

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE
THE PELICAN RECORD

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The Pelican Record

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT



A PRESIDENTIAL REPORT THAT BEGINS, not for the first time, with a summary of the College's building work over the last year may be judged sadly prosaic. It is doubtful, however, that any Oxford college in the recent past has done proportionately more than Corpus for the economic well-being of Oxford planners, architects and the construction industry. The opening of the College's Lampl Building in Michaelmas Term completed the first phase of an ambitious programme of improvements to our residential and teaching accommodation; users' level of satisfaction there has been exceptionally high and the competition for rooms intense. The start of the second phase, due in January 2014, was delayed by costly, but ultimately unsuccessful, objections to the planned refurbishment and internal re-engineering of the Powell & Moya "New Building" in Magpie Lane, work that will now begin in January 2015. But other projects have kept our Bursars, Buildings Committee, Master of Works and the builders themselves busily employed throughout the year: completing the re-roofing on the east of the Main Quad; refurbishing and re-roofing Beam Hall; and carrying out emergency structural work on Staircase 5 following the discovery of extensive cracks in the upper storeys.

Our Founder, Richard Fox, gave us our buildings to serve the scholarship and learning of an academic beehive. The undergraduate bees have excelled themselves this year, achieving an impressive total of twenty First Class results and forty-four Upper Seconds: together these represented 97% of our Finalists, the College's second highest performance in at least two decades. In the Norrington Table our overall score was the third highest this century and puts us comfortably back into the top half of the rankings. The achievement was crowned by a clutch of University prizes, including the Gaisford Prize for Greek Verse and the Sunderland Prize for Greek (Anthony Collins), the Examiners' Special Prize in Chemical Biology (Ivan Dimov), the Turbutt Prize in Practical Organic Chemistry (Sam Exton), the 5 Stone Buildings Prize for Trusts (Nina Fischer), the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications Prize (George Garston), the Francis Taylor Building Prize for Environmental Law (Gayatri Parthasarathy), the Best Performance in Copyright, Trade Marks and Allied Rights (Midori Takenaka) and the Wronker Research Project Prize in Medicine (Imogen Welding). These achievements reflect not only the strenuous efforts of the Finalists and their tutors' commitment, but also the devotion of the Senior Tutor, Dr. Neil McLynn, to what he has described as a quietly determined campaign to encourage academic excellence, to support those students who find it difficult to cope with the peculiar pressures of the Oxford system and to ensure that the important extracurricular dimension of the undergraduate experience is kept in proper perspective. His weekly lunchtime academic support sessions continued to be well received.

Our record of admirable achievement by our postgraduates continued this year, with eighteen students awarded the D.Phil and six of the nineteen taught Masters students obtaining a distinction. We also congratulate Olivia Elder on winning the Ancient History Prize.

The signal achievements of the Fellows over the course of the year have included two coveted Leverhulme Major Research Fellowships: awarded to Giovanni Capoccia, Professor of Comparative Politics, to pursue a project on "Reshaping Democracy after Authoritarianism: Explaining Responses to Neo-Fascism in Western Europe"; and to Tobias Reinhardt, Corpus Christi Professor of Classics, to produce a commentary and a modern critical edition of Cicero's *Academica* for OUP. Stephen Harrison, Professor of Latin Literature, was elected a member of the Philosophical-Historical Class of the Norwegian

Academy of Science and Letters; and Richard Cornall, Professor of Immunology, was formally admitted to the Fellowship of the Academy of Medical Sciences. John Broome, White's Professor of Moral Philosophy, secured the double distinction of election to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences as a Foreign Honorary Member and winning the State of Philosophy Prize, otherwise known as The Philosopher's Stone, awarded by the University of Bayreuth. Dr. Sebastian Matzner, the P.S. Allen/Leverhulme JRF in Classics, won the 2013 University of Heidelberg Prize for Classical Philology and Literary Theory, for his Ph.D thesis on the literary trope metonymy. It is also pleasing to congratulate several Fellows whose distinction in their fields has earned them professorial titles: Jás Elsner, Professor of Late Antique Art; Liz Fisher, Professor of Environmental Law; Andrew Fowler, Professor of Applied Mathematics; Michael Johnston, Professor of Physics; Alison Simmons, Professor of Gastroenterology; and John Watts, Professor of Later Medieval History.

The year has seen the retirement of four long-serving Fellows who have done so much for the well-being of Corpus. Dr. Sebastian Fairweather, Fellow in Clinical Geratology since 1987, leaves in particular a two-fold mark, as a key contributor to the well-being of both our Medical Sciences and the College finances, which he administered so effectively as temporary Bursar following the untimely death of Ben Ruck Keene in 2011. We thank Sebastian for agreeing to continue in retirement as a member of the College's Investment Committee. Mr. Colin Holmes retires after almost a quarter of a century of outstanding service as Domestic Bursar, during which he has kept a watchful and caring eye over the three Common Rooms, overseen a huge improvement in our residential accommodation, expanded the conference business and been an unfailing source of wise and humane advice to staff, students and Fellows alike. John Broome steps down after fourteen years as White's Professor of Moral Philosophy, a post that he has held with great distinction. The word "impact" is much abused and over-used in research contexts, but it applies uncomplicatedly to John's work, which has encompassed both theoretical and practical issues, and has seen him act as a consultant to the World Health Organization and as a Lead Author for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Our longest-serving Fellow, Professor Valentine Cunningham, technically joined the ranks of the retired during the summer but will

continue in full undergraduate tutorial mode for another year, as a stipendiary lecturer, while we elect a new Fellow in English: a full tribute will follow in next year's Report.

After seven years at Corpus, Professor Tim Whitmarsh – the E.P. Warren Praelector in Greek, the Director of the Centre for the Study of Greek and Roman Antiquity and general classical dynamo – left to take up the A.G. Leventis Professorship of Greek Culture at Cambridge. Tim is the perfect choice for this distinguished chair, whose role is to focus on the study of more than 1,000 years of Greek cultural achievements and their lasting influence. Dr. Rachel Moss completed her three years as Lecturer in Late Medieval History. She has been a fine tutor, mentor and counsellor to Corpus students, and at the same time she has seen through to publication the book based on her doctoral thesis, *Fatherhood and its Representations in Middle English Texts*. She will remain at Corpus on a coveted three-year Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship. Dr. James Groves, JRF in Neuroscience, left at the end of Michaelmas 2013 to join Isis Innovation and Sebastian Matzner, JRF in Classics, took up a permanent Lectureship in Latin Language and Literature at Exeter University. We also said goodbye to two assistant deans: Lucy Jackson, who leaves us having secured her doctorate on the fourth century BC Greek chorus, and Colm O Siochru, who has taken a post at Dulwich College. We wish all of them every success as they begin the next stage of their promising academic careers.

It has been said that of all the unpleasant combinations of words in the English language, few are quite as disagreeable as “The doctor will see you now”. If true, then there has to be an exception for our College doctor, Gordon Gancz, who has led the medical practice that has served Corpus since the 1970s. Those who have worked closely with Gordon speak glowingly of his integrity, wisdom and deep understanding of student health issues. He has been an unfailing support to those responsible for the College's student welfare. His hallmark has been to treat each student as an individual, delivering fair advice and putting the student's overall well-being first. In appreciation of his decades of service, we have elected Gordon a Claymond Fellow, an honour reserved for those who have made an exceptional and exemplary contribution to the life and well-being of the College, not through their benefaction and not through their academic distinction, but through their service.

It is a great sadness to have to record the death of "MGB": Michael Brock (Modern History, 1938), who served the College as Fellow and Tutor in Modern History and Politics from 1950 to 1966; Michael generated in those whom he taught (and even those whom he fined as Dean) an enduring appreciation and affection. It is similarly sad to have to report the deaths of three other Corpus luminaries: the Honorary Fellows Douglas Jones (Maths, 1940) and Sir John Zochonis (Law, 1950), and Emeritus Fellow the Rt. Revd. John Baker, who served as Chaplain from 1959 to 1973. Tributes to all of them appear later in the Record.

This year the College welcomed into the Fellowship Mr. Andrew Rolfe, as our new Domestic Bursar. Three new Junior Research Fellows swelled the ranks: Dr. Matthew Blake (Inorganic Chemistry), Dr. Hannah Arnold (Physics) and Dr. Stephen Tuffnell (History). We also took pleasure in welcoming two Visiting Fellows: Denis Feeney, Professor of Classics and Giger Professor of Latin at Princeton University, and Stuart Green, Distinguished Professor of Law at Rutgers University. Our Visiting Scholars were Jay Rubenstein, of the Department of History at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and Dr. Iwao Hirose of the Department of Philosophy at McGill University.

The election of distinguished Corpus alumni to Honorary Fellowships is always a source of pleasure. This year the College conferred that honour on Professor Jonathan Dancy, for his distinction in contemporary philosophy; Geoff Dyer, for his achievements as a writer and critic; John Field, for his gracious support of historical study at Corpus; and Nigel Wilson, FBA, for his magisterial scholarship in Greek literature and manuscripts.

The year's visiting speakers included Dr. Rosemary Hill, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature and the Society of Antiquaries and a Quondam Fellow of All Souls College, who delivered the Bateson Lecture, on "Keats, Antiquarianism and the Picturesque" and Dr. Erik Kwakkel, of Leiden University, who gave the Lowe Lectures, on "The Birth of the Gothic Script". Three Old Corpuscles kindly accepted invitations to speak at President's Seminars: Dr Andrew Purkis, on "UK Charities, Political Campaigning and Democracy: Some Meditations from the Front Line"; Edward Fraenkel, on "Memories of Eduard Fraenkel and Corpus, 1935-70"; and Edward Fitzgerald on "Extradition, Terrorism and Human Rights". Lyndal Roper, the Regius Professor of Modern History, spoke engrossingly at the Scholars' Dinner on "Luther the Man".

Old Members returned for two Gaudies, one in March for the years 1990–1992, and a second in June for 1981–1984. Harriet Tyce (English, 1991) and Jaideep Pandit (Medicine, 1982) gave entertaining speeches on behalf of the Old Members. The customarily busy December saw the annual pre-Christmas London Drinks party, once again generously provided by Andrew Thornhill; the end-of-term carol service in the College chapel, followed by mince pies; and a Corpus gathering at Twickenham for the Varsity Match. In April I met alumni at the University's North American Reunion, where I lectured for the University and held dinners for Old Corpuscles in New York and Toronto. Those who came for the Eights Week events in May found the Corpus Boat Club in a golden era of rowing. In September I hosted a dinner at the Savile Club in London, where our guest speaker was Gerry Baker, Managing Editor of the *Wall Street Journal*. Later that month a group of alumni spent a weekend in Rome organised by the Head of Alumni Relations, Sarah Salter; its highlight was a reception and dinner at the British School at Rome and an engaging talk by Dr. Anna Marmodoro on "What the Romans did for us, philosophically".

During the course of the year the College welcomed Brendan Shepherd as our new Outreach Officer and Admissions Administrator. He has been the first to emphasise the debt that Corpus owes to Jeni Clack, who has moved away from Oxford, for the immense contribution made to our outreach work over several years. Under Brendan, the Admissions Office continues its energetic work interacting with hundreds of schools. One major development was the work of the North West Science Centre in Crewe, a joint venture with Pembroke College, Oxford and South Cheshire College. The aim of the scheme is to provide a sustained academic engagement with a cohort of Year 12 students from maintained sector schools in Manchester and the North West to encourage, prepare and support them in applying for Oxford and other leading universities. At the Centre's Launch, Professor Pete Nellist lectured on "Seeing is Believing". The year culminated in a very successful week-long residential summer school at Corpus at which seventeen Year 12 students from a number of schools across the North West were able to explore their interest in science in a university setting. The Centre has been a positive addition to our outreach work and moves into its second year with plenty of opportunity to introduce new scientific ideas to students in the region.

The Pelican Record

As I write this report, I reflect that we are now only a little over two years away from our Quincentenary Year of 2017. Plans for that celebration are advancing well, as they are for the Appeal that the College will launch to mark this historic milestone. A preview of the goals of our 2017 Campaign, at an event at the Savile Club in London in July, elicited a range of constructive suggestions that will help shape the exciting projects that I look forward to presenting to all Corpuses over the next few months.

Richard Carwardine

PRESIDENT'S SEMINAR

Memories of Eduard Fraenkel and Corpus, 1935–1970

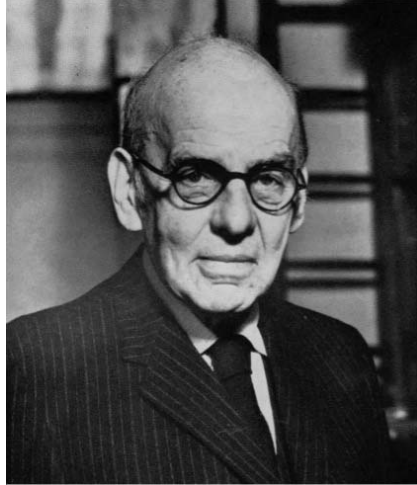


Figure 1: Eduard Fraenkel

In this contribution to the President's Seminar, delivered on xxxx 2013, Professor Edward Fraenkel shares memories of his father Eduard, who in 1934 became Corpus Professor of Latin.

LET ME BEGIN with two apologies and a claim.

My first apology is for being too much in the foreground of the stories that form this article. Although I have tried to remedy this, it is difficult to eliminate myself from personal memories.

The second apology is perhaps more serious: I have forgotten almost all the Latin and Greek that I knew at the age of twelve, in Upper 1 at the Dragon School. To write about Eduard Fraenkel (Figure 1) without knowing Latin and Greek is like writing about Albert Einstein without knowing tensor calculus and Maxwell's equations. It can be done; Isaiah Berlin wrote such an essay about Einstein successfully,¹ but I am no Isaiah Berlin.

¹ Isaiah Berlin, *Personal Impressions* (Hogarth Press, 1980).

The claim is that these memories are not those of an infatuated son. EF (as I shall call my father in most of this article) was a great scholar but a dreadful father. From the age of eleven, during school holidays I was interrogated on Greek irregular verbs in EF's College rooms; a preliminary "er" or "um", as I tried to feel my way, was forbidden. Aged twelve, I had to bring home all Latin and Greek compositions. One Latin composition had in red ink at the bottom "20/20, excellent"; EF found three mistakes and deplored my incompetence.

At no time did I love my father as I loved my beautiful mother (Figure 2), who was also a classical scholar, but one whom both shopkeepers and dons found sympathetic at once. However, from an early age (perhaps ten) I respected EF's achievements. In 1948, when I returned from eight years in Canada (to which I had been evacuated after Dunkirk and where I stayed for a degree and graduate year in aeronautical engineering), there began a cautious friendship between EF and me. This was strengthened by his (exaggerated and unreasonable) admiration when I was invited first to the Mathematics Department of Imperial College (1961) and then to Applied Mathematics at Cambridge (1964).

In the last nine years of my father's life, he and I were close. Obviously I did not inherit his ability, but I may have inherited the passion for my subject that he felt for his; possibly he sensed this and possibly it created a bond between us. By way of contrast, my elder brother Gustav – a surgeon loved by his nurses and his patients, also founding Dean of the Medical School at Flinders University in Adelaide – liked *administration*. My father and I could not begin to understand such a liking, but, remarkably, EF's bafflement in this respect did not weaken his love of his eldest.



Figure 2: ??? Fraenkel

The beginning

EF's appointment to the Corpus Professorship of Latin in December 1934 was a miracle, for three reasons.

First, the chairs of Latin and Greek at Oxford and Cambridge were national institutions. Gilbert Murray (1866–1957, Shaw's model for Adolphus Cusins in the play *Major Barbara*) was Professor of Greek at Oxford; A.E. Housman (1859–1936, serious scholar and serious poet) was Professor of Latin at Cambridge; both were known as men of letters to the world at large. Gentlemen read Greats before entering the Foreign Office or the Indian Civil Service and running the British Empire (pink in my school atlas and covering a quarter of the globe). Dressed for dinner in the depths of an Indian jungle, they read the *Iliad* or perhaps Ovid for pleasure.

In an unpleasant column in the *Sunday Times*,² Atticus bewailed the appointment of "an ex-professor from Freiburg University" to the Corpus chair. (Housman replied with a crushing letter, one week later.) A recent Oxford history puts it accurately: "Oxford swallowed its pride and elected an alien for the first time to the Corpus Christi chair."³

Second, in any university, it is an uncomfortable thing to appoint to a senior post a man who has made his name in a different tradition. He rocks the boat at the Faculty Board. He asks awkward questions about beloved methods of teaching and examining. He is unaware of unwritten but sacred rules of academic behaviour. Cambridge made a fuss of Einstein for a week or two, but offered him no permanent job. Princeton in 1934 was the wilderness.

Third, perhaps the most striking reason for calling the appointment a miracle is that EF had been in Oxford approximately eight months, had begun his celebrated seminar and was not a tactful man. Hugh Lloyd-Jones has given a better description than I can:

*At first, and for long afterwards, he often treated people who were trying to be kind to him with startling rudeness and insensitivity; and at his classes he made little effort to conceal his horror of what seemed to him the amateurishness of English scholars of all ages. Countless stories are told of his tactlessness with colleagues and his severities towards his pupils at this period; they are not all false.*⁴

² "Atticus", *Sunday Times*, 16 December 1934.

³ John Prest (editor), *The Illustrated History of Oxford University* (Oxford University Press, 1993), p.186.

