to create the new south end of Hall and the Members' Common Room. In the Great Hall I was amazed to see the rounded tops of the vaulted office ceilings appearing under the floor – something I had never considered before.

There are changes afoot with the Review too. The Treasurer, at my request, has agreed to the formation of a small working group to ensure its continuity. I will be assisted in bringing you the very best of the previous year by: Wiebke Morgan, without whose efforts you would not have any articles to read; Dunstan Speight, the new Librarian; Mark Ockelton, a frequent contributor, and the man in charge of the Black Books Society, a new society for those interested in the history and artefacts of the Inn, and Margia Mostafa, Vice-Chair of the Bar Representation Committee and my deputy picture taker.

I will continue to be the editor and picture taker, although as I cannot attend all the Inn's events. I do use deputies from time to time. I am very grateful to Tomasz Slowikowski for his help with taking pictures, when I am unavailable – or just enjoying myself too much to ensure that the auto focus is working properly.

I have included pictures of the diners at Grand Day as there are not likely to be many more such occasions in the Old Hall. I agree with the Treasurer when he said that the move to the Old Hall did not make Grand Day any less impressive. Indeed, for those of us who know the challenges in hosting the occasion in the Old Hall, it is in fact even more impressive.

My thanks, as always, to those who have contributed, without whose work I would have nothing to put before you, and to David at Furnival Press, without whose efforts I would have much to put before you, but no means of so doing.

Nick Easterman

Judicial & Other Appointments 2016

Appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal

February 2016 The Hon Mr Justice Hamblen

Retired as a Justice of the High Court

April 2016 The Hon Dame Mary Hogg DBE

May 2016 The Hon Sir Jeremy Cooke

Appointed a Justice of the High Court

July 2016 Stephen Morris QC

November 2016 Andrew Baker QC

Appointed a Circuit Judge

April 2016 James Brown (North Eastern Circuit)

October 2016 Peter Cooke (Midland Circuit)

October 2016 Sara Dodd (Northern Circuit)

October 2016 Rachel Smith (Northern Circuit)

November 2016 David Dixon (North East Circuit)

November 2016 Andrew Stubbs QC (North East Circuit)

November 2016 Philip Parry (Northern Circuit)

November 2016 Steven Coupland (Midland Circuit)

December 2016 Robert Harrison (Wales Circuit)

December 2016 Deborah Charles (South Eastern Circuit)

Retirements from the Circuit Bench

January 2016 His Honour Judge Francis Gilbert QC

June 2016 His Honour Judge Graham Morrow QC

July 2016 His Honour Judge Mark Furness

August 2016 His Honour Judge Andrew Collender QC

August 2016 His Honour Judge John Dowse

September 2016 His Honour Judge Christopher Cornwall

Elected Officers of the Society for 2017

Treasurer:

The Rt Hon Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury

Master of the Library:

The Rt Hon Lord Justice Patten

Keeper of the Black Book and Dean of the Chapel:

The Rt Hon Lord Justice McCombe

Master of the Walks:

The Rt Hon Lord Justice David Richards

Immediate Past Treasurer:

The Rt Hon Sir John Goldring

Elected to the Bench of Lincoln's Inn

Ordinary Benchers

May 2016

Master Bowles

Registrar Barber

Christopher Stoner QC

Stephen Murch

November 2016

Douglas Edwards QC

Andrew Walker QC

Brie Stevens-Hoare QC

Professor Stephen Mayson

Honorary Benchers

His Honour Judge David Cooke

Professor Martin Dixon

The Rt Hon Liz Truss MP

Deaths of Benchers

March 2016

Jonathan Henty

April 2016

Professor Gareth Jones QC LLD FBA

March 2016

Sir Robert Finch

September 2016

Sir George Engle KCB QC

October 2016

Sir Henry de Waal KCB QC

November 2016

His Honour Sir Mota Singh QC

December 2016

Mrs Jane Giret QC

Appointed Queen's Counsel

Peter Makepeace

Philip Evans

Steven Perian

Alexander Hickey

Henry Witcomb

David Mohyuddin

Ian Clarke

Rosalind Phelps

Michael Bedford

Hannah Markham

Derek O'Sullivan

Dr Paul Mitchell

Kerry Bretherton

Maya Lester

Mark Harper

David Mumford

Justine Thornton

Gerry Facenna

John Harrison

Jonathan Hilliard

Daniel Lightman

Kennedy Talbot

Simon Kilvington

Ground Breaking







Basement plan showing East Terrace Extension at the bottom, North Library Extension on the right and works to existing Great Hall building in the centre

Development Works

"The Estate of Lincoln's Inn is at the start of its biggest set of changes for well over a century". So said the introduction to last year's article before going on to a detailed description of the Old Hall works and a projection of the Great Hall works and how this would impact on the Inn.

So now, a year on, we can update you on the Great Hall construction works. There are three main Sections to the work; the existing Great Hall, the Northern Library Extension and the East Terrace or Education Extension.

Work started on site on 11th July 2016 with site set up. Heras fencing (open wire mesh fencing) was initially erected around the site perimeter to provide a safety barrier to the works. The next priority was to get tree root protection required by our Tree Protection Plan, which formed part of our Planning Application, installed throughout the site. This consisted of a fleece, Geocell (the black egg-crate layer in the photo) filled with pea shingle and finally a layer of compacted hardcore. As well as providing protection for tree roots, it doubles as an effective surface upon which site plant can manoeuvre.

The permanent hoarding was then erected, incorporating the crossing point at the Ostler's hut, and the contractor's Portacabins were delivered and commissioned. To ensure ongoing safety, direct access to the North Gardens was subsequently blocked off. The site was then set to commence works.



Tree root protection

The Bencher's Wall was photographed, the stones numbered, removed and palletised ready for re-assembly, other than where the new glass panels will allow light into the Advocacy training rooms.



The Dismantled Bencher's Wall

The Under-Treasurer's former house was dismantled.

In the Great Hall kitchen, work consisted initially of a protracted identification and protection process for the existing electrical and data services in the basement, before the main bulk of the kitchen could be stripped out. The plant housing and store in the Western Service Yard were demolished.

In the Great Hall itself, Fresco protection was installed to ensure the construction work did not damage the artwork.



Fresco protection in the Great Hall

Small sections of the old flooring to the Great Hall itself were taken up in all its layers to assess their condition. It was confirmed that all layers were to be removed and disposed of.



The exposed flooring in the Great Hall

Protection was also installed to protect the timber panelling and the Coats of Arms.

Subsequently, the entire floor was taken up, to expose a construction more complex than previously thought. It appeared that the dias had been extended at some point, and these timbers were poorly supported and had

to be removed. They will be reinstated with strengthened support.



View of the Great Hall from the Minstrels Gallery showing panelling protection

Another unexpected find was original Victorian iron ducts traversing the floor with slate topping. When these slate toppings were removed, old iron plumbing was found inside some, with others empty, possibly indicating early ventilation ducts.

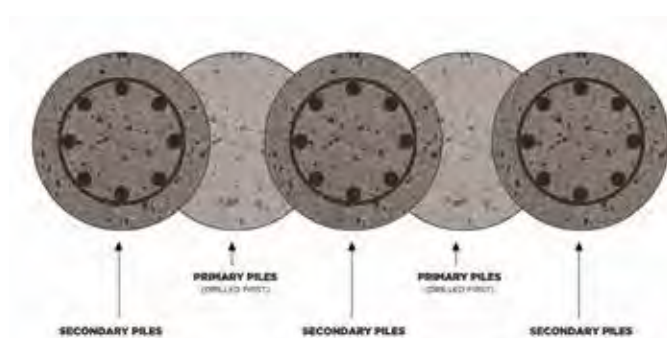


Slate covered ducts discovered in the Great Hall

A revised drawing and specification was required to ensure that the floor was able to accommodate the new multi-layered under-floor heating system and the new dimensionally stable engineered oak floor boarding. It was strengthened with sleeper walls (note the bricks stacked ready for this purpose in the view from the Minstrel's Gallery).

Meanwhile, the Northern and Eastern extensions were both having their piling installed. In the Library extension, contiguous piles, butting up against each other, form both the foundations and the wall structure for the basement walls.

For the Eastern Extension, secant piles were used. Secant piles overlap one another, providing a more effective barrier against underground water penetration than contiguous piles. They were used here as the bottom of the sub-basement actually sits on the water table level, whereas the library basement extension sits above it. The process involves drilling into newly formed concrete to create the overlap, and this was the noisiest external operation of the project. These secant piles also form the structural sub-basement walls, with reinforced concrete walls on top forming the basement walls.



An illustration of the secant piles used in the Eastern Extension. Contiguous piles were used on the Northern extension



This view shows the 20m piling rig in operation together with earth moving plant and a cherry picker



The reduced level dig to the first basement level. The brick buttress to the junction of the library vestibule/stairs was found to be entirely unsupported and was built directly off the paving

Following completion of the piling and reduced level dig, Ground Source Heat Pump boring took place. A ground source heat pump system harnesses natural heat from underground by pumping water through it.

These are required not only to achieve the necessary BREEAM points (an environmental assessment scoring system required under planning obligations), and to reduce our operating costs, but also to ensure that the Inn does its bit in reducing its carbon footprint. The bores are very deep; over 500 feet deep in fact, to obtain the necessary heat transfer. Their installation took longer than hoped for, as the boring machine proved to be unreliable, and there were problems with the sides of the boreholes collapsing. Under the river gravels and London clay is a layer of sand which displayed poor cohesion characteristics. A sleeving process resolved this particular problem. This boring is now completed, and, at the time of writing, the next level of excavation is to start shortly to take the level down to the level required to build the sub-basement floor slab.



The shortly to be re-opened South ceremonial staircase, supporting brickwork and drain underneath

In the Eastern Extension, a previously undiscovered brick drain was discovered. Whilst we were fairly certain this was long disused, we could not risk breaking this out/blocking it up without a CCTV survey, which subsequently confirmed our view that it was redundant.

Discussions with the contractors around how to gain access to the area under the ceremonial stairs centred around two options; to number, photograph and dismantle the ceremonial staircase to enable demolition of the obstructing brickwork under, or to put in temporary sacrificial piles and a steel grillage to support the stairs some 5 m in the air, allowing demolition of the brickwork under. It was decided to proceed on the latter basis:



Steel grillage supporting the “floating” ceremonial staircase, allowing demolition of the supporting brick wall, needed to make space for the Education basement extension

This staircase is immediately adjacent to the existing clock tower, which has had to be underpinned to ensure the works did not undermine its foundations. This was difficult, cramped work, and has now been successfully completed.



Underpinning the Clocktower

In the Northern Extension, the boundary wall also required underpinning to ensure it remained stable with the new basement library adjacent to it.



The void opened up under the boundary wall, which was subsequently filled with brick and concrete to underpin the wall.

At the time of writing, in the Northern Extension, the temporary earthwork support has been completed, enabling excavations to commence, and progress has been good.



A view of one of the substantial temporary struts designed to stop the excavation and new basement walls collapsing during construction

In the Western service yard, some existing structures have been demolished, and sub-structure for the new sub-station is nearing completion.

Unexpectedly, a German Bartmann or Bellarmine beer flagon from the 16th or 17th centuries was discovered there.

In addition, pottery was discovered in the Eastern Extension Excavation, and numerous clay pipes in the Northern excavation.

Ahead of us lies the completion of stage 1 (the existing Great Hall works), which will include the erection of a temporary staircase to enable access for Members to the Great Hall, ahead of "topping out" and eventual opening of the East Terrace Education Extension and the Northern Library Extension.

At completion of construction works, whilst hard surfacing, turfing and topsoil will have been completed, planting will take some time longer. This is so that the

desired soft landscaping can be planted at the correct time of year. It will thus fill over time, with the help of the Garden Team.

Nonetheless, the final removal of the hoarding, site huts and exit of the contractors will provide not only a welcome relief from the construction operation, but new facilities for the Inn for many years to come, providing accommodation of which we can all be very proud.

Phil Ardley
Programme Director



A German beer flagon discovered in the Western yard

A Bartmann jug

(from German Bartmann, "bearded man"), also called Bellarmine jug, is a type of decorated stoneware that was manufactured in Europe throughout the 16th and 17th centuries, especially in the Cologne region in what is today western Germany. The signature decorative detail was a bearded face mask appearing on the lower neck of the vessel. They were made as jugs, bottles and pitchers in various sizes and for a multitude of uses, including storage of food or drink, decanting wine and transporting goods.

Estates

2016 was a year of re-building for the Estates team, in both a literal and figurative sense.

A number of key members of staff, including the Estates Director, the Facilities Manager and the Estates Surveyor all moved on, and the Assistant Facilities Manager post had been filled by a series of temporary personnel. These posts were filled by Phil Ardley as Interim Estates Director and the welcome addition of Alan Hinton (Facilities Manager), Henry Skinner (Estates Surveyor) and Rick Barnes (Assistant Facilities Manager). The remaining vacancy in Property Management has been filled at the end of January 2017 with the addition of Sarah Lee.

The Estates Department will then be up to establishment for the first time in some years.

Whilst these new staff members will bring resource, knowledge and experience to the department, it will take time for knowledge of the Inn's estate, traditions and procedures to be learned, but they are already effective and making a big contribution to the work of the Inn.

While these changes were working through, the essential work of the Estates Department continued.

11 Stone Buildings, fully vacated for some time, finally received Planning and Listed Building Consents for extensive works to make the building lettable for modern use. The works include a new roof, new heating and cooling systems, creation of a new lift shaft and lift, electrical and data infrastructure works, new toilets and kitchens, new secondary glazing and redecoration and carpeting throughout.

Tenders were received in 2016 and work started on site at the end of November, and should be completed at the end of May 2017.

In other fit-outs, December 2016 saw the completion of a fit-out of chambers in 1 New Square to provide accommodation for Wilberforce in early 2017.

Our residential portfolio also saw a number of flats refurbished, including 27 Old Buildings (the gatehouse), 12 Old Square 3rd floor and 11 Old Square 3rd floor. Tenders were received at the end of 2016 for 15 Old Square 3rd floor and this work will be completed in 2017. Flat 1 24 Old Buildings was completed as a pilot overnight accommodation flat and bookings will commence in 2017 for this and flat 2.

The work of Planned Maintenance also continued. The York Stone slabs to the steps and landings forming the bridge to the chambers at 1-6 Stone Buildings were taken up, proprietary waterproofing applied and the steps replaced. Crumbling brickwork to the façade of 33 Chancery Lane was rectified. The library soffit had scaffold erected internally to the east end and boards secured with new fixing battens after one fell overnight.

In addition, our new Facilities Manager and Assistant have been looking at improved systems for accurately recording and managing maintenance and statutory compliance.

Jackie O'Sullivan has looked after Property Management data and her longer service with the Inn has provided a vital link with the past.

Tenders and Planning Permission for railings to 30 Lincolns Inn Fields were received in 2016 allowing work to be carried out in February 2017. Similarly, tenders for new lifts at 33 Chancery Lane were received in 2016, enabling the work to be carried out in 2017.

Meanwhile, the endless tasks of reactive and planned maintenance works to gas appliances, roofs and the like were attended to by the Inn's work force; Danny, Bert, Zeni and Alfredo, led by Kenny Rudhani. Kenny and the team often carry out work within chambers at the request of occupants.

Budgeting for 2017 was also completed in 2016, and throughout 2017 the fruits of this will be seen, with repairs to roofs and stonework, staircase redecoration and carpet replacements etc.

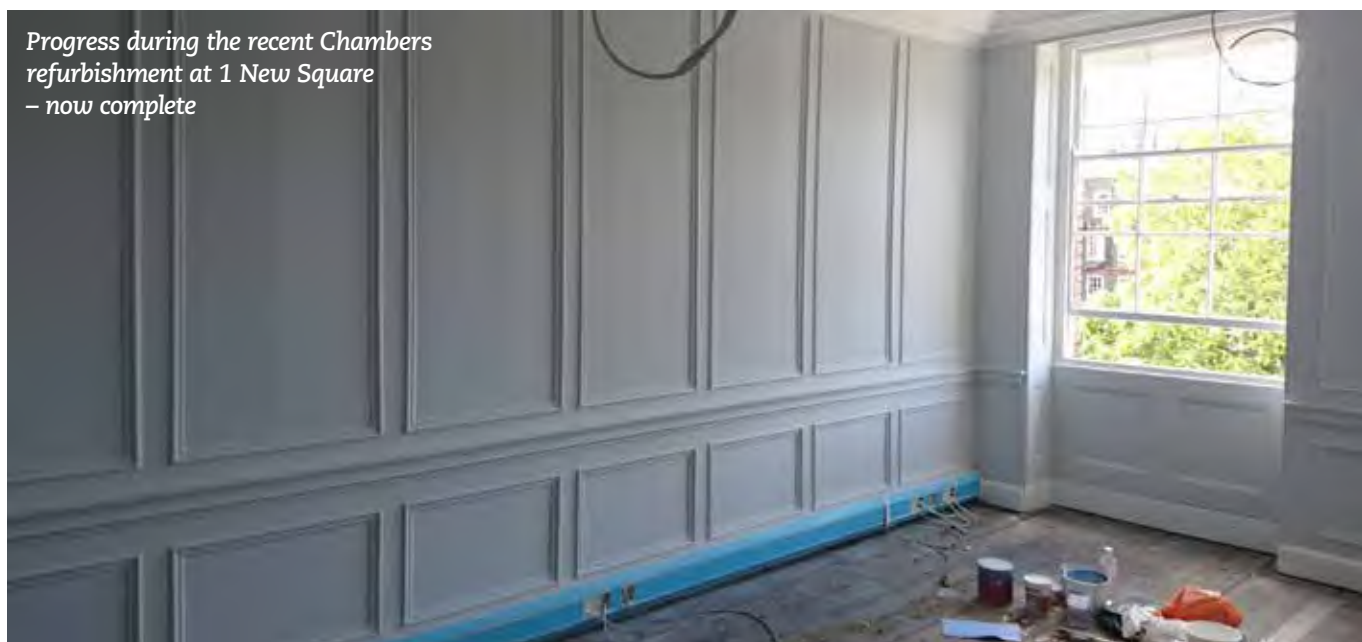
Finally, our new Estates Surveyor has been carrying out seemingly endless roof inspections to support the work of a new ten year PPM (Planned Preventative Maintenance) schedule to allow works in 2018 and beyond to be prioritised and planned.



We regularly inspect the roofs of buildings at Lincoln's Inn to ensure gutters are clean of falling leaves and report on their condition.

A view over the roof of 10 Old Square (1774) looking towards 11 Old Square which was built over 100 years later (1878-86). The ornamental cut-moulded chimneys are particularly pleasing to behold. Each brick has been cut and rubbed by hand, to create the intricate shafts and caps, by highly skilled craftsmen.

Phil Ardley
Estates Director



Education at the Inn

In last year's annual review I said that 2015 had been a rather unusual year for the Education Department. It turns out that we hadn't seen anything yet.

In 2016 we went through even more upheaval and change. In May we relocated to 33 Chancery Lane ahead of the development work starting. In addition to location we saw change in personnel, as in September we said farewell to the longest serving member of our team, Judith Fox, and it was confirmed that Jo Robinson would not be returning to her role as Deputy Under Treasurer (Education). Judith has headed off to a well-earned retirement, and although she still pops in to see us occasionally, she is rather reluctant to actually cross the threshold into the office, possibly for fear that we'll find some work for her to do. Understandably, Jo did not feel able to return to her former role following her compassionate leave, but we're delighted she's still in the Inn's family, both supporting our Strategic Advisory Group and seconded to COIC, where she's working on quality and standards.

In July the development work started and this has brought a number of challenges for us, particularly limitations on space to run our many education and training events. We are extremely grateful for the patience shown by all the members involved in Education and especially our students during this time.

As always, we could not provide the huge number of high quality events and activities we do, without the unwavering support of our benchers and barrister contributors. Each year we offer a small token of our thanks in the form of a dinner. In 2016 this dinner was held in the Great Hall on Thursday 14 April. 295 members were invited, of whom 175 were able to attend the dinner. As is traditional at this dinner, a few words are said at the start. This year the task fell to me for the first time and this is what I said:

'At the outset I would like to acknowledge a glaring absence from this evening. Jo Robinson would normally be speaking to you now, but as you know she has been on leave since last May because her husband is very ill. I know she is missed and is in all our thoughts.

This is a rather daunting experience for me. My speeches at the Inn are usually confined to issuing the terms and conditions. In fact I'm so good at instilling a sense of the rules that a barrister at West Dean this year bestowed on me a new title: the Bringer of Darkness. But having heard Jo give this address for many years I understand I am meant to be funny and insightful. We shall see...

It has been another very busy year across all the Inn's education programmes. In addition to the 150 plus events and activities we always provide we have seen some innovations, such as the introduction of scholarship interviewing in Manchester and the first steps towards training in examining vulnerable witnesses.

I am always amazed when I stop to think about it that we are able to provide so much to our members and prospective members, but it is only achievable because all of you give up your time and expertise so generously. I know that you help time and time again, sometimes at short notice, and often across a huge range of programmes. I am truly in awe of the dedication that you show to supporting the Inn and the next generation of barristers. I have been looking back over the feedback we've received this year and one particular comment from a student who attended the Cumberland Lodge Weekend sums up for me what the Inn is all about...

When asked about the particular benefits of the weekend they said:

"Speaking to different types of barristers, gaining their advice and learning from their experience".

For me, that is the essence of every programme we offer.

You are, without a doubt, the most vital element in our provision of the Inn's education programmes. However, there are two other groups of people who are almost as important and who deserve to be recognised this evening.

You may not know this but organising events for barristers isn't easy. A barrister once suggested to me that it must be like trying to herd cats, cats who can answer back and who have been genetically bred to insist on preferring some other way of doing whatever it is they're being told to do. Let's just say he wasn't wrong. So, lovely as you all are and much as we enjoy working with you, working for the Education Department at Lincoln's Inn is not entirely straightforward. We are, therefore, extremely fortunate to have a team that puts so much care, hard work and enthusiasm into the job and who turn out amazing results without fail. The past year has been particularly challenging and to every member of the Education Department I offer my congratulations on a very successful year and thank you for all your hard work.

Now, nothing can be done at the Inn without a good supply of food and drink and for this we are indebted to our excellent Catering Team. There's the staff in the office who deal with all our last minute requests and changes; the front of house team who make sure we're always well looked after; and last but by no means least our very talented chefs who turn out everything from lovely canapés (especially the mandatory sausages on sticks) to exquisite four course meals (like the one I'm currently keeping you from). It is fair to say that the Education Department is not an easy client and I would like to say a very big thank you to everyone in Catering from all of us.

I turn now to the year ahead of us. As you will probably know the Inn is due to start the biggest development it has undertaken in more than 100 years. Once it is finished it is going to be fantastic, not least because we will have a suite of training rooms worthy of our exceptional trainers. However, there is no denying that it's going to be painful getting there. We are going to be without the Great Hall for at least a year and this is going to place a strain on us. It is difficult at the moment to fully anticipate how this will affect us but my plea is that you bear with us during this period – I promise it will be worth it in the end.

It just remains for me to say that I do hope you enjoy your evening and please consider it just a small token of the esteem in which the Inn holds you all.

Thank you again and, despite all the upheaval we face, here's looking forward to another year of outstanding education."

Faye Appleton
Head of Education

2016 Competition & Prize Winners

Crowther Shield:

Ciar McAndrew

Debating Shield:

Ravi Jackson & Rebecca Keating
(pictured)

Gluckstein Advocacy Prize:

John Aldis

Inter-Provider Mooting

Competition:

Jonathan Lindfield
& Christian Weaver representing
Nottingham Law School

Internal Moot:

Chris Burrows & Ravi Jackson

Neuberger Prize:

James Brown
(University of Keele)

Iman Khawari
(University of the West of England)

Marthe Rosaak
(University of Essex)

Dominic Suffolk
(University of Central Lancashire)



Debating Shield





Chapel Concert and Dinner

Lincoln's Inn Chapel,
6 pm, 24 May 2017

An evening of music based on chorale settings

*Motets by **J.S.Bach** and his contemporaries sung by the Inn's professional choir will weave in amongst organ settings from the Orgelbüchlein project played by William Whitehead.*

'Herr Jesu Christ, ich weiss gar wohl' , commissioned by Lincoln's Inn and set by the Master of Music at Westminster Abbey, James O' Donnell, will be given its world premiere. We will be exploring the full range of emotion offered in the chorales in some of the most life affirming music ever written.



Tickets* are priced at £67.00 and include the concert, a programme and dinner in the Old Hall after the concert. Admission to the concert only is free.

The performance will begin at 6 pm promptly, and end at approximately 7 pm. Most of the singers will be joining the audience in the Old Hall after their performance.

Please contact the Booking Secretary: [memberevents @lincolnsinn.org.uk](mailto:memberevents@lincolnsinn.org.uk)

**Tickets are unnumbered and unreserved.*

Contributors' Dinner





Students and Scholarships

Number of Admissions (2016) - 806

Number of Students

Called to the Bar (2016) - 440

Pupillage Scholarships 2016:

MEGARRY

Robert Lassey
Jasmine Chan
Omar Majid
Beth Grossman
Horatio Waller
Alina Gerasimenko
Daniel Carall-Green

SUNLEY

Beverley Da Costa
Eleanor Mackereth
Selena Jones
Max Turnell
Suraj Chauhan
Colm Kelly
Alexandra Littlewood
Naomi Hart

WOLFSON

Leena Lakhani
Laura Nelson
Anna Chestnutt
Hannah Windmill
Aimee Riese
Mark O'Grady
Emma Mockford

EASTHAM

Katherine Gittins
Sarah Tilly
Jodie Drummond
Grace Cheng
Laura Profumo
Gavin Bennison
Usman Roohani

SHELFORD

Elizabeth Copper
Kelly Cronin
Vida Simpeh
Martin Ferguson
Daniel Laking
Katharine Elliot
Mark Tushingham

LEVITT

Rebecca Coleman
Jyoti Wood
Becky Jane
Daniel Crehan
John Aldis
Helena Drage
Olinga Tahzib

HUBERT GREENLAND

Sophia Stapleton
Mousumi Chowdhury
Annabel Church
Charlotte Baker
John Fitzsimons
Chloe Bell
Guy Olliff-Cooper

WALTER WIGGLESWORTH

Shawn Morales
Adam Farhadian
Amelia Highnam
Laura Kaye
Kwaku Awuku-Asabre
Hollie Higgins
Rebecca Keating

CHOLMELEY STUDENTSHIP

Sarah Cook
Joanne Kane
David Lukic
Audrey Mogan
Clare Elliott
Dominic Howells
Samuel Rabinowitz

Major BPTC Scholarships 2016:

MANSFIELD

Timothy Benham-Mirando
Peter Downey
James Fennemore
Arthur Graham-Dixon
James McKean
Ben Mitchell
Francesca Mitchell
Marco Neves da Silva
Thomas Nixon
Thomas Rothwell
David Russell
Veena Srirangam Nadhamuni
Mubarak Waseem

TANCRED STUDENTSHIP

Rowan Clapp

DENNING

Lindsay Allison
Olivia-May Appleby
Benjamin Archer
Fabjola Aruci
Calypso Blaj
Samuel Brodsky
Andrew Brown
Isabella Buono
Rowan Coffey
Margherita Cornaglia
Samuel Cuthbert
Meredith Daniel
Philip Davies
Hitesh Dhorajiwala
Joanna Dodd
Imogen Dodds
David Earl
Alexander Echlin
George Eyre
Freya Foster
Benjamin Gallop
Sparsh Garg
Scott Garwell
Cara Goldthorpe
Joshua Griffin
Laura Halsall
James Hamblen
Benjamin Hamer
David Hay
Matthew Hodgetts
Mairi Innes
Natasha Isaac
Ravi Jackson
Florence Jones
Akshay Karia
Genevieve King
Francesca Kolar
Geeta Koska
Jia Wei Lee
Jasmine Lim Jia Min
Christopher Machin
Anirudh Mandagere
Michael Maris
Kirsty Mayle
Beth McMullan
William Mitchell
Ben Munnings
Aleksi Ollikainen
Gayatri Parthasarathy
Oliver Persey
Anthony Pettengell
Natalie Pratt
Adele Pullarp
Verity Quaite
James Randall
Syeda Rizvi

Catherine Rose
Laura Ruxandu
Imogen Sadler
Rhona Scullion
Giorgia Sessi
Louisa Sherlock
Charles Shwenn
Sam Smart
Anogika Souresh
Emma Spruce
Roisin Swords-Kieley
Jonathan Weitzmann
Madeleine Whelan
Jodie Wildridge
William Winning
Andrew Wright
Thomas Yarrow
Robin Younghusband

MARCHANT

Malvika Jaganmohan

MARY MACMURRAY SCHOLARSHIP

Stephanie Painter

KENNEDY

Alice Atay
Sana Hameed
Ghislaine Sandoval
Lara Strangways

CASSEL

Hannah Bakshani
Hazel Jackson
Philip Savage
Samuel Slattery

DROOP

Paul Erdunast
Mohammed Khan
Guevara Leacock

SIR THOMAS MORE BURSARIES

Sarah Fincham
Eugenia Frimpomaa-Wiafe
Ali Khuhawar
Hannah Lynes
Sarah McMahon
Luke Nelson
Saman Ratnayake
Suzannah Rich
Olivia Rosenstrom
Michael Ruddick
Harriet Wakeman

CPE Scholarships 2016:

BOWEN

Henry Edwards
Edward Gilmore
Anna Hoffmann
Richard Ive
Rebecca Jacobs
Benjamin Lewy
Ralph Marnham
Sheikh Jamil Mustafa
Daniel Petrides
Nicholas Wright

HALDANE

James Gardner
Douglas Grant
Joshua Hitchens
Clarissa Jones
Katherine Legh
Freddie Popplewell
Georgia Purnell
Catherine Quarini
Poppy Rimington-Pounder
Jay Thomas Seagull
James Welch

BROUGHAM

Harriet Bryant
Abigail Clark-Morgan
Matthew Keleris-Thomas
Jemima Lovatt
Thomas Lunt
Callum McLean
Samuel McNeill
Rachel Senior
Katherine Watts
Melissa Wilson

From the Hardwicke Fund during 2016

– 100 awards were made.

STUDENT OF THE YEAR

Olinga Tahzib

JOAN DENNING PRIZE

Maryam Malik

TUN AZMI BOOK PRIZE

Rayson Mun Hon Voong

BUCHANAN PRIZE WINNERS

John Aldis
Claire Athis
Edward Blakeney
Rachel Board
James Bradford
Damien Bruneau
Christopher Burrows
Annabel Church
Daniel Corteville
Harrison Denner
Neil Dowers
Esther Drabkin-Reiter
Katharine Elliot
Thomas Emslie-Smith
Martin Ferguson
Laura Fitzgibbon
John Fitzsimons
Emma Foubister
Oliver Foy
William Harman
Naomi Hart
Matthew Henderson
Edward Hellier
Hollie Higgins
Amelia Highnam
Gregor Hogan
Dominic Howells
Rebecca Keating
David Kemeny
Sophia Kerridge
Nabil Khan
Jia Khor
Lim Yuen Ping
Alexandra Littlewood
Robert Machell
Ronan Magee
Maryam Malik
Zoe McCallum
Conor McLaughlin
Naomi McLoughlin
Matthew Mills
Emily Moore
Laura Nelson
John Platts-Mills
James Poole
Laura Profumo
Samuel Rabinowitz
Taranjit Rai
Matthew Rees
Jake Richards
Usman Roohani
Howard Stokes
Olinga Tahzib
Leng Yin Teo
Megan Verity
Rayson Mun Hon Voong
Matthew Williams
Harrison Willis
Jen Ru Wong
Michelle Huey Yi Wu

Call Day

Held in the Chapel during the Development works





Call Day





Law Tutors' Forum and Dinner





New Benchers *Honorary*



Guy Holborn

Guy Holborn was the Inn's Librarian from 1985 until his retirement in July 2016. He read natural sciences at Cambridge (and later acquired a law degree). After a brief spell teaching science in Vienna, he qualified as a librarian. His first professional posts were at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies and the House of Lords. He is author of *Butterworths Legal Research Guide*, *Sources of Biographical Information on Past Lawyers*, 'Lawyers and their libraries' in *The Cambridge History of Libraries in Britain and Ireland* and the UK section of the international online reference work *The Foreign Law Guide*. He was on the Editorial Committee for *A Portrait of Lincoln's Inn* and contributed to it the pieces on the Library and on wine.



HHJ David Cooke

Was educated at Lawrence Sheriff school and Trinity College Cambridge, where he read law, before joining Pinsent & Co, now Pinsent Masons, in 1979. He was made a partner in 1983 and worked at various times in corporate finance, Stock Exchange, venture capital, corporate insolvency and professional indemnity. He was for a number of years head of the firm's Banking department.

In 2001 he became a full time District Judge at Birmingham and in 2008 was appointed a Specialist Chancery Circuit Judge. He is authorised to sit as a judge of the High Court in the Chancery Division and also sits regularly in the Mercantile Court and the Administrative Court. He was from 2003 a member of the Judicial Pensions Committee formed to advise the LCJ on pensions matters and is now a judicial member of the Judicial Pensions Board.



Professor Martin Dixon

Martin Dixon is Professor of the Law of Real Property at the University of Cambridge and Director of the Cambridge Centre for Property Law. He completed his BA in Jurisprudence at Keble College, Oxford. After teaching in Oxford and Cambridge, he worked for the United Nations in Vienna and the Middle East, before returning to Cambridge as a Fellow of Robinson College. Now, as Fellow and Dean of Queens' College, he teaches Land Law, Landlord and Tenant Law and Equity. He is the General Editor of *The Conveyancer & Property Lawyer* and one of the Editors of *Megarry & Wade, The Law of Real Property*. As Visiting Professor of Law at City University, London he teaches land law for GDL students. His most recent work focuses on the integrity of the land registration system in England and Wales, but he is easily distracted by anything to do with rugby union.



The Rt Hon Elizabeth Truss MP

Elizabeth Truss was appointed Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice on 14 July 2016. She was elected as the Conservative MP for south west Norfolk in 2010.

She studied philosophy, politics and economics at Merton College, Oxford, and entered Parliament in 2010. She was appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Education and Childcare in September 2012. Elizabeth served as the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs from July 2014 until July 2016.

Elizabeth was previously Deputy Director at Reform. She also worked in the energy and telecommunications industry for 10 years as a commercial manager and economics director, and is a qualified management accountant.

New Benchers *Ordinary*



Master Bowles

Timothy Bowles was educated at Downside School, Durham University and the Inns of Court School of Law. He was called to the bar by Gray's Inn in 1973 (Mould Scholar) and has been a member of Lincoln's Inn since 1990. He practised in Lincoln's Inn from 1978 to 1993 (primarily in property law) and was Head of Chambers at Barnard's Inn Chambers from 1993 to 1999 when he was appointed and remains a Master in the Chancery Division. He is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, an editor of the Civil Court practice and has been since 1995 a Chairman of the Agricultural Lands Tribunal (now Regional Judge).



Registrar Barber

Sally Barber studied philosophy and law at King's College, Cambridge. She is a Hardwicke and Cassel scholar and was called to the bar by the Inn in 1988. After 18 years in private practice as a Chancery barrister, she was appointed as a Deputy Bankruptcy Registrar of the High Court in 2007. She took a full-time appointment as a High Court Bankruptcy Registrar in 2009.

Sally is a specialist course tutor for the Judicial College and a member of the Insolvency Rules Committee, which has recently advised on the drafting of the Insolvency Rules 2016. She is also a proof reviewer for Atkins Court Forms and is currently engaged in a rewrite of the insolvency section in the White Book. She sits on the Inn's scholarship interview panel and is a member of the Catering committee.

Sally lives in Stoke Newington with her partner Anita and her sons Benjamin and Joshua.



Christopher Stoner QC

Christopher Stoner QC was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1991 and took silk in 2010. He was awarded a Hardwicke Scholarship and an Inns of Court Studentship. He has always practiced in Lincoln's Inn, undertaking pupillage and then practicing until 2002 in 9 Old Square, before moving to practice from Serle Court. He specialises in all aspects of property law as well as sports disciplinary and regulatory matters. He is a tutor on the Inn's advocacy courses.



District Judge Murch

Stephen Murch was called to the bar in 1991 and practised in the fields of property and landlord and tenant, serving as Treasurer of the Property Bar Association from 2014 until 2017. He was a member of the Chancery Bar Association between 2008 and 2017.

Since 2006, he has been an advocacy trainer for the Inn, taking part in courses for students, pupils and new practitioners. He has also trained advocates in Malaysia, Jersey, Ghana, Zimbabwe and Poland. He is leading a delegation to Zimbabwe in April 2017.

Having served on the Inn's Education Committee since 2012, he was appointed last year as the Inn's Governor at the newly constituted College of Advocacy. He serves on the International Committee of the College and will chair it from the end of this year. He was appointed a district judge in February 2017.

New Benchers *Ordinary*



Douglas Edwards QC

Douglas Edwards QC graduated in law from the University of Birmingham, was called to the bar in 1992 and took Silk in 2010. He practices from Francis Taylor Building, Inner Temple, principally in the fields of planning, environment and public law. He has served as a lead assistant Parliamentary boundary commissioner and has jointly edited the National Infrastructure Planning Handbook. He has, for several years, been a member of the Inn's Estates Committee.



Andrew Walker QC

Andrew Walker QC was educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School, Elstree and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1991 and took silk in 2011. He practises from Maitland Chambers, primarily in the fields of property law, company and commercial chancery disputes and claims involving professionals. He was an elected member of the Bar Council from 2005 to 2016, serving on several committees, including as Chairman of the Ethics Committee (2013-2016) and Vice-Chairman of the Law Reform Committee (2012-2016) and Access to the Bar Committee (2011-2012). He was elected as Vice-Chairman of the Bar Council for 2017. He was awarded the Bar Pro Bono Award in 2009 for some of his work with Shelter, the homelessness charity. He is also a Trustee of the Industry and Parliament Trust.



Brie Stevens-Hoare QC

Brie Stevens-Hoare QC graduated from the LSE after a state school education. She was called to the bar in 1986. Brie specialises in disputes related to property and probate. She is a part time Tribunal Judge in the FTT(Property Chamber)(Land Registry) having been appointed in 2005. Brie also acts as a mediator in that jurisdiction and privately. She took silk in 2013. Brie has contributed to *Cousin on Mortgages* and *Foskett on the Law of Compromise* for some years. Currently Brie is Chair of the LCLCBA and has been very involved in establishing FreeBar the LGBT+ network for the bar and those working for the bar.



Professor Stephen Mayson

Professor Stephen Mayson graduated in law from Manchester University and was the Buchanan Prizeman when called to the bar in 1977. After a period as a lecturer and examiner at the Inns of Court School of Law and then as a tax lawyer with a Magic Circle law firm, he developed an international reputation as a strategic advisor to law firms, chambers, and corporate and government legal departments. Since 1992, Stephen has also held a number of professorships in the UK and abroad, and is currently Honorary Professor of Law at University College London. He has a particular interest in the regulation of legal services and recently chaired a review by the regulators of the Legal Services Act 2007.

Dates to Note 2017

Call Days

26 July
27 July
10 October
12 October
23 November
28 November
29 November

Easter Dining Term

5 May – 23 May

Trinity Dining Term

21 June – 4 July

Michaelmas Dining Term

16 October – 20 November

Diary Dates to Note

6 April	Preacher's Retirement Dinner
11 April	Bar Rep Committee Dinner
13 April	Maundy Thursday – Old Hall closes after lunch, Treasury Office closes at 3 pm
24 April	Treasury Office and Old Hall reopen
11 May	Grand Day
12 May	Lincoln's Inn Circuit Judges' Dinner
24 May	Chapel Concert and Dinner
25 May	Ascension Day and Anniversary of the Consecration of the Chapel Contributors to Education Dinner
13 June	The Sixteen Concert, followed by Reception
25 June	Warburton Lecture, Chapel
6 July	Lincoln's Inn Garden Party
9 July	Family Day
12 July	Bench Amity Dinner – at Middle Temple - with Middle Temple Benchers
14 July	Advocacy Tutor Training Residential, Barnett Hill
20 July	Committee Dinner, Old Hall
31 July	Old Hall closes after lunch until 4 September
29 August	Treasury Office is closed
30 August	Treasury Office reopens
4 September	Old Hall reopens

21 September	London BPTC Students' Introductory Evening
26 September	London BPTC Students' Introductory Evening
6-7 October	Introductory Weekend for Outside London BPTC Students
27-29 October	Students' Weekend at Cumberland Lodge
2 November	Grand Day
10 November	Law Tutors Forum and Dinner
12 November	Remembrance Sunday Service
20 November	AGM of the Bar of Lincoln's Inn
24-26 November	Students' Weekend at Highgate House
1 December	Gourmet Dinner
6 December	Sir Thomas More Lecture and Dinner
5 December	Midweek Carol Service
10 December	Family Carol Service and Reception
21 December	Hall closes after luncheon, Office closes at 3pm, Inn re-opens 4 January 2018

William Stevenson QC Memorial Lectures

16 March
28 June
25 October
15 November

Lecture Nights

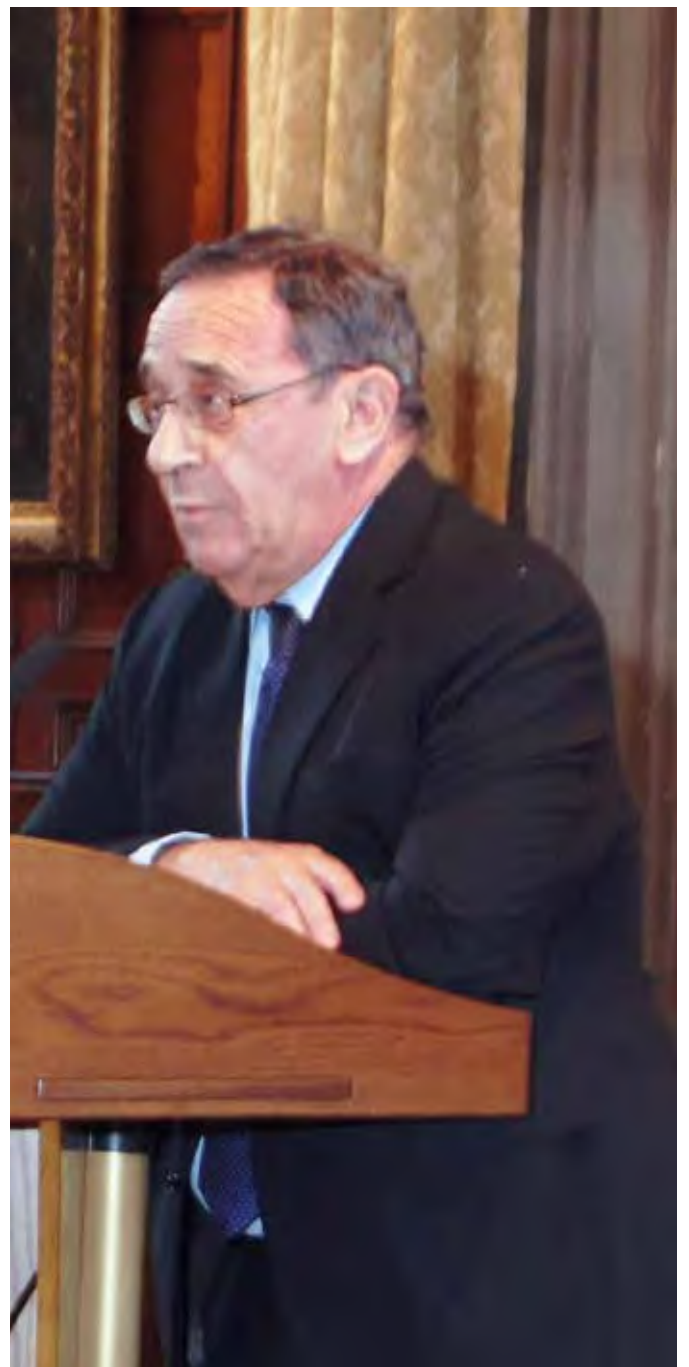
15 March
28 March
9 May
23 May
22 June
17 October
7 November
4 December

Domus Dinners

30 March
17 May
16 October
30 October
14 November
20 November

Bench Wine Dinner





Michael Corkery's 90th





Michael Corkery's 90th





John Brookes' 90th







Our New Preacher:

The Venerable Sheila Watson

Sheila Watson, our new Preacher, will be joining us in April. If the surname sounds familiar it is because she is married to Derek, our current Preacher, who retires at Easter. It is a first for them as well as for us. Although they have been married over 30 years and have both been in ministry throughout, it is the first time that Sheila has succeeded Derek in an appointment. She retired as Archdeacon of Canterbury in 2016 and has recently become a non-residentiary member of the Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, a post which she will continue alongside the Inn.

Sheila says:

'It is a huge privilege to be invited to be your Preacher and to have the opportunity to serve two great institutions linked by John Donne. Whenever I have been to events at the Inn, I have been struck by the friendliness and sense of community. I am much looking forward to the opportunity to learn more about the work of the Inn, to meeting students as well as barristers and judges and to ensuring that the Chapel continues as a place for quiet and prayer; for baptisms, marriages and memorials; and, of course, for wonderful music and worship.'

Born in Ayr in Scotland, Sheila was educated at Ayr Academy and the University of St Andrews where she gained an MA in Classics and subsequently, after a preparatory year of theology at Corpus Christi College Oxford, an MPhil for research on Augustine of Hippo.

As Archdeacon of Canterbury, from 2007 to 2016, she had a senior role within the Diocese and in the Cathedral as well as representing the Archbishop on ceremonial occasions, including installing the current Archbishop of Canterbury in the diocesan throne – the first woman to do so. Prior to this, from 2002 to 2007, she was Archdeacon of Buckingham in the Diocese of Oxford.