⁴ Hugh Lloyd-Jones, "(Obituary of) Eduard Fraenkel", *Gnomon* 43 (1971), pp.634-640. The passage quoted is on p.638.

The miracle was not an act of God, nor a matter of chance. It was the result of the judgement, generosity and courage of the referees and Electors to the Corpus chair. In 1922 W.M. Lindsay had written in his personal copy of EF's *Plautinisches im Plautus*, "Where in the world, except in Germany, would three hundred pages of this rubbish find a publisher?"⁵ In 1934, he wrote to the Electors: "I rank Eduard Fraenkel as the greatest Latin scholar (of his time of life) in the whole world, and cannot bring him to comparison with those who may be rival candidates for the Corpus Professorship. Among them he is a giant among pygmies."⁶

A.E. Housman ended his testimonial (perhaps characteristically) with, "I cannot say sincerely that I wish Dr Fraenkel to obtain the Corpus Professorship, as I would rather that he should be my successor at Cambridge."⁷

In August 1934 EF, seeking to escape from Nazi Germany, had been offered, and had gratefully accepted, the Bevan Fellowship of Trinity College, Cambridge. Figure 3 shows the first page of the letter from J.J. Thomson, discoverer of the electron and Master of Trinity, offering EF this post. He was allowed to complete the remaining months of his then temporary Oxford appointment and, being elected to the Corpus chair before that appointment ended, never took up the Bevan Fellowship. (It went to the mathematician H. Heilbronn, a distinguished number theorist and also a refugee from Hitler; there is now a Heilbronn Research Institute at Bristol.)

The Cambridge appointment was significant because it enabled EF's family (my mother and four children, of whom I was the youngest) to move from Freiburg to Cambridge in the autumn of 1934, and because it gave EF an entry to the academic world of Cambridge, then, as now, very different from that of Oxford. In particular, it led to a long friendship between EF and Donald Robertson (Professor of Greek, 1928–1950).

As it happens, Donald Robertson was one of the very few close friends of the mathematician G.H. Hardy, whom my mother met, with an immediate awareness of his sensibility, and whose books I was to revere many years later. According to C.P. Snow, "Donald

⁵ Sir Kenneth Dover, *Marginal Comment* (Duckworth, 1994), p.40.

⁶ W.M. Lindsay, in "Application to the Electors to the Corpus Professorship of Latin from Eduard Fraenkel" (1934), p.7; Corpus Archives.

⁷ A.E. Housman, *ibid.*, p.4.

Trinity Lodge
Cambridge
Dec. 2. 1934

My dear Sir.

I am glad to inform you that I am instructed by the Council of Trinity College, Cambridge, to offer you the Bevan Fellowship at that College. The particulars are as follows.

It is a Research Fellowship and the holder is to be called the Bevan Fellow.

The tenure is for 5 years. The Fellow must reside in Cambridge for the greater part of each term unless excused by the Council. The Council have the right, if they see fit, to call for a course of lectures in one term in each year.

The stipend is £400 (four hundred) subject to a deduction of 5% for a pension fund. Free rooms in College and free dinners in Hall.

The first payment ~~amount~~ £150 would be made in March 1935, the remainder at the beginning of December.

The Fellowship would not be an obstacle to your receiving payment from the University in case the Classical Faculty wished you to give a course.

Figure 3: Letter from J.J. Thomson, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, offering EF the Bevan Fellowship; the offer was never taken up

Robertson was the Professor of Greek and an intimate friend of Hardy's: he was another member of the same high, liberal, graceful Edwardian Cambridge."⁸

My own introduction to Corpus, in the summer vacation of 1935, was magical. Some background may be in order. At a small school in Cambridge I had been dropped, aged seven, into a class of younger children, on the assumption that I would learn English by some kind of osmosis. This did not happen; my time at that school was spent in bewilderment and shame. In the spring of 1935 we moved to Oxford, to Clarendon Cottage in Park Town; I was sent to the Dragon School, entering Lower IV for the summer term. Learning Latin into English

⁸ C.P. Snow, p.54 of the "Foreword" to a reprinting of G.H. Hardy's *A Mathematician's Apology* (Cambridge University Press, 1967).

without knowing either was made tolerable by the form-master, nicknamed Mack, a red-faced man of fierce appearance. He acquired a huge Muret-Sanders dictionary, and, when he had instructed the others (there were twelve boys in Lower IV), Mack bellowed the key words at me in both English and German (of course, with English pronunciation of both). I was happy almost at once, and, by the end of the summer term, moderately fluent in English.

It was in the following vacation that my sister Barbara (three years older) and I were invited to tea at the President's Lodgings. In those days the President's Lodgings were comparable in size to the rest of the College. Lady Livingstone presided, first in the vast drawing room, then on the lawn. The sun shone. Sir Richard made a brief and benevolent appearance. Three of the Livingstone children were there. Richard, an undergraduate reading science, spoke to me man to man. Helen, perhaps sixteen or seventeen, and Cecilia, perhaps thirteen or fourteen, welcomed us with unaffected charm. To this day I remember the radiance of Cecilia's smile. Well versed in Grimm's *Fairy Tales*, I felt like the woodcutter's boy magically conveyed to the royal palace. That first impression of Corpus never faded.

The final years, 1961–1970

By then EF had mellowed; indeed, he had become a College man and an Oxford figure. He had always been respected by the other Fellows, but now Trevor Aston, Michael Brock, Brian Farrell, Robert Gasser, Frank Lepper and Robin Nisbet regarded him as one of themselves and *liked* him; perhaps even loved him in one or two cases.

However, EF never acquired what was then still the Oxford manner. At dinner in Hall a former Fellow, now a Professor at (say) Sheffield or Leeds, would be greeted with warmth and then questioned, with excessive wonder, about life in the Industrial North. But not by EF, whose questions about the teaching at the guest's university and about the music to be heard there would be genuine and modest.

If the main guest at dinner was (say) a pink-cheeked young physicist who was being considered for a Fellowship, then everyone except EF would know what was up. EF could muster no physics, but he would try to put the young man at ease by talking about Max Born, who was a close friend from Göttingen days (1928–1931) and who had gone to Edinburgh in the exodus from Germany.

On the other hand, EF was aware of his status as an Oxford figure and enjoyed it to the full. On one occasion I accompanied him into a shoe shop in Cornmarket to buy a pair of laces. As we left the shop, the manager and his entire staff were lined up at the door to shake EF by the hand. When we were finally in the street, EF explained to me, with satisfaction, that he had not been to that shop for some time, so that they were surprised to see him still alive.

On a Saturday in December 1964, EF was to be my guest at the Smith Feast of Queens' College, Cambridge. It began well: he enjoyed the drive from Oxford, early in the day, with (the Reverend Professor Sir) Henry Chadwick. I had reserved for EF the best guest room in the Erasmus Building (a recent monstrosity designed by Sir Basil Spence), but the room, like all the others, lacked its own lavatory. This would not do; when was the next train back to Oxford? I begged half an hour's grace and ran to seek advice from Arthur Ramsay, a senior Fellow of Queens' and a zoologist of great distinction with whom I shared a set of rooms and on whose wisdom I had come to rely. Without a moment's hesitation Arthur said "Garden House Hotel". Luckily a room with private bath and lavatory was available; the day was saved. At the Feast, the Master and one of my colleagues made an appropriate fuss of EF with great charm; the occasion was a success.

There was a sequel in 1968. EF resolved to celebrate his 80th birthday with a dinner at the Garden House Hotel, claiming that he wanted to avoid the tedious celebrations that colleagues would arrange in Oxford. (In the event, the massive celebrations in Oxford, prior to his weekend in Cambridge, gave him great pleasure.) For the dinner, on a Sunday evening in March, we were a party of six: my mother, my wife Beryl, our daughters (aged thirteen and eight), my father and I. The meal was by far the best that I had during eleven years in Cambridge, Feasts at various colleges included.

My parents had been at the hotel for a day and a half; it turned out that all the waiters were Italian. By the Sunday evening, EF (whose Italian was flawless and who, both in Rome and in the Italian countryside, was a man transformed) knew the details of the home and family of each waiter, and had them all in his pocket.

A glimpse of the middle years

Here is a headline from *The Times* of 10 September 2013: “British universities move up world rankings table”. The top six, according to something called Quacquarelli Symonds, were: 1. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2. Harvard, 3. Cambridge, 4. University College London, 5. Imperial College, 6. Oxford.

Of course, the list is fatuous: humanities at MIT? At Imperial College? But one cannot ignore it entirely, because most Vice-Chancellors and most grant-awarding bodies take it seriously. I console myself with memories of a happier age.

Let me refer to EF’s review⁹ of the Harvard edition of the Servius commentary on Virgil. Here I am on dangerous ground, since many readers will know more about this than I do. Nevertheless, I shall try to summarise.

Seven Harvard scholars led by E.K. Rand, whom EF respected but who had died by the time that the edition appeared in 1946, had worked on this edition for something like twenty years. After four introductory pages (in the *Kleine Beiträge* printing), EF wrote as follows:

From what has thus far been said it might be expected that this edition, prepared under apparently favourable auspices, would fulfil at least part of the prophecy laid down in the publisher’s advertisement: ‘This Edition of Servius will be the definitive text for many decades’. But I find it difficult to share such an optimistic view. The editors seem to have been under a sad delusion as to the magnitude of the task undertaken by them and the severe demands involved in it. Their editorial technique is rudimentary, they have no special gift for the interpretation of a sometimes difficult text and for textual criticism, and there is in their work very little to show that they have understood what kind of information the reader is entitled to expect in a modern edition of any Greek or Latin scholia of some importance. This general verdict, which, I hope, has not been made unduly harsh by the reviewer’s undeniable disappointment, must now be justified in detail.

There follow 47 pages (again in the *Kleine Beiträge* printing) quoting chapter and verse to substantiate these accusations.

⁹ Eduard Fraenkel, “Review of Servianorum Commentariorum Editionis Harvardianae Volumen II”, *Journal of Roman Studies* 38 (1948), pp.131-143 and 39 (1949), pp.145-154. Reprinted in *Kleine Beiträge zur Klassischen Philologie*, II (Roma, Edizioni di Storia e Letteratura, 1964).

Some thought that anti-Americanism played a part in this review. They were wrong: EF had no bigotry of that kind. The *subject* was sacred; if one could not treat it in the professional way that he had learned from Wilamowitz and Leo, then one should not pronounce upon it.

The porters at Corpus had instructions to admit virtually no visiting professor to EF's rooms (before 1953, when he retired) or room (after 1953), whether the visitor claimed to have an appointment or not. Again, this was not prejudice or snobbery, but a refusal to spend precious working time (EF was a surprisingly slow worker) with scholars who might not be up to standard.

However, one type of barely educated visitor was welcomed. Walking in the hills south of Rome or east of Naples, EF would stop at an inn for a glass of wine. Two hours later, he would still be there, deep in conversation with the landlord's entire family. There might be a son or a nephew about to go (say) to Birmingham for a course in (say) automobile engineering. EF would give the young man his card and would invite the young man to call on him in Corpus; when this happened, EF would remember and would be the warmest of hosts.

Epilogue

EF's *Horace*¹⁰ was dedicated to Corpus. Here is the final paragraph of the Preface:

During the last twenty-three years Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has been my second home. And when, some time ago, I was faced with the prospect of having my studies cut short, the College came unhesitatingly to my rescue and provided me with magnificent facilities for the continuation of my work. What I now can offer to Corpus is only a small token of my profound and lasting gratitude.

My mother put it very simply: "Thanks to Hitler, we fell upstairs."

L.E. Fraenkel

¹⁰ Eduard Fraenkel, *Horace* (Oxford University Press, 1957).

UK Charities, Political Campaigning and Democracy: Some Meditations from the Front Line

Dr. Andrew Purkis (CCC 1967) is Chief Executive of the Tropical Health and Education Trust and has served as chair of ActionAid, Living Streets, the Empty Homes Agency and the Green Alliance. He has been national director of the Campaign to Protect Rural England, and a board member of the Charity Commission. In this contribution to the President's Seminar, delivered on 28 November 2013, he discussed the position of UK charities in the current climate – their campaigning and political roles, the nature of their work and their sometimes fraught relationship with government.

IN 2010, THE CARNEGIE COMMISSION into the Future of Civil Society in the UK and Ireland reported its view that: "Civil society associations can never be just providers of services. Their energy comes from values – of justice, equality and mutuality – and from the hunger for freedom. In every generation, these values are called into question and need to be renewed... Civil society thrives best when it has an independent and confident spirit, when it is not beholden to the state or to funders, and when it is not afraid to make trouble." I want to share with you today some thoughts about what part charities play in renewing those values, making trouble where necessary and contributing independently to public and political awareness and decision-making in the UK.

I also want to consider the different views there are about whether that political contribution of charities is welcome or not, and some contemporary threats to it.

There are some tricky definitions once you start talking about voluntary organisations, civil society and political activity in which we could easily get bogged down, so I hope you will not mind that I make a few pragmatic assumptions for today's purposes and simply state what they are.

There are many different kinds of voluntary organisations, but I am going to focus mainly on those which are registered charities, and which therefore get some important financial advantages from all of us and the degree of recognition and confidence conferred by being subject to Charity Commission regulation. I am therefore excluding some kinds of issue-based campaigns, other non-charitable organisations and trade unions and other professional bodies that are sometimes included in wider definitions of civil society. I am going to

concentrate mainly on national charities rather than purely local ones. I am including churches and other religious as well as secular charities.

When I talk about political activities, I am *not* talking about party politics, but I am covering all activities by charities that seek to influence laws or policies or decision-making by governments or state agencies in this country or internationally. That range of activities may include public awareness-raising by publications, demonstrations, public meetings or media campaigns, and insider lobbying of political parties, Parliament and government and international institutions.

The political roles of charities

Charities are not allowed by charity law to engage in party politics. Nor are they allowed to exist solely for political purposes as already defined. They will not be registered if the Charity Commission thinks they do. A recent example was the Human Dignity Trust, which exists to try to change laws that discriminate against homosexuals in many overseas countries: it was refused registration. But provided the charity has an exclusively charitable purpose, such as the relief of poverty, advancement of education and health, conservation of the environment, promotion of human rights, etc., it may choose to engage in political activities in support of that objective. Similarly, once registered, if the only activity over a period of time were political, it would be in trouble with the Charity Commission, but so long as charities can show they are doing some significant element of research or “education” in the broader sense or an element of practical work, they can in fact spend most of their time and resources on political activities if they wish.

Let’s take some examples. Many charities do virtually no campaigning of any kind, preferring to stick to practical action or specifically religious activities, sport, the arts or whatever. Or they might occasionally spring into political action if they feel a specific threat to these activities which involves a government agency – like they might be closed down or lose their funding. At the other end are charities whose main activities are political. Think, for example, of the Prison Reform Trust or the Howard League for Penal Reform, or the Campaign for the Protection of Rural England, or Stonewall, or People and Planet, or the Child Poverty Action Group, or ECPAT with its work against sex trafficking, or Global Witness with its great work

on blood diamonds and illegal logging. Note that most think tanks that are not explicitly partisan or party political are charities: the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR), the Institute of Financial Services (IFS), King's Fund, New Economics Foundation, Policy Exchange, Resolution Foundation, Institute of Economic Affairs are all charities.

Some voluntary organisations that want to campaign in a quite militant or partisan way will set up a separate charity arm to do the charitable work such as education and research, leaving the political bit uncharitable and therefore free of Charity Commission constraints. Examples include the Countryside Alliance, Amnesty International and Friends of the Earth. But a much larger number will integrate their service delivery with awareness-raising about the needs of their users and advocacy of political changes that will address those needs. The National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux, for example, has a long history of producing very well documented awareness-raising research based on the experience of all the users coming in and out of their offices, and influencing and informing policy-makers about the effects of their decisions. Great examples in the field of children's needs include the Children's Society or Barnardo's, or NSPCC, who are leaders in research, analysis of contemporary trends and in public awareness and policy development, as well as modelling good services to meet emerging needs. Many great charities working with disabled people and particular diseases and with all kinds of poor and marginalised people in this country and overseas will mix it in a similar way, and see it as integral to their purposes to give those people a voice and help them press for their interests to be addressed by decision-makers in society. And let us not forget the Churches themselves, whose authority in their political activities comes as much from their actual experience of people's needs in parishes up and down the country, from which most other institutions have long since departed, as from the religiously inspired vision and values that animate them.

So the Trustees of all these different charities should take their own views of how best to pursue their charitable objectives, and whether it will have more impact for their beneficiaries to stick solely to practical work, or mainly practical with a dash of political, or a strong mix of the two, or mainly political.

The official climate surrounding these decisions changes from time to time. Since the time that Richard Carwardine and I were at

Corpus, we have moved from the assumption that charities should not be too political, and that political activity had to be specifically justified and subject to carefully monitored parameters of good taste and appropriate tone, to the assumption that charities are free to engage in political activity in pursuit of their objectives and are *expected* to think carefully about what mix of political and other activity will best advance them. I claim a modest part in this shift, as an NCVO Commission under Lord Nathan of which I was a member put forward the conclusion that political activity was not only legitimate but that Trustees might be failing their beneficiaries if they did not consider the possible benefits of political action. This view was carried forward into Charity Commission guidance in 2008.

The political contribution of charities is multi-layered. One layer is the articulation of broad politically relevant values. I am thinking, for example, of the Catholic social teaching and the theory of the common good. Charities are nurseries of politically relevant enthusiasms and beliefs about what makes for the good life, whether or not they get into the detail of how to translate these effectively into practice. Another level is spreading awareness of wrongs that need to be righted, gained from expert knowledge of the needs of users. Another level is policy formation, typically the focus of think tanks and the policy staff of many bigger charities. Another level is specific campaign targets, like changing the law or official practice in particular ways that the charity believes to be beneficial.