She came to Canterbury via Scotland, the North East, London and Salisbury as well as Buckinghamshire. First ordained as a deaconess in 1979, when women were formally admitted to Holy Orders, she became one of the first women to be ordained deacon in 1987 and priest in 1994 in historic services in St Paul's Cathedral. Like many women in a traditionally masculine profession, she has seen a huge cultural change in the last 30 years, and has often been the first woman in particular posts. She worked in three parishes before becoming closely involved in the selection and training of clergy and laity, and in quality assurance nationally and in London. She has also held a number of governorships including the King's School, Canterbury and Marlborough College as well as three almshouses. A few years freelance in the 1980s as a consultant and trainer provided opportunity to engage with the charitable and public sector in Oxfam; housing trusts and medical social work. In 2013, the University of Kent awarded her an honorary Doctorate of Divinity. In her spare time she enjoys figure skating (her major sport when she was young), ballet, walking and recreational cycling on her Brompton.

Murray Campbell
Assistant Under Treasurer

Chapel

Since the builders moved in, the Chapel has been doing extra duty for educational events and Call ceremonies as well as its regular round of worship and music. Those currently being called will always have a significant memory of the Chapel, and as we try to be as inclusive as possible in our worship, the Call service, while retaining the essential character of Anglican Evensong, now incorporates a reading and prayers from the Quran. Just as Christians of different traditions have prayed together in the Chapel, so we hope that our common worship will continue to improve our relationships and understanding with those of other faiths.

Despite the disruption of recent months, the Chapel has been in demand for six weddings and ten baptisms. There have also been Memorial Services for Jonathan Henty, Frances Coles Harrington and Ian Glen and the funerals of Sir Henry de Waal and John Stevens.

During the year we have been fortunate in the variety of our visiting preachers: Canon Mark Oakley of St Paul's Cathedral speaking about John Donne, the Revd Mark Hatcher from the Temple Church, the Revd Sam Wells of St Martin in the Fields giving the Warburton Lecture, Canon John Binns from Great St Mary's, Cambridge, Major General Andrew Ritchie on Remembrance Sunday, the Rt Revd Tim Stevens, formerly Bishop of Leicester, giving the Wigs and Mitres sermon, and the Ven Sheila Watson, no longer Archdeacon of Canterbury but soon to become Preacher of Lincoln's Inn.

The Chapel Choir under the direction of Nicholas Shaw and our magnificent organ, played by William Whitehead, go from strength to strength, enriching our worship and giving a most enjoyable concert which in 2017 will be on 24 May.

During the year we were saddened by the death of our Verger, Sylvia Davies. She served the chapel conscientiously and cheerfully and we will miss her. During a short interregnum we have been very grateful to Ben – and other members of the staff for their help, and in January we welcomed Robert Whitethread, who served in the band of the Scots Guards, as our new Verger.

I have now completed a decade as Preacher and will retire on Palm Sunday. Over these ten years I have been extremely grateful for the commitment and warmth with which the Inn and its members have supported both the Chapel and the Preacher.

The Very Reverend Derek Watson



Music in Chapel

The eagle-eyed amongst our congregation may have spotted a recurring theme in the organ music that has been offered by our Associate Organist, William Whitehead, over the past few years. The clues are to be found in the music booklet listings, namely a German title and a contemporary composer. The connection between them is that they are all chorale preludes (short works based on a German Chorale, or hymn melody), newly commissioned and composed, and forming part of a long running international project directed by William to complete J.S. Bach's Orgelbüchlein, or 'Little Organ Book'.

Bach wrote 46 very short chorale settings for organ in his Weimar years, but left 118 gaps in the manuscript (for reasons unknown). Each blank page has the title of the chorale he was intending to set, however, so that forms the basis of the commissioning. Embracing the most significant composers from around Europe, the project fills in these gaps with new compositions, based on the given chorale.

Everyone was extremely shocked when we lost our Verger, Sylvia Davies, in the summer, and we were looking for a way to mark her short but important time at Lincoln's Inn. The Inn has agreed to commission a chorale which will form part of the Orgelbüchlein project, and we are delighted that the Master of Music at Westminster Abbey, James O' Donnell, who gave the opening recital on the Inn's new organ in 2010, has agreed to fulfil one of the commissions in memory of Sylvia. He will set *Herr Jesu Christ, ich weiss gar wohl*, a chorale from the section of Orgelbüchlein on death and the grave. This commission by Lincoln's Inn will be given its world premiere at the Chapel Concert on 24 May (see also page 19).

The Chapel Concert will use this premiere as a basis for an evening of music based on chorale settings, including motets by J.S. Bach and his contemporaries sung by the Inn's professional choir, which will weave in amongst organ settings from the Orgelbüchlein project played by William Whitehead. We will be exploring the full range of emotion offered in the chorales in some of the most life affirming music ever written.

Anyone interested in finding out more about the Orgelbüchlein Project is welcome to have a free CD, recorded here on the Tickell organ. It contains several new settings played by William Whitehead, together with more information on the whole project. It is available from the Chapel Verger and will also be available at the back of Chapel on Sunday mornings.

Nicholas Shaw
Organist and Director of Chapel Music



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photo by Arnaud Stephenson

Lincoln's Inn Chapel,

7 pm, 13 June 2017

Poetry in Music

The Sixteen will be returning to Lincoln's Inn this summer, for what is always a very special event. In this concert, The Sixteen and Harry Christophers explore the intimate relationship between poetry and music in a programme of a cappella English works from across the centuries.

Tickets* are priced at £40.00 and include the concert, a printed programme and a reception in the Old Hall after the concert.

The performance will begin at 7 pm promptly, and end at approximately 8.30 pm, with a short break for the singers after about 40 minutes (during which the audience is requested not to leave the chapel). It is hoped that some of the singers will be free to join the audience in the Old Hall after their performance.

To **BOOK**: please contact Wiebke Morgan, Member Services Manager:

wiebke.morgan@lincolnsinn.org.uk

**Tickets are unnumbered and unreserved.*



Members' Common Room

During the refurbishment works, the Members' Bar has been relocated to the Old Court Room.

The Opening Times

10.30am to 10.30pm, Monday to Friday

"Joe and Alina offer the perfect welcome to match the setting"



The Kitchen

A selection of Sandwiches, Sharers, Sweet Treats & Bar Snacks

served from 12.30pm to 8.30pm

Monday to Friday

The Bar

A selection of Champagne, Wines, Spirits, Cocktails and Soft Drinks

served from 11.00am to 10.30pm

Monday to Friday

**Look out for our monthly promotions and special events
in the newsletter. Private event options available.**

We look forward to seeing you soon!

For further information

MCR Direct Line: 020 7693 5139

Email: mcr-reservations@lincolnsinn.org.uk

Web: www.lincolnsinn.org.uk/index.php/members-area/members-common-room

Calm at the centre

With Bar wellbeing firmly centre stage, Mark Hatcher meets the preachers of the Inns to examine what they can offer to barristers – of all faiths and none

The Bar can sometimes feel a lonely place,' says Rachel Spearing, a criminal practitioner who has played a leading role in the Wellbeing at the Bar initiative. She thinks that with more people working from home, the self-employed Bar is in danger of becoming more lonely (and potentially isolated), at the same time as chambers are consolidating and getting larger and becoming less collegiate. 'People are not looking out for each other in the way that they used to,' Spearing believes.

The social and personal costs of high achievement as well as perceived failure are being picked up by individuals and by chambers (for whom 'corporate reputation' may be at stake) as

well as by the Inns, the Circuits, law schools and employers with responsibilities for health and safety and the need to promote diverse working environments. All acknowledge that wellbeing at the Bar is a concept whose time has come. The development of a coherent and co-ordinated response through an online portal aimed specifically at the needs of barristers is thus opportune, and its welcome launch is due at the end of September.

Does the Church in the Inns of Court have a role to play in offering support in this context?

Owing to their centuries-old heritage, all four Inns' chapels are Christian foundations. They are, however, open to those



Robin Griffith-Jones,
Master of the Temple



Mark Hatcher,
Reader of the Temple



OPENING TIMES

- **Lincoln's Inn Chapel** is usually open between 9am and 5pm. For services and events see: <http://bit.ly/2cqLWfR>
- **Gray's Inn Chapel** is open every weekday from 10am to 6pm. See: www.graysinn.org.uk/chapel
- **Temple Church** is usually open between 10am and 4pm on weekdays. See: www.templechurch.com/services-2/



Bishop Michael Doe,
Preacher of Gray's Inn



© Gray's Inn



of all faiths and of none. The clergy see their contribution to wellbeing at the Bar as part of their wider pastoral responsibility for students and members of the Inns, as well as barristers who practise from chambers in the Inns, and their families and staff.

Sam Mercer, Head of Policy, Diversity and Equality, and CSR at the Bar Council, emphasises that the churches' contribution to wellbeing should not be denomination-specific: 'It should be sensitive to the interests of other faiths and to people of no faith.'

The Very Reverend Derek Watson, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn agrees that 'the pastoral role is not exclusively for those of Christian faith'. A large number of students of all faiths were called at Trinity Call Night this year, as one would expect. To ensure that the service held in the Chapel before the Call ceremonies contained elements from all three Abrahamic faiths, Watson consulted an imam, and others with experience of inclusive worship, and incorporated material from the Koran.



The churches' contribution to wellbeing should not be denomination-specific: 'It should be sensitive to the interests of other faiths and to people of no faith'

Both Watson and Bishop Michael Doe, the Preacher of Gray's Inn, stress the importance of getting to know students – and other members of the Inn – over dinner or lunch, or in the bar. They see this as an important way of connecting with the people for whom they have a responsibility who may wish to consult them at a later stage, whether as students, barristers or Benchers.

Bishop Doe sees a possible tension between his roles as preacher and pastor. The good news from the pulpit must be that we are loved and forgiven more than we can ever imagine – and what better foundation for a sense of wellbeing? But it must also include challenge about how we live, our values, and here in particular how law and the exercise of law needs to change. He wryly sums it up as 'comforting the afflicted and afflicting the comfortable'.

How we manage our lives both as individuals and as members of communities, and take responsibility for ourselves and our lifestyles, are natural concerns of all faith leaders, the Reverend Robin Griffith-Jones thinks. As Master of the Temple, who shares responsibility with the Reader of the Temple for the spiritual and pastoral needs of Inner and Middle Temple, he observes: 'There

are members of the Bar and of the judiciary for whom the Church is a source of great comfort and stability. Many have been used to such a collegiate chapel ever since university. Increasingly, we hope, other members of the Inns will discover its remarkable mix of liturgies, music, exhibitions and trenchantly forward-looking debates on law, religion and public life – and, among them all, its ancient and beautiful calm. All this is in the context of an ongoing pastoral care for the Inns' and chambers' members and staff which is our highest priority.'

Griffith-Jones continues: 'Judges and barristers take on heavy responsibilities on behalf of everyone in this country with harrowing cases in family and crime, immensely complicated material in commercial matters and with outcomes in public law that will have a wide and deep effect. And there is simply the relentless – and in some areas nerve-wracking – need to make a living. Historic houses of faith, by their very presence, already remind us that others have been before us and others will come after us, all facing and overcoming just such difficulties in their own time. We are here to provide comfort and assurance, to help build strength and resilience. It is a tremendous privilege to be able to offer such a service to the Inns.'

The Master of the Temple sees connection with members of the Inns being forged over time in the course of the regular as well as occasional, more personal services, and then again in socio-legal events hosted by the Temple Church, such as the 2008 symposium on Islam and English Law. Commenting on those big 'set piece' occasions and on the subsequent, less visible encounters with



Derek Watson,
Preacher, Lincoln's Inn



The clergy see their contribution to wellbeing at the Bar as part of their wider pastoral responsibility

What inhibits people from seeing the Inns' churches as a source of support for wellbeing?

Griffith-Jones says there may be concern that 'we're quickly going to talk about God or prayer, or say, 'Come to church on Sunday.' We ourselves believe we can understand ourselves better by understanding our relationship with God; and you can imagine people saying to themselves, 'Are you covertly hoping I'm going to become a Christian?' He adds: 'We are who we are, and nobody will thank or trust us for pretending we are not. But we do not see people as a means to some evangelistic end. We value them for who *they* are.'

What more could the Church in the Inns do?

Capacity is somewhat constrained because the preachers of both Gray's and Lincoln's Inn are retired and their availability is necessarily limited. Nevertheless there is a shared aim among all the preachers, in appropriate cases, to be able to refer people to specialist sources of support and counsel, and to do so on the basis of an improved understanding of the support which is, or could be made, available. The Churches in the Inns could share information about such sources and identify suitable contacts for the purpose of referrals. They see the Wellbeing Portal as a potentially useful adjunct in connection with pooling and sharing this information.

Spearing argues that more time and space could be made available for personal encounters and a confidential listening service. She says: 'At Winchester, I used to go into the cathedral where I found peace and quiet, a sanctuary. Sometimes I talked with the Dean. He would ask me at the end of the sessions, whether they should pray, which I found very strengthening.' At present all the chapels are open every day for prayer and meditation, and a surprising number of people avail themselves of this space. The capability of the Church in the Inns to provide more, as Spearing suggests, is not questioned but its capacity to do so may be limited without assessing priorities and plans.

Within the acknowledged constraints of their Christian foundations, there will be limits on the use to which the buildings of the Inns' chapels might be put for wellbeing purposes, but opportunities for engaging with the Wellbeing at the Bar initiative should be pursued by the churches in collaboration with the Inns, the Circuits, SBAs and the Bar Council, Mercer believes.

Religion might be thought of as a toxic brand but a recent report by the religion and society think tank Theos evaluated evidence from 139 academic studies conducted over the last three decades which examined the relationship between religion and wellbeing, in a wide range of countries and contexts. It recognised that terms like 'wellbeing' and 'religion' cover a multitude of subtly different concepts. For example, in the case of the latter, religious affiliation, religious belief and religious participation and the former, mental health, physical health, and health supporting behaviours. The report examined the nuances in the relationship between religion and wellbeing and concluded that religion was indeed good for wellbeing, especially where it involves group participation.

This conclusion may not come as a surprise to the preachers of the four Inns of Court but it could support their efforts, on behalf of the Church in the Inns and the faith communities to which they relate, to address the challenges of wellbeing at the Bar. ●



Contributor The Reverend Mark Hatcher is Reader of the Temple and Special Adviser to the Chairman of the Bar

individuals, he adds: 'I hope we can continue to sustain genuinely thoughtful conversations on some increasingly important and divisive questions.'

All this work 'shows our commitment to the profession, its ideals and aspirations, as well as recognising the pressures it is up against.' But he is not confident yet that the Temple Church is offering or using its time as effectively as it could so that 'you and I can be what we are called to be – warm-hearted servants who hope we can be, and will be, of increasing value'. He also recognises that the Church of England's demographic is ageing and that it is becoming more difficult to attract younger people.

The Preacher of Gray's Inn, Bishop Doe, agrees that the more established forms of liturgy used in the Inns' chapels may connect less and less with both the growth of more charismatic worship and young people growing up without experience of practising faith. However, he says that there is no evidence that 'spirituality' as such is in decline: questions about life and death, about personal and professional purpose – 'Why did I want to become a lawyer?' – haven't gone away.

He also says that the Church's occasional services around life events of baptism, confirmation, marriage and death invariably provide ways in to discussion about pastoral issues. 'I see wedding couples between four to six times before their marriage. Usually the content is about the practical aspects of the service but often all the other stuff comes up. Quite a lot of the time these days you find yourself dealing with family disruption and you realise that all is not totally harmonious.'

This article was first published in Counsel, the Magazine of the Bar of England and Wales, October 2016. We are grateful to the author and publishers for their permission to reprint.

Family Day





Remembrance Sunday





Christmas Carol Service



Black Books Society

2016 also saw the establishment of the Inn's own historical society – the Black Books Society.

The Society aims to promote appreciation of the history and possessions of Lincoln's Inn through a series of talks and lectures from members, researchers and academics. It is hoped that the talks will inform members of aspects of the Inn's history of which they were previously unaware and in turn encourage discussion leading to new links being made between different aspects of the Inn's history.

The Society's inaugural meeting took place on Monday 6th June 2016 with an excellent lecture in the Great Hall entitled 'The Bigger Picture: G F Watts's Justice, A Hemicycle of Lawgivers'. The lecture was given by Dr Nicholas Tromans, Brice Curator, and Dr Beatrice Bertram, Curatorial Fellow, both at the Watts Gallery in Compton, Surrey. The event took place shortly before the closure of the Great Hall, allowing the speakers to give their lecture in front of the subject of their talk. It is hoped that events will recommence once the development works are complete. These will be advertised in the newsletter.





The Great Hall with the old floor removed and heritage protection in place 23 Jan 2017

Chattels

The Chattels Committee meets twice a year to consider the maintenance and safe-keeping, and occasionally the sale or purchase, of pictures, silver and other chattels, and to review any restoration requirements.

2016 was a busy year, although not in terms of acquisitions or repairs but in safe-keeping all moveable items from the Great Hall and the Library (paintings, sculptures and some pieces of furniture, including the Pugin table).

Chattels in storage

Chattels from the Great Hall, Bench Rooms, Vestibule, and from the Library were moved into Storage with MOMART in the first week of July 2016. In total there are 126 items, which include the Pugin table, the 'Golden Hind' and two vases. In the Great Hall, specialist protection has been installed on the Fresco, and the existing timber panelling has also been protected. The lead cistern, just outside the Library and display cases, is also under protective cover.

Paintings remain in the Old Court Room (currently in use as Members' Common Room) and the portrait of Jinnah is held in the Treasury Office in order to accommodate requests to view it even during the Development works.

Condition surveys and recommended repairs of paintings

Based on the findings of the 2015 condition survey of the Inn's paintings, the chairman has established an order of priority repairs. The taking down and long-term storage of the pictures hanging in Hall at high level presented an opportunity for these to be inspected and, if necessary, repaired. In August 2016, the chairman, two professional restorers and the retired former Chief Curator of the National Portrait Gallery inspected thirteen paintings at MOMART. Quotations for costs of repair were sought, and the firm called *Paintings Conservation* was chosen both for being cost-effective and concurring with the Committee's view that it is undesirable to 'restore' pictures which are in tolerably good condition. The firm will repair eight of the thirteen pictures. It is proving more difficult to find a firm of restorers for the collection of 'Fire Judges', mainly because no firm has, so far, felt capable of delivering the repairs to so many very large paintings within 2017. The chairman is confident that a firm of restorers will be found.

For the above project, the Finance Committee budgeted for £47,000 at its meeting on 27 November 2016.

In addition, this Committee is ensuring that:

- All paintings are labelled and hung at a regular height; and,
- There is a plan for the paintings and panels in the Great Hall after development works, and for paintings to be hung in the Education Suite when it is ready. This may involve requesting some back that are currently on loan.

Loans or acquisitions

- The Tony Blair portrait has been on loan from March to June 2016 to the Museum of National History in Denmark and was returned to MOMART in July 2016.
- The 'Watts Cup,' the eighteenth century rococo silver-gilt cup presented to G F Watts on completion of the fresco, and later returned by his widow, will go on loan to the Watts Gallery for its 2017 anniversary exhibition (27 February – 5 November 2017).
- A drawing of the past Treasurer, Sir Gavin Lightman, and a portrait photograph of the late Lord Renton, were gratefully received.

Repairs

- The canvas of 'Sir William Jones' has been repaired. There was a small hole in the canvas. In addition, repairs to older damage (only visible under UV light) and to the dirty/discoloured varnish were carried out.

The glass service used by Queen Victoria at the opening of Hall in 1845

- The chairman had invited Rebecca Wallis, Curator, Ceramics and Glass Collection V&A, to inspect the service in the Inn's possession. After further discussion with Charles Hajdamach, a nineteenth century Stourbridge glass expert, it is now thought that the service dates from 1840 and certainly relates to Queen Victoria's visit to the Inn on the occasion of the opening of the Hall in 1845.

Silver muster

- The Silver Muster was carried out on 17 January 2016 by Mark Ockelton (Muster Chairman) and his wife, Graham Brown and his wife, Linda Turnbull and her husband and John Carrier and his wife. The Member Services Manager, Wiebke Morgan, assisted the members of the Chatters Committee in the Muster. The Head Butler, Tony Payne, was in attendance and his advice and knowledge were as always invaluable. During the year a mallet, inscribed "Presented to James Knight Bruce in 1845" was discovered. This has now been itemised. It is evidently connected with the laying of the foundation stone of the Great Hall complex in that year.

- The Committee feels that due to the Development Works the Silver Muster in its current format would not be practical in 2017. Mark Ockelton will arrange to inspect the major pieces on behalf of the Chatters Committee with the staff.

Catalogue of paintings

- The working party of the Committee concerned with putting the catalogue online recommended making use of the recently acquired CALM database, which offers a 'museum' section. Several organisations, among them the Mercer's Company, use CALM to catalogue their archives, paintings and objects. The Committee supports the recommendation. It is anticipated that the online catalogue project will take three years to complete.

The Committee arranges for the production and sale of Christmas Cards.

Mark Blackett-Ord
Chairman, Chatters Committee



Bench rooms and Vestibule emptied

The Catering Department

Everyone is a critic when it comes to food and drink, and rightfully so! In the Catering Department, we pride ourselves on delivering creative, seasonal and delicious bespoke menus with a traditional flair. A great many things have to happen before we can pull together your supper and we'd like to share with you a little background on who we are and how we manage our catering operation.

We aim to exceed an increasing range of catering expectations, offering various dining (and drinking) experiences for benchers, members and students, as well as private clients. We've enjoyed creating some wonderful formal dinners and themed parties and, of course, delivering all of this around our busy dining calendar. In between all these we've managed to entertain a varying background of private clients, from weddings and exhibitions to meetings and Silks receptions.

So here's a little insight into the who, how and what of 2016!

The Staff Behind the Smiles

The Catering Department falls under the direction of the Assistant Under Treasurer and also reports to three of the Inn's Committees: Catering Committee, Wine Committee and Bar Wine Committee.

With 38 full time employees, we are the largest staffed department of the Inn. During our really busy periods this expands, taking into account our agency support staff too.

It could be said that the team is similar to the human body, where all parts need to work together.



David Bush (Head Chef), Paul Lambert (Front of House Hospitality Manager), Liz Hounslow, Steve Matthews

The number-cruncher and brains behind this busy bunch is the Catering Services Manager, keeping everyone on track and making sure we are working to the best of our abilities, with the appropriate resources at our fingertips - all within budget of course!

The friendly face of the Department is the Sales & Events Office. With a beaming smile, a listening ear and an eye for detail, they are the first point of call for all our benchers, members, internal and private clients when enquiring about the Inn's events or private hire.



**Sales team: Jenny Heymann, Victoria Wright
front: Liz Hounslow, Kelly McGuinness, Sophie Simpson**

You know you've arrived through the MCR doors when you get a big bear hug from Alina, a perfectly mixed cocktail from Arseny's masterful arms, or even the warmest welcome and slickest service from the safest hands in the business, our very own Joe!

The Front of House Team have to be light on their feet, delivering coffee and biscuits here, there and everywhere, as well as servicing all our internal and external meetings and events; put a pedometer on any one of them, they must walk a fair few miles a week!

And, of course, do not forget the fuzzy head after a stint in the Cellar with Chico!



Front of House Team

When you hear your stomach rumbling, you know it's time for lunch in the Old Hall. As well as cooking your delicious lunch, our Chefs spend their days inventively creating new menus, keeping on top of the latest food trends and preparing and practicing culinary masterpieces for both internal and external events. Our Porters then clean up all the mess generated after the daily chaos so we can start all over again the next day.



Kitchen Team

Working in the catering world of long and unsociable hours requires a certain type of person with patience, perseverance and love for the job. We like to think we carry out our duties with an indomitable spirit and a passion in our heart to exceed all expectations.

Why We Do What We Do

Our overriding objective for catering at the Inn is to provide a superb service to our members, whether it is a hearty meal at lunchtime in the Hall, a quick drink after work in the MCR or a four course dinner on a dining or lecture night during the four dining terms per year; not forgetting of course the committees and meetings held here nearly every day. We hire out our unique halls and rooms to external clients at commercial rates to help

contribute to our costs and activities in the Inn. We don't mean to blow our own trumpet, but we do receive a lot of lovely feedback from members and private clients, and it is these lovely comments that make this job so worthwhile.

Moving House

2016 has been a year of combining the traditional formality of our old favourite events with the challenge of doing so in a new format in our temporary surroundings. With the closure of the Great Hall and Members' Common Room for 18 months, we have had to relocate members' lunch, the members' bar and all Inn's events. The first half of the year was spent in a number of discussions about what facilities we would need in the portacabins in order to carry on service with as little disruption as possible. The plan then kicked into action from June and, apart from a few tweaks to menus, to take into consideration limited storage and preparation areas in the temporary kitchen, we hope you'll agree that normal service has carried on seamlessly.

The relocation of the Members' Common Room was the biggest change we had to make. Moving from a large dedicated bar and restaurant space to a much smaller and less equipped area was quite a challenge. We embraced our new location in the Old Court Room and have set up a cosy, informal lounge bar with a roaring fire, perfect for those colder months. Due to not having any proper cooking facilities in the kitchen, we have had to alter our menu offerings to fit the facilities. David, our Head Chef, and Alan, our MCR Chef, have come up with some delicious sharing boards and we have managed to keep some of the old favourites. We realise the location and entrance isn't quite as welcoming as the bar itself, but with the addition of some light background music and the openhearted smiles of Joe, Alina and Arseny, we do hope you will still make the effort to come and visit us.



Arseny Dombrovsky , Joe Guerreiro, Alina Hunek

Going the Extra Mile in 2016

During the summer we embarked upon a great migration of the cellars from the Great Hall location. We transferred enough stock to see us through until 2018 to a small cellar holding in the Old Hall Crypt, but the majority of our precious stock (approximately 7,000 bottles) was carefully transferred to an underground storage facility which specialises in holding fine wines at their optimum temperature and humidity. We couldn't keep Chico away from his wine for long, so we sent a team out to the site to see how our wine had settled into their new surroundings along with the other 800,000 cases.



Foodie Events

Hosting a variety of members' events is a real passion of ours and we always try to come up with new ideas. With official dining events we have to be quite reserved in order to stick with the format expected of us, but the chefs always try to excite you with new menus each day for lunch and suitably fitting dishes for the dinners. And for certain events during the year, we let our imagination run wild and the sky really is the limit! We'd like to share a few photos of some of our proudest moments from 2016:

Grand Day

For April's Grand Day, our Head Chef wanted to recreate his modern take on the menu served at Grand Day in April 1991. They always say that the classics are the best, and 1991's menu didn't disappoint with Asparagus, Salmon Hollandaise, Roast Saddle of Lamb, finished off with Strawberries & Cream. All our Head Chef had to do was add a few tweaks here and there: for example, for dessert we served Strawberries, Strawberry Gel, Shortbread Biscuit, Vanilla Cream.



Quintessentially British - Garden Party

With the theme chosen by the Treasurer, we tried to encompass all that is good about our great isle, from a folk festival atmosphere with the country band and morris dancers, to stunning local food and beverages. We served a splendid piece of British beef, expertly smoked in our BBQ smoker over woodchips, traditional fish and chips coated in a crisp West Country Cider batter, flowerpot salads showcasing wonderful fresh garden produce, picnic classics like black pudding Scotch quails' egg, pork pies and coronation chicken. Not forgetting the all important Mr Whippy '99 ice cream van, synonymous with the Great British seaside.

For our showstopper (as Mary Berry would put it) our talented Pastry Chefs set about trying to muddle guests' minds with a mad hatter's tea party dessert display, with edible popping candy teacups, blueberry 'mushroom' muffins, hazelnut clock cookies and 'drink me' shots.



“1930s Extravaganza” Gourmet Dinner

With this brief to work towards, our Chefs pulled out all the stops when coming up with the menu consisting of a ‘Prawnstar Martini’ fish course and a beautifully festive Venison Wellington for main course. Once again, our Pastry Chefs outdid themselves with our ‘Sweeteasy’ dessert buffet featuring black and gold macaroons, Neapolitan cake, boozy truffles and fruity meringues complete with two large white ostrich feather vases and a ‘fake cake’ centrepiece! The evening was suitably rounded off with some old time jazz music to send our guests off into the night. This was a sell out event, so many apologies to those who didn’t make it, but we hope to recreate this event in December 2017 with an exciting new theme.



Chefs with Attitude

We are very fortunate to have a team of dedicated Chefs who work solely for Lincoln’s Inn. David Bush heads up a talented bunch whose current accolades are London Chef of the Year, Annual Awards of Excellence Winner, Master of Culinary Arts Finalist, National Chef of the Year Finalist, La Parade des Chefs Gold Award and Grand Prix Winners, Wing Yip Chef of the Year and Spanish Chef of the Year, with many more to come!

One of David’s tasks for 2016 was to come up with new private function menus for 2016/2017 that reflect his and his team’s style. Rather than having one menu that covers the whole year, we wanted to make sure we were making the most of seasonal, local ingredients so we now have different Autumn/Winter and Spring/Summer menus.



What’s Cooking in 2017

2017 will be a very exciting year for us as we put together our plan of action for re-opening in 2018. This will involve a huge amount of work in choosing the right layout and equipment for the new advocacy rooms, ensuring we have the right team and facilities in place to open a much larger portfolio of event spaces and, of course, preparing a suitable marketing plan to lead us up to a successful re-launch.

The Inn’s diary is also jam-packed full of members’ dining term nights, members’ events and private function bookings, so we will continue to have a busy year in terms of the Inn’s usual operation.

Fun Facts

Every Friday, as requested by our members, we serve Tomato Soup, Fish & Chips and Steamed Treacle Sponge for Members’ Lunch in Hall. Over the year, that amounts to 752 litres of soup, 4000 fillets of fish, 21 kg of suet.

As part of our dining nights, we serve approximately 4000 Student meals, 450 Barrister meals and 700 Benchers meals per year.

In 2015, combining consumption at Inn and private events, we got through 2040 bottles of our Lincoln’s Inn Champagne and 5745 bottles of Lincoln’s Inn White and Red Wine.

From November 2015 to November 2016 (bearing in mind we were in a period of refurbishment) we coordinated 394 member and private events.

We thank you for your continued support and very much look forward to seeing you in 2017. Onwards & Upwards!

Steve Matthews
Catering Services Manager

April Grand Day



The Rt Hon Sir John Goldring, The Rt Hon Sir John Goldring, Geoffrey Tattersall Esq QC, Douglas Day Esq QC



The Rt Hon Sir Alan Duncan KCMG MP, The Rt Hon Sir Alan Duncan KCMG MP



The Rt Hon Sir Alan Duncan KCMG MP, Sir Richard Tucker, Stephen Leslie Esq QC



The Rt Hon Sir John Goldring, The Rt Hon The Lord Judge, Lady Goldring



The Rt Hon Sir John Goldring, Ms Sharon White



Sir Richard Tucker, Geoffrey Tattersall Esq QC, Sir Michael Birt



The Rt Hon Sir John Goldring, The Baroness Benjamin OBE DL, His Honour Judge Cryan (Hon) LLD



The Rt Hon Sir Alan Duncan KCMG MP, Anthony Little Esq FRSA



David Hunt Esq QC, David Hunt Esq QC



Sir John Goldring, Ms Anne Sharp



Ms Sharon White, Dame Nicola Brewer DCMG,



The Rt Hon Lord Dyson, The Rt Hon Dame Janet Smith DBE



Ms Alison Saunders CB, Nicholas Hardwick Esq CBE, , Rt Hon Lord Thomas of Cwmgiedd, Lord Chief Justice, Robert Ayling Esq



Dominic Nolan Esq QC, Ms Michele O'Leary, The Baroness Benjamin OBE DL, His Honour Judge Cryan (Hon) LLD

April Grand Day





Committees' Dinner





Committees' Dinner





Summer Events 2017

Save the Date

Garden Party

Thursday 6 July - 5.30pm to 8.00pm
New Square

Family Day

Sunday 9 July - 12.15pm to 4.00pm
New Square

Booking Opens Tuesday 2 May

Email memberevents@lincolnsinn.org.uk

Garden Party





Garden Party





Garden Party





Garden Party





November Grand Day



The Rt Hon Sir John Goldring, Treasurer for 2016, Dame Hazel Genn, DBE QC (Hon) FBA



The Lord Bach, Lady Goldring



The Rt Hon Sir John Goldring, The Rt Hon Anna Soubry MP



Dr Elizabeth Goldring, Stephen Leslie Esq QC



Laurence Howard Esq OBE PhD, Lady Gretton JP, Ms Michele O'Leary



Stephen Murch Esq, The Rt Hon Lord Justice McCombe, Ms Michele O'Leary



Howard Page Esq QC, Richard Wallington Esq, Christopher Prentice Esq CMG



John McDonnell Esq QC DL, Robert McCracken Esq QC, The Right Reverend Martin Shaw



Mrs Mary Francis CBE LVO, The Venerable Sheila Watson



Dominic Nolan Esq QC, The Rt Hon Anna Soubry MP



Lady Gretton JP, Lord Bach, The Rt Hon Dominic Grieve QC MP



Dr Anthony Watson CBE, The Venerable Dr Sheila Watson, The Preacher



Lars Tharp Esq FSA, Lady Gretton JP, Dr Elizabeth Goldring



Dame Hazel Genn DBE QC (Hon) FBA, The Lord Bach, Lady Hunt



Miss Karen Shuman, Judge Cousins, His Honour Crawford Lindsay QC, Her Honour Judge Walden-Smith, Her Excellency Helen Kilpatrick CB



Miss Janet Bignell QC, Dame Helen Ghosh DCB, The Rt Hon Sir John Goldring, The Rt Hon Sir Brian Leveson

November Grand Day



Circuit Judges' Dinner



Circuit Judges' Dinner



Gourmet Dinner



Gourmet Dinner



Gourmet Dinner
 A night of fine food, wine & entertainment
Friday 2nd December 2016
Old Hall
 7.00 for 7.45pm (carriages at 11.30pm)



Menu & Wines
 Slow Roasted Lamb Terrine, Celeriac Purée, Kale Pesto ^(V)
Te Pa Pinot Gris Marlborough 2015
 'Prawnstar Martini'
Maison de la Paix Reserve Viognier Pays d'Oc 2015
 Gin & Watermelon Sorbet
 Venison Wellington, Redcurrant Jus
The Crusher Pinot Noir 'Wilson Vineyard' Clarksburg 2014
 Dessert & Cheese Buffet
Dows Fine Tawny NV
La Playa 'Late Harvest' Sauvignon Blanc, Chile 2011
 Coffee & Petit Fours ^(V)

Ticket Price:
 £110 per person

Each member can bring up to 11 guests

Black Tie
 (Long Dresses encouraged. White Tie Welcome)
 To book please contact the Booking Secretary on
memberevents@lincolnsinn.org.uk



A festive Christmas buffet table is set up with a white tablecloth. In the foreground, there's a large rectangular tray filled with an assortment of small, colorful pastries and desserts. To the right, a wooden box holds several small, round, golden-brown pastries. Behind these, a large, multi-tiered cake is displayed, featuring a dark chocolate base and a thick layer of white frosting. To the left of the cake, a tall, conical structure is built from layers of small, round, golden-brown pastries. A woman in a white chef's uniform stands behind the table, looking towards the camera. The background is decorated with a Christmas tree and festive lights.





Lincoln's Inn Bar Representation Committee

Chair's Report

It has been a privilege to be the Chair of the Bar Representation Committee (BRC) for the last two years. There is not one member of the BRC I would swap; we have some excellent members who make an enormous contribution to all aspects of the running of the Inn. In the last two years I have received many compliments from Treasurers (past and present), numerous chairmen of committees as well as members of staff, on the high value they place on all our contributions.

The Inn is going through profound changes as it undertakes the largest development project since the building of the Great Hall. This was welcomed by the BRC. There was rightly rigorous debate about the precise path of the development but on the whole the BRC agreed and indeed welcomed the development plan. It fitted in with a discussion the BRC has been having for a number of years on the precise identity of the Inn and how we could continue to be an important part of the bar. It has always been agreed that we should try and maintain our traditions, but at the same time provide an important educational resource. A combination, we must ensure continues, no matter the pressure from those outside the Inn. I have no doubt that with the new advocacy suites, lecture theatre and Library extension, the Inn will continue to go from strength to strength.

Over the last two years, the Inn has also made significant progress on social mobility, diversity and equality. In a major part this is thanks to the contributions made by members of the BRC on the various committees and working groups they sit on.

In an initiative that was started at the BRC, the Scholarship Committee has taken significant steps in ensuring that the £1.4 million the Inn awards each year goes to future members of the bar who most need the money, whilst at the same time ensuring we maintain the same standard of excellence in the selection of our scholars.

Another important part of the Inn is the Chapel. Under the excellent leadership of our Preacher, the Very Revd Derek Watson and the Chapel Committee, there have been a number of initiatives designed to appeal to members of hall. The Sunday Carvery lunch, with its lower cost, has been a great success and is often full to capacity.

The temporary closure of the Great Hall has also provided an opportunity for Call to take place in Chapel. The Call Day service designed by the Preacher with contributions from members of the BRC has readings from all the Abrahamic faiths and places the Chapel at the centre of the Inn's important functions.

I have endeavoured to ensure that the BRC plays more of a role in Chapel. Members of the Committee are now part of the Rota and on Carvery Sundays BRC members read the first lesson as part of the service.

Sadly, Derek is due to retire this year, this will be a sad loss to the Inn but I know his replacement will be equally inspirational.

I was also privileged to host a dinner of past chairmen of the BRC. It was very well attended and it was good to catch up with so many of them. I say chairmen because it was all men - sadly since the creation of the BRC in 1951 we have had only one female chair (in 1964). I hope that within my lifetime we will have a second.

Another important committee of the Inn is the Advisory Benchers' Committee. The A(B)C has for the last two years put forward equal numbers of male and female candidates and consequently there have been more women benched. I very much hope this trend continues.

I want to congratulate our new Chairman Ben Wood. There are not many members of hall who work as hard as he does for the Inn. Ben, I know, will continue the important work on social mobility and has already set up a working group to look into ways in which we can improve not just social mobility but equality and diversity; including the important issue of how to better retain women at the bar.

I have no doubt that Ben and the new Vice Chair, Margia Mostafa, will make a significant impact on the committee and through it, Lincoln's Inn.

Finally I would like to thank Wiebke Morgan and Murray Campbell without who the BRC would not be able to function. The Inn is blessed by having wonderful and dedicated staff which, in my view, makes the Inn head and shoulders above the other three.

Mark McDonald
Chair, Bar Representation Committee, 2015-2016

The Bar Representation Committee

As at March 2017



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Former Chairmen of the Bar Rep



New Silks Dinner



Gardens Committee Research Day

As part of the preparation for the redevelopment of the gardens, which will follow the completion of the current building works, the Garden Committee and several members of the Inn staff visited two fantastic gardens near Chichester, West Sussex, for inspiration.

The gardens had been chosen by our Living Environment Development Associate, Karen Clayton, because they contain some of the elements that will make up part of the new designs, which she has been working on for the past year and a half. In particular, Arundel Castle showed us innovative topiary, extra large pot displays and exotic but hardy plants. West Dean showed us borders with fantastic colour combinations and great attention to detail, from the fruit trees trained into many different shapes, down to the lack of weeds.

The first stop was Arundel Castle, the absolutely spectacular home of the Duke of Norfolk, which was built at the end of the eleventh century. Still inhabited by the current Duke and his family, it has a beautiful Chapel in the grounds, in the Gothic style, which is a stunning backdrop for a sub-tropical garden recently designed by Isobel and Julian Bannerman. Palms, bananas, tree ferns and echiums are vertical accents against the Chapel, interplanted with unusual exotics such as *Eryngium yuccifolium*, a contender for the containers on the MCR terrace.



The subtropical garden in front of the Fitzalan Chapel



Lush foliage made up of hardy palms, bananas, echiums, Dahlias and other exotic plants



*Eryngium pandanifolium,
a statuesque South American native*

In the upper terraces above this sub-tropical garden is a water garden, framed by exquisite green oak structures commissioned by the Bannermans, including several intricately carved arches, pillars and a long pagoda. There is a central canal pond, flanked by huge terracotta pots and numerous jets and fountains which splash into the pond below. In the spring these pots will be full of tulips, as part of the garden's Tulip Festival. When we visited, they contained Agapanthus and were placed among a lush display of bedding plants, including purple, white and blue *Scaevola* and *Lobelia*.



Yew hedges cut into buttresses create compartmented gardens

The Collector Earl's Garden, which aims to evoke a Jacobean formal garden with green oak structures, is based on historic designs by Inigo Jones.

Around the corner from this stunning garden we found the rest of the walled garden, this side designed by head gardener Martin Duncan, who fortunately was working so I was able to speak to him about how he put together the dramatic Stumpery and cut into existing yew hedges to create their trademark shapes. These hedges create buttresses in the beds, therefore creating compartments for planting - this is a theme Karen would like to carry through into Lincoln's Inn garden and the new Benchers border in particular.

Finally we stopped near the castle to admire their larger than normal pots - bespoke wooden planters, whose size enabled them to be planted with showy displays. This type of planter may be used to augment the lead planters which will return to the MCR terrace, once relaid, from their temporary residence in Old Square.

Then we moved on to West Dean College, which may be familiar to members and staff, as it is sometimes used for training and away days. It is a college for conservation and the creative arts, and has a garden that has been tended by husband and wife team Jim Buckland and Sarah Wain for an incredible 25 years. This partnership

has produced a garden of excellence, with many original touches. They oversaw the renovation of the garden, starting in 1991, when the 13 Victorian glasshouses were in dire need of repair and much of the garden was still recovering from damage caused by the Great Storm of 1987.

Now the greenhouses are full of year round colour, from the fruits, such as grape vines, figs, melons, peaches and chillies, to the tropical and temperate plants, including orchids, pelargoniums and fuchsias. They still need regular repairs and there is currently a Glasshouse Appeal to raise the money to do this - if anyone would like to contribute go to: <https://www.westdean.org.uk/gardens/support#glasshouse-appeal>.

There have been gardens on the site since 1622, but major development of the estate took place in the nineteenth century. The current house was built in 1804 and at this time the gardens were enlarged and the park was laid out, and the kitchen garden was moved to its present position and enclosed by walls. Many of the existing mature beeches, limes, horse chestnuts, planes and cedars date from this period.

The walled garden is divided into sections, with an abundance of vegetables, fruit and vibrant displays of flowers ideal for cutting, such as Zinnias. Karen took us to see the mixed border running down the centre of the

walled garden – it showed many shades of red, orange and yellow, which is the colour palette that will be used in the new Benchers Border, harmonising with the red walls of the Great Hall building behind.



Mixed border in the walled garden, displaying shades of red, orange and yellow



Garden Committee chairman The Hon Lord Justice Patten and AUT Murray Campbell walk through the walled garden

Leaving the kitchen garden we walked through the delightful Sunken Garden, which is richly planted with a wide variety of low growing plants and bulbs. Plants were chosen for their leaf texture and shape (*Artemisia canescens*), fragrance (sages, thyme and other herbs) as well as colour – mainly pinks and purple, to create a soothing effect. Beyond the Sunken Garden was the pergola, designed by Harold Peto in 1912, and clothed now in all manner of climbers.

We finished our afternoon in the Spring Garden, walking alongside the pond and marvelling at the flint bridges and naturalistic woodland planting. There is a laburnum tunnel at the end of the path that I must return to see in full bloom in the spring.



Flint bridge in the Spring Garden

Both gardens had so many features to admire and sent us all away feeling inspired. We will now endeavour to create new garden areas at the Inn of the same quality. In 2018 we look forward to revealing to you excellent colour combinations, interesting plant forms and unusual features which will match and embellish the high standard of the architectural redevelopment.

Miranda Kimberley
Head Gardener

The Second Folio of Shakespeare's Collected Plays

The 400th anniversary of Shakespeare's death in 2016 seems a good opportunity to consider the Inn's copy of the Second Folio of the complete plays, one of the treasures of the Library.

The book came into the possession of the Inn in 1960, under the will of John Benjamin Lindon Q.C. Lindon, a bencher of the Inn and an editor of the 13th edition of Buckley on the Companies Acts, also bequeathed the Library's copy of Drayton's *Poly-Olbion* (reputed to have been Ben Jonson's copy).

The Shakespeare Second Folio was published in 1632, nine years after the publication of the First Folio. The publication of the First Folio was an ambitious project whose success could not be guaranteed. The Second Folio was a testament to the commercial acumen of those first publishers. It may not have flown off the shelves – there was a nine-year gap between the First and Second Folios – but it was clearly judged to be sufficiently successful to reproduce in the same format, not just in 1632, but again in 1663 (the Third Folio), 1664 and in 1685 (the Fourth Folio), before the great explosion of Shakespeare editions in the eighteenth century. We do not know the number of copies of either the First or Second Folios, but a print run of about 750 copies is the usual consensus.

The First and Second Folios share many features in common, but also important differences. I should like to highlight some of these.

A luxury object

Like the First Folio, the Second was very much a luxury object. This is immediately obvious in the use of the folio format for publication. At this time the folio format (folding a sheet of paper only once to create four pages and thereby a larger book) had traditionally been used for works such as bibles and works on such serious subjects as history and heraldry.

Plays were traditionally published in the smaller quarto format and generally as individual volumes, rather than collections. About half of the plays contained in the First Folio had been published in quarto, with some plays having been published more than once.