The significance of the campaigning role of charities

To gauge the significance of this contribution, just think about some key issues of contemporary political and media debate. The issue of tax evasion by big corporations at the expense of developing countries, because profits made in developing countries are siphoned into tax havens: this is an issue which ActionAid and Christian Aid, and now other charities, decided to prioritise as a key campaigning target three years ago. Now it has been top of a Conservative Prime Minister's list at a recent G8 summit. The Living Wage, higher than the minimum wage, necessary for raising living standards and reducing state subsidies to private businesses paying low wages; this follows a long campaign led by the charity Citizens UK (based on community organising, of the kind Barack Obama did in Chicago) with sustained funding by another kind of charity, the grant-giving charitable trust, in this case the Trust for London. The ringfencing of

overseas aid and the policy aim of reaching 0.7 per cent of GDP – a political success of the overseas aid charities and churches and other religious organisations working closely with politicians and celebrities.

Combating the threat to green belts and unspoilt countryside from proposed streamlining and de-regulating of planning: the green belts that were established and defended thanks to charitable campaigners like Octavia Hill and the Sheffield and Peak Society and later by the CPRE and National Trust who are in the thick of it to this day. The problems of the bedroom tax, with many charities and churches taking a lead role here. Female genital mutilation, with campaigning led by many women's organisations in this country and overseas, supported by many development charities. Archbishop Welby, Wonga and payday loans. Slavery, twenty-first century style, Anti-Slavery International and the Freedom Charity. The list goes on. Almost all Parliamentary Select Committees, on whatever subject, will have charities among those giving evidence to them; and charities are persistent lobbyists of MPs and peers on parliamentary bills on almost all subjects. Wherever you look, charities are right in there at the heart of political formation and debate in our democracy.

Hostility and threats to charity campaigning

But there are always tensions about this political role. Some stem from different ideologies or gut feelings about the nature of charity. For some, charity is precisely about the sort of love and compassion that brings out the best in people across all sorts of political and other divides. Therefore, it feels divisive and destructive of charity to engage in noisy campaigning and stirring up angry reactions. For others it is all about active citizenship, in the sense of *action*. Sir Richard O'Brien, the effective Chair of the Church Urban Fund, used to go around saying "action unifies", so people who could hardly bring themselves to sit together in the same church because one was evangelical and the other was liberal and another Catholic, and faith communities who had been separate if not hostile, could come together behind action to make life better for the most marginalised people. And a common view of charity is: cut the divisive theorising and talking, roll your sleeves up and find what you have in common through action to which everybody can commit. Business, politicians, charities all working together: that's the way to a better world! So what is a charity doing being rude about a business not paying tax, or

promoting contentious policy solutions and alienating people with a different point of view? And why should concessions to charities from taxpayers of different political persuasions be used so that charities can advance divisive political opinions?

Again, a lot of people prefer to make things happen that you can see, feel and touch, and they don't have the same attraction to law-making with its more remote, verbal and argumentative currency. For instance, a lovely new school in a poor country: what could be a better embodiment of charity? The promoters don't want to hear people saying that a political change, so that the government of that country can take responsibility for education, may have vastly more impact than the well-meaning English charity that supports the building of a single school, which may not have any teachers because the government cannot afford them.

And if people have a strong ethic of individual and communal self-reliance and responsibility, they will be the more offended by some charities' emphasis on collective policy-making, by implication placing key duties on the state and corporations if individuals are to thrive. This is the underlying reason why strong opposition to the campaigning role of charities is more likely on the right of politics in the UK than on the left, though not automatically.

It was something like this that Oliver Letwin was trying to articulate when he told the NCVO conference in 2010 that he wanted to see a huge role for the voluntary sector in service delivery, because they could solve problems that government and private sector by themselves could not. "I regret", he said, "that so much of effort of some parties in the voluntary sector is devoted to campaigning. They are free to do it, but what I treasure about the sector isn't its campaigning role."

These feelings of discomfort about campaigning can be reinforced by the social and political affinities of those within the charities. As I remember from my CPRE days, it is uncomfortable for branch chairmen who are part of a farming and landowning fraternity in a particular county when the national office urban hotheads will keep pursuing campaigns about the way farming techniques and subsidies are destroying the countryside. And charities will include people of different political parties, who may be similarly embarrassed and uncomfortable if their charity is making headlines criticising the Government whose party they support.

Think, too, of the different strands of religion. For some, the seedbed of noble political ambitions for humankind, for others a higher, spiritual arena where people of all politics and none can come together in the presence of the Almighty and forget their earthly problems and differences. Some like Christian Aid believe in life before death, others in life after death, with radically different implications for the faith you place in political activities.

So it's no surprise that some of the grandest controversies affecting charities are about the shock administered by political activity to some people's deepest instincts about the nature of charity: the pile of dead dogs in the RSPCA awareness-raising advertisement; the large sums of money devoted by NSPCC to the Full Stop Campaign against sexual abuse of children; the Church of England's Faith in the City report that so infuriated Mrs Thatcher and her supporters, including plenty of people in the Church itself; international development charity exposés of life under Israeli occupation; whether Amnesty International should have been granted charitable status or not.

Of course, no government enjoys being criticised by a charity, but they will be even more annoyed if they suspect the people who lead a charity of being party political and exploiting the charity brand for a party political end. This is a corrosive issue where perceptions matter and where charities need to be particularly careful. For it is true that party politics, policy work and the political work of charities often attract the same people, with the same qualities and the same appetite for political activism. There is a good deal of to-ing and fro-ing from think tank to special advisor or party strategist to charity campaigning and back again. The Green Alliance, for example, has had very able directors who have previously been special adviser to a minister, or who go on to be special adviser afterwards, and may do a spell in a public body and end up as a charity chief executive. Not a few MPs have previously been charity staff: it is one of the pathways. And from politics to charity is another pathway. Tony Blair's former policy chief in No. 10, Matthew Taylor, is now Chief Executive of the Royal Society of Arts. The Chief Executive of the RSPCA is Gavin Grant, a well-known Liberal Democrat close to the leadership and successor to another Liberal Democrat, Jackie Ballard. One of Gordon Brown's closest advisors, Dan Corry, is the new Chief Executive of New Philanthropy Capital while another, Richard Lloyd, who had been Director of Landmine Action before he went to No. 10 is Executive Director of Which? and a leading source of grief to the

Government and energy companies along with a raft of charities. For when one government falls, of whichever colour, quite a few of its political staff will pick up jobs in the charity sector. This can create suspicions and tensions.

Hence a notable trend in current Conservative rhetoric. This is what the current Secretary of State for Justice, Chris Grayling, had to say in the *Daily Mail* of 7 October 2013: "The professional campaigners of Britain are growing in number, taking over charities, dominating BBC programmes and swarming around Westminster... they articulate a left-wing vision which is neither affordable nor deliverable... In the charity sector, a whole range of former advisers from the last Government can be found in senior roles." The Secretary of State then moves on to his particular bugbear, the use of judicial review to challenge Government decisions, which use is now to be curbed:

"Britain cannot afford to allow a culture of left-wing-dominated, single-issue activism to hold back our country from investing in infrastructure and new sources of energy and from bringing down the cost of our welfare state.... The left does not understand this and believes that our society can do everything for everyone, and that those who work hard in life should pick up the tab."

So one threat to the campaigning role of charities could come from Conservative dog-whistles equating it with left-wing ideology, and from cuts in public spending that may curb campaigning irritants such as judicial review.

The Charity Commission, too, is setting a colder climate for campaigning by charities than it did under Labour. This is not specially surprising, since although the Commission is said to be independent, reporting to Parliament, it is appointed by the government minister of the day who also pays all its money. In my day on the Commission, we affirmed and encouraged campaigning as an integral part of the sector's contribution. Not now. In a speech to the Women's Institutes in June 2013, the new Chairman of the Commission, William Shawcross, biographer of the Queen Mother, listed four key threats to charity on his agenda: terrorist subversion of charities, fraud, abuse of vulnerable users and "the politicisation of charities"! In another speech in September this year (12 September 2013 to Rathbones Charity Symposium) there was strong emphasis on the policing role of the Commission, and the finger-wagging emphasis that "charities must use their freedom to campaign

responsibly", without any element of celebration. Another member of the new Board of the Charity Commission, a research professor who has served NATO and is a member of the Chief of the Defence Staff's Strategy Advisory Panel, visited the RSPB to criticise their campaigning against climate change. One feature of the Board is that none of them has any apparent experience of working within the staff of a charity. There is a former Head of Anti-Terrorism at Scotland Yard, three from big law firms, a social entrepreneur, a businesswoman, plus the NATO professor and William Shawcross.

It is against this background that there has erupted a row with charities over what is known as the Gagging Bill. In their efforts to curb some forms of lobbying, but not big corporate lobbying, the Government found itself placing restrictions on the freedom of charities to campaign and lobby during a whole year before a General Election. Ironically, this provoked a great charity campaign to force changes in the draft legislation. The coalition included the League against Cruel Sports and the Countryside Alliance, and other comical bedfellows who have in common solely the desire to be free to engage in political activities in support of their charitable objectives, even where this may coincide with the policies of one or other of the political parties. Some see this as mainly cock-up by Government, others, listening to the Letwin, Grayling and Shawcross mood music, see it as deliberate. After the Government made some concessions in the Commons, which the hapless Shawcross told the world were satisfactory to the sector, the sector made it clear on the basis of a published legal opinion that it was not at all satisfied. The charities believe the measures would require all sorts of charities to register with the Electoral Commission, curb spending on campaigning and account for what proportions of spending on staff count towards campaigning as opposed to other activities, when their activities are subject to charity law that bans party political activity anyway. Now the House of Lords is stuffed with the patrons of many different charities, not to mention the Church Militant on the Bishops' benches and, sensing disaster, the Government has now taken its proposals away for five weeks to reconsider. But the threats, and the wider tensions about the campaigning role of charities, have not gone away.

Trends that can muffle or depress the campaigning role

Other trends and pressures that may depress campaigning are less deliberate and can stem from choices made by the charities themselves or a changing funding environment. Just becoming big can sometimes blunt the campaigning edge. In campaigning, small can be beautiful. Swiftiness of opportunistic action, individual flair and persuasiveness, bloody-minded individual persistence, political nous unmediated through an organisational interest, ability to duck, weave, negotiate and sound off publicly without constant referral back to a hierarchy or an organisational game plan: all these can count. In advancing the environmental agenda, my belief is that the Green Alliance in the 1980s, when it had two-and-a-bit staff, was more effective because of its larger-than-life Director Tom Burke than the massed ranks of the research and policy division of far larger charities such as the RSPB. They could do research and policy, but he could do politics.

The larger the charity, the more its organisational and fundraising plans may be in tension with campaigning objectives. A charity like Save the Children, with a board largely of businessmen and a strong strand of corporate fundraising, is unlikely to be at the cutting edge of campaigning against damage to health and education services for children in developing countries caused by corporate tax-dodging. It is also a matter of where energies are focused. If the organisation's objective gets defined as maintaining and if possible expanding a fundraising contribution to support a variety of work, the campaigning energies of the leadership are going to be constrained, dispersed and diluted. These tensions can be managed creatively, and we saw earlier examples of some large national charities that maintain a vigorous campaigning role alongside a range of other activities. But other large charities don't really pull anything like their weight in the political sphere, and don't seek to.

The difficulties mount further if the charity becomes dependent on government contracts, for three main reasons. One, contract-chasing and management becomes something of an industry, sucking up a lot of time and effort. Two, increasingly, government contracts are tight financially and quite demanding and detailed and those who live by such a currency may not have any money, let alone time and energy, for a focus on political activity too. In an ironical parody of welfare dependency as characterised by our current Government, charities themselves can become dependent on a pipeline of demanding

contracts to maintain their staff and organisations, requiring a set of skills and mindset that is far removed from that of the successful campaigning charity.

Thirdly, the more you depend on government contracts, the more you may be frightened to bite the hand that feeds you – or the less you want to anyway because you have committed to a service agency role. This is perhaps the most genuine part of the so-called Big Society which the Prime Minister promoted with brio, until the effects of spending cuts on charitable endeavour made it impolitic for him to do so any more. The Government really did and does believe in diversifying the delivery agents of public services away from public sector organisations with their trade unions and public pension obligations. They did and do believe that they could get more bang for each buck out of private sector and voluntary sector contractors and sub-contractors. The irony is that this tends to move charities in the opposite direction from other attributes of the sector particularly admired by the Conservatives: volunteering, reliance on the small and local, self-help by active citizens and the small platoons, local fundraising. In the fierce world of most mass public service contracts, forget these things. Nor do these trends favour political activity.

Let us take an example. The takeover of council housing by a group of large Housing Associations, which are voluntary organisations, including some charities, from the late 1980s onwards, has been the largest transfer of assets from the state to the voluntary sector ever in the whole of Europe. By 2008, HAs provided 2.5 million homes for over 5 million families in England, and the gross book value of HA properties was £85.2 billion. Their turnover topped £10 billion and their borrowings were up to £35 billion. I shall be happy to discuss later whether overall this development was a good thing, but for now the key thing is what it did for the distinctive characteristics of voluntary organisations, which might be said to include independence, volunteering, charity fundraising and campaigning, as well as practical work. The answer is that, when it comes to the big HAs that mushroomed as providers of public housing services, all these things more or less disappeared.

When many Housing Associations were founded, they were small and linked closely to campaigning for better housing, as in the famous documentary *Cathy Come Home* and the birth of Shelter. Many of them campaigned and lobbied for what their tenants needed, as well as providing pioneering or niche social housing. But when I

interviewed David Orr, the Chief Executive of the National Housing Federation, he acknowledged that it is a very long time since individual larger HAs saw themselves as campaigning bodies. They may be in day-to-day contact with 2.5 million families, including many towards the bottom of the social heap, but, quite unlike the Citizens' Advice Bureaux, you will rarely hear a squeak about their needs from individual HAs. Why? Partly because some see themselves principally as social businesses providing services to paying customers, and why would a business see its role as campaigning for its customers any more than Tesco does? And partly because they depend on Government at different levels and have been heavily regulated. For years, when the Government said "Jump!" they jumped. So why would they advance independent campaigning positions? They may have been depicted as macho when it comes to going for growth, acquisition and mergers, but when it comes to campaigning they are more like the lion in the *Wizard of Oz*. The chief of one of the biggest of all HAs told me that he cannot afford to be seen as critical of Government or of his local authority partners: "We cannot bite the hand that feeds us. The National Housing Federation is there to say the things that we don't dare say for ourselves," and he keeps his head down.

So the more the Big Society means big contracts for delivering public services, the more likely it is that the organisations concerned will leave political activity to others.

There is one other trend that could depress campaigning. That is the widespread emphasis on measuring impact – in itself a good idea, but not if it is applied too crudely by individual or institutional donors. There is a problem with campaigning that, even if you believe that it could do more to change the world than any number of individual practical projects, you can measure and demonstrate the impact of the individual projects much more easily. Look, here is a happy child who has been given an operation on his disfigured face or whatever by our heroic surgeon from England who has flown in and done 20 operations before returning home! Result! Whereas, if you launch a campaign for better health services in that country, so such operations might become available on an enduring basis: will you succeed? How long might it take? If it succeeds, how will you know how much your influence mattered, compared with lots of other organisations and pressures? So demonstrating clear impact is much more difficult and it is indeed more of an act of faith.

Conclusion

Let me sum up some of the main points we have considered. Taken as a whole, the political contribution of charities shapes a good deal of current democratic debate, policy-making and decision-making in the UK. Charities operate politically at different levels, from motivation and values to specific campaigns and lobbying. The role became more clearly recognised officially as a legitimate, integral part of the sector's work in the last 30 years or so, but it will always be controversial. That is because political activities by charities can bring discomfort, division and perceived distraction from what can-do citizens can achieve by their own charitable efforts. Moreover, there are currently some external threats posed to charities' campaigning by the rhetoric of Conservative ministers, by particular proposed legislation that may chip away at judicial review or freedoms in an election period, and by the cold climate set by the new Charity Commission. And there are less intentional threats from the imperatives of fundraising and organisational growth, particularly if these are linked to dependence on government contracts and a zeitgeist that wants everything proven and measured.

Yet, I remain an optimist about the political role of charities. I think the shift in its favour as an integral part of what the charity sector is for is probably irreversible and will survive the current cold climate and attacks. But it will take active advocacy and determination to assert its continuing contribution to our democracy. It is not to be taken for granted in today's circumstances. I think it is worth celebrating and championing, and hope to trace its historical development as part of that. And I also hope that some of you will decide that political activity in the charity sector – whether as staff or as a Trustee – could be an option for you, too.

Andrew Purkis

Corpuscle Casualties from the First World War

Of the 351 Corpuscles who served in the Great War, 90 – more than a quarter – paid the ultimate price. In this year of commemoration, Assistant Archivist Harriet Fisher recounts the stories of some of those whose names appear on the College Roll of Honour.

THIS ARTICLE FORMS PART of Corpus Christi College's commemorations of the sacrifice of her members who gave their lives in service during the wars of the twentieth century. It acts as a brief introduction to Corpus's experiences during the Great War, and highlights some of the fallen from the Roll of Honour, which is available in full on the college website; further copies are available in the Library and at the Lodge, and another is housed in the college Chapel adjacent to the war memorial. Of course, it would not have been possible to produce such a detailed Roll of Honour without the commemorations already made by previous generations: the college war memorial, designed and set up between June 1920 and July 1921 and sculpted by J.H.M Furse; the *Corpus Christi College Roll of Service*; back issues of the *Pelican Record*; and the *Corpus Christi College Biographical Register*, compiled by P.A. Hunt and edited by N.A. Flanagan.