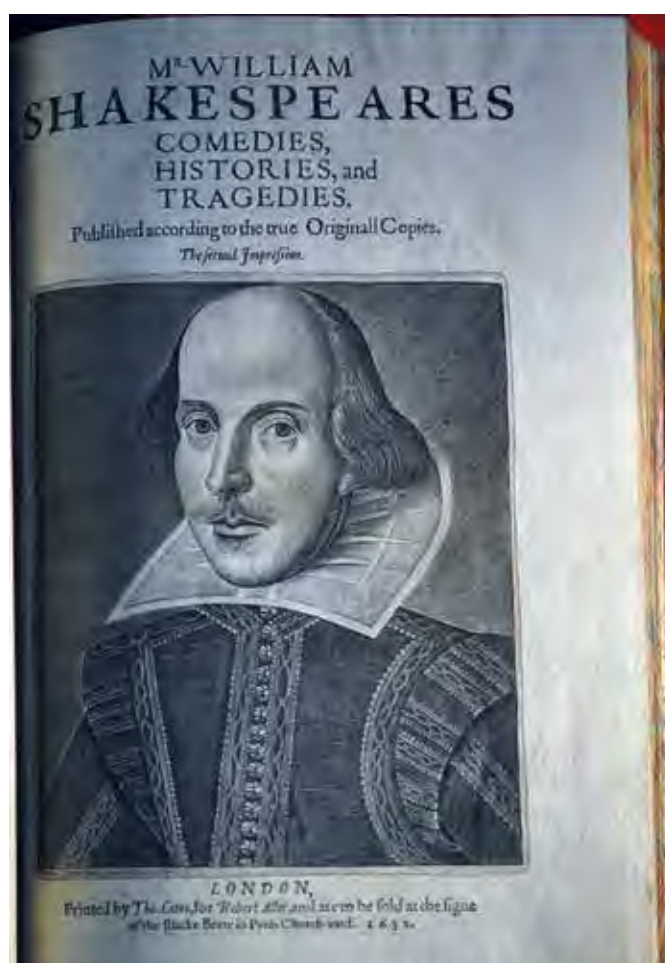
The only precedent for publishing plays in folio was the *Collected Works of Ben Jonson*, published in 1616, which included plays, masques and poetry. This provoked a certain amount of criticism from contemporaries who felt that a play was not sufficiently substantial to constitute a "work".

The decision to publish Shakespeare's plays in this format was therefore making a very definite statement about the reputation of Shakespeare himself and about the growing respectability of drama. The choice of format implied that the plays have a lasting literary value, a point made explicit by Ben Jonson in his second poem included in the preliminaries, where he states that: "He [Shakespeare] was not of an age, but for all time." The Folio also implies a similar message about the status of drama itself – that it could be a serious literary form.

In terms of price, the Folio probably cost 15s unbound or £1 if bound in calf. In an era when a schoolmaster might earn between £5 and £13 per year, this is clearly a considerable amount of money. For the elite, however, this was an expensive, but not unaffordable, item. The first recorded purchaser of the First Folio was the antiquary Sir Edward Dering. In the year in which he purchased two copies of the First Folio (for £2) he spent £323 in total, including £10 on an individual suit, £4 on black velvet for some breeches and 11s on a pair of boots.

The binding

The binding of the Inn's copy of the Second Folio is not, of course, original. It is probably late nineteenth / early



twentieth century with attractive blind tooling to the cover and spine and gold tooling to the inside of the covers. The decision to trim and gild the edges of the leaves, though doubtless a testament to the binder's reverence for the work, is a practice heartily disapproved of today. Happily, it has not resulted in the loss of any text or ornament within the book.

The title page

The title page is so familiar to us from a thousand mugs, t-shirts and mouse-mats that one tends to take it for granted, but there is much of interest on this one page. In fact, the page is so familiar that most readers do not notice the rather ungainly capital W, formed from two capital Vs. The reason for this is very simple: printers in Elizabethan and Jacobean London tended to buy their type from France and, until French borrowed a few words from other languages, there was no need for the letter w.

The title page is dominated by the famous engraving of Shakespeare by Martin Droeshout. This is a posthumous portrait, created for the First Folio and re-used in the Second. Although it has its limitations as a work of art, it is usually taken to represent a good likeness of Shakespeare, partly as a result of the commendation in the poem *To the reader* by Ben Jonson on the opposite page ["O, could he but have drawn his wit / As well in brass, as he hath hit / His face..."] This portrait and the Shakespeare funerary monument in Holy Trinity, Stratford are the only images which have been consistently identified as a likeness of Shakespeare.

It is not clear whether the engraver was the younger or the elder Martin Droeshout, although it is usually assumed to be the work of the younger (1601 – after 1639). As the younger Droeshout would have been 15 at the time of Shakespeare's death, the image was probably based on a portrait.

As with virtually all elements of Shakespeare's works, the image has fuelled some imaginative conspiracy theories. For instance, the indentation in the flesh extending along the jawline has been interpreted as the edge of a mask – and thus a coded message about the real authorship of Shakespeare's plays.

The title page states that the volume was printed by Thomas Cotes for Robert Allot. Cotes was the printer for all copies of the Second Folio, but the publisher's name varies in different copies of the work. The reason for this is that the Second Folio was published by a syndicate comprised of men who owned the rights to the plays. Robert Allot owned the rights to the majority of the plays and consequently had a greater share of the copies of the Second Folio.

The preliminaries

The Second Folio reprints a number of preliminary poems and letters which were present in the First Folio, most notably the two poems by Ben Jonson. The first is the short poem opposite the title page which commends the likeness of the portrait. The second is *To the Memory*

of my Beloved, the Author, Mr. William Shakespeare, famous for its prescient line: "He was not of an age, but for all time!"; and, the epithet "Sweet Swan of Avon" (an inconvenient reference for conspiracy theorists wishing to attribute the authorship of the plays elsewhere).

Much of what we have seen so far is true of both the First and Second Folios, but the latter has one key addition to the preliminaries – the first published poem by John Milton. 'An Epitaph on the admirable Dramaticke Poet, VV Shakespeare' compares a conventional funerary monument with the published plays which furnish Shakespeare's memorial: "*And so sepulcher'd in such pomp dost lie / That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.*"

The preliminary poems and epistles have a good deal to say about the motivation of those involved in the project. The dedicatory epistle by John Hemings and Henry Condell, two of Shakespeare's fellow actors in the King's Men company, presents the project as a public-spirited enterprise carried out "without ambition of either self-profit or fame, only to keep the memory of so worthy a Friend and Fellow alive, as was our Shakespeare". This disclaimer of a profit motive should of course be treated with the scepticism one would employ in any other circumstance, but it does raise the question of whether the first editions of Shakespeare were responses to a perceived market or a literary memorial.

Regardless of whether the publishers were primarily motivated by commercial or altruistic concerns, the significance of their efforts in preserving, (arguably creating), Shakespeare's later reputation is immense. Half of the plays could well have been lost to posterity, without the First Folio.

The plays

The Second Folio, and indeed the Third Folio, are both page-for-page reprints of the First Folio. Like the First, the presentation of the individual plays in the Second Folio differs considerably. This is most likely a reflection of the original sources. Some plays were heavily reliant on the published quartos, others, with more detailed stage directions may have been based on prompt books. The famous confusion over character names in *Much Ado About Nothing*, where Dogberry's lines are occasionally ascribed to Kemp, the actor who created the part, are probably the result of using a prompt book as the source for this play.

It is also possible that some plays were based on Shakespeare's own manuscripts, with glimpses into how the plays developed in Shakespeare's mind. A number of "ghost" characters appear in the plays – characters who are listed in the stage directions, but who play no part in the proceedings. The opening of *Much Ado About Nothing*, for instance, begins with the entry of Leonato, Governor of Messina, and Innogen, his wife. You may struggle to recall a single line of Innogen's – for the simple reason that Shakespeare developed the dramatic relationship between Leonato and his daughter Hero

in a way which rendered the character of her mother superfluous.

Although many of these idiosyncrasies were perpetuated in the Second Folio and the type-setting is notorious for its errors, the 1632 edition did include a considerable number of editorial amendments. This is particularly noticeable in the Classical references in the plays, making sense of such obscure First Folio references as Epton (Hyperion), Pathan (Pantheon) and head of Action (heart of Actium). The French language scenes in *Henry V* were another beneficiary of the editing of the Second Folio. Of the 1,700 modifications in the Second Folio, about 600 were still accepted editorial amendments in early twentieth century editions.

Other items of Shakespearian interest in the Library's collection

HOLINSHED, RAPHAEL THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE CHRONICLES OF ENGLAND, SCOTLANDE, AND IRELANDE (1ST ED. 1577)



The second edition (1588) seems to have been Shakespeare's main source for the history plays (and also tragedies such as *Macbeth*, *Lear* and *Cymbeline*). The Inn's Library holds copies of both the first and second editions. Reproduced here is one of the woodcuts illustrating the first edition. The two well-dressed young men on horseback encountering three sumptuously-dressed women may not initially conjure up Macbeth and Banquo's meeting with the witches. This edition of Holinshed, however, had a limited repertoire of woodcuts which served to illustrate a variety of incidents. In addition, Holinshed refers to a meeting with "creatures of the elderwood" – Shakespeare developed the dramatic potential of the encounter by characterising them as witches.



DUGDALE, SIR WILLIAM THE ANTIQUITIES OF WARWICKSHIRE (2ND EDITION, 1730)

This engraving of the monument to Shakespeare in Holy Trinity, Stratford-upon-Avon by Wenceslaus Hollar is another work which has excited the anti-Stratfordians. This image has been interpreted as showing Shakespeare clutching a woollack. The implication behind this is that Shakespeare is being portrayed as a merchant and not a playwright and that the current appearance of the monument is due to a 'restoration' which modified the sculpture to its present form. In fact, the current design of the monument, where Shakespeare is portrayed holding a quill, with his hands resting on a flat cushion, appears not to have been modified and the Hollar engraving is a vague rendering of an equally vague sketch by Dugdale.

i Smith, Emma *The making of Shakespeare's First Folio* (Bodleian Library, 2015), p. 72

ii Smith, Emma *op. cit.* p. 33

**Dunstan Speight
Librarian**

Shakespeare Evening

(Shakespeare and the Law)

On 5 May, Stanley Wells and Paul Edmondson donned their finest gowns and wigs and proceeded to recount to the seventy-five or so individuals in attendance fascinating details of the life and works of Shakespeare.

Indeed, the duo opened with an extract from the diary of lawyer and diarist, John Manningham (unfortunately a member of Middle Temple rather than Lincoln's Inn), describing his attendance at a performance of *As You Like It*. Manningham's diary is preserved as part of the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Library and also describes a performance of Shakespeare at Gray's Inn on the 28th December 1594 in addition to an account of a production of *Twelfth Night* in the Hall at Middle Temple on 2 February 1602.

This was an excellent introduction to the discussion on how law influenced Shakespeare and indeed the roles the Inns of Court (albeit more Middle and Gray's) had in the performance of Shakespeare. A rather unusual direct connection between the Inns of Court appearing in Shakespeare's plays occurs in *Henry IV*, Part 1 where a scene in Middle Temple gardens takes place.

Shakespeare clearly had direct contact with lawyers, as is illustrated through Thomas Green, a lawyer attending both Staples Inn and later Middle Temple, who lodged with Shakespeare at his house in Stratford-upon-Avon. Green was the town clerk for Stratford from 31 August 1603 and lodged with the Shakespeare family between 1603 and 1611. The influence and indeed friendship that must have developed between Green and Shakespeare is evidenced in the fact that Green named his two children William and Anne.

It is also through legal documents that we understand more about aspects of Shakespeare's life. A dispute in 1596 involved Francis Langley, owner of the Swan Theatre, Shakespeare and some other unidentified individuals issuing writs akin to modern day restraining orders against a known corrupt justice of the peace for Surrey.

Shakespeare was also quite aware that his plays were often used to entertain lawyers, particularly when considering the direct connection with performances of his plays in Gray's Inn and Middle Temple Hall, and makes many references to the law in his plays. There is, of course, the well-known quote: "the first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers", from *Henry IV*, Part 1. Hamlet jokes about a skull emerging from the ground and why

it couldn't be that of a lawyer. King Lear swears himself in to testify against his own daughters (suggesting a madman presiding over a court). The last words of *The Tempest* are also drawn from legal terminology.

It was pointed out, however, that the most famous portrayal of a lawyer is by a woman; Portia in *The Merchant of Venice*.

Shakespeare's will, a legal document, also listed his 'second best bed' which has become famous through him leaving this to his wife rather than, curiously, what he must have considered to be his 'best' bed! This bed would also have been in Shakespeare's house, New Place, in Stratford, now home to the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust.

There were further discussions concerning religious influences on Shakespeare, including living with a Huguenot family in London and indeed what religion he may have practiced, although the resounding feeling is that he was simply a follower of the Church of England.

Shakespeare also made further use of legal terminology in his sonnets. Although there is speculation as to whether Shakespeare's sonnets are autobiographical, it certainly appears some were written specifically for publication, whilst others look to be of a more personal nature. They are also not a sequence but more a collection of miscellaneous items. They're also not necessarily gender specific and many could be interpreted as being written to a man or a woman. Of the 154 sonnets, only eight refer specifically to women, whilst another 17 specifically to men.

The lecture was closed by the Treasurer, who thanked John Carrier for his inspiration for the event and pushing to make it a success.

Moving on from the lecture, the guests were treated to a four course meal created jointly by the Head Chef and the Inn's Archivist. Taking inspiration from both food mentioned in Shakespeare's plays and information about food eaten in the Inn at end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries, diners were treated to roasted hazelnuts during the lecture, venison carpaccio to start, roast beef for the main course, strawberries for the first pudding, followed by a miniature 'warden pie' for the second pudding. Warden pie was a popular pudding and consisted of Warden pears, a hard cooking pear, mixed with various spices such as cinnamon, nutmeg and ginger. The food was accompanied with wine (particularly red, a large quantity of which was known to have been drunk by the members of the Inn at the time of Shakespeare).

All in all, the Inn's Shakespeare evening was an extremely successful event, proving an excellent way to learn more about Shakespeare's connection to the law and also about food eaten in his time.

Robert Athol
Archivist (Jesus College, Cambridge; formerly Lincoln's Inn)

Shakespeare Evening





Ceremony and Craftmanship: The Building of the Great Hall and Library, 1843-1845

During the 1800s, the Old Hall had become too small for the Inn's needs, and the Library had run out of room to expand. The building of a new hall had first been suggested in 1835, but a scheme submitted by architect John White in 1839 had not met with approval. Instead, architect Philip Hardwick was asked to submit a design, after being called upon for his advice on John White's unpopular plan.

Philip Hardwick's reputation, during this time, was as a classical architect. He had designed the Goldsmith's Hall, which was opened in 1835, and parts of Euston station (including the imposing Euston arch which was infamously demolished in the 1960s). For the new hall and library at Lincoln's Inn, he proposed that, 'the collegiate style of architecture, of the period towards the end of the sixteenth century should be used.'

Hardwick's proposals were a bold contrast with the Inn's earlier buildings, offering a striking Gothic composition. The design called for extensive use of wrought and cast iron, and the construction of prodigious hammerbeam roofs for both the hall and library. The roof of the Great Hall is believed to be based on Westminster Hall, with the pendants inspired by those in the Great Hall at Hampton Court, where, interestingly, Hardwick's father had been employed as Clerk of the Works.

The New Hall Committee agreed Hardwick's plans in 1843, but it was emphasised that the total cost was to be no more than £60,000. This equates to £3,293,400 in today's money. The Black Books record that at a meeting of the Hall Committee of 1 February 1843 it was 'resolved to enter into a contract with Messrs. George Baker and Son, builders, according to their tender, for carrying out Mr Hardwicke's plans for the new buildings.' The Company had previously worked on other conspicuous commissions, and would later be contracted for the building of the London Natural History Museum, in 1873.

The official contract with the builders survives in the Archive. Consisting of twenty one parchment sheets, complete with applied seals, it is an impressive document and represents the commitment required from the master builders. Dated 19 April 1843 between the 'Trustees of Lincoln's Inn and George Baker and George William Baker, of Stangate Wharf, Lambeth, Builders & Co-Partners', the lengthy schedule specifies the works required to completely build and finish the buildings, down to the glass to be used in the windows and the iron works needed for fixtures. It indicates the manual labour and workforce required for the work; listing prices for the 'Excavator'; 'digging wheeling and levelling around building' and 'digging and carting away.' No area of the predicted work is left unexamined and the builders are assured a total remuneration of £55,300.73.

[illegible]

The works for the new buildings ended up far exceeding £60,000 and by 1848 George Baker and Son had been paid a total of £89,814,18,10. This seems to have been a result of extra works required and subsequent changes to the original brief. Costs were still being submitted and paid long after the buildings were officially opened by Queen Victoria in 1845, and in Michaelmas term 1848 the Inn's Steward submitted a return of 'payments made for the new Buildings' which fully detailed the costs incurred during 1843-1848.

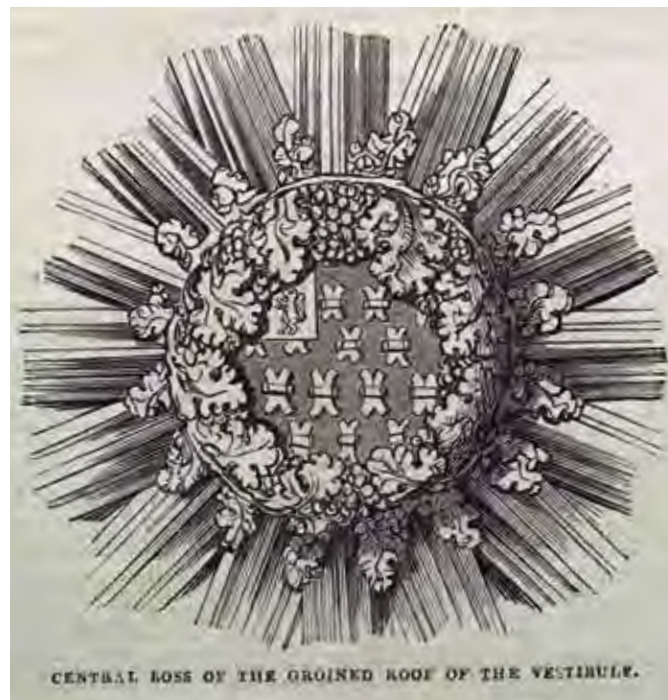
Since the mid-seventeenth century, the Steward had acted as the chief employee of the Inn. The Steward during this period was Michael Doyle, having been appointed to the role in 1841. He had signed a bond for £600 to the Society in order to take up the post, as 'large sums of money, goods and effects will come into..[his] hands' and it is clear from the surviving records relating to the building works that Mr Doyle was heavily involved in administering and monitoring the payments to those involved.

It is clear from the surviving bills and accounts that a significant contribution to the increased costs was the expenditure on preparations for receiving the Queen, when she visited to open the New Hall and Library on 30 October 1845. The bills received onwards of this date include ceremonial items for the Queen's visit such as 'a large state chair of fine dark English oak, richly carved frame on plated brass castors as in Hall' and 'the Royal coat of arms richly embroidered' at a cost of £23.

The extra labour involved in setting up and preparing the Hall and Library for the Royal visit is evident from bills for 'men's time fitting up the state canopy'; 'men and women's time cutting out and making up cloth curtains for East windows by gallery, trimmed with cord' and 'men's time arranging the tables previous to opening Dinner, dusting and cleaning of the furniture and putting in order and laying drapers on the carpets and sundry jobs.' There is even a receipt for 'a block for inkstand covered in rich velvet' for the Queen's use when signing the Golden Book during her visit.

The opening was a high-profile event; covered in national papers with an extensive feature included in *The Illustrated London News*. In *The Pictorial Times* of Saturday 1 November 1845 the new building was described in detail with accompanying engravings. These were made possible by access and assistance provided by Mr Philip Hardwick, who is described as the 'architect of the grand and picturesque pile.' It is observed that 'her Majesty and the Prince were greatly struck by the finished and original beauty of the building,' with the richly painted bosses in the groining of the vaulting in the roof particularly taking the Prince's attention.

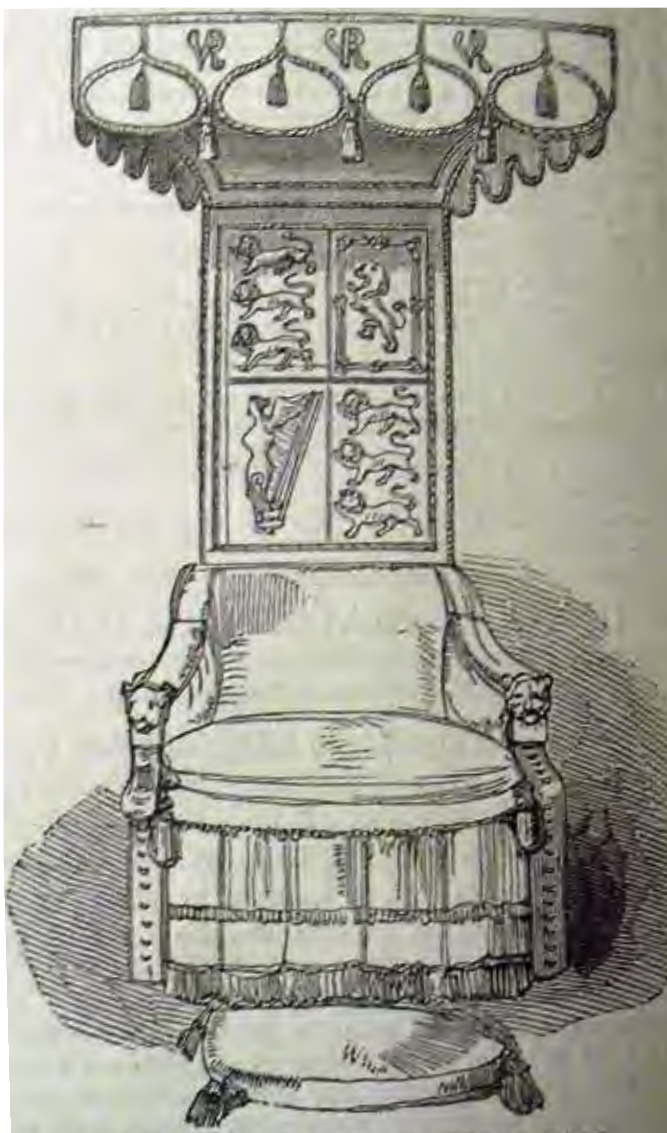
The Pictorial Times draws attention to the use of embossed glass for the windows in the new buildings, praising how 'the quarrels have been cast in moulds giving it an unequal thickness which does much for the light and character of the building'. Especial mention is made of the heraldic stained glass, which was the



work of Thomas Willement. Listed in the *Post Office London Directory* of 1843 as an artist in stained glass to the Queen, 25 Green Street, Grosvenor Street, he was pre-eminent among a small group of stained glass artists in the early nineteenth century who used the medieval method of making stained glass – using lead strips to bind together separate pieces of coloured glass, rather than using coloured enamels to paint pictures on the glass. From 1840-1861 he had undertaken various heraldic stained glass works for St George's Chapel, Windsor, and in 1842 he worked on the restoration of Temple Church. Interestingly, there is no mention of him in the Black Books; the surviving loose accounts and bills, recording large payments for his work, are the only reference to his employment on the new buildings.

William Caldecott, who had made nearly all the furniture for the new buildings, however, is mentioned in the Black Books. Described in the minutes of the Council held 3 November 1856, as 'the Society's Upholsterer,' he continued to be commissioned by the Inn, later undertaking the restoration of furnishings in the Chapel. He is listed in the *Post Office Directory* of 1843 as an upholsterer, 53-54 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, and *The Pictorial Times* claimed he was known for his decorative works and furniture at Crewe Hall, Cheshire. The surviving accounts are full of references to payments to Mr Caldecott for furnishings for the new buildings and the extent of his contribution is made apparent by *The Pictorial Times* report, which records how a throne for the Queen had been specially built out of carved oak by Mr Caldecott, in imitation of the stone throne of the ancient Saxon Kings of Kent in Canterbury Cathedral.

Various admission tickets for the day of the Queen's visit also survive in the Archive. There are two alternate ones that allowed the bearer admission to defined areas of the site; the East Garden or the interior of the New Square. Admission is noted on the ticket as being 'via



Her Majesty's State Chair, Great Hall

the gateway in Chancery Lane from 11 to 12 o'clock'. A separate pass ticket with a seal admitted the bearer general admission on the day. These tickets are signed by the Steward, Michael Doyle. The Times, reporting ahead of the event, mentions that there would be a large body of 'A division police sent to assist the local police in preserving order and securing access for attendees'. Presumably these passes were therefore needed to allow certain individuals, perhaps workers, access immediately prior to the event. A further ticket promises to pay the bearer five shillings and is signed by Christopher Bavin, the Clerk of the Works. A large quantity of these unused passes survives in the Archive, suggesting that they were produced in bulk to administer subsequent claim for payment via Mr Doyle.

Lincolns Inn
Thursday 30th Oct^r 1845
Mr Doyle
Pay bearer five Shillings
Chris^r Bavin

Admit the Bearer
to Lincolns Inn on
Thursday the 30th Oct^r 1845
To the East Garden M Doyle
Admission at the Gateway in Chancery Lane
from 11 till 12 o'clock

Pass Ticket
Admit the Bearer
to Lincolns Inn on
Thursday the 30th of October 1845
M Doyle

Admit the Bearer
to Lincolns Inn on
Thursday the 30th Oct^r 1845
To the Interior of the
New Square M Doyle
Admission at the Gateway in Chancery Lane
from 11 to 12 o'clock

There is a separate invite for guests who were arriving via the south end of the building between 11am-1pm. These guests would have had a named and numbered seat in the Great Hall, for attending the dejeuner for the Queen.



The 'dejeuner' or what could more accurately be described as a banquet, was, according to *The Pictorial Times* 'a prodigious decorative effort, in which the eye was quite as much feasted as the taste.' The menu for the top table survives in the Archive and offers evidence for the external catering employed by the Inn for the Royal guests. Printed at the bottom edge of the menu is 'Gunter and Co, Berkeley Square.' Although not mentioned in the Black Books, the company are listed in the 1843 *Post Office Directory* as Robert and John Gunter, confectioners, 7-8 Berkeley Square. Gunter and Co enjoyed Royal Patronage and created and sold sweetmeats, dessert biscuits, dried and candied fruits and other delicacies. They were renowned for supplying confectionary to members of the Royal family and aristocracy, as well as catering for balls and receptions.

The Inn's Black Books are a remarkable resource and function as the memoranda books of the Inn's business, in which everything deemed worthy of preservation is written. They are invaluable for researching the history of the Inn, but inevitably they cannot tell us everything. What we gain from bills and accounts, such as those detailed here, is a glimpse of the individuals who worked behind the scenes at the Inn on occasions such as these. This includes people like A M Perkins, paid '£1,000...for warming the New Hall and Library and £500 for warming apparatus'. Fascinatingly, this chance reference to A M Perkins would appear to refer to Angier Marsh Perkins who had created high pressure hot water heating systems and in 1840 published his book *A M Perkins' Improved Patent Apparatus for Warming and Ventilating Buildings*.

The Black Books do, however, record the services of Joseph Nash. At a Special Council held on 5 November 1845 it was ordered 'that Mr. Joseph Nash be commissioned to Execute for the Society a Drawing of the Interior of the New Hall as it appeared on the Occasion of the Queen's Visit, on Thursday the 30th of October.' By 1845 Joseph Nash had already gained acclaim, having produced many published works on architecture including, *'Architecture of the Middle Ages:*



drawn from nature and on stone' and the four-volume *'Mansions of England in the Olden Time.'* The accounts record a payment of '£157 10 shillings to Joseph Nash for a drawing of the interior of the new hall', but unlike some of the other individuals discussed, his legacy is evident in the survival of his commission, still in the ownership of Lincoln's Inn.

When the Great Hall reopens after the current building works, and Nash's commemorative painting is reinstated, we will have a chance to reflect not only on the ceremony of Queen Victoria's visit, but on the impressive surrounds, which are a testament to all the diverse labour and artistry that contributed to its accomplishment.

Megan Dunmall
Archivist & Records Manager



The Queen breakfasting with the benchers of Lincoln's Inn



Why Felix?



Lord Wyndham, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, died in 1745 and left the Inn £200 for the adornment of the Hall or the chapel. William Murray, recently solicitor-general, persuaded his fellow-benchers that the commission should be given to William Hogarth, a leading light in the London art world of the mid-eighteenth century. The picture Hogarth painted was too big and the wrong shape for the Chapel, so was hung in the Hall, and it remains in the Hall to this day. We have his receipt for the £200, dated 8 July 1748.



As we are exiled to our 'spare' Hall for the next eighteen months or so, we shall be dining under it as our predecessors did. And so it seems worth while to spend some time looking at it.

Hogarth was a man of many artistic interests, and an important figure². He founded and ran an artists' academy. He investigated and wrote on the notion of beauty, and what makes things appealing to the eye. He pioneered the promotion of copyright in prints. He developed a particular artistic style, picking up on the detail of the quotidian, and using properly finished, though usually quite small, paintings and prints to carry a message combining humour and moral comment. He was also no mean portraitist. At the time, however, the way to eternal artistic fame was seen as through the execution of 'history paintings' – large canvasses depicting some well-known scene from the past, whether from history properly so called, the classics or the Bible, portraying the emotions of the people depicted. Hogarth had had very few commissions for history paintings and he was anxious to make his mark. The Inn's commission was one of the few opportunities he got.



The scene he painted is, as its label informs us, Paul before Felix. It is a trial scene, and the source is the Acts of the Apostles³, the book of the Christian Bible that records, partly in eye-witness terms, the first years of the Christian Church. Paul, a Jew who had converted to Christianity, became an evangelist, spreading the message of the Christian religion around the eastern Mediterranean. He was prosecuted, essentially for blasphemy against Judaism, and for making a nuisance of himself in the Temple in Jerusalem. On arraignment, he claimed that as he was a Roman citizen he should be tried in a Roman secular court, not simply tried by the Jewish courts under Jewish law. So he was brought before the

governor of Judaea, Antonius Felix. The prosecutor, Trebellius, put the charges. Felix invited Paul to make his defence. Paul did so, asserting that as a Jew he had committed no offence against Jewish law, and pointing out that there did not appear to be any witnesses who said that he had done so. Felix adjourned the case, remanding Paul into liberal custody, with access to his friends. He then reconvened the court accompanied by his wife Drusilla. This is the scene we see. Paul turned his defence into a sermon, and as the Bible puts it:

‘As he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled, and answered, go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee.’

So the hearing finished. Felix hoped Paul would be bought out of prison or that bail money would be offered, but it never was; there were further hearings without result; and two years later when Felix was succeeded as Governor by Festus, Paul was still in custody.

Felix appears to have failed in a number of respects to meet the standards of a modern judge. Bringing his wife onto the Bench, failing to decide the case over a two-year period, hoping to be paid or even bribed, leaving the defendant in indefinite custody, are all the sort of things that we might think worthy of criticism today, and we might suppose that anybody would think the same. As a result, it has been generally assumed, by me among others⁴, that this is Hogarth’s joke against the system. He chose a trial that put the lawyers in a bad light, painted it in a size and shape that there was only one place to hang it, in the knowledge that as well as being seen by the members of the Inn every time they dined, it would be over the bench of the Lord Chancellor, whose court was held in the Old Hall in legal vacations – that is what is going on in the opening pages of Dickens’ *Bleak House*.

Now this explanation is possible, of course: but it does seem rather unlikely. It is clear from contemporary comment that this was a very lavish commission: the sum of £200 was seen as a lot to pay. The Benchers of Lincoln’s Inn were not stupid; they knew their Bible, and they held the purse-strings. *They* must have approved the subject⁵. Further, we know that Hogarth came back at their instance to make amendments to the picture, the effect of which was to emphasise the central characters and remove distractions⁶. Is it really conceivable that the Inn would have allowed Hogarth to use its money to lampoon their profession, and should then have hung this vast - and newly clarified - visual criticism of the law, above the judge’s seat in the one room of the Inn to which the public generally had admission? Surely not. Is there then some message that the picture conveys, by which it could be seen as an adornment to a court and a lawyers’ dining hall rather than a blot on the landscape? What can the motives of those who approved the subject, and hung the picture, have been? Of all the historical trial scenes that could have been chosen, Why Felix?

We do know a little more about the central figures facing us, from sources other than the Bible⁷. Felix was Governor

of Judea from 52-58, during the reigns of Claudius and Nero: so this scene was in 56. Drusilla was his second wife: she was well-born, the daughter of a previous governor. She had converted to Judaism. Felix had liked the look of her and enticed her away from her husband. His marriage to her was probably valid by Roman law but clearly morally dubious and it is not entirely clear that she had divorced her previous husband. She died in the eruption of Vesuvius in 79.

Felix’s role was to keep order, to maintain the Pax Romana and the Imperial legal order. Although he was clearly not the best or the most incorruptible of administrators, he has to be judged by the standards of his time; and the choice of subject of the picture has to be judged by the standards of the mid-eighteenth century. The case was essentially a private issue, between established Judaism and what it saw as a heresy (before Paul invoked his Roman citizenship it was going to be dealt with within the Jewish legal order); and in private matters neither the delay, nor the keeping of Paul in fairly liberal custody during it, would have struck an eighteenth-century audience as the obvious faults that they seem to us; nor would the possibility of payments of certain sorts being made to a judge. The conditions of detention sound rather similar to those imposed on civil debtors imprisoned at the instance of their creditors at that time. We have not quite yet stopped the habit of inviting local gentry with no known legal knowledge or authority to sit beside the judge.

If we look at the picture, we see that the High priest is angry, Trebellius is concerned, Drusilla is devoting herself simply to looking beautiful, and Felix is shocked. Paul is in the full flood of oratory, and it appears that his words, as summarised in the Bible, have caused these reactions.

We can confirm that we have read the emotions correctly by reference to Hogarth’s response to criticism of the painting, in the form of a cartoon, showing his own take on what the picture would have looked like if presented in the Dutch seventeenth century tradition of domestic detail rather than as an English history painting. When we compare the original with the cartoon, we find that in the cartoon Hogarth emphasises the features we have already identified in the picture⁸.

Paul is in the same posture, but he has been reduced in size. He is standing on a stool. He has become the archetypal ‘little man’ pleading an important case in person. Drusilla has acquired a lapdog, and is chatting with somebody else, so emphasising her lack of interest. The High Priest has drawn a dagger and is being beckoned to come out of court, presumably to deal with the next crisis – or perhaps in the hope of taking control back from Felix. Trebellius, now represented as a robed English barrister, is tearing up his notes. There is a figure of Justice, who has half removed a blindfold in order to pay attention to Paul. And Felix’s worry can not only be seen and felt, it can be smelt: he has evidently lost control of his bowels and everybody around him is holding their noses.



Of course in the cartoon there are elements of a satire on courts and the law, but the focus remains on the central elements of the picture, to which we return. Paul's address to Felix goes beyond the realm of the law. The lawyer sees that his preparations are useless; Justice, as an embodiment of earthly law, is left without a role. The High Priest and Drusilla have lost interest: the thing is too difficult for them. But Felix has heard what Paul said:

'he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come'

and Felix trembles in appreciation that this apparently ordinary case raises questions that strike at the heart of the authority of the law. As a representative of a secular system of law he is to be required to determine an issue between two religious systems, and to do so with temperance, under the reminder that his own credentials as a righteous upholder of the law are suspect, and that he may have to answer to an authority higher even than Caesar.

No wonder that the prosecutor's speech is irrelevant; no wonder that the judge is worried. This goes further than Coke's words to James I: 'Be you never so high, the law is above you': Paul's words to Felix declare that there are considerations even above the law of the Roman empire.

This is surely how to look at the picture, not as a satire on law but as a reminder that the law is not the answer to all questions. The headlines may tell us that Felix was not a particularly good judge but he was probably no worse than many ordinary judges in the following centuries. Throughout the centuries, however, most lawyers have tended to assume that the law as expressed through sovereign authority is the supreme and only source of order and government. Felix is the embodiment of the judge who is prepared to look further. Although he himself made no decision in this case he is the predecessor of the judges through the centuries who have recognised areas where the law does not meet the demands of morality, and have enabled the development of equality, freedom from slavery, free speech.

William Murray, who appeared at the beginning of this article as the person who seems to have arranged for Hogarth to have the commission, was as Lord Mansfield one of the most imaginative and progressive judges of his time and was indeed the author of one of the first judgments against slavery. It is I hope now a little clearer why he and his colleagues may have approved the choice of Felix. As Hogarth's picture of *Paul before Felix* hung above the Lord Chancellor's court, and as it hung and hangs above lawyers as we dine, it is a reminder that a civilised society has values that are above even the law.

[Mark Ockelton](#)

¹ The revised text of a talk before dinner in Hall on 7 July 2016

² For a general modern account see Jenny Uglow, *Hogarth: A Life and a World* (1997)

³ Acts 24: the scene illustrated is at vv 24-25

⁴ Angela Holdsworth and others, *A Portrait of Lincoln's Inn* (2007), p 59

⁵ The same point is made by Elizabeth Einberg, *William Hogarth: A Complete Catalogue of Paintings* (2016), p 298, who also says that the picture was the subject of references in sermons at the Inn.

⁶ The major changes were to Paul's desk and the scroll held by the clerk, and to the area to the right of Paul, where all the small figures between him and the soldier were covered by an architectural feature. These changes were reversed when the picture was restored in 1980, so what we now have is the painting as originally finished, not as subsequently modified by the artist. Contrary to repute, Drusilla was not painted out. She is not shown in the 'official' contemporary engraving of the picture (by Luke Sullivan, 1752) but remained in the picture itself, as is obvious from 19th century descriptions, eg W. H. Spilsbury, *Lincoln's Inn* (1850) p 103, and engravings of the Hall

⁷ Tacitus, *Annals* 12.54; *Histories* 5.9; Josephus, *Antiquities*, 19-20 passim; Suetonius, *Claudius* 287

⁸ Uglow, *op cit*, p 460

Members as Authors

Many of our members are writers/editors of and for legal works and magazines. There are too many to mention here. However, as they have been brought to our attention, we present three publications by members who have authored works slightly or significantly outside the realm of the legal world.



No Bar to Success

by Peter Whiteman QC
(called July 1967)

Peter Whiteman's life story is one of vision, boldness and determination, told with candour in a humorous and self-deprecating way.

Sir Derek Jacobi CBE has praised it as 'a masterly and hugely enjoyable celebration of an outstanding life lived with grace and integrity' brilliantly told'.

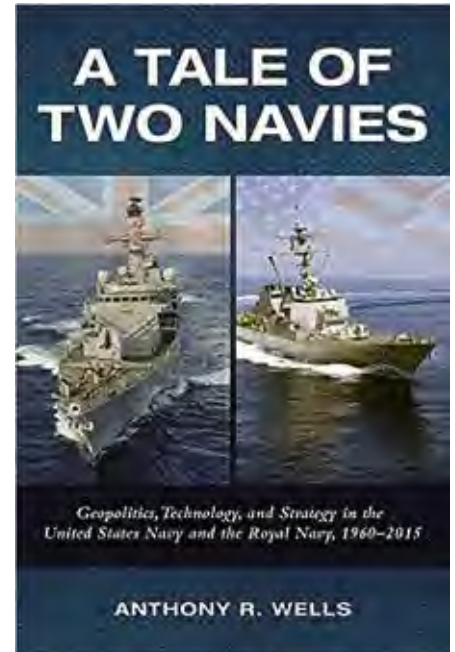
At school Peter Whiteman QC was bottom of the class and endured vicious anti-Semitism and bullying, but he ended up leaving school, and university, with the highest honours. He went on to read for the Bar, opened his own Chambers aged only 34, and was appointed a QC - the youngest ever in modern times. Later he acquired impressive accolades in the USA, and in the UK he became a Deputy High Court Judge.



War on Wheels

by Philip Hamlyn Williams
(called April 1978)

Philip Hamlyn Williams makes extensive use of archival material and first-hand accounts to follow some of the men and women who mechanised the British Army from the early days at Chilwell, through the near disaster of the BEF, the Desert War and the Italian invasion, to preparations for D-Day and war in the Far East. Stunningly illustrated throughout, War on Wheels explores the building of the network of massive depots across the UK and throughout the theatres of war that, with creative input from the UK motor industry, supplied the British Army. It is a book to be enjoyed by anyone intrigued by the machines and logistics of the British Army in the Second World War.



A Tale of Two Navies

by Commander
Anthony R. Wells,
Royal Navy, retired
(Called November 1980)

Anthony Wells presents a history and analysis of the unique and enduring relationship between the United States Navy and the Royal Navy. Having served in both forces, Wells is ideally positioned to examine the intertwined histories, strategies, operations, technology, and intelligence activities of the two services.

Anthony Wells is currently a visiting senior research fellow at the Centre for Intelligence and Cyber Security, King's College, London. He is the only living person to have worked for British intelligence and served in the Royal Navy as a British citizen and to also have worked for U.S. intelligence and the U.S. Navy as a citizen of the United States.



Lord Ellenborough

The current building project has thrust the pictures that adorn the walls of the Old Hall more into the limelight. One of these less well-known portraits is that of Edward Law, Baron Ellenborough (1750-1818). The painting is a mid-nineteenth century copy by Conrad Mansfield, from an original by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Ellenborough commissioned Lawrence in the 1790s to execute the original portrait and may have been motivated by the artist's portrait of Law's brother. The commission was followed by one for his wife's portrait. Anne was, according to William Townsend, "born to be the wife of a great lawyer, being descended on her mother's side from Sir Thomas More, and is described to have been so exceedingly lovely, that passengers would linger to watch her watering the flowers ... on the balcony of their house in Bloomsbury Square. With this charming heiress the lucky lawyer led a life of uninterrupted happiness for nearly thirty-five years..." Lucky, indeed, as she only accepted him on his fourth proposal, being initially reluctant to marry this ungainly, awkward barrister who had been a renowned womaniser. Townsend believed that Lawrence in "taking a likeness of him in his official dress, in which he looks best, has thrown off a fine vigorous portrait. The broad and commanding brow, the large and regular features, the projecting eyebrows, dark and shaggy, the stern black eye, from

which flashed not unfrequently indignation or contempt, gave a character of gravity not unmixed with harshness to his countenance, even when in repose." William Heath Bennet, a law reporter at the time, added that the portrait was "a most faithful resemblance... portrayed with the greatest fidelity". Campbell stated that he resembled his mother much in features and "is said to have derived from her likewise his manners and the characteristic qualities of his mind."

Edward Law was born in 1750, the son of the Rector of Great Salkeld, Cumbria, who later became Bishop of Carlisle. The bishop used to say to his sons: "What you have to expect from me is a good education, and afterwards half-a-crown to begin the world with – and then you must shift for yourselves". Law took these words to heart and, after a sound education at Charterhouse and Peterhouse College, Cambridge, he was admitted to the Inn on 10 June 1769. Capel Lofft, another Lincoln's Inn barrister, also at Peterhouse described Law as a "bluff, burly boy, at once moody and good natured". Thus at this early period he displayed the same mixture of arrogance and bonhomie which was to distinguish him in later life. He was a plain speaking northerner who spoke directly from the heart without disguising his feelings or mitigating his sentiments. He was called to the bar here in June 1780 but his chambers were at 6 Paper Buildings, so he migrated to Inner Temple in 1782, where he became a bencher in 1787 and served as Treasurer in 1795.

After call he naturally joined the Northern circuit and built up a large successful practice through his family connections and old clients from his days as a special pleader. He was to find fame in London in 1787 when, on the recommendation of his brother-in-law, he became defence counsel for the impeached Warren Hastings. He had as juniors Robert Dallas and Thomas Plumer, a Lincoln's Inn legal team destined for high office. In the proceedings, he displayed detailed forensic reasoning and a great mastery of the evidence thus securing Hastings' acquittal.

In 1801, when Henry Addington wanted him as Attorney-General in his administration, Law jumped at the chance. He accepted at once, replying: "I am yours, and let the storm blow from what quarter of the hemisphere it may, you shall always find me at your side". He was as good as his word, remaining a loyal friend until his death. As convention dictated, a seat in Parliament was found for him. When he was knighted, George III, having ascertained that Law had never been in Parliament, said: "That is right: my attorney-general ought not to have been in Parliament, for then, you know, he is not obliged to eat his own words" – although I cannot imagine that Law was a man who would even entertain the idea of such a thing.

In little more than a year he was to become Lord Chief Justice and was raised to the peerage. He rejected the name of his birthplace, Salkeld, for his title, since he felt that any association with the name of a dull law

reporter would demean rather than dignify his position. Therefore he chose "Ellenborough", a village associated with his maternal forbears. On the bench he was, despite his good intentions, often irascible and impatient, particularly rebuking barristers he felt were wasting his time. He sought to humiliate and shame untruthful witnesses and his ironic wit deflated many a pompous or pedantic barrister. Despite this he was popular with the bar and even Brougham, who had suffered from the judge's rough treatment, said that his nature "had nothing harsh in it, except his irritable temper, quickly roused and quickly appeased: his mind was just ... his nature was noble; his spirit was open, manly, honest and ever moved with disgust at anything false or tricky".

Physically he was ungainly and ponderous, and seemed incapable of walking in a straight line. This led the sergeant who drilled him in the Lincoln's Inn corps to declaim that Mr Law was the only person he could never teach to march and would never make a soldier. This maladroitness led to his habit of entering court walking like a crab, while puffing out his cheeks like a war horse preparing for battle. These mannerisms were ripe for mimicry and in 1812, Charles Mathews, an actor with a gift for impersonation, did just that on stage in Covent Garden much to everyone's merriment, including the Prince Regent. Ellenborough, un-amused, requested the Lord Chamberlain have the scene cut from the play.

On the other hand, he spoke well, albeit in the accent of his Cumbrian roots, in a tone of voice that was remarkably full and sonorous. When excited, which was not infrequently, he was "not sparing of emphatic words, and delivered them with corresponding energy" and also "fastidious as to the application of particular words, choosing the proper one with great tact." This ability was to prove worth its weight in gold during the protests against the Corn Bill in 1815 when riotous mobs ran amok. When a rabble arrived at his house bent on destruction he presented himself at the door and enquired the cause of the uproar, to which they shouted "No Corn Bill". We are told that he addressed them in a few words which had the effect of the protesters instantly cheering the judge and leaving with no harm done.