During the course of the First World War, 351 Corpus men saw active service. Of these, 90 were killed – the entire intake for about four-and-a-half years at pre-1914 rates of entry. At 25 per cent of those serving, Corpus's losses were the highest of all Oxford colleges. Much depended on the college's social composition: those, like Corpus, with the highest public school entries fared worse than others with a smaller proportion from public schools. Whatever the make-up of the particular college, recruits from Oxford colleges were overwhelmingly public school men who were quickly commissioned as junior officers and whose lives as leaders in the front line were generally short.

Of the 90 student casualties, 15 had earned an order (two Victoria Crosses, nine Military Crosses and four Mentions in Dispatches) during their WWI service. Aside from the Corpus students who died, two college servants were also killed in the War. Of these we know nothing other than their names – A. Clifford and H.G. Ward – regiments and dates of death.

Corpus fatalities in the First World War were spread across many generations of students. Most of those who were killed matriculated at Corpus during the first years of the twentieth century, but there were a significant minority of older soldiers who fought and died

with their younger counterparts. The oldest Corpuscule fatality was William John Newton, who matriculated in 1879 and died in February 1915 aged 54, of illness contracted while on active service. The next oldest, at 47, was Roger James Cholmeley, who matriculated in 1890. Cholmeley served in France and North Russia and was wounded twice; he received the Military Cross in September 1917, and drowned at sea on active service in North Russia in August 1919, nine months after the end of the war, leaving behind a widow and a daughter. With the exception of 1898, the Corpus student body was destined to see fatalities across every matriculation year from 1895 to 1918.

Many of the fallen were very young indeed: the youngest two students to die were both aged just 18. Information on these two figures within the college collections is patchy; both young men were elected to places at college, but went to serve in the War and died on active service before they could matriculate. The first of these, John Henry Raymond Salter, was a 1917 Corpus Commoner-elect; he was killed in action (location unknown) in October 1917; he is also, sadly, omitted from the college war memorial. The second, Harold Arno Connop, was also due to come up to Corpus in 1917 to read Classics; instead he joined the Royal Naval Air Service and fought in France, where he died in March 1918 from injuries received in aerial action.

Unsurprisingly, those who matriculated in the years during and immediately preceding the War were least likely to return from the battlefields. Almost half of those students who matriculated in 1912 and 1913 were killed. The three photographs reproduced here (of the 1912–1913 Rugby Football team, the 1914 Boat Club Eight crew and the 1914 Pelican Essay Club members) are sobering testaments to the impact of conflict: roughly half of the students who appear in these photographs would be dead only five years later.

Student clubs and societies ceased to run during the war, and no college photographs were taken during the war years themselves. Nonetheless, the heavy losses of the 1914–1918 matriculating students speak for themselves. Of the thirty-nine matriculating or elected members of Corpus throughout 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, nineteen did not return from the battlefields. Sadly, although it saw the end of the war, the small matriculation year of 1918 (six students) did not escape unscathed: Charles Baldwin Dury Wake, a 1918 scholar-elect, commenced service in June 1918 and was killed in action about six weeks before the Armistice, aged just 19. A friend writing an obituary for one of Corpus's many fallen in the June 1918 edition of the *Pelican Record* keenly expresses the sense of loss for such a large body of men

brought about by long-lasting conflict: "Familiarity with death lessens the surprise but not our indignation when such men leave so soon their manhood and youth."

Within the tragic stories of the College's fallen, there are some peculiarly wrenching examples of the cruel twist of Fate. The first of these regards Arthur Hugh Aglionby, who was at Corpus from 1905 to 1908 and afterwards went on to become Assistant Master at prep schools in St Andrews and Bournemouth. Aglionby began serving right at the start of the war, fought in France throughout the entirety of the conflict, received the Military Cross – and died of wounds at Moen only four days before the signing of the Armistice.

Harry Alexander studied Classics at Corpus during the years 1897–1900. After graduating from Oxford he went on to become a rugby player for England. Peak physical fitness was clearly no guarantee of survival, however: Alexander was killed in action at Hulluch on 17 October 1915, on just his second day in the trenches.

The Revd. Lionel Kenelm Digby (CCC 1902–1907) was a member of the clergy who was killed in action less than a month before the Armistice, having enlisted after the ban on combative service for clergymen was lifted in March 1918. His obituary in the June 1919 edition of the *Pelican Record* notes:

"The death of Lionel Kenelm Digby, only son of Mr and Mrs Digby of Glashill Castle, King's County, stands out as a horrific sacrifice even among the countless sacrifices which the war has brought... At this supreme moment [after the lifting of the ban] Digby could no longer withstand the impulse, which he had long felt, to share to the full the dangers and hardships which so many of those he had been living and working for were called upon to face. Accordingly, of his own deliberate choice, he enlisted in the ranks, confident that thus he would be rendering the truest service. After cheerfully enduring the rigours of three months' training at Felixstowe, he left for France on September 13, where he was drafted into the 7th Norfolks and immediately sent up the line. He was not to come through the two short months of fighting which remained. On October 18 he was badly wounded by a shell, and died on the same day in a Field Ambulance."

Arthur Barker (CCC 1910–1914), meanwhile, fought in France and Belgium during the War and survived to see the Armistice; but he died on active service in Cologne as the result of an accident in December 1918, aged 27, and accordingly is listed among the fallen.

Of course, during a war that saw such heavy loss of life, it is unsurprising that among Corpus's fallen are six instances where her young men were pronounced "missing, believed killed", and whose friends and families were never to learn of their fate for certain. Godfrey Adolphus Ballard (CCC 1913–1914) fought in France as a member of the 23rd London Regiment; his entry in the College's *Biographical Register* simply notes that he was pronounced missing, believed killed in action (KIA) in Loos on 26 September 1915, aged 20.

The fate of Gerald Dick Brown (CCC 1905–1909), a tea-planter in Ceylon before the War, is even more uncertain. During the conflict he fought in France and Egypt, and received the Military Cross in October 1916. The *Biographical Register* notes that he was killed in action on 14 April 1918, at Bailleul (aged 31); the College's *War Service*, meanwhile, suggests that he was missing, believed killed in action in September 1918 (aged 32).

Aidan Chavasse (CCC 1910–1914), fourth son of the Rt. Revd. Francis James Chavasse, himself a Corpuscle and later planner and founder of St Peter's Hall, Oxford (now St Peter's College), saw action in France and Belgium. Aidan's eldest brother, Christopher Maude Chavasse, was a student at Trinity and would go on to become the first Master of St Peter's Hall. Christopher's identical twin, Noel Godfrey Chavasse, also a student at Trinity, an army medical officer and holder of two Victoria Crosses, like Aidan lost his life during the war. Aidan Chavasse was simply pronounced wounded and missing, presumed killed in action near Zillebeke in July 1917, aged 25.

William Hugh David de Pass studied Classics at Corpus from 1911 to 1914, and also fought in France and Belgium during the War; he was pronounced missing, believed killed in action at Pouzeau-Chaulnes on 25 March 1918, aged 25. His obituary in the December 1919 issue of the *Pelican Record* is more graphic, recording: "Exact information is lacking, but it is believed that he was blown to pieces by a German shell which exploded among the platoon which he was commanding." His father later established a fund for the Corpus Christi College Library, in memoriam.

One of the patchiest records of Corpus's fallen regards Reginald Francis Hitchcock, a 1916 Classics scholar-elect. His entry in the *Biographical Record* simply notes that he was missing in 1918; the *War Service* records that he was killed in action, with no year recorded. Lastly, Alan Graham Thomson (CCC 1900–1904) won the Carnegie Shield for golf in 1902 and married Alice (née Weir) in 1914. During

the war he served in France and Belgium, and is declared in the *War Service* as missing, believed killed in action on 26 September 1917.

This article simply provides a few sketches of Corpus's sobering losses during the Great War. The full Roll of Honour register is accessible via the college website, at <http://www.ccc.ox.ac.uk/Roll-of-Honour-1914-1918/>. The website will continue to be developed as part of the College's observance of the centenary of the First World War, and will be expanded to commemorate the contribution made by members of Corpus during later conflicts. In addition, the College plans to produce a short college narrative, to be available as a publication in 2017, as part of wider plans and events to mark Corpus Christi's Quincentenary.

Harriet Fisher



CCC Rugby Football Club Members 1912–1913

L.E.J Maude (KIA 1.7.16)

D. Veale; R.O. Hobhouse; F.B. Geidt; O.V. Calder; E.St.J. Bamford;

T. Robinson (KIA 25.10.18)

A. Chavasse (wounded and missing, presumed KIA 5.7.17); H.F. Chittenden; J. Woodman-Smith; H.C. Onslow; H.L. Rayner (KIA 1.7.16)

G.B. Ramsbotham (KIA 16.5.15); E.A.A. Forrest (died from blood poisoning on active service 9.12.15); W.A.D. Goodwin (KIA 1.7.16)



CCC Boat Club Eight Crew 1914

F. Norris, bow (KIA 7.6.17)

P. Malcolm (KIA 25.8.18); D. Radcliffe (KIA 18.3.16. Radcliffe's mother made a donation to the college barge, in memoriam); C.H. Carruthers; J.W. Dixon; E.C.D.S. Carter, stroke; H.L. Rayner (KIA 1.7.16); A.F. Hemming J.J. Bonar, cox



CCC Pelican Essay Club Members 1914

S.C. Squire (KIA 9.8.15)

J.L. Gerrard; T. Robinson (KIA 25.10.18); W.A.D. Goodwin (KIA 1.7.16); A.D. Haigh; G.B. Ramsbotham (KIA 16.5.15)

R.N. Duke; H.W. Coombs (DOW 2.7.16); F.B. Geidt; J.G.G. Janasz (KIA 15.6.15); A.F. Hemming; F. Scopes; E.R. Hicks;

D.W. Hurd (KIA 15.9.16); H. Morris (KIA 28.9.15)

R.W. Livingstone; G.L.M. Clauson; F.C.S. Schiller (Fellow); G.R. Thomson; R.O. Hobhouse; A. Charnisse (wounded and missing, presumed KIA 5.7.17); E.C.D.S. Carter; N.E. Young; H.W. White; G.F. Seel

“Adviser-General to the Whole Community”: Arthur Sidgwick at Corpus

Corpus at the turn of the twentieth century was described as “the most sociable and united of Colleges”, a quality due in no small part to the extracurricular influence of Arthur Sidgwick, tutorial fellow in Classics. Emily Rutherford, winner of the 2014 Graduate Sidgwick Prize, examines his liberal legacy, from Greek Mods to gonfalonier, and as founder of the Pelican Record.

IN 1903, AN ANONYMOUS STUDENT writing in the *Pelican Record* memorialised the fellows in verse. The most complimentary stanza described an integral member of the college community:

*In prose and verse, in Latin & in Greek,
We’ve one as deep in Home Rule as in Homer;
Dodona’s oaks he sugars once a week;
His rooms are fragrant with bacchic aroma;
Through him the Pelican has learnt to speak –
“Sidgwickian Zeus”, it said; ‘tis no misnomer.
From Cambridge we appointed this divinity,
Adviser-general to the whole community.¹*

This “divinity” was Arthur Sidgwick, one of the college’s tutorial fellows in Classics since 1882, hired to instruct Pass and Honour Moderations candidates in Greek language. But Sidgwick did much more than this: he participated in student societies, hosted Boat Club dinners, managed the finances of the college sports clubs, founded the *Pelican Record*, took students for long walks in the hills outside Oxford and welcomed them into his family home on Woodstock Road. Arguably Corpus’s most iconic member of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, he brought to the college a particular brand of liberal sociability, inculcating moral values and practising mutually improving friendship inside and outside the bounds of the tutorial. Scholars have had no difficulty in identifying Sidgwick’s move to Corpus from Rugby School as the most significant step of his career, but have been slow to identify why – perhaps due to a certain mystification at the fact that he declined opportunities to pursue a more illustrious research and university governance career, in

¹ *Pelican Record* 7:1 (1903), p.9.

contrast to his brother Henry at Cambridge.² However, it is precisely Sidgwick's involvement in the extracurricular life of the college – indeed, his role in inventing college extracurricular life – that tells us most about his legacy, as well as about the significance of the communal residential educational model to the intellectual and cultural history of Britain in this period.

At the time that Sidgwick came to Corpus, an increasingly public school-educated student body expected more active, involved teaching and mentoring from the college, an extracurricular community undergirded by sport and student societies, and fellows who were friendly with and a good moral influence upon the students.³ New, progressive tutors – often, like Sidgwick, coming from public schools – practised for and among undergraduates the kinds of social interaction and free exchange of ideas that they themselves may have discovered at university through essay and debating societies, and which they thought essential to the creation of a liberal, active, moral citizenry.

At Corpus, a new set of statutes stipulated that tutors and fellows should be one and the same, instead of the fellowship comprising senior clergy who did not participate in undergraduate teaching.⁴ This, combined with the fact that Corpus lagged behind other colleges in reinstating its junior common room (most had been banned earlier in the century due to extreme rowdiness), ensured the flourishing of a more unified college community.⁵ The college President who hired Sidgwick was John Wilson, a liberal utilitarian philosopher and university reformer; he was succeeded in 1881 by Thomas Fowler, also an academic philosopher, a Liberal, follower of

² J. Howarth, "Arthur Sidgwick (1840–1920)", *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford, 2004), <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/48597>; C. Collard, "Schoolmaster, don, educator: Arthur Sidgwick moves to Corpus in 1879", C. Stray (ed.), *Oxford Classics: Teaching and Learning, 1800–2000* (London, 2007), pp.8–93; W.F.R. Hardie, *Corpus Christi College, Oxford 1851–1905* (typescript, CCC Library, n.d.), p.45; cf. G.B. Grundy, *Fifty-five Years at Oxford: An Unconventional Autobiography* (London, 1945).

³ M.C. Curthoys, "The Colleges in the New Era", in M.G. Brock and M.C. Curthoys (eds.), *The History of the University of Oxford, Volume VII: The Nineteenth Century, Part 2* (Oxford, 2000), pp.128–57; S. Rothblatt, *The Revolution of the Dons: Cambridge and Society in Victorian England* (Cambridge, 1968), p.193, p.227; P. Joyce, *The State of Freedom: A Social History of the British State since 1800* (Cambridge, 2013), p.209; H.S. Jones, *Intellect and Culture in Victorian England: Mark Pattison and the Invention of the Don* (Cambridge, 2007), p.8.

⁴ Hardie, *Corpus Christi College*, p.35.

⁵ Curthoys, "Colleges in the New Era", p.151.

Mill and reformer. In the vein of the strong Aristotelian cast to Oxford philosophy in this period, Fowler explicitly sought to foster a college community built on equality among members, the free exchange of ideas, “noble sentiments” and Christian fellowship, rather than on pride in junior members’ individual achievements on the river or in exams.⁶ Wilson and Fowler might have sought out experienced public school masters who would see taking an interest in undergraduate life more broadly as part of their job.

For twenty years, Sidgwick taught Mods Greek to every student in the college, but even after his formal retirement he continued to foster sociability and community among the junior members through sport, societies and, as one former student recalled, “humorous and courageous high spirits”.⁷ Former students remarked on his particular energy for setting off with undergraduates on long walks in the hills outside Oxford, armed with a butterfly net and an arsenal of Greek conversational gambits; and on his ability to form lasting friendships with undergraduates.⁸ Sidgwick thought long walks, the drama society and other trappings of extracurricular life intrinsic to the business of residential schools and colleges, as important as classroom learning.⁹ The young could be instructed through observing their elders’ example, both young and old improved by the effort.

Significant to understanding Sidgwick’s vision of college community is his involvement in Corpus’s student societies: particularly the Pelican Essay Club and the Owlets, which was founded for its members to read aloud together plays, poetry and other English literature. In the 1880s and 1890s in particular, Sidgwick did much of the formal work of keeping these societies running: frequently serving as president or secretary, donating a photograph album to the Pelican and a minute-book to the Owlets, organising annual dinners and proposing toasts.¹⁰ The minutes of both societies,

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 54; “Professor Fowler on College Life”, *Oxford & Cambridge Undergraduate’s Journal* 373 (23 November 1882), p.112; S. den Otter, *British Idealism and Social Explanation: A Study in Late-Victorian Thought* (Oxford, 1996), p.3.

⁷ O. Elton, “Arthur Sidgwick”, *PR* 15:1 (1920), p.22.

⁸ Hardie, *Corpus Christi College*, p.23; Elton, “Arthur Sidgwick”, p.22; G. Murray, “I Remember...”, *The Listener* (25 February 1954), Bod MS Eng.misc.706, f.10.

⁹ A. Sidgwick, “School Subjects Utilised for Moral Instruction” in G. Spiller, *Papers on Moral Education* (London, 1909), p.144.

¹⁰ Pelican Essay Club Minute Books (1881–1914), CCC E/5/1-4, p.145, p.157; Owlet Club Minute Books (1889–1914), CCC E/6/1-9, vol. 2 p.97, vol. 3 flyleaf; A. Sidgwick, *diaries* (1865–1914), Bodleian MSS. Eng. misc. d.699, e.655-9, p.III.231.

often in his handwriting, record that he negotiated disputes between undergraduate members: proposing a motion to amend the minutes here, defending the honour of an undergraduate accused of keeping inferior minutes there.¹¹ They suggest that he enjoyed being a centre of attention beloved by the students: reading most of the titular roles in Shakespeare's tragedies and histories for the Owlets, and always responding favourably to encouragement to attend more meetings. On one occasion in the Pelican, Sidgwick introduced a formal motion to throw water onto the fire to mitigate its "excessive heat", and entertained a barrage of amendments specifying the exact quantity of water before attending to it as the motion stipulated.¹² On other occasions, as secretary to the Owlets, he recorded the minutes in faux-archaic spelling ("Publicke Bufineffe", "Ye Clubbe decided to read 'Kyng Lear' at ye nexte meting"), and teased the other members ("... after a vain attempt on the part of Mr. Rendall to attach some value to his remarks of the last meeting but one...").¹³ Play-acting adolescence on a variety of fronts, he must have helped to encourage pretentious, clever humour on the part of the undergraduate club members, and to build a common identity rooted in a liberal intellectual outlook.

Sidgwick seems to have wanted all Corpus students to be able to participate in the kind of intellectual and social community he had enjoyed as an undergraduate in the secretive, exclusive Cambridge Apostles essay society, and to have realised that only through investment from the fellows could these societies achieve the consistency necessary for their continued success. He encouraged friends among the fellowship such as Cuthbert Shields and E.K. Chambers to take part in the Pelican's and Owlets' activities; together, they created a routine of residential college life in which tutorial rigour and high ambitions for their students' success in the Schools combined with free exploration of a variety of subjects outside the still rigid curriculum, from "Democracy" to "Robert Browning" – as well as drinking, smoking and after-hours carousing.

But in college it seems that Sidgwick was best remembered for founding the Pelican Record, the first official magazine of an Oxford college, which he edited for twenty years.¹⁴ It was the first magazine to provide a record of happenings in college, from performance in the

¹¹ Pelican Minute Books, p.36; Owlet Minute Books, p.89.

¹² Pelican Minute Books, p.151.

¹³ Owlet Minute Books, p 53, pp.58-59.

¹⁴ Hardie, Corpus Christi College, p.12.

class lists and on the river to the achievements of fellows and alumni to undergraduate fiction and poetry and, reliably, a dose of Sidgwickian Greek verse (signed with an instantly identifiable “Σ.”). The Pelican Record reshaped the significance of college identity for old members – and retired fellows. In its pages, verse from fellows and students sat side-by-side, while other contributions were mediated through an anonymised editorial voice. It is likely, as in so many small magazines, that most of this anonymous copy was written by the editor. But it makes it seem as if the news, jokes, reviews and essays on college history come from the college as a whole – not only from the fellows, the undergraduates or any particular interest group.

The masculine college was, like the public school, a domestic space antithetical to the domestic space of the home.¹⁵ College community carved out a masculine rhetorical space in which women played an important role, but only as a sort of mythical ideal. We can see this at work in the minutes of the Pelican Essay Club, which in Trinity Term 1889 recorded that a so-called “vescillum” (a corruption of the Latin word for a battle standard), a banner embroidered with the college insignia for an undergraduate by a female friend or relative, had come into the club’s general possession.¹⁶ After some attempts to remove it – one Mr. Latham, perhaps its original owner, moved to have it burned – the club voted to adopt it as an official ensign, paying it a level of reverence appropriate to a holy relic.¹⁷ The joke ran its course – but Sidgwick ensured that it was revived. In 1895, with a new generation of undergraduates, the minutes note that “Mr. Sidgwick then asked the President if he could enlighten the Club concerning an antient [sic] relic known as the Vescillum”. It appeared that the original object had been lost, but the new membership of the club took to the idea even more enthusiastically: a Mr. Comes introduced a motion “that members should endeavour to obtain specimens of vescilla from their lady friends, from which a selection should be made at the next meeting”, which passed unanimously.¹⁸ It was Sidgwick, though, who subsequently reminded the club that they had passed this motion, and whom, when they settled on a vescillum

¹⁵ Joyce, *The State of Freedom*, pp.330-32.

¹⁶ I am grateful to Julian Reid, College Archivist, for enlightening me as to the precise nature of vescilla.

¹⁷ Pelican Minute Books (1881–1914), p.151.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2, p.62.

novum, the club elected to the new committee position of “gonfalonier”, whose “duties consisted in keeping the vescillum, maintaining its secret cult, if any, and carrying it in the Lord Mayor’s Show under certain conditions”.¹⁹ Entering into the role with due mock-solemnity, Sidgwick paraded the vescillum on the club’s mock-ceremonial occasions, as when “beat[ing] the bounds of Mr. Schiller’s rooms”, as late as 1898.²⁰

Sidgwick, therefore, was instrumental in sustaining a silly undergraduate joke for an astonishing decade. By electing him “gonfalonier”, the undergraduates accurately recognised his enthusiasm for the fantasy of the “vescillum” as holy relic. The humour rested on an idealised vision of womanhood (the feminine token as relic recalls the favours given to knights by ladies in mediaeval romances); on a notion of women as external to the college bubble, present only through abandoned objets; and on the inaccessibility of real women for the vast majority of the club’s members (one can only imagine that their veneration of vescilla and eagerness to adopt one member’s vescillum as a universal symbol was for lack of alternatives). Yet Sidgwick, with a very real wife and daughters at home, entered into this knights-and-ladies game with more enthusiasm than the undergraduates who were still in the adolescent, homosocial stage of their lives.

Sidgwick evinced a naïve, adolescent sense of humour that gives credence to the classicist Gilbert Norwood’s contention in 1923 that “many ‘dons’ are simply sixth-form boys who have ‘kept on’”.²¹ There is no doubt from the sources that he had such fun with the Corpus undergraduates that he spent time with them simply for the pleasure of it. It is also likely that their evening engagements provided Sidgwick with a refuge from familial obligations. But there is also a more elevated, idealistic sub-text to these carryings-on. Through years of dedicated play, Sidgwick won the admiration of the undergraduates, who with him as ringleader pursued learned discussion, Shakespeare and sport amid the silliness – and instead of other favourite undergraduate pastimes such as binge-drinking and

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p.71.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p.109.

²¹ C. Stray, *Classics Transformed: Schools, Universities, and Society in England, 1830–1960* (Oxford, 1998), p.146.

destroying college property.²² It was for toasts at Boat Club dinners and the Pelican Club minutes as much as for his tutorials that the undergraduates regarded Sidgwick as "Adviser-general to the whole community" and that future Corpuses credited him with the fact that Corpus in this era was "the most sociable and united of Colleges".²³ The transmission of liberal culture lay as much in beating the bounds of Mr. Schiller's rooms as in Mods Greek prose composition.

Emily Rutherford

²² Curthoys, "The Colleges in the New Era", pp.138-40.

²³ Hardie, Corpus Christi College, p.73.

Art for Our Sake: Ceri Allen, Artist in Residence

The College's first resident artist, Ceri Allen, reflects with John Watts on her work, her influences and a rewarding time spent within the College community.

EARLIER THIS YEAR, IN FEBRUARY, Corpus hosted its first “artist in residence” – or the first that any of the current fellows can remember. Our choice was Ceri Allen, a Cumbrian artist who had exhibited in the College during Artweeks in 2013. Ceri spent a week in the College, meeting people, sketching and painting. Partly as a result of that week, she was commissioned to produce a series of paintings for the new Lampl Building; these are now installed, and help to link this outlying hall of residence with the rest of the College. Soon after, the *Pelican Record* caught up with Ceri to ask about her life and work, and what she made of her time in Corpus.



Q: Tell us about yourself. How did you become an artist?

A: Well, this goes back to childhood. I was brought up with art, as my parents were both practising artists and teachers and lecturers in the subject. They exhibited around the country, and I was accustomed to visiting exhibitions and galleries and listening to conversations about artists and the art world; it was all very normal to me. I was very creative and imaginative, and drew constantly. By the time I was nine or ten, I was winning prizes; in one particular local art competition, I nearly won 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes till someone pointed out the chosen pictures were all by me! One of my prizewinning pictures was a drawing of people looking at paintings in a gallery. Even then, I was particularly interested in depicting people. There was never a time when I thought I would do anything but study art.

When I was sixteen, I was offered a place at City and Guilds School of Art, in London. I will never forget how happy I felt that day – I was walking on air for the rest of the day, visiting London galleries and thinking of the future. However, I didn't go straight to college at

such a young age: I had my O and A Levels to work for, so I did those first and then went off to take up my place.

When I got to art college, I found friends of like mind who were passionate about the arts. We spent hours in galleries and museums and discussed the qualities of different artists endlessly. We lived in a very bohemian house, drew and painted together, read literature and listened to classical music. Looking back, it all seems a bit pretentious now, but it was back in those days that I began to get to grips with what it was I felt I needed to express through art.

Q: You live in Cumbria, but you don't paint lakes and fells. Your pictures have an urban, even metropolitan, flavour – why is that?

A: I spent many years living in London and was always attracted to urban subject matter. I am particularly interested in observing the way people exist in cities, going about their daily lives, mostly disconnected from each other. I am interested in that silent understanding between people.

When I first lived in London I saw an exhibition of the work of Harold Gilman. He was one of the Camden Town group of artists, who worked in London in the early part of the twentieth century and painted ordinary, everyday things: a street scene, a café, domestic interiors. I particularly liked Gilman's work –often quite solitary paintings of his landlady sitting at a table or standing in a doorway. There was something about them that struck a chord with me. London can be a lonely place, and I think he captured that. I also liked the work of Ruskin Spear RA, who captured everyday moments that could be quite humorous.





Q: So the Camden Town group made quite an impression on you. Who else has influenced your work, do you think?

A: To begin with, I was totally influenced by my parents. Their painting was very – what I would call – dark, Welsh, romantic. When I first lived in London, I worked just off Trafalgar Square, and I regularly spent lunchtimes in the National Gallery, looking at the “old masters”; I particularly liked the works of Caravaggio, Rembrandt and Cézanne. Also, through working for the Fine Art Department of the British Council, I became quite knowledgeable about British artists. Sickert, Bomberg, Francis Bacon and Paula Rego have all meant a lot to me. I am particularly drawn to figurative work, and I like strong, bold composition – maybe that’s my father’s influence. Why these others? Cézanne as a master of form – his figures are totally solid and “real” in a sense, capturing more than three dimensions; Caravaggio for his clear story-telling, pure skill and dramatic lighting; Rembrandt for his humanity. I don’t think I have seen more beautiful paintings than those by Rembrandt; I was particularly struck by two I recently saw at the Hermitage in St Petersburg – *Danae* and *Return of the Prodigal Son*.

Q: What are you aiming at in your art? What do you particularly want to represent? What media do you like to use?

A: That’s a lot of questions! Let me start with the last one. I have mostly worked in oils, and I love drawing in charcoal and pastel. I like to paint very freely, without much preparation, and I change things as I go along; the joy of oils is you can. Recently, I have been trying out printmaking. The process of producing an etching is highly organised – very different from the way I paint; it concentrates the mind in a different way.

In terms of aims and ideas, I think, as an artist, you should aim to work in a way that could only be yours – that isn’t run-of-the-mill and ideally says something about the human condition. As I have said, city life and its secret loneliness is an important theme for me. In my work, I use composition to get at this, suggesting a tension between people or objects by where and how I place them on the picture surface. The whole picture has to work as a composition, and that means thinking about the organisation of shapes and the use of colour. Having said all that, I often just paint what I like, with no deep meaning at all, except that particular colours and shapes attract me.

Q: What attracted you to a residency in an Oxford College?

A: I was delighted to be offered a residency at Corpus – it was great to be able to spend time within the environment of a distinguished and historic institution and observe day-to-day life first-hand. It was an opportunity to represent people in a different environment.

Q: And when the commission to produce some paintings for the Lampl Building came along, how did you set about planning that?

A: It was completely in tune with my interest in painting the everyday. The brief from the Bursar was to link the new building at the other end of town with the main College buildings. Initially, I went down there to get a sense of the feel of the building and the available display space: the halls and landings were the obvious places to position the paintings, and that dictated their size and number. As for a theme, my idea was that the work should be in the form of a journey from the Lampl to Corpus, so I walked back towards the College, and this led to the painting showing a figure walking up New Road, by the Castle. My route also passed Carfax Tower, so I went inside and saw the wonderful view of Oxford, again looking in the direction of Corpus. The rest of the work shows life within the College: breakfast in the Hall, the impressive library with a student at work, the JCR with students and the Bar on Friday evening. It is almost a “day in the life”!



Q: It's been a pleasure having you in Corpus. What do you see yourself doing next?

A: In fact, I'll be coming back here! I've been asked to hold an exhibition for the Gaudy next June and will be displaying further work as a result of the residency. So, for the present, I have plenty to be working on. In addition to this, following another residency I was offered this year – with the National Centre for Contemporary Art in St Petersburg – I will also be taking part in an exhibition there. It's a busy year ahead!

John Watts



A Sermon at Evensong in Corpus Christi College Chapel

The following is the text of a sermon given in the College Chapel on Sunday, 1 June 2014 by Profesor Werner G. Jeanrond, Master of St Benet's Hall, Oxford.

Luke 1:38-56

Dear Members of the Congregation,

The gospel reading tonight is one of the best-known texts in the Christian Bible. It contains Mary's Song of Praise, the Magnificat, which for centuries has been recited daily by many Christians, especially in monastic settings and in many Oxford Chapels. It is a text often and rightly referred to as inspirational by feminist and liberation theologians, and in the shifting contexts of political theology. Mary's praise of God is so much part and parcel of the liturgical life of Christians that it may not be very easy to hear it afresh and reflect once more on its potential significance for us today. Let us therefore consider first the context of our text.

The opening chapter of Luke's gospel to which our text belongs narrates the birth of two children, John and Jesus. In the ancient world, stories about important men often began with a narrative of the spectacular circumstances of their birth. This applies, for instance, to the account of the birth of Moses and his remarkable survival as a baby and his adoption by Pharaoh's daughter. In the first chapter of Luke's gospel, we are told the story of two unusual pregnancies at the time of King Herod of Judea. Elizabeth and her priest husband Zechariah have not been blessed with children. Zechariah is suddenly confronted by the angel Gabriel, who brings him the good news that his wife Elizabeth will be pregnant. Zechariah finds this hard to believe and as a result of his disbelief is plagued by a sudden speechlessness. Even the second pregnancy is announced by the angel Gabriel, this time to an unmarried girl named Mary who has been engaged with a man called Joseph. Mary is to conceive a child not with Joseph but through the Holy Spirit. Unlike the priest Zechariah, the unmarried Mary is open to God's surprising presence in her life and responds positively to the angel's message: "Here am I, the servant of the Lord; let it be with me according to your word."

Both Elizabeth and Mary become pregnant; both learn that nothing is impossible for God; both are aware that their children will

be agents in God's great creative and reconciling project. And both women are to meet soon. Their pregnancies are linked in terms of their respective journey with God. God works through the lives of concrete women at a particular time and in a particular place. Both women are moved to sing in praise. Elizabeth praises Mary for being blessed to be pregnant with God's son. And Mary praises God. Both women know that they are now deeply involved in God's unfolding project through their entire being – body, spirit, will and emotions. These women are pregnant with God's future for all humanity.

Luke is quite careful in crafting the opening of his great narrative, which comprises his gospel and the Acts of the Apostles. Our text is crowned by Mary's song of praise for God's intimate involvement in humankind. We do not know from which sources Mary's song may have been composed. In structure and expressions her praise resembles so many other hymns in the Jewish poetic tradition, and it recalls the vocation of many of Israel's prophets. However, within this particular opening chapter of Luke's account of the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ and his disciples, Mary's hymn plays a crucial role. It contemplates the overall framework of the relationship into which God invites all human beings. The Magnificat does not mention either Jesus or the Messiah; rather it reflects on God, on how God acts in human history and what may happen when human beings say yes to and accept God's dynamic presence in their lives. The Magnificat is a song about God's relationship with this world. What is in store for us when we get involved with God, who wishes to be involved with us? And who is this God? The Magnificat offers five insights into the God whom Mary sings about with immense joy and gratitude and whom Luke introduces at the beginning of his account of the good news for the world:

1. **God surprises us.** Who would have thought that God calls a young girl of ordinary circumstances to be the bearer of his word, his son, his blessing for this our world? God's involvement in history requires our participation. God works with us and not against or without us.
2. **God invites all women, men and children into an intimate and transformative love relationship.** God's mercy is there for all who fear him. Precisely as God has invited Mary to become his partner in creation, so he invites you and me to join him in his project of creation and reconciliation.

3. **God is a God of justice.** The love relationship into which we are invited by God affects all aspects of human relationships. Pride, might, possessions are not the hallmarks of love. We need to review our categories of what constitutes a successful life. Walking with God through history requires a radical transformation. "He has shown strength with his arm; he has scattered the proud in the thoughts of their hearts. He has brought down the powerful from their thrones, and lifted up the lowly." Mary's song does not demonise political, academic and economic power; rather it summons all power to serve a just life and just institutions in support of God's creative and reconciling project.
4. **God knows the true needs of his people.** "He fills the hungry with good things and sends the rich away empty." God recognises the material and the spiritual desires of his people and sends his angels out to gather the women and men prepared to work with him. Moreover, God knows the needs of his disciple Israel and pays particular attention to the poor, the marginalised and the excluded.
5. **God is faithful.** God abides by his promises to Israel and humankind. All of Luke's readers are seen as descendants of Abraham and as partakers in the divine promises he has received. God remains faithful notwithstanding the possible breakdown in our relationships with God, with one another and with our own emerging selves.