In 1806 he became a minister without portfolio, having initially declined the Lord Chancellorship on the grounds that he had no knowledge of chancery. Everyone, including Law himself, came to regret the appointment and so he became the last chief justice to sit in the cabinet. After the government fell, Ellenborough continued to play an active role in parliament but relied more on temper outbursts than eloquence in debate. This led Lord Glenbervie to note that Ellenborough was like "a strong and active but clumsy cart-horse galloping down a miry lane and scattering mud and dirt as he moved along" According to Townsend, he "threw his vigorous spirit into whatever topic he discussed, infusing a strength of mind and muscle, which could not brook restraint, or tolerate contradiction". He was strongly opposed to law reform, especially those attempts to

mitigate the criminal law. This stance led him to become the author of an 1803 Act which added ten capital offences to the criminal code.

He was just as rigid on the bench and was increasingly perceived by radicals to be the willing instrument of a repressive government. In 1812 Shelley wrote "A letter to Lord Ellenborough" which portrayed him as a heartless villain. His judicial stance, Foss says, "was resolutely firm and inflexibly just, unswayed by the hope of popular applause or the fear of popular frenzy" but "his severity of demeanour, his intolerant manner, and his frequent petulance, naturally produced more fear than love". He sat on the bench for sixteen years but his rich indulgent life style took its toll on his health. He had a reputation for indulging in huge dishes of rich food, particularly turtle, and his fondness for drink contributed to his periodic severe attacks of gout. By 1816 his appearances in court became fewer and then in 1817 he was so fatigued in a trial that he had to call upon another judge to sum up the evidence for him. Then with his eyesight failing he finally retired from the bench, much to the regret of both his friend Eldon and the Prince Regent. His health quickly deteriorated and within months he was dead, being buried with pomp and ceremony at Charterhouse.

Campbell best sums up his character thus - "He was a man of gigantic intellect; he had the advantage of the very best education which England could bestow; he was not only a consummate master of his own profession, but well initiated in mathematical science and one of the best classical scholars of his day; he had great faults, but they were consistent with the qualities essentially required to enable him to fill his high office with applause. ELLENBOROUGH was a *real* CHIEF."

Frances Bellis
Assistant Librarian

16 Old Buildings

Introduction

It is not especially remarkable to learn of a famous Lincoln's Inn resident, since the Inn's buildings have been occupied by some of the great figures of the English legal system over the centuries. It was, however, more than a little surprising to discover that my one-bedroom flat on the third floor of 16 Old Buildings (16 OB) was, in the early 1900s, home to three artists who would go on to achieve considerable success and reputation.



Edward Johnston (1872-1944) is credited with almost single-handedly reviving the lost medieval art of calligraphy and his biography notes that his influence as teacher and craftsman "changed the face of British printing" and "extended over the whole of the Western world." Outside the ranks of his international students at the Royal College of Art and the Central School of Arts and Crafts, where he was revered, he was best known to Londoners for designing the distinctive signage of the London Underground system, including the instantly recognisable roundel.



Eric Gill (1882-1940), who was Johnston's pupil, achieved even greater fame than his teacher as sculptor, designer and printmaker. Like Johnston, he was a disciple of the Arts & Crafts movement and worked on public transport projects; his lettering was also used as part of W H Smith's signage. Eric Gill's sculptures were commissioned for many high-profile buildings, including the League of Nations Building in Geneva, the BBC's Broadcasting House and Westminster Cathedral. Today, probably his most celebrated work as a sculptor is the erotic piece entitled 'Ecstasy' (one of the entwined figures was modelled on his sister Gladys) now in Tate Britain. Eroticism was one of the recurrent themes of his output and Gill's eclectic sexual tastes, recorded in his diaries and in a 1989 biography by Fiona MacCarthy, added a degree of notoriety to his reputation. His artistic reputation reached its zenith when he was named Royal Designer for Industry, the highest award in the field.



MacDonald (Max) Gill (1884-1947) was Eric Gill's younger brother and also a distinguished artist, excelling in the disciplines of decorative map-making and lettering. His most famous individual work was the 'Wonderground Map' of 1914, which depicted the attractions and extent of the London Underground system; displayed in every station, it was credited with 'saving the Underground'. Perhaps the most enduring legacy of Max Gill's design was the distinctive upper-case lettering used on the Imperial War Graves Commission's headstones and memorials throughout the world.

If to these illustrious names is added that of barrister and calligrapher Graily Hewitt, another of Johnston's pupils and a frequent visitor (he lived at 23 Old Buildings), who designed the Lincoln's Inn First World War Roll of Honour, it can be said without exaggeration that the little flat, or chambers in those days, hosted something approaching an artists' colony.

In Occupation

It was in October 1901 that Edward Johnston moved to 16OB, where he was immediately struck by the beauty of his new home: "The sunshine is streaming in at my window. The birds were singing in the great plane tree that seems so near that I could touch it almost." Later that winter, in February 1902, he wrote "it is the most lovely clear, cold, starry night outside and here in brightness and whiteness and a glow from the red grate, I have just heard the postman slam the door of the pillar-box below and then the gate into 'the Fields' shutting after him." His daughter later wrote in her affectionate biography: "His chambers at Lincoln's Inn were beautiful, with white painted panelling and a vaulted ceiling."

Johnston was joined by his twenty year old pupil Eric Gill later in 1902. "I have been thinking about a plan to let a deserving young architect have the other half of my bedroom" he wrote to his fiancée Greta in April, and the following month Eric moved in. He too thought that his new surroundings were "utterly glorious", certainly compared with his previous lodgings in South London: "From Clapham to Lincoln's Inn ... from scabrous rooms in a Victorian street to a room with a vaulted ceiling looking out on a noble square."



The next summer, at the end of July 1903, Johnston moved out and travelled up to his wedding in Scotland, his first married quarters in London being a small flat in Gray's Inn. He was immediately replaced by Max Gill, who moved in on 29 July and paid his brother two shillings per week. Max worked initially in an architect's office at 2 New Square, starting at fifteen shillings a week. Eric himself moved out in April 1904, to Battersea, where he had more space for working in stone; he too married in August 1904.

Max Gill would stay at 16 OB for nearly nine years. He had a succession of tenants to share the rooms and payment of the rent, including Ernest Laughton, who married the Gills' sister Gladys and was the other figure in Eric's 'Ecstasy' and who was killed on the Western Front in the First World War. Max eventually moved out on 1 April 1912.



Life at 16 Old Buildings

Eric Gill in his autobiography, published just before his death in 1940, left a vivid impression of his memories (an excerpt is reproduced in Graham Brown's *'A Lincoln's Inn Commonplace Book'*, 2015, which also features in its frontispiece a wig and wig-stand by Gill from 1926):

"What I experienced at Lincoln's Inn must have been very much like what, as I imagine it, a new undergraduate might feel like when he begins life in his college rooms...It must have been like the experience of the novice entering religious life – but the comparison fails because few monasteries have any decency or dignity comparable to that of the old lawyers' Inns... As in a college or monastery, we were bound by the rules and regulations of the house. The gates were shut at a certain hour every evening: boundary walls secluded us from the frivolities of the streets. There was a tacit agreement understood and accepted by all tenants of the Inn to conform to a certain unwritten but recognisable rule of dignity and decorum ...Edward Johnston was simply a tenant of the Inn and not a member, so of course we only lived there by courtesy. We usually went out to dinner in the evening – not for us to dine in hall with master and brethren – but we enjoyed the amenities of the collegiate life all the same."

Day-to-day existence was not so much glamorous as aesthetically pleasing. These were young men of modest means. Max Gill noted the expenses of candles for lighting and coke for heating, and Graily Hewitt remarked on the somewhat basic sanitary arrangements of the slightly eccentric Johnston : "It detracts a little from the atmosphere of luxury when one realises that he had a tin bath on the bedroom floor, but this seems to have been what he preferred." Provisions were simple though hardly spartan. "I have got Graily Hewitt's

laundress" wrote Johnston to his aunt "who came this morning at 7.30, heated water, woke me, made breakfast (4 slices bacon, 1 egg, 2 pieces toast, 1 bread, medium plate porridge, quarter pint milk, tea and marmalade) also the fire was lit." On another occasion, Mrs Phelps, the laundress, left a note for Johnston to say that she had "taken the liberty of making him a rabbit pie." Lunch was typically taken at a nearby ABC (Aerated Bread Company) café or an establishment referred to as 'the Sausage and Mash'. But sometimes they could afford 'a flourish', as they called it. Although at the Cock Tavern on Fleet Street "after a time everything tastes like horse", they could occasionally run to Gatti's or 'Le Diner Français' at Roche's in Old Compton Street, which cost one shilling and sixpence, followed by a trip to the theatre; Johnston was a devotee of Gilbert and Sullivan.



The quasi-student life evoked by Eric Gill was in some respects attractively bohemian. Soon after he moved in with Johnston, Graily Hewitt and another architect came to tea with them and they all climbed out onto the roof via the skylight, where they could sit, and where Johnston kept some plants and his two cats roamed. They were named Pounce, after the powder for treating vellum and Higgins, after the manufacturers of Indian ink. Max Gill inherited and looked after the cats after Johnston and Eric had left.

Their habits may have been somewhat irregular but they appear to have been diligent and very serious about subjects that mattered. Johnston wrote that "Gill has been reading 'Literature and Dogma' and reading a few lines to me now and again. We have had a number of pretty warm arguments on the matter", while a letter to Greta was interrupted by "a discussion with Gill on the Truth and Right and Faith", so that composition was resumed only an hour later.

Today

The vaulted ceilings, the white panelling, the view over the noble square and plane tree are still there, though the tin bath has gone and the skylight is no longer used for admitting cats or climbing out onto the roof. But beyond the reference to Eric Gill in Graham Brown's treasury, none of the above would ever have been known to me, nor, I suspect to most of the Inn's members, had it not been for the dedicated research of Caroline Walker, a great-niece of the Gill brothers, and her desire to compare the archive photographs with the current interior. She was happy, as I was, to know that the young men, for whom greatness beckoned in those halcyon days, would still be able to recognise their home.

Professor Anthony Lavers

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The MacDonald Gill Newsletter

Information from Max Gill's personal diaries
supplied by Caroline Walker.

The photographs are reproduced by kind permission
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The Fall of Asquith

2016, the year of the resignation from the office of Prime Minister of David Cameron, also saw the 100th anniversary of the resignation (on 5 December 1916) from that office of Herbert Henry Asquith (a member of Lincoln's Inn). The circumstances of these two resignations are very different, though they have in common that they were neither the result of defeat in a general election, and were both forced by circumstances. A Liberal/Conservative coalition formed part of the background in both cases, but in opposite ways: in Asquith's case his fall from power was partly caused by having the Conservative Party in coalition with his own Liberal Party; while in Cameron's case, ceasing to be in coalition with the Liberals had meant that he was no longer prevented from holding a referendum on EU membership.

Asquith's resignation came at the end of eight and a half years as Prime Minister, the longest *continuous* period of office of a Prime Minister between the resignation of Lord Liverpool in 1827 and the accession to power of Margaret Thatcher in 1979 (another member of Lincoln's Inn). By December 1916 Asquith was somewhat worn down by the stresses of office and personal misfortune, but he was still only 64, and he retained a strong will to continue in office. Circumstances and members of his own government conspired to force him out of office, although, when one considers the events and the personalities he had had to contend with, what is impressive is that he should have managed to remain Prime Minister for so long (albeit too long in the opinions of some).

Some background

Of barristers who have become Prime Minister, Asquith had the longest career at the bar. He had political ambitions from an early age, but needed to earn a living, and chose the bar as his day job pending political advancement. He was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1876, and practised at the bar until December 1905 apart from the period in which he was Home Secretary in Gladstone's last government between 1892 and 95.

His practice was predominantly in common law and commercial work (including appearing for the unsuccessful defendant in *Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball Co* at first instance). He took silk in 1890, and was elected a bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1894. He was first elected to Parliament as Liberal MP for East Fife in 1886 and continued to represent that constituency until 1918. His career at the bar ended in December 1905 when what has subsequently turned out to be the last Liberal government (so far) took office, with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as Prime Minister and Asquith as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Asquith became Prime Minister in April 1908 after Campbell-Bannerman had resigned through ill-health.

In his period of office down to the outbreak of the First World War, Asquith successfully led, or at any rate steered, his government through a succession of serious problems and crises, including the crisis over the powers of the House of Lords which led to the Parliament Act 1911. He also introduced some important measures of social and political reform, including the first attempt at providing an old-age pension, and the introduction of a higher rate of income tax for higher incomes.

Asquith's positive qualities included considerable ability as a parliamentary orator of the relentlessly rational rather than rabble-rousing kind, and patience and persuasiveness in dealing with difficult personalities and disputes. A mark of his ability in the latter respect is that he managed to hold together a government which contained two such strong personalities as Churchill and Lloyd George. RCK Ensor in *England 1870–1914* says of him: 'in Cabinet he conceived his role as the chairmanship of a board, whose members it was his business to hold together by genial tact and judicious

compromises. He was not the devotee of causes or ideals; he rarely looked far ahead; his concern was to carry on the king's government from day to day.' Ensor also quotes Prince Lichnowsky, German ambassador in London 1912–14, as saying of Asquith: "he treated all questions with the cheery calm and assurance of an experienced man of business, whose good health and excellent nerves were steeled by devotion to the game of golf".

However, patience could turn into hesitance and indecision. Among other things, he caused unnecessary trouble for himself in opposing female suffrage, and he failed to get a grip on what to do about an incipient Ulster rebellion against Irish home rule, led by Sir Edward Carson (of the Middle Temple). Legislation for home rule passed into law in 1914 but was put into cold storage because of the war, thus postponing the problem while in the long-term making it more intractable. The outbreak of war saved Asquith from an impending crisis over Ireland, and may have enabled him to remain in power longer than he would have done if the war had not broken out.

What is particularly remembered in the popular mind about Asquith is the nickname 'Asquiffy' and the fact that he was sometimes the worse for drink (on occasion when addressing Parliament), had an emotional dependence on a succession of young women to whom he wrote indiscreet letters (sometimes during Cabinet meetings) and had a strong-willed and opinionated second wife Margot, whose diaries are a lively and interesting, if not entirely reliable, historical source.

The war

In the run-up to the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914, the Liberal government had made substantial preparations for the possibility of a war with Germany, in particular much expensive warship building, and important army reforms overseen by RB Haldane (another member of Lincoln's Inn) as Secretary for War, including the creation of the British Expeditionary Force. There had also been informal discussions between the British and French military establishments. The declaration of war against Germany was made in the exercise of the Royal prerogative (remember that?), though there was, in fact, a clear majority of Parliament in favour of going to war. The Liberal party was by no means wholly in favour of war against Germany, and there were several resignations from the Cabinet as a result of the declaration. The Conservative opposition was supportive. What precipitated going to war was the German violation of the neutrality of Belgium on the way to invading France. The maintenance of Belgian neutrality had been a key part of British foreign policy towards Europe since the 1830s. Before then, in the eighteenth century, the policy had been to keep what is now Belgium independent of the influence of France, a policy that had taken the form of insisting on it being under Austrian rule!

It is notorious that practically everybody thought that the war would be over very quickly, and that disillusion set in as the armies on the Western Front dug themselves in and it became a drawn-out war of attrition. Military technology had moved on since the relatively speedy military campaigns in Europe of the mid-nineteenth century, and had developed effective weapons of defence, in particular the machine gun, while the technology which could counter these weapons of defence (the tank) only emerged in workable form, and sufficient numbers to be useful, in the last year or two of the war. Meanwhile, neither the politicians nor the generals knew what to do to break the deadlock. The politicians relied on the generals, so much so that in August 1914 Lord Kitchener, a general, was appointed Secretary for War, an office usually occupied by a politician. The generals' main idea was a series of frontal attacks by the infantry on or towards the German lines – Ypres, Loos, the Somme, etc – which gained little if any ground and ran up enormous casualties. There were ideas as to how to break the deadlock, in the form of some sort of attack from the east, and Churchill, who was the most adventurous thinker in the government, persuaded the cabinet to try the (unsuccessful) attack in 1915 on the Dardanelles.

The decline in Asquith's authority

Two events which in the long run particularly loosened Asquith's grip on power were the formation of the coalition government with the Conservatives and Labour in May 1915, and the appointment of Lloyd George as Secretary for War in August 1916. These events were symptomatic of a decline in Asquith's authority as well as contributing to it.

The formation of the coalition came about mainly because of a falling out within the government. Lord Fisher, the charismatic First Sea Lord, resigned suddenly because he could no longer get on with Churchill, who was the First Lord of the Admiralty, and particularly because of disagreement about the Dardanelles campaign which Fisher did not believe in. This came at a very awkward moment as the government were negotiating for Italy to enter the war on the allied side, and were heading for trouble in the form of a press campaign of criticism over the shortage of ammunition for the army. The price of the leaders of the Conservative Party for closing ranks and not exploiting the internal dissension within the government or the ammunition crisis was that they should be taken into coalition. This had the consequence that Asquith's government acquired some more difficult personalities whom Asquith had to placate, including Bonar Law (the Conservative leader), Curzon, and Carson. Evidence of the weakness of Asquith's position at this point is that he was obliged by the Conservatives to demote Churchill from the Admiralty and exclude Haldane from the government completely. The latter was a particularly outrageous demand on the part of the Conservatives, and arose from a vicious post-truth style campaign by the press

(in particular Lord Northcliffe's *Daily Mail*) against Haldane on the grounds that because he knew Germany well and spoke the language he was secretly favouring the Germans. Asquith was not at his best in this crisis as he was suffering emotionally from the announcement by Miss Venetia Stanley that she was to marry Edwin Montagu, thus ending her role as Asquith's confidante.

Lloyd George (a member of the Law Society) was a man of great energy and flair, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Asquith's government from April 1908 until the formation of the Coalition in May 1915. Asquith appreciated his abilities, and relied on him for his negotiating skills, particularly when it came to problems of industrial relations. Asquith and Lloyd George were not close personally, and Asquith did not trust Lloyd George. In the Coalition Lloyd George became minister of munitions, with the task of expanding as rapidly as possible the supplies of weapons and ammunition, which he managed successfully and with his usual zeal, and made himself even more indispensable to the war effort. He cultivated good relations with the press and a public image of someone doing his utmost, in contrast to Asquith's laid-back style.

Kitchener was drowned when the ship taking him on a mission to Russia hit a mine on 5 June 1916, leaving the office of Secretary for War vacant. After some hesitation Asquith offered the job to Lloyd George. He had little choice in the matter. Interestingly, Lloyd George was going to go on the mission to Russia with Kitchener, but was diverted to going to Ireland to try and negotiate a compromise after the Easter rebellion. History would have been different, perhaps very different, if he had been drowned with Kitchener.

Quite apart from the loss of Kitchener, 1916 was a very bad year for Asquith. There was the Easter rebellion in Ireland, and the battle of Jutland at the end of May and beginning of June. There was then the Battle of the Somme from July to November which killed around 419,000 British troops and gained little or no advantage on the ground. One of the 419,000 was Asquith's son Raymond, killed on 15 September.

The fall from power

Asquith's talents were essentially those of a peacetime prime minister, where his achievements were considerable. He was not a natural war leader. He did not cultivate relations with the press, he did not bother about his public image, he continued to run the government in much the same way as he had done before the war, and did nothing to moderate his and his wife's extravagant lifestyle. The King (a bencher of Lincoln's Inn) had announced he was abstaining from drinking alcohol until the war ended; this was not a sacrifice that the Asquiths were prepared to make. As the impasse on the Western front continued, and the attacks on the conduct of the war in the press became more virulent, Asquith's position became weaker, all the more so because he was unaware of how unpopular he was becoming. He discounted warnings from Bonar Law, who was someone

he consistently underestimated. One aspect of Asquith's management of the war effort which was particularly criticised was that although there was a specific war committee, it was too large, it had too many members, too many of them had departmental responsibilities, and any decision of it was then referred to the full cabinet.

Power ebbed away from Asquith in November and early December 1916. It is a tangled tale of meetings and manoeuvrings. It began with a debate in Parliament on 8 November which showed serious dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war on the part of a faction in the Conservative Parliamentary Party led by Carson (who was not in the government at this time). Bonar Law felt he was losing authority in the Conservative Party and that he needed to do something. He proposed reconstruction of the government to Asquith, who did not agree. Meanwhile, Lloyd George had a scheme for putting the conduct of the war in the hands of a small committee of three or four without departmental responsibilities, with full power to make all the decisions, and meeting frequently. It was to have Lloyd George as chairman, although subject to oversight by Asquith. Bonar Law was suspicious of Lloyd George but came round to backing his scheme, which became a project of him, Lloyd George, and Carson, with various other leading Conservatives consulted and eventually persuaded to support it.

The proposal was put to Asquith, who agreed to it initially, but then said no when it became apparent (particularly from a report in *The Times*) that it would mean surrender of power to Lloyd George. Lloyd George and Bonar Law said they would resign if the war committee was not implemented. Asquith would not accept any diminution of his powers, or serve in a government headed by anyone else. He found that he would not have the support of the leading Conservatives if he tried to carry on as Prime Minister without Lloyd George and Bonar Law, but that the Conservatives would support a government headed by Lloyd George. He then resigned. Lloyd George was able to form a new coalition government consisting of him and leading Conservatives, which was found to have widespread support among Liberal MPs as well as Conservative ones. Asquith and the Liberal members of the Coalition apart from Lloyd George all left office. The small war committee was created, dominated by the energy and charisma of Lloyd George; the story of it and its ultimately successful prosecution of the war is another story.

Aftermath

After his fall from power Asquith never held public office again, and lost his seat in Parliament in the 1918 general election. He did return to Parliament as MP for Paisley between 1922 and 1924. In 1920 he had sufficient leisure to serve as Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn for that year, complaining in correspondence about the dullness of the conversation of his fellow benchers. He unveiled the Inn's war memorial in March 1921, and his speech on that occasion is reproduced at pages 169-170 of Vol 6 of the Black Books. He was made an earl in 1925 and died in 1928.

Since Asquith two Prime Ministers have served continuously for longer than he did: Margaret Thatcher for ten and half years, and Tony Blair for ten years. Incidentally, they were both members of Lincoln's Inn, and of the six Prime Ministers who have held office for a continuous period of more than eight years, Lord Liverpool is the only one who was not a member of Lincoln's Inn.

The question of general interest is how long is it sensible for a Prime Minister to hold onto power if events do not bring his or her tenure of office to an end prematurely? The eight years maximum allowed to a US president is probably a good guide. Thatcher, and perhaps also Blair, would probably have done well to retire sooner. Thatcher's fall from power has some parallels with Asquith's, in that it was again a case of a Prime Minister whose self-belief and insulation from or indifference to public opinion, and unwillingness to listen to good advice, brought about a revolt among MPs. This kind of fate is a risk for any Prime Minister who remains in power too long, as was perhaps recognised by David Cameron when he said he would not lead his party into the 2020 general election if he continued in power after the 2015 election.