These five insights characterise the theological framework which the Magnificat has established as part of the preface to the story of Jesus which Luke is about to tell us in some detail, but also the preface to what we can justly expect from God and God's involvement in our history. It is interesting to note that Luke does not just give us a list of theological points to be taken home, but introduces his theology in the form of a song of overflowing joy. Why such a song of joy rather than any high-level textbook theology?

Mary's song of joyful praise is directed to God, it is part of her ongoing conversation with God, and it is part of her personal relationship with God. God's story with Israel and Jesus is not an abstract story which could be conveyed objectively. Rather God's story is concrete; it involves concrete men, women and babies in particular contexts, and it affects the concrete transformation of their lives and circumstances. Luke makes us feel through Mary's life that

we cannot be half pregnant with God. Either we are moved to accept the fact that God wants to be alive through us or we kill God's emerging project already in our bodies.

Mary and Elizabeth accept their divinely blessed pregnancies. Their men are strangely outside these transformative events: Zechariah has already lost his speech when the two women meet in the hills of Judea, and Joseph is not presented here in any form of agency. Rather the two women are portrayed as the true agents and promoters of God's transformative activity in the world. In a patriarchal world, God approaches her creative and reconciling project through women. The radical change of the social order has thus been announced, accepted and celebrated in Mary's song of joyful praise to God.

What do we expect when we are singing the Magnificat today? Do we join Mary's song of joyful participation in God's project or do we merely recall the fact that Mary became pregnant with the Lord though we do not wish to join her with our lives? Do I join Mary in opening my body, my spirit, my will and my emotions to God's transforming action or do I rather prefer witnessing God's transformative presence from a safe distance? Do we sing with Mary about the great work of gender justice which God has encouraged us to bring about together or do we merely bemoan that, on the whole, the disciples of Jesus Christ have failed so abysmally in this respect? Do we sing Mary's song because we wish to celebrate with her that God has accepted even us as co-workers? Our social, intellectual and material points of departure are of not of prime interest to God; rather God focuses on our common attention to the transformation of this world. Do we Christians praise God with Mary for his challenge to disown all trappings of our class society so that we all can engage henceforth in prayers and actions of just love?

Mary's song of praise is a dangerous song. It is dangerous for all of us who wish to face up to God's angel to make us pregnant with God's presence. If we genuinely want to join in her joyful song of praise we need to change and our world needs to be changed. In this sense, Mary's song is revolutionary. Mysteriously, God has decided to make us co-creators in his great project. Mary simply said yes to her part in this drama. Let us therefore not just praise her, but with her let us praise God. The Magnificat has been Mary's great song of hope for the future. Will it also be our song?

Werner G. Jeanrond

Psychology at Corpus

Although a relatively new discipline compared with some, the study of psychology has longstanding connections with Corpus, as Professor Robin Murphy, Fellow in Experimental Psychology, explains.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AT OXFORD, even in 2014, is still considered an adolescent, if not infant, science. Only five or six generations of researchers have been at work and, in comparison with other subjects of study at Corpus, this only reinforces that view. There may even be some regular readers of the *Pelican Record* who are either not quite sure what a degree in Experimental Psychology entails or perhaps are aware but are sceptical of its goals. At Oxford, Psychology is taught to develop an understanding of the brain and nervous system, the mind and the mechanisms of their interaction. Surely, only a myopic reductionist or severe dualist could disagree with this endeavour? Our students learn neurobiology, behaviour and theories of mental actions, and receive training in experimental methods, statistics and specialist topics such as behavioural neuroscience, cognitive neuroscience, development and social psychology, as well as psychopathology and individual differences. Our joint schools students also read Philosophy or Linguistics and develop specialisations in these related areas.

The sceptical reader need not look far to develop their appreciation of Psychology's wider contemporary impact. A very recent example of recognition for the field comes, as I submit this piece in October 2014, with the announcement of the Nobel Prize in Medicine: the award this year went to researchers in the field of behavioural neuroscience for research towards understanding the functional role of "place cell" neurons in the brain, and the hippocampus in particular. Place cells, contrary to some reports in the media, are not really the brain's Global Positioning System (GPS) but rather cells that learn what places look like. The award went to John O'Keefe, currently at University College London and a graduate of McGill University. An American by birth, O'Keefe received a Ph.D in Psychology in Canada in the 1960s, almost three decades before I did my own doctoral research in the same department.

Even in the 1990s the impact of scientists like John O'Keefe and Donald Hebb, the head of department and a primary intellectual inspiration for O'Keefe's work, was still reverberating through the

seminars, lecture halls and research laboratories at McGill. Hebb led the department from 1948 to 1972 and was Ph.D advisor to both Lynn Nadel and Ronald Melzack, both of whom were closely connected with O'Keefe's work. Melzack, whose gate control theory of pain revolutionised our understanding of pain mechanisms, was O'Keefe's Ph.D advisor. Lynn Nadel was a close collaborator of O'Keefe's and together they wrote their now classic volume on the role of the hippocampus in memory and learning, published in 1978 by OUP (of course). *The Hippocampus as a Cognitive Map* was a groundbreaking work that synthesised theories of mind action with behaviour and physiology or, as we call it now, neuroscience. The interested *Pelican* reader may download a copy at www.cognitivemap.net; the authors and publishers donated the book for free to the public domain many years ago. It is recognised as being influential and important, even if incorrect in some aspects (an argument that I leave for another day). The work mirrors another highly influential writing by Donald Hebb, *The Organization of Behavior*, published a generation before in 1949 (also by OUP).

Hebb's monograph is possibly one of the most influential works of the last century on theories of learning and memory.¹ Hebb, a Canadian, received his education at Yale and was strongly influenced by researchers such as Rhodes Scholars John Fulton (Magdalen) and Wilder Penfield (Merton), both students of Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, Waynflete Chair in Physiology at Oxford. Fulton completed his D.Phil work here in 1925 before moving to the USA, where he was part of a movement of psychology-minded physiologists (or neuroscientists if you like) who sought to go further than simply understanding the physical mechanisms of biological tissue and to make the leap to understanding the physiological mechanisms for cognitive or mental function.

Hebb was trained by Karl Lashley, himself a dominant figure in memory and learning research. Famously, he conducted experiments that showed that there is no linear relation between performance on a task and the amount of neural tissue available – a finding that spoke against belief in the relation between brain size and IQ. Lashley's own primary influences included (in physiology) Nobel laureate Ivan Pavlov, (in behaviour) his Ph.D advisor John Watson and (in

¹ See, for example, Haider, B. (2008), "Contributions of Yale Neuroscience to Donald O. Hebb's *Organization of Behavior*", *Yale Journal of Biology Medicine*, 81, 11-18.

philosophy) William James, one of the recognised founders of psychology.

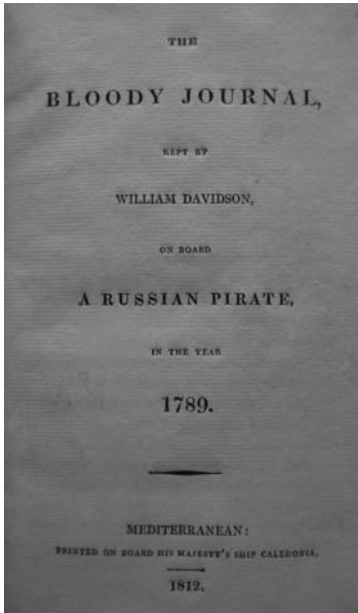
Corpus played a part in this gestational period with the contribution of Ferdinand Canning Scott Schiller (1864–1937), who was philosophy fellow at the college from 1897 to 1937. During a visit to Cornell, Schiller met and was influenced by William James; he was a driving force in the UK for pragmatic philosophy, which focuses on functional characteristics of mind. He was an interesting character with a wide set of interests, including a forgivable interest in psychical research. His thinking was influenced by, and influenced, the philosophical movements in psychology at the time, including this strong link with James, psychology's founding father in America.

It is against this historical backdrop that we find ourselves at Corpus in 2013–2014. The Psychology group is thriving and, with tutorial support from Philosophy and Medicine, we provide a rounded education. This past year we admitted three undergraduates in Experimental Psychology and one in Psychology and Philosophy, and two graduate students. Psychology is also involved in the new and popular Biomedical Sciences programme, which currently admits two students per year and acts as a new bridge between psychology and medicine. In total some 23 students at Corpus spend a great deal of their time in the Experimental Psychology Department on South Parks Road (the Tinbergen Building). Tutorials have benefited from the dynamic and engaging support of Stephanie Burnett Heyes, Amy Bilderbeck and Hannah Buxton, current Psychologists with Corpus lectureships. Corpus is a thriving place for Psychology!

Robin Murphy

Two books printed at sea

Assistant librarian Julie Blyth investigates the history of a unique publication in the Corpus collection, a journal recounting at first hand a gory tale of licensed piracy in the Mediterranean.



A BOOK WITH THE IMPRINT “Mediterranean: printed on board His Majesty’s Ship Caledonia, 1812”, struck me as unusual, quite apart from its arresting title: *The bloody journal, kept by William Davidson, on board a Russian pirate, in the year 1789* (shelfmark LC.3.d.8). Flipping back to the endpaper revealed a manuscript annotation attesting to its “extreme rarity. There is no copy either in the Bodleian or in the British Museum”. It is usually dangerous to take such statements at face value, but in this case the note appears to be correct: the Corpus copy may well be unique, as WorldCat (a global union catalogue of library collections) records no other printed copies of *The bloody*

journal in any edition. It reveals that the University of Chicago holds a 1789 manuscript of Davidson’s tale; there are also two manuscript copies in the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich.¹ When I noticed another book (shelfmark LC.5.d.26) with a similar imprint a couple of months later, I was determined to investigate further. Although printing presses would have been transported by sea, for example by missionaries who knew the power of the printed word, surely the setting up of a working printing press on board a naval vessel couldn’t have been that common – how would the sailors find time to sort type or take up a composing stick whilst ostensibly

¹ National Maritime Museum, Archives, AND/48. *A Pirate’s journal kept by William Davidson, 1788–89, made by Capt W H Smyth from a manuscript in the possession of Mr Kempthorne, 1/Lt of the CORNWALLIS, 1805; and JOD/46. Journal kept on board ST DINNAN, a Russian Privateer, no name of keeper, med copy, near contemporary, 1788.*

engaged in military manoeuvres? Certainly our nineteenth-century donor was convinced about the rarity of these printings, as he noted on the endleaf of the second volume: "This and the 'Bloody Journal' are the only books which have ever issued from the press of a British Man of War".²

Although these books were printed in extraordinary circumstances, there is little ambiguity about how they came to Corpus. The donor has identified himself in clear script inside both volumes, as John Brickenden Frowd (d. 1865), a Corpuscule who matriculated in 1803 and went on to become a senior Fellow, Librarian and Dean of Corpus. Ordained deacon and then priest in 1811, he also served as a chaplain in the Royal Navy.³ His manuscript annotations attest that *The bloody journal* was gifted to Corpus in February 1818, having been given to Frowd while he was on the *H.M.S. Caledonia*, by Sir Edward Pellew (1757–1833), captain of the *Caledonia* and one of the foremost frigate captains of the age. College archival sources quoted by Fowler show that Frowd was absent from college "on His Majesty's Fleet" as early as October 1811.⁴ In a letter to President Cooke sent from the *Caledonia* in August 1813, Frowd requests an extension of his leave of absence, at the behest of Captain Pellew, who "needs his chaplain". Frowd also argues on behalf of another Corpuscule serving as a chaplain with the Fleet (Matthew Arnold, CCC 1803), and points out that even if leave is not forthcoming they could not be back in College before mid-November. Cooke's reply shows that leave was reluctantly granted. A further letter from Frowd posted in early January 1814 finds him on the *H.M.S. Resistance* and facing a period of quarantine, due to instances of plague at Malta and fever at Gibraltar.⁵ Frowd was officially appointed domestic chaplain to Pellew in November 1814.⁶

² Though the French had got in first, and were more prolific: Hoag notes at least eight French vessels operating their own presses between 1778 and 1798, including Napoleon's flagship, the *Orient*. The French Navy systematically supplied its battleships with presses and professional printers, in order to produce both administrative documents and propaganda (pp.81-82, E. Hoag, "Caxtons of the north: mid nineteenth century Arctic shipboard printing", in *Book History* 4 (2001), pp.81-114).

³ J. Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses: the members of the University of Oxford, 1715–1886* (Oxford, 1891), ii. p.498.

⁴ T. Fowler, *The history of Corpus Christi College with lists of its members* (Oxford, 1893), p.299.

⁵ CCCA B/14/5/3. President Cooke's correspondence III, 1813–1822.

⁶ *The Clergy of the Church of England Database*. Frowd's first recorded Church appointment was as stipendiary curate at Berwick St Leonard in March 1814.

Edward Pellew, created Baron Exmouth in 1814 and Viscount in 1816, was Vice-Admiral in command of the Mediterranean Fleet at the time these two books were printed. The fleet consisted of some 70–80 warships, engaged in guarding British interests in the region and maintaining diplomatic relations with the Ottoman and Napoleonic Empires, and powers in North Africa. The 120-gun *Caledonia* was Exmouth's flagship. There was a family connection with Frowd, who was the nephew of Exmouth's wife Susan (1756–1837). Exmouth and Susan's third son George was admitted to Corpus as a gentleman commoner in 1812, the same year in which his cousin J.B. Frowd gained his senior fellowship. In a letter sent from Teignmouth in October 1813, George Pellew requests leave of absence to spend time with his mother, who is "anxious and low-spirited" due to the presence of plague in the Mediterranean. In a letter of January 1814, George informs President Cooke that he has been delayed returning to college by heavy snowfall, and that Frowd is now with them and is similarly inconvenienced.⁷

"At four o'clock in the afternoon we put all the prisoners to death"

William Davidson's journal was discovered in 1791 while he was serving on the *H.M.S. Niger*, after a suicide attempt led to an investigation into his private life.⁸ It chronicles events which took place on the Russian privateer the *St Dinnan* during 1789. The motivations behind the sequence of events are not always clear from Davidson's account, but in brief, his adventures unfolded thus: the *St Dinnan*, having sailed from Livorno in December 1788, arrives at its official destination of Messina ("from thence she was to get a clearance and go a cruising"), and here the English crew are denied discharge by the captain, who wishes them to sail on with him to Malta, where he has a better chance of replacing them. On reaching Malta the ship is re-armed, but the captain is refused permission to take on any men. Three escaped slaves ("murderers") are taken on board under the captain's protection. After setting sail for Zante on 16 February 1789, the ship moors at Cephalonia, where 60 new crew are

⁷ CCCA B/14/5/3.

⁸ Davidson had fallen into convulsions while being flogged for insubordination, and on being threatened with the same punishment after another incident, he tried to cut his own throat and then to throw himself overboard. This public revelation of his fear of physical pain caused gossip to surface about the existence of his private journal (*The bloody journal*, pp.i-iii).

taken on board; Davidson refers to them as pirates (“we call them nothing else”). After calling at Prevesa and acquiring a further 34 armed “mountain pirates” at the captain’s invitation, the ship sets sail again, encountering a vessel which they raid without further ado, letting the Turkish crew go free. In subsequent encounters, ships are robbed of their cotton, silks, honey, oil, coffee, soap and wine, and any crew who resist are killed. The *St Dinnan* also takes on more men until, by 2 May, Davidson notes that the crew now numbers 215. On this date the captain makes clear his commission: that they are to go out against the Turks, pillaging their merchandise and destroying anything and anyone that comes in their way, for their own benefit and that of the Russian Empress. From this point on, the *St Dinnan* targets Turkish ships without mercy, robbing them of their valuables and murdering their crews, before burning the vessels. This goes on until the ship is recalled to Trieste by the Russian consul; the crew is discharged there in early September 1789, each man taking away £230 in loot, on top of his wages. After the discovery on the *Niger* of Davidson’s gruesome deeds, a report was made to the Board of Admiralty, but no action was taken and he was freed, later deserting from the *Niger* and suffering accidental death by drowning whilst serving on another vessel – a just end.

The text of Davidson’s journal was published in 1812 by Sir Walter Scott in the *Edinburgh Annual Register*, v.3, pt.2 for 1810, under the title “Journal of a Levant pirate”. Scott’s friend Edward Hawke Locker, civil secretary to Exmouth, had procured for him a manuscript copy and had it authenticated by Sir Richard Keats, captain of the *Niger* at the time of the revelations about Davidson’s crimes. Scott had taken a literary interest in the story, but ultimately decided that it was too abhorrent to use as the basis for a poetic work.⁹ A preface, apparently penned by Scott, explains the circumstances surrounding the discovery of the original journal, Davidson’s remorse when confronted with his actions, and his eventual demise. It states that Davidson was a comparatively well educated man, “of a gloomy and unsociable disposition”, and emphasises that he and the other English crew of the *Niger* were at first unaware of the parts they were to play as mercenaries, and were horrified by the atrocities they witnessed, but “when familiarized with blood became worse than the rest of the crew”.

⁹ J. Martin, *A bibliographical catalogue of books privately printed* (London, 1834), p.136.

Davidson's own prose is pedestrian, consisting largely of matter-of-fact observations about the weather and wind direction, interspersed with surprisingly colourless accounts of the number of prisoners taken, and of their putting to death by violent means ("... then they were called up one by one, and had their heads cut off in the same manner as we cut off ducks heads at home, and then we threw them overboard"). The *DNB* states that Davidson's journal had a certain notoriety within naval circles, and that manuscript copies were probably in circulation – at least three are still extant, as noted above. The 34-page text of the copy printed on board the *Caledonia*, although in a different setting, is identical in wording and punctuation to the version that appeared in the *Edinburgh Annual Register*, including the added preface. Both versions reproduce Davidson's sometimes ungrammatical style without correction; one notable difference in the *Caledonia* version is the capitalisation of the word "captain", not present in the *EAR* version. It seems clear that one was the exemplar for the other, and the most likely explanation is that the typesetters on the *Caledonian* used the *EAR* as their prototype, rather than a manuscript copy that had found its way aboard. G.F. Barwick's 1899 article confirms this, though without reference to a source.¹⁰ Barwick further claims that the onboard printing took place under the supervision of Locker, on a press provided by Exmouth to keep his young officers amused while they were waiting to engage the French fleet.

Bread and bulls

The second volume known to have been printed on board the *Caledonia* was produced in 1813 while the ship was stationed off Toulon. This book of just over 100 pages, unlike *The bloody journal*, is not unique, and is held in four other locations within the UK, with a further eight known copies in the United States. It contains translations of two political pamphlets, *Dictamen sobre el Tribunal de la Inquisición* (Cadiz, 1813), and *Pan y toros* (Cadiz and Madrid, 1812 and 1813). The *Dedication* to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, who had requested the translation, is signed by the seven translators, who were presumably also the compositors and printers. They are "zealously devoted to the cause of Spain" and express their wish that "the circulation of this translation among those who are yet strangers

¹⁰ G.F. Barwick, "Books printed at sea", *The Library* (1899) s2-I (2), pp.163-166.

to the language of the original, may facilitate the removal of prejudice and error". The survival of multiple copies suggests that this book was printed in a larger edition than their first, and this may be testament to the growing confidence of the amateur printers. John Brickenden Frowd, then on leave of absence from Corpus, is listed among them.¹¹

The Spanish Inquisition was first abolished during the reign of Joseph Bonaparte (1808–1812), but briefly reconstituted when Ferdinand VII recovered the Spanish throne in 1814. English enthusiasm for the abolition of the Inquisition, as demonstrated in the publication of the *Caledonia* pamphlets, was perhaps as much to do with the Inquisition's historic opposition to religious freedom and thus to English Protestantism as it was with idealistic support for the intellectual liberty of the Spanish people. The translators noted that "the people ... are now rapidly acquiring that liberality of opinion which will teach them their best interests, and attaching them more firmly to the alliance of England, will entirely dispel that distrust, which has so embarrassed our exertions in their favour". They must have hoped that this would find its expression in continued popular opposition to Bonapartism.

The names of the signees to the Dedication also appear in marginal manuscript annotations at regular intervals throughout the two texts.¹² These annotations may simply indicate who translated each section; a more romantic notion is that perhaps the sections were marked for a candlelit reading of the pamphlet over port and cigars at the captain's table, to celebrate its publication in his honour. I hope that a visit to the National Archives to view the ship's logs will reveal more.

Julie Blyth

¹¹ Also listed is Algernon Percy, fourth Duke of Northumberland (1792–1865), then lieutenant and soon to become acting captain of the *Caledonia*. His short naval career came to an end at the age of 23, after which he travelled extensively, sometimes in the company of Orlando Felix, another of the *Caledonia* translator-printers (J. Ruffle, "The journeys of Lord Prudhoe and Major Orlando Felix in Egypt, Nubia and the Levant 1826–1829", in: P. Starkey, *Travellers in Egypt* (I.B. Tauris, 1998), pp.75–84).

¹² Orlando Felix, Henry Elton, Alexander Francis Elphinstone, William Pearson Smith, Algernon Percy, John Brickenden Frowd, Robert Turtliff Dyer. The names Felix, Percy and Frowd are repeated in manuscript in the margins of the second pamphlet.

English Country Houses and Domestic Study Spaces: Sharpston Travel Grant Report

Harry Begg explores the history of book rooms and reading in England's country houses, and how books helped to shape social and cultural trends.

The proposal

HOW DID BOOKS MOVE? This is a central question for medieval and early modern studies as scholars seek “to join up the history of the book with the history of the book room”.¹ Fieldwork of the history of the book and book rooms in early modern country houses is particularly difficult when we consider that between 150 and 200 houses were destroyed during the English Civil War, and that, since 1800, there has been an estimated loss of 1,888 of them.² Country houses were, even during the Civil War, “the centres of political power away from the English court, representing regional cultural investment, and the relative stability of ownership and inheritance”.³ Sites such as Nun Appleton and Newburgh Priory were also places of former religious significance.

I intend to visit the key places on the “map” of country house poetry in England in order to gain a greater understanding of the importance of study and studiousness, not only for the writers who now fill the canon – Marvell, Jonson (“To Penshurst”), Carew (“To My Friend G.N., from Wrest”) – but also those with whom they shared their domestic space: tutees, servants, patrons, siblings, friends.

This project was inspired by the abstracts of the speakers at a conference at Penshurst Place in Kent in June 2012 – “Dramatizing Penshurst: Site, Script, Sidneys” – and by the efforts of scholars in the past decade to track a history of female reading in the late medieval and early modern period.⁴ I am particularly interested in developing

¹ Susie West, “An Architectural Typology for the Early Modern Country House Library, 1660–1720”, *Library* (2013), 14 (4), p.442.

² Stephen Porter, *The Blast of War, Destruction in the English Civil War* (Stroud, 2011), p.66; *Lost Heritage, a Memorial to the Lost Country Houses of England*. <http://www.lostheritage.org.uk/>

³ West, “An Architectural Typology”, p.443.

⁴ For example, Heidi Brayman Hackel, *Reading Material in Early Modern England: Print, Gender, and Literacy* (Cambridge, 2005); Maryanne Kowaleski and P.J.P. Goldberg, *Medieval Domesticity: Home, Housing and Household in Medieval England* (Cambridge, 2008); Edith Snook, *Women, Reading, and the Cultural Politics of Early Modern England* (Aldershot, 2005); and West, “An Architectural Typology”.

further Heidi Brayman Hackel's idea that "female readers are at once disproportionately invisible as readers in the historical record and overwhelmingly the subjects of contemporary polemics about literacy".⁵ For my dissertation (due Hilary 2015), I would like to focus on the role of the early modern lady's closet, which "has been interpreted as the female (solitary) equivalent of the male (sociable) coffee-house, a space from which to participate, albeit at a distance, in the debates of the day".⁶ My proposed travel will not only aid me enormously in this research, but it will also help me answer the questions about movement of books – movements between rooms, buildings, estates, counties, classes, generations, genders and religious denominations. A close and intimate look at the role of book rooms and closets in England's country houses will allow me to develop my interest in and knowledge of this burgeoning field of literary-historical criticism.



Castle Howard's dome, repainted after the fire of 1940

⁵ Brayman Hackel, *Reading Material*, p.11.

⁶ West, "An Architectural Typology", p.462.

The report

When I visited the library at Audley End House, Essex, I was taken aback by the pamphlet describing the history of the room, which read, "It was a favourite gathering place for the ladies in the afternoon while the men were out shooting. They drank tea, busied themselves with embroidery or looked through the library collection." Considering this was a library created in the nineteenth century, aristocratic women were of course doing rather more than absent-mindedly flicking through the family collection; it is a great shame that such reactionary views are still being expressed in a document published by English Heritage.

At the same time, I have been inspired by the commitment of families and institutions such as the National Trust and English Heritage to record the histories of country houses and the families who lived there. I was and continue to be interested in the way that books were circulated in the early modern period – how did Renaissance men and women conceptualise book ownership, and how can people's experiences with a book change the materiality of the book and that book's influence? Country houses are particularly pertinent to this interest because they were centres of power away from court, and many have remained in the same family for hundreds of years. I knew before starting my travels that these would be difficult questions to answer, for the history of the country house since the English Civil War has been one of destruction. It was indeed difficult to pin down the facts that I wanted and needed, not least because some of the collections are managed by the National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies (NADFAS), and so the estates themselves have less working knowledge of the book collections. Of all the houses I have visited so far, Castle Howard in North Yorkshire has the most detailed cataloguing of its collection, particularly that of the 3rd Earl of Carlisle, with Hannah DeGroff's Ph.D thesis (University of York) on his library providing a useful and detailed survey of the subject.

For those who have not visited Castle Howard, it is a spectacular property, and its exhibitions provided useful starting points for me in my dissertation research (while I was there it had an exhibition entitled "Maids & Mistresses: The Women of Castle Howard"). The history of Castle Howard is, like that of many other country houses, framed by destruction of some kind: in this case it was a fire in 1940 that left nearly a third of the building open to the skies. Some of the building has been restored, but it is of course very difficult to understand the workings of study spaces and book reading during the early modern period when an event like this ruptures the house's

The Pelican Record



The Jacobean Audley End House, Essex



Markenfield Hall, near Ripon, North Yorkshire

history. For example, the New Library was created in 1984 after the 1940 fire, but it contains many of the house's older books.

Other houses in Yorkshire that deserve particular mention are Temple Newsam, Leeds, with its beautifully restored Georgian library set within the Tudor-Jacobean house and gardens designed by Capability Brown; the fourteenth-century Markenfield Hall, Ripon; the seventeenth-century East Riddlesden Hall, Keighley; and the mainly seventeenth-century Nunnington Hall in Ryedale. I would also recommend a visit to Knole House in Sevenoaks, Kent. I had the privilege of seeing extracts from a production of Samuel Daniel's *The Tragedie of Cleopatra* at the Great Hall there, which may have been where Lady Anne Clifford put on a production of this play.⁷

If, like me, you have a particular love of Andrew Marvell's poetry, I would warn you against spending time trying to get access to Nun Appleton Hall (near Tadcaster). After three phone calls and two attempts to drive up to Nun Appleton, I received a call from the owner's secretary to say: "That property's full of asbestos so it's all locked up; we've had to cement in the dungeons." This adds an ironic twist to Marvell's memorable lines from "Upon Appleton House":

*Thenceforth (as when th'enchantment ends,
The castle vanishes or rends)
The wasting cloister with the rest
In one instant was dispossessed.* (ll. 269-72)

In our digital age, I am concerned that e-readers are changing the way that we share the experience of creative writing, and that reading might be becoming a more solitary activity than it should be. Reading should be a collaborative process. It is this experience of shared reading that I will be concentrating on for my dissertation, and I am very privileged to have been able to undertake this preliminary research. If I've learnt one thing on my travels, it's that people working at the properties show an outstanding commitment and love for what they do, and delight in sharing their houses' histories with you – and these are fascinating histories to research, full of remarkable people. My travels have not finished, and I am looking forward to visiting Blenheim Palace just outside Oxford and Ham House in Richmond, which has a spectacular seventeenth-century book room.

Thank you to Michael Sharpston, Neil McLynn and Helen Moore for their support of my travels and dissertation research.

Harry Begg

⁷ See: <http://thetragedieofcleopatra.wordpress.com/2014/07/04/magical-knole/>.

REVIEWS

T.M. Charles-Edwards, *Wales and the Britons 350–1064*
(Oxford, 2013)

THIS IS THE FIRST VOLUME in the *Oxford History of Wales*, but it is not just a history of the territory of the Principality, or indeed of the Welsh. It is important to note the second noun in the title, “Britons”, for this is also a history of the Cumbrians, Cornish, Bretons, Strathclyde Britons and Picts. In fact it is more than that, because it locates the emergence of the Britons in the context of the Late Roman Empire, drawing numerous parallels with other groups and not just with the indigenous Celts of the British Isles: alongside the Anglo-Saxons, Germanic barbarians who crossed the Rhine and the Danube are also used as points of reference. In his discussion of the post-Roman period, Thomas Charles-Edwards (CCC 1962) continues to make reference to the neighbours of the Britons: he deals extensively with relations with the Anglo-Saxons, with Ireland (on which he has already published an equally sizeable and important volume) and with the Vikings. In considering the Bretons, he examines Breton-Frankish relations, and indeed this provides one of the most useful up-to-date surveys of Brittany in the fifth and sixth centuries.

The book is substantial in every way, but given such a vast canvas it is scarcely surprising that not everything is covered in equal depth (though chronologically it only covers the period to 1064, and not 1640 as announced on the initial page). Above all this is not a narrative history, and not only because the evidence does not allow a coherent narrative (though it would have been possible to have offered rather more mini-narratives, concentrating on particular places or people). Inevitably the greatest space is allocated to Charles-Edwards’ chief academic interests, among them linguistic change, as well as cultural and social history: indeed his earlier work on law, on the kin and on the nature of land underpins much that is here.

The resulting book does not fit easily into any single historical category: in places it resembles what a nineteenth-century German historian of the early Middle Ages would have called *Verfassungsgeschichte* – usually regarded as “constitutional history”, but where the constitutions examined are as often social and legal as they are political structures. Yet the emphasis on language adds a very different layer to the book, taking it closer to the world of

Kenneth Jackson's *Language and History in Early Britain*. But it goes further, not least in its emphasis on the evidence of inscriptions (made possible both by the new corpus of inscriptions edited by Nancy Edwards, and through the work of Charles-Edwards' late wife, Gifford). What the reader gets is an exploration of how British society changed, or at least how the sources might suggest that society changed, because Charles-Edwards' approach is to subject all the major blocks of evidence to searching analysis in order to establish how they might or might not be read. This is a book which deals with the Latin source material (theological and historical, including Gildas, the *Historia Brittonum* and Asser), the laws, inscriptions, the vernacular prose and poetry (above all the *Gododdin*, *Edmyg Dinbych*, *Echrys Ynys*, the *Armes Prydein Vawr* and the poems ascribed to Llywarch Hen), as well as the earliest manuscripts.

Inevitably, given the scale of the work there are points where readers will disagree, and even where gaps will be noted (though here it is important to recognise that alternative lines of approach are often signalled in the notes). In the early, late-Roman section the comparisons are not always exact: the inscription to Hariulf *protector* is generally placed in the late fourth or early fifth century and may therefore not be close in time to the *memoria* of Vorteporix. Equally, the assertion that Romans did not bury with grave goods, although traditional, is incorrect: literary descriptions and archaeological finds (on the rare occasions that sarcophagi have remained unlooted) show that furnished burial was normal for the wealthy late-Roman ecclesiastic and layman. Any account of the Saxon expansion within Britain is bound to be open to question; not everyone will agree with Charles-Edwards over its chronology, or over its nature. Some would argue for a greater Germanic presence within Britain in the Roman period than is recognised here: one line of approach is that of Stephen Oppenheimer, who has argued for a substantial Germanic presence since time immemorial, while others would emphasise the extent to which the Romans had settled Germanic troops in the Wall region, as *limitanei* – and recent work on the Wall zone is probably under-represented here.

Charles-Edwards' reading of Gildas is what is now the norm (as established by David Dumville, and in accord with Michael Winterbottom's translation): he accepts the crucial period of 44 years mentioned by Gildas as being the interval between the author's birth and the time of writing – Bede, however, placed the 44 years before

Badon, which may suggest that he had access to a different version of the text. More important for the chronology is surely Gildas' statement that the grandsons of Ambrosius Aurelianus were active during his lifetime. Charles-Edwards also misses the recent argument by David Woods, that Gildas refers to the darkness caused by the eruption (of Krakatoa?) in 536/7. Among other pieces missed are Andrew Breeze's identification of *Maserfelth/Cocboy* (which would appear not to be Oswestry). And even if one disagrees with those like Breeze and Michael Wood that *Brunanburh* was east of the Pennines, the absence of the Welsh on either side in the battle surely raises a question mark against Bromborough. In general, however, discussion of the Viking impact on Wales (and indeed on Strathclyde and on the Isle of Man) is exemplary – although someone interested in the southwest of the Principality may well wonder why there is no comment on the origins of the Scandinavian place-names of the region (e.g. Swansea, Skomer, Skokholm).

What may be more surprising for some readers will be the relative lack of attention paid to the Age of Saints. The book contains major discussion of the (ecclesiastical) charter evidence, and of the structure of the Church, but for the reader brought up on Emrys Bowen's *Saints, Seaways and Settlements in Celtic Lands* (and numerous lesser publications) the saints and their foundations may seem under-characterised. Of course this is a deliberate choice, and reflects an awareness of the problematic nature of the saints' *Lives*. Yet, given that Charles-Edwards rightly (in my view) regards the *Vita Samsonis* as seventh-century, there was surely a case for providing the reader with a little more of its narrative. Equally, one might have expected a little more on David (especially in the light of Dumville's argument that the monastic rule in Rhigyfarch could be early – an argument that might be strengthened through comparison with the fifth-century rules from Lérins). And although Rhigyfarch himself takes us beyond the chronological limits of the book, the family of Sulien probably merits a few more lines than it receives. The specialist, of course, will find no problem in filling in the gaps (no doubt enforced by the issue of length), but for the lay reader there are moments when a little expansion of the narrative might have helped.

To comment on what is not in a book is, of course, to do a disservice. Charles-Edwards could no doubt have offered more on most or all of these points. What is here is monumental. It also reflects current concerns in the scholarly community. These alone ensured

that this would be no simple updating of J.E. Lloyd's *History of Wales*. Our awareness of the difficulties of interpreting the source material is very different from Lloyd's. In concentrating on the blocks of evidence, rather than in offering a history dominated by narrative, Charles-Edwards has provided a bedrock of Cambrian scholarship to which generations of scholars will return. Some will no doubt write narrative histories, others will write about the Age of the Saints: any subsequent book on the early history of Wales, however, will have to turn to *Wales and the Britons* as its point of departure.