Richard Wallington



From Lincoln's Inn to Chief Justice of the Falkland Islands

In July 1988, some six years after the liberation of the Falkland Islands following the invasion of the Islands by the Argentine military, I was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn, having graduated with a degree in law from Magdalene College Cambridge the previous summer. Little did I know then that, over twenty five years later, I would find myself appointed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Falkland Islands and other Overseas Territories. So how did a commercial barrister, with a specialisation in shipping litigation, come to be appointed as a Chief Justice of various British Overseas Territories trying the most serious crimes, as well as high value civil litigation and challenges to governmental action by way of judicial review?

Well, it all started when I was at Cambridge where I met Robert Wright QC, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn and the Inn's university liaison officer, who asked me to be the Lincoln's Inn Cambridge University student representative, in return for which he would be my sponsor and I would have the opportunity to dine with him at Lincoln's Inn, and benefit from his advice and guidance about a career at the bar. In due course, armed with a double first in Law, and Denning and Hardwicke scholarships from Lincoln's Inn, he recommended that I apply for a pupillage at commercial chambers in London.

So it was that in 1988 I undertook my pupillage at 4 Essex Court (now Essex Court Chambers in Lincoln's Inn Fields), one of the pre-eminent shipping sets of chambers in London. Whilst studying for my Bar finals, and whilst undertaking my pupillage, I was fortunate enough to be asked back to Magdalene to supervise contract law at the weekend, which I greatly enjoyed, and developed in me a love of teaching I have maintained to this day, teaching advocacy for Lincoln's Inn, and in due course sitting on the Post-Call Education Committee following my election as a bencher of the Inn.

But that is to jump ahead. In 1989, I obtained a tenancy at 4 Essex Court on completion of my pupillage, and have practised as a barrister from there for over twenty-five years. As a junior barrister I specialised in shipping, reinsurance and energy litigation, appearing in large commercial cases, including the Lloyd's litigation, as well as in a public inquiry concerning the loss of "The Derbyshire", the largest British flagged vessel ever lost at sea. I had no criminal experience as an advocate, still less as a judge.



Robed as Chief Justice for a jury trial

That was to change following my appointment as a Queen's Counsel in 2006. Three years later I was appointed a criminal Recorder, a part-time fee-paid judge sitting in the Crown Court and exercising the same criminal jurisdiction as a criminal Circuit Judge trying serious crime. I found I enjoyed the intellectual challenge of developing my legal knowledge in an area of law that was previously unfamiliar and the practical experience of addressing a jury.

In 2013 I was appointed a Deputy High Court judge, trying cases in the High Court in the Queen's Bench Division, initially in the Administrative Court involving claims brought by way of judicial review, and more recently in the Commercial Court. I also obtained authorisation as a Recorder to try appeals and serious sexual cases. At the same time, I continued to appear in high value commercial cases as a barrister.

Then in 2014 I saw a competition advertised on the Judicial Appointments Commission's website for the appointment of the next Chief Justice of the Falklands Islands. The requisite skill set was extensive – prior judicial experience at High Court level of trying high value civil cases, including judicial review, and at Crown Court level of trying serious criminal offences. Ideally the applicant would also have experience of shipping and energy litigation due to the importance of fisheries and oil exploration to the economy of the Falkland Islands.

I felt that the job description could have been written for me, and after discussing the matter with my family, I decided to apply. Following a competitive interview process I was offered the position, and on instructions from the Secretary of State on behalf of the Queen, I was appointed as the Honourable Chief Justice of the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the British Antarctic Territory, travelling to Stanley with my wife in May 2015, to be sworn in by His Excellency the Governor Colin Roberts CVO.

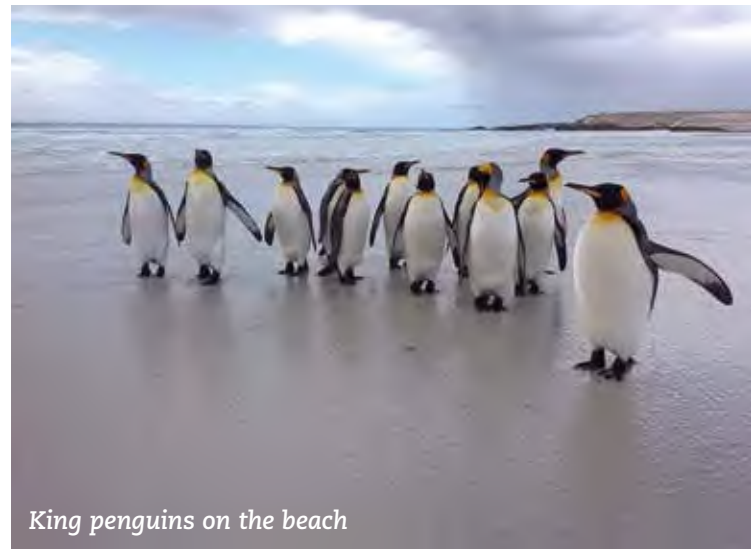
The three questions I am most often asked are how do I get to the Falkland Islands, how often do I sit there, and what sort of cases do I try? These questions are closely followed by questions about the wildlife (about which more anon).

As to the first, there is no denying that the Falkland Islands are a long way from the United Kingdom – some 7,850 miles, and the travel is not for the faint-hearted. There are two ways to reach the Falkland Islands. The first is on a military flight from RAF Brize Norton via Ascension Island for refuelling, a 20 hour journey time. The alternative is on commercial flights via Madrid to Santiago in Chile and then on to the Falkland Islands. I have to confess that my preference is to fly with the RAF as they treat me royally.

I usually visit around three times a year. Matters currently before me as Chief Justice include civil trials in relation to oil litigation and claims of medical negligence, and criminal trials involving allegations of serious sexual assault. Due to the size of the population, defendants in serious criminal matters that are to be tried in the Supreme Court (rather than by the resident judge) have the choice of electing trial by the Chief Justice or trial before the Chief Justice and a jury. If they elect the latter the jury is composed of seven members in all cases save murder (where there is a jury of twelve).

However, my time on the Falklands Islands is not all work. The community in Stanley is a very friendly and sociable one, and I take an active part in Island life, from receptions and dinners at Government House, to attending memorial services commemorating those who lost their lives in the defence and liberation of the Islands in the Falklands War.

There can be few senior judicial appointments that not only offer such a variety of judicial work but also a beautiful working environment with an abundance of wildlife. One can leave Court and within a five-minute drive be walking along a sandy beach in close proximity to a colony of penguins, basking sea-lions, and albatrosses swooping overhead.



King penguins on the beach



The wildlife is not only protected in law...

A typical day will have me in my Chambers by 7.30am preparing for my hearings that day, presiding over a criminal jury trial during the day, hearing evidence and sentencing on other cases until 4.30pm, followed by a drive out to Surf Bay and Gypsy Cove and a walk along the cliffs to see nesting penguins and basking sea-lions, before returning to Stanley for a reception at Government House, dinner, and then a return to work summarising the evidence from that day's trial, and preparing for the following day's hearings before retiring for the night.

Whilst it requires rigorous forward planning to schedule my commitments as Chief Justice, with my judicial responsibilities in England, and my practice at the commercial bar, I enjoy every minute of my role.

*The Hon. Chief Justice Simon Bryan QC
Called Lincoln's Inn July 1988
Bencher November 2013*



Our Barrister in Geneva¹

Whether it is negotiating a text in the UN establishing a new Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy; or persuading a room full of tired diplomats that having more, not fewer, informal discussions on a process to strengthen respect for international humanitarian law is in everyone's interests; or trawling through leases of government-used buildings looking for ways to challenge the rent structure, it is not a cliché to say there is no such thing as a typical day at work.

The UK Mission in Geneva is the Permanent Mission to European Headquarters of the United Nations (UNOG) as well as to all of the other international organisations present in Geneva. Some of these will be familiar to readers – the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the World Health Organisation (WHO) are likely to ring a bell – but some less so; the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) may be known only to those directly involved in the subject matter.

As the legal adviser to our Ambassador and all the teams in the Mission, I have a hugely varied portfolio. Of course we all, me especially, regularly consult Government legal advisers (whether in the Foreign Office or other Government Departments, depending on the subject matter) particularly when questions of domestic law (for example domestic interpretation of international treaty provisions) arise. I have not become a trade law expert overnight following the EU Referendum result. But I do advise in real time on a variety of international law questions.

When the UN Human Rights Council is in session for example, a number of international human rights law themes arise as a matter of routine: where does the balance lie in protecting the human rights of suspected terrorists; does mass surveillance automatically entail a breach of human rights; to what extent do businesses have human rights obligations which traditionally attach only to States. These are questions not posed for an abstract answer, rather by sending through a long text ready to be negotiated. The most useful advice I can give will comment on the language proposed and offer alternative language, with associated rationales for the same, to be deployed during the negotiation. Something which may look inoffensive on a first reading may take on a more concerning interpretation, depending on the reason for a particular State insisting on it. A favourite is to add "in conformity with national law", which at first blush may seem like a reasonable caveat which could be supported by all States. But of course not all national laws are in conformity with international human rights

law and the State suggesting this inclusion may have discriminatory national laws. This type of proposal, which the proposing State may link to essential respect for sovereignty of States, must be either rejected, or amended to reflect that only national laws which are in conformity with international human rights laws may impact on a provision.

Much of the international humanitarian law (IHL) work being guided by the ICRC is aimed at strengthening IHL, with the consensus of States. Presently this manifests itself in two particular work streams – one on strengthening the protection of persons deprived of their liberty during armed conflict, and one on strengthening respect for IHL. At the outset of these work streams comes the task of developing a process with the support of all States. This is somewhat easier said than done when different States have differing levels of enthusiasm for either or both of these processes to reach an outcome. Part of my role is to work with other interested States to come up with options to move the process forward, taking into account concerns raised by States as well as practicalities of international dialogue and agreement. The IHL work I undertake also involves keeping a watchful eye on other international organisations which can be tempted to re-define what an armed conflict is in order to suit their particular purposes.



In addition to advising on texts across a wide range of the international organisations in Geneva, I also negotiate some of them. In addition to developing areas of substantive international law, I have therefore had to become adept at astute political handling, forming perhaps unlikely alliances with States across a wide range of issues, and never losing sight of our domestic priorities. Many multilateral diplomats have a legal background; I see many advantages to this. For example having legal knowledge on which to draw during negotiations is an invaluable asset. And advocacy, being the power of persuasion (in addition to knowing your audience, doing your homework and being the best informed person in the room), is key in both informal and formal international settings. To go back to basics, building relationships is the most important part of multilateral negotiations, and, just like at the Bar, your reputation is everything.²

Twelve years ago, when I was trying to master my first magistrates' court brief, it did not occur to me that at this stage in my career I would be negotiating regularly on behalf of the UK in international meetings, or signing court documents on behalf of the UK. I did hope, even in those junior barrister days, that what I would do would matter in some small way. In these rather tumultuous days in global political terms, the key tenets of the Rule of Law – certainty of the law, equal protection of the law and a guarantee against an arbitrary use of power – continue to be of the utmost importance. Keeping the Rule of Law at the heart of what we do at Geneva does matter. And I am proud to play my part in that.

Margaret McGowan-Smyth

¹Margaret McGowan-Smyth is currently the legal counsellor at the UK Mission to the UN in Geneva. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 2005, she undertook pupillage and tenancy at 15 New Bridge Street before joining the Government Legal Service in 2008 where she worked at the Home Office before moving to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in 2013.

²This is not just an un-ashamed plug, but readers may like to know that a recent publication "The Role of Legal Advisers in International Law" (ed. Zidar and Gauci, BIICL, published Brill Nijhoff 2016) contains a novel collection of contributions from experienced and diverse international lawyers on their position in the diplomatic decision-making process, the importance of ethics in providing legal advice, and the competencies required to be an effective legal adviser.

Octavian: Where the Inn's Wine is Being Stored



In the Spring of 2016 the Inn's Front of House team - Chico, Paul and Tomasz - were faced with finding a safe home for the Inn's wine during the development works. The cellars under the Great Hall were being stripped and retanked, and a modern air-conditioning system installed. They concluded that the ideal spot for the wine, during the works, was Corsham Cellars - the largest climate controlled fine wine storage facility in the world. After months of military planning and weeks of hard graft, they ensured that the wine was safely shipped out to the West Country shortly before the JCBs and pile drivers rumbled through the gates here at the Inn.



The team visited the facility six months later. Corsham Cellars (otherwise known as Octavian) is tucked away behind a minor country road in what looks at first

sight like a big car park and an unremarkable, modern warehouse. There are few signposts and for good reason. The facility holds in excess of ten million bottles of wine, worth a billion pounds. The owners want it to be kept hidden from prying eyes. They don't encourage casual visitors and no one gets past the security post without an appointment. Even with an appointment, visitors are given a health and safety briefing and kitted up, then placed in the care of a minder. Though a fire is highly unlikely, if one should break out those persons underground have to don a gas mask and run up one hundred and fifty-seven steps to safety.

Corsham cellars was originally known as Eastlays Mine which opened in 1868 to excavate the famous Bath stone. The mine fell into disuse in the early part of the twentieth century. In 1934 the MOD recognised it as a perfect place to store munitions, adding reinforcing beams and concrete floors. It was extensively occupied



during the war and with diminishing use through to the 1970s when it became a secret nuclear bunker. The mine then fell into another period of disuse until the MOD sold it to the Jagger family who have owned it since 1989.

When the Inn's team walked through the winding underground caves and paths, it was difficult not to be impressed. The Octavian complex stretches out under the Somerset countryside for about a million square feet. That's the equivalent of twenty Premiership football stadia. Two trains shuttle back and forth in the mine. The caves are kept at the perfect temperature for wine – 13 C – in a climate-controlled environment, regulated



by an automated shutter system and seven deep shafts. Unsurprisingly, there is no natural light and no exposure to damaging UV. One hundred people work on site and pallet lorries and lifting gear is parked along many of the mine pathways.



The team were taken directly to the tiny area in the cave system which housed the Inn's wine. Even though the Inn stores seven hundred and eighty cases of wine there, it seemed a drop in the ocean amongst the caves and caverns full wine pallets.

The guide explained that when the wine arrived at the complex each case was hologrammed and watermarked. A state-of-the-art computer system then assigned the pallets to a place on a shelf, accurate to within an inch, somewhere in one of the caves.

The oldest wine on site is a 1775 sherry and there are several bottles of Château Laffite Rothschild from the 1790s (sadly not one of the Inn's) waiting to be drunk.

With the Octavian Vaults service, the Inn's wine gets not only a perfectly balanced environment, but also superior security, a 'Fort Knox' for wine. The natural security elements are further reinforced with manned security cover twenty-four hours a day. The entire site is constantly monitored by infrared beams, movement detectors and security cameras. Just as all of these measures protect our wine from the world outside, the highly skilled members of staff make sure that it is completely safe and protected inside. The team were pleased to see that our wine is being looked after by people who have integrity and decades of specialist expertise.

Paul Lambert
Front of House Hospitality Manager

Francisco Parreira
Wine Cellarman

Tomasz Slowikowski
Butler



Judith Fox Leaving Party



John Newson's Leaving Party



Guy Holborn's Leaving Party



Sarah & Robert Leaving Party



New Access Control

With eleven acres of real estate, multiple groups of end users and no management system in place, a complete overhaul of the Inn's access controls was long overdue. From a staff perspective, access was fairly simple: the perimeter gates were usually open and most staff held a fob that had somehow been passed down the line from predecessors. So why bother, you might ask. The Great Hall complex, for example, had two different stand-alone fob systems installed. While these both worked, they were at capacity and very outdated. It was a little-known fact that every time I was asked to provide a fob for a new member of staff, in order to add them, I would have to secretly delete another user's fob. Sometimes I would be lucky and delete an obsolete user, other days I would lock people out (I must stress I took absolutely no pleasure from this at all). On top of this, they did not afford any form of audit trail.



The new Paxton system is made up of nine fully networked door controllers and is well known as one of the best on the market, both for ease of use and the functions it provides. The fobs are little more than a microchip that contains a unique number, much like a chip that a vet would give to a pet. This number is allocated to the individual and the relevant access permissions given. The system runs from a PC in my office and offers live event updates, historical audits and the ability to remotely change or completely remove access rights.

One of my stipulations when selecting the final product was that it had to be capable of integrating directly with the CCTV system. Although a little patience was required to set this up, the door controllers link directly to the selected camera. This can be stored or viewed live depending on how the system is set up.



Overall, it has changed from two systems operating only four doors, to one system operating nine doors. Being easily scalable, the system will simply be expanded to various areas as part of the new development. Since it has been installed, 807 users have been individually uploaded and now have managed, key-free access to the estate and, where required, our staff areas.

While in many modern commercial premises fobs are the perfect solution for all doors, this is not the case with the Inn's buildings. A means of simplifying access and regaining control of the collegiate buildings was needed. There are many problems with traditional keys: they can be copied, lost, stolen, and normally the user needs more than one. If a key is believed stolen, the only way to secure the premises is to change the lock; if a master or sub-master key is stolen, you would need to change every lock, and reissue all staff with new keys. This is not only time consuming and expensive, but also doesn't stop the same thing happening again in the future.

When it comes to copying keys, the days of crooks with a ball of Plasticine are well and truly over! It has been widely reported in the security industry that it is fairly simple to 3D print a traditional key from a digital image taken by an everyday smart phone. Thankfully, key boffins out there have been

working on these problems for some years now. I was first aware of "smart keys" back in 2009 when these were installed to a property I used to manage. Since then, the technology has improved and increased the useful applications for these systems.

The Locken CyberKey, which many of you now use, is at the top end of these solutions. We now have some of the latest lock technology available, discreetly fitted to doors which are over a 100 years old. Other users include The Metropolitan Police, UK Power Networks, Crossrail, Vodafone, AENA (Spanish airports), ADP (Paris airports), and the NEC in Birmingham. The keys and the locks offer the same core functions as the fobs but without the need to network a single door, making them perfect for remote or isolated sites, or where networking simply isn't an option. The only slight downside from the management point of view is that the audit trail is not instant. Currently at the Inn 196 programmed locks have been installed and can be operated (or not, more on that to come) by 126 keys. In terms of technology, both the key and the lock are very clever and can store records of the last 3000 transactions.

The locks arrive pre-programmed to the Inn with a Lincoln's Inn master encryption to which I then add another, ensuring that only keys on our system can operate them. The software is hosted at a secure site in France and once the details of the users, keys, locks, areas and access points had been created it was then possible to programme each key to the individual. I have to say that this was pretty tedious to do, though it seems to have paid off and there have been very few niggles. This means that, like the CCTV, so long as I have a mobile connection I can change settings and view transactions from anywhere in the world.

Many people have asked why they expire, or why I have not extended the authorised period for each of the keys. With the exception of the students, pupils and two select others, a thirty day period seemed to offer the best balance of daily ease of use against the risk of a key

being lost or stolen. The possibilities for permissions are almost limitless, and the keys can be programmed for anything, from a single use in a single lock, through to all locks 24hrs a day as the Works and Wardens staff have. Should the very worst happen, for example a key that is programmed to open the silver vault is lost, I can simply tell the lock that this key is blacklisted and it will be denied access. There is no need to collect keys, change locks or panic as the ensuing crisis is simple, quick and very cheap to rectify.

A rather welcome side effect of these keys is that of time saved and the amount of keys held. Staff are able to go about their business without having to constantly return to the Gatehouse for another bunch of keys, and the Gatehouse now doesn't need to look after vast amounts of keys; having reduced key holdings from over 500 sets to 152 since the introduction of the CyberKey.

While there are of course slight differences in the way they operate, all I can say is be patient and they will

work. I have also found that when a person comes to me saying their key doesn't work, it is usually because they have allowed the battery to run flat. Once flat, they lose the encryption and will not work even after being charged, - remember to keep them topped up on a weekly basis! Once again, these locks will be installed in all new areas of the development, which will require a simple update to permissions, but no extra keys, enabling staff to quickly go about their business.

The only hurdle remaining was the question of how to securely store and account for all the keys. Bring on Morse Watchmans. Morse Watchmans products can be found globally and are used extensively within casinos, hotel groups, vehicle manufactures, airports and are a popular choice with many U.S correctional facilities; pretty much anywhere that needs to secure, account for and audit high value keys or sensitive equipment such as laptops. Bearing in mind that we hold sets of keys for the majority of residents and Chambers along with our own, the requirement for such a system was certainly there.

The systems are modular, which allowed me to build two cabinets to suit the Inn's needs. 6 X 16 slot units were ordered and then duplicated in a second slave cabinet, giving us a total of 192 secure locking stations within two secure steel lockers, both controlled by a single touchscreen with Bio-Metric log-on to begin the audit trail. The cabinets will only allow users to withdraw keys that have been allocated to them. For instance, persons within the normal "staff user group" will not be able to draw residential keys; in fact, the cabinets will not show them they exist. Even with the door open, you can only remove the keys you have requested with the rest remaining securely locked. Once a set of keys has been selected, the cabinet effectively 'speaks' to the Dallas chip; it is the serial number of this chip which communicates with the cabinet. If lost, a person finding the keys has no way of knowing what the bunch is for. Having no markings

further improves security, and only our cabinets can read the chip.

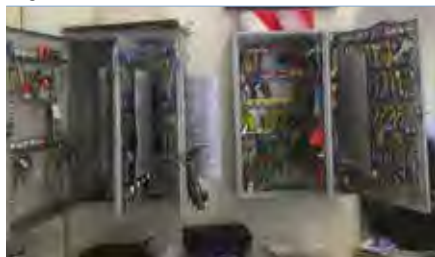
Of the three systems you would think that what is essentially a big metal box to hold keys would be easy to set up - well, I was very very wrong! Once they had been installed and commissioned, I spent the best part of a week angrily shouting at the cabinets as I continued to lock myself out of them and heading back to the office in an attempt to work out what I had done wrong - perhaps I should have read the instructions. Now that they are up and running, it will not be long until we go completely paperless with key issues and receipts. Again, these are also scalable and more cabinets can easily be added too in the future, not that I foresee this happening.

Since receiving the go-ahead the project has taken almost a year to go through the committee processes and reach completion. It is a change that has affected all users of the Inn; members, residents and staff alike. Abraham Lincoln once said: "you can please some of the people all of the time and all of the people some of the time, but you can't please all of the people all of the time". Thankfully feedback has been 99% positive, so it has to my mind been a successful and long overdue project that has enabled the Inn to take back control of the estate. In terms of surveillance and access control security, I'm quite proud to say that the Inn now operates some of the most sophisticated electronic security systems available today. A 14th century estate with 21st century capabilities: a true mix of the old and the new.

I should also like to pass my sincere thanks to Charlie Afif along with John Newson. Without their expertise in their respective fields I would not have been able to have the Paxton system installed. Running data and power to far flung corners of the estate was always going to prove troublesome, but as ever they made it happen.

Nicholas Bracey
Chief Porter

Before



After