Ian Wood, University of Leeds (CCC 1969)

Mark Whittow article

Mark Whittow article

Obituaries

The Rt. Revd. Dr. John Austin Baker
1928–2014



JOHN BAKER, who died on 4 June 2014, was one of the most formidable theologians of the twentieth-century Church of England. He was a Fellow and Chaplain of the College from 1959 to 1973. While his middle name accompanied the publication of his writings and books, he was equally known without it: his memorial stone now in the cloister of Salisbury Cathedral says simply:

John Baker 1928–2014
Bishop 1982–1993

A man of passionate intellect and deep pastoral heart, his years at Corpus were those of a quiet and dedicated academic, in contrast with his later more public and at times controversial years of ministry to church and nation.

John's Oxford life began when he went up to Oriel in 1947. With fluency in various modern languages, he switched to theology after Classical Mods, and never looked back. After ordination, he combined curacies with teaching Old Testament at Cuddesdon, and New Testament Greek at King's London, before taking up his post at Corpus. He translated a number of French and German theological works, the most significant being Walter Eichrodt's *Theology of the Old Testament*. This translation, the German author declared, had greater clarity and comprehensibility than the original.

The fruits of his scholarship and his faith flowered chiefly in his book *The Foolishness of God*, published in 1970. It is a sweeping defence of the rationality of Christian faith and love, within the tradition of Anglican realism. Indeed the book has been widely judged as a modern Christian classic. For those who used to hear him preach in the College Chapel at that time, the book rings true to his wrestling desire to “unlock the secret of the universe”. His publisher is said to have remarked that part of the book’s success was that “You keep thinking he’s about to throw in the towel, but he doesn’t”.

Throughout his career, his preaching was avidly received. A collection of sermons, published in 1981 and entitled *The Whole Family of God*, is a fine example of his lifelong eloquence and total dedication to the task of lively communication in preaching.

As a tutor and chaplain, he was perhaps more seen than known. A very tall man, he suffered from a hip complaint and other ailments throughout his life – though this did not prevent him from cycling along the towpath as a rowing coach for Corpus boats, in his early years as chaplain. His tutorials inspired awe, by his wisdom and knowledge: he would sit back in his immense chair, wreathed in smoke from a pipe (which he gave up in mid-life), and then hold forth on almost any subject under the sun, biblical exegetics and philosophical theology being among his strongest fields. Thus he could shed new light on the problem of human suffering, by his intimate familiarity with the Old Testament Book of Job.

In 1973 he became a canon at Westminster Abbey, and from then on his gifts became more widely known. As a member of the Church of England’s Doctrine Commission, his contributions flowed thick and fast. He wrote and spoke on the then emerging issues of the environment, and human sexuality. He argued for the ordination of women, long before the Church caught up with the argument. He wrote an imaginative short Lent book in 1976, *Travels in Oudamovia*, exploring the nature of an imaginary Christian community with charm and insight. More formally, he produced the core of a report entitled *Christian Believing*, which required tireless negotiation with other members of the commission whose views had to be reconciled. (It was perhaps the last time that a group of British theologians was asked to set out what the Church believes: few bishops now have the necessary theological expertise.)

In 1982, when he had already been appointed as Bishop of Salisbury, he was largely responsible for a report for the General

Synod entitled *The Church and the Bomb*. It presented a finely argued case, in essence, for nuclear pacifism, and so was disliked by the establishment. This included the Synod, which, while not accepting all its recommendations, expressed much admiration for the man who produced it!

And so to Salisbury, where the tension between being a prophet and a pastor could still sometimes result in unwelcome headlines or political gossip. To most of those who knew him in those years he was the much loved Bishop John, who guided the diocese and inspired the clergy with his remarkable intelligence, humility and good humour. While living through the increasing challenges of a numerically declining church in the 1990s, John wrote one more book in 1996, entitled *The Faith of a Christian*. It was a further attempt to crystallise his conviction that the content of faith could be clear and coherent. But he was dissatisfied, and was working on a sequel to it, almost until he died.

In his Oxford days, John lived with his mother in Headington, a fact which restricted his social life. Soon after moving to Westminster Abbey, he met Jill Leach, who was working there. They were married in the Abbey and she brought great joy to his life. She supported him through much of his work, both in the glare of public scrutiny and also in such projects as the Salisbury-Sudan Medical Link, providing help to Sudan through the many years of civil war. Retirement brought some respite from such demands, and yet for John, despite ill health, there was always a further round of leading retreats, preaching and speaking to an ever receptive range of audiences. He is survived by Jill, in their Winchester home.

His most enduring legacy seems to be not that of having espoused good causes, worthy though they were. It is rather that he articulated a Christian faith, while devoted to the pursuit of truth and the service of all humanity.

Edward Cardale (CCC 1968–1972)

Image courtesy of the Anglican Society for the Welfare of Animals (ASWA)

Sebastian Barker
1945–2014



SEBASTIAN BARKER emerged from a famous literary dynasty as a spokesman for poetry and a master of metre and rhyme in his own right. He was the son of the British poet George Barker and the Canadian writer Elizabeth Smart, whose celebrated novella *By Grand Central Station I Sat Down and Wept*, published in 1945, evoked their wartime affair. Beyond his bohemian upbringing and his parents' legacy, Barker developed his poetic range, eventually chairing the Poetry Society and editing *The London Magazine*. Despite training as a scientist, Barker found his way into poetry and matured into a writer of lyrical and mystical power who was heavily influenced by Blake, and whose last two volumes of verse were imbued with theological and philosophical musings. In later years he became increasingly interested in Catholicism and was baptised at the age of 52.

His mother's relationship with George Barker, one of the prominent poets of the neo-Romantic generation, developed despite him already being married, and survived many turbulent years. Smart gave birth to the first of their four children, Georgina, in 1941; her disapproving family ensured that George was refused entry when he first tried to visit her and their baby daughter.

By the end of the war, their affair had transformed itself into a spirited, emotionally charged, friendship. Smart took her brood of four – Georgina, Christopher, Sebastian and Rose – to live in Ireland, then to Tilty Mill in Essex, where she left them for much of the week in the care of a fractious homosexual duo, the painters Robert

Colquhoun and Robert MacBryde. The daughter of an affluent Ottawa lawyer, Smart supplemented her inheritance through journalism and work in advertising, and sent Sebastian to the King's School, Canterbury, where his record as captain of rugby remains unbroken. Meanwhile his wayward father, who had 15 children by four different women, was a heavy drinker and notorious carouser: Sebastian remembered romping behind the bar as a young boy with him at Muriel Belcher's Colony Room Club in Soho.

Their chaotic and unorthodox childhood left an indelible mark on Sebastian and his siblings. Rose battled drug addiction and died of an accidental overdose in 1982; Christopher became a photographer and writer who documented his parents' tumultuous relationship in his memoir *The Arms of The Infinite*.

When Sebastian won a place to read natural sciences at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, his father wrote him a letter warning of the limitations of empiricism. He nevertheless excelled on the course and embarked on a Ph.D on the physiology of breathing. After 18 months of this research, however, the lure of poetry proved too much and, abandoning laboratories and Oxford, he decamped to north Norfolk where he made a living through carpentry, and read for a master's in literature at the University of East Anglia. When his first marriage foundered, Barker wrote a letter to his father on the discipline of divorce and a volume of verse entitled *On the Rocks*, in which the bitterness was barely concealed. He landed a job as poet in residence at Bracknell New Town, where he rose to the challenge of serenading shopping centres. The position taught him managerial skills which proved of use when in 1988 he was elected chairman of the Poetry Society, and oversaw the contentious task of moving the Society's headquarters from a spacious house in Earls Court Square to cramped warehouse space in Covent Garden. Barker worked hard to command his craft. *The Dream of Intelligence*, a long poem on the example of Nietzsche, published in 1992, went through so many drafts that the folders containing them filled one long shelf in his study. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature in 1997. After Alan Ross, editor of *The London Magazine*, died in 2001, Barker inherited the editorship of a periodical he soon converted into an organ of dawning spirituality. Priests, including bishops, wrote alongside the poets. There was – some carped – too little reticence, and too much God. The job and the magazine were funded by the Arts Council. When the funding was withdrawn in 2008, Barker resigned. The hiatus proved

a blessing as it enabled him to concentrate on his writing. In 1997 he had been received into the Roman Catholic Church, and he now composed an antiphonal work, *Damnatio Memoriae*, expressing the longing for faith in an age that had learnt to disregard it. When, in the last year of life, this sequence was recited by the scholars of his old school in the candle-lit crypt at Canterbury, he listened with gratitude from his wheelchair, incredulous that he had produced something so beautiful.

Barker married Julie Ellis in 1968, with whom he had two daughters – Chloë, who now works as a website designer, and Miranda, a wife and mother of three small children. The marriage to Ellis ended in 1980, and six years later he wed Sally Rouse, a psychotherapist. They had a son and a daughter: Daniel is an actor and comic scriptwriter, while Xanthi works as a private tutor and is studying for a master's degree at Goldsmiths, University of London. Barker's marriage to Rouse was dissolved in 1992. He is survived by his third wife, the poet Hilary Davies, whom he met on the council of the Poetry Society and married in 1998, together with his four children.

Even after his cancer diagnosis Barker's sense of humour never left him, and in his final days he sat with friends musing on the irony of a one-time academic specialist in breathing done to death by his lungs. As his health deteriorated, his publisher, Enitharmon Press, brought forward the release of his last volume, *The Age of Gold*, a work of delicately structured lyrics reminiscent in places of Herbert, Marvell and Blake. When extracts of it were recited in the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, two days before his death, the audience listened spellbound as, riding the weakness of his breath, the poet read out *The Ballad of True Regret*. It evoked a love for the physical world that he was soon to leave: "Where will I be, when you are here / So full of life, so full of cheer, / And I am in no place we know / Where I and all the living go?"

Stephen Stuart-Smith
© *The Times* 6 March 2014

**Michael Brock
1920–2014**



IN 1983, WHEN WARDEN of Nuffield College, Michael Brock described himself as “someone who has lived through the great change... from someone who’s institutionally based... – a tutor, and so on – to someone who’s professionally based”. His career illustrates how greatly Oxford changed during his long life.

In his early career Brock served on the committee of the *Oxford Magazine*. By then admissions questions were supplanting syllabus reform and examination results among the *Magazine*’s preoccupations, and in 1962–1966 he wrote five articles for it, four of them on admissions. He also contributed to the *Guardian*, alerting outsiders to significant events within a university which saw its concerns as transcending the merely local. Brock wanted Oxford’s admissions system and its Norrington table of examination results more widely understood. As tutor in history and politics from 1950 to 1966 at Corpus, where he held all the major college offices, he became expert on Oxford admissions, and honed his expertise through his close and fruitful relationship with President W.F.R.Hardie, who chaired the University’s committee on admissions in 1962. Brock brought to Oxford’s admissions debate two of the administrator’s skills: a meticulous pursuit of relevant empirical detail, and a faith that its accumulation would generate the consensus that was so

central to Brock family traditions. He detected in himself a “habitual tendency to discover that everybody is quite right”. He was later a founder member of the Social Democratic Party, and was unobtrusively central to Roy Jenkins’ successful campaign in 1987 to succeed Harold Macmillan as the University’s Chancellor. These empirical and consensual features – accuracy, balance, perspective, lucidity, open-mindedness – were also integral to the fine historian that he was.

Thus equipped, Brock set out to buttress useful institutions and to challenge those that he thought redundant. Cambridge preceded Oxford in reducing language requirements at admission, and Brock was alert to Cambridge’s competition, but his concerns were wider: he thought his researches would tempt Oxford into more meritocratic recruitment. Powering his reforming and researching impulse was an intense institutional loyalty, especially to his extended family. Brock was also loyal to his school, his World War II regiment (the Middlesex), his successive Oxford colleges, and his university. Convinced that one must reform in order to preserve, he was in short a nineteenth-century British Whig, and when Oxford momentarily lost its balance in 1985 he was unashamed in voting for Margaret Thatcher’s honorary degree. He was a Whig, too, in his zeal for an extended participation which would stabilise authority by broadening its base – not a stance then inevitable among seasoned University administrators. At both his graduate colleges, Wolfson and Nuffield, he successfully pursued a genuine internal democracy.

Brock was a gifted tutor, uniting his mother’s intuitive qualities with his civil servant father’s calm rationality and balance. In a small college like Corpus, a single tutor taught history in two schools: Modern History and PPE. His tutorials brimmed with enthusiasm and encouragement, and in his nineties grateful pupils funded in his honour Corpus’s M.G.Brock Junior Research Fellowship in modern British history. Clever undergraduates affectionately and delightedly mimicked Brock’s emphatic way of speaking, which at times verged on self-parody. His lectures in the late 1950s on parliamentary reform sounded authoritative and incisive, and attracted a large following. In Corpus hall his strong Oxford Union-trained carrying voice needed no microphone. In seminars his pupils were an orchestra whose conductor brought out the best in his performers by honing their intellects with timely and arresting interjections, by varying his mood from serious to ironic to hilarious, and by never depreciating their

contributions; like Maynard Keynes, Brock always elicited something constructive from the most callow remark.

The decision to become Vice-President and Bursar of the newly founded Wolfson College in 1966 surprised many, but Brock was now in his mid-forties, and felt that his teaching career had reached a plateau; tuition was, he thought, "to some extent a young man's job." Besides, his administrative talents were by then well known, and as early as 1956–1957 had been advertised beyond Corpus when he was Junior Proctor. Soon a mainstay of university committees, he became a well known Oxford figure, often glimpsed scurrying (rather late) between commitments. In running his second college, Wolfson, his administrative partnership with its President, Isaiah Berlin, was as close as his earlier partnership with Corpus's Frank Hardie. It was an alliance based on mutual respect and affection, and Brock kept this "natural anarchist" (Brock's phrase) administratively on the rails. Together they carried the College through the difficult period of erecting buildings, establishing a role within the University and neutralising student radicalism through timely concession. Once described as "a monster of integrity", Brock for Berlin possessed "a kind of moral charm... behind the unassuming exterior". Tactful, honest, assiduous, judicious, yet unyielding when necessary, he combined reason with a humane sympathy. In 1973 he somehow also found the time to publish his one book-length scholarly publication, *The Great Reform Act*, which predictably showed a special interest in the "waverers" during the crisis, and immediately became the standard work on a large theme.

The decision of Wolfson's Fellows not to make Brock Berlin's successor resembled Corpus's earlier decision not to make him Hardie's successor, and it was entirely understandable (though not predictable) that in 1977 he moved to Exeter University as Professor of Education, buying a house that he thought suitable for his eventual retirement. Yet his move to Exeter was also in some ways natural, given his longstanding interest, enhanced by Wolfson seminars, in educational institutions. At a crucial time he presided over the University's Department of Education, and was a founder and discriminating member of the *Oxford Review of Education's* editorial board. At Exeter his skilful chairmanship, integrity and conscientious grasp of detail eased through what would otherwise have been a difficult reform: integrating an Anglican college of education with a flourishing university department.

Yet Oxford could not do without him for long, and as Warden of Nuffield College (1978–1988) he confuted gossips who saw him as always the adjutant, never the commanding officer. He had indeed in his early twenties been twice an adjutant in the Second World War, and Nuffield was a difficult inheritance: the social sciences were in trouble; his predecessor Warden Chester (1954–1978) had been the College's unofficial second founder; and Brock lacked expertise in the College's three main fields – politics, economics and sociology. Yet he identified completely with Nuffield, and his consensual, approachable, unpretentious and open-minded style suited a college with fellows of national and international standing. Besides, the style came naturally to him, and he brought to Nuffield five major assets: a deep knowledge of the University's machinery; skill at harnessing diverse talents for a shared purpose; tact astutely deployed on formal occasions; unadvertised but extensive contacts; and bags of common sense.

Most would have retired at 67, but Brock then took a three-year post as Warden of St George's House, Windsor, a small study centre within Windsor Castle, encouraging influential people to engage in confidential discussion. It was ideal for him. Hospitable, intellectually lively and shrewd, Brock as always identified with the institution, and his influence there was lasting. So happy, energetic and successful was he that his term was extended for two further years, until 1993. Even then his career was far from over, for no scholarly "retirement" could have been more productive. His many administrative distractions had by now made editing more feasible than authorship, and his academic interests had advanced to Edwardian Britain, where his knowledge became encyclopaedic. He and his wife Eleanor, who had studied English at Lady Margaret Hall and whom he had married in 1949, were now a powerful editorial team, and published a meticulous edition of H.H. Asquith's *Letters to Venetia Stanley* in 1982. Michael as political historian had always interpreted "politics" broadly, and the Brocks were the ideal editors, never obtrusive, always on hand when needed, and erudite on a remarkable range of topics. Michael simultaneously undertook the huge task of co-editing with Dr. Mark Curthoys the 1,890 pages of volumes 6 and 7 in the *History of the University of Oxford* (published in 1997 and 2000, respectively); to them he contributed three substantial chapters as well as volume 8's concluding chapter on "the University since 1970". Not content with this, the Brock consortium moved

forward to editing Margot Asquith's diaries, and well into his eighties Michael was often seen at a desk in the Bodleian Library, his bird-like frame now somewhat bent and seemingly ever slighter. His wealth of insight and learning was lightly worn and elegantly deployed, and against all prediction, the proofs of *Margot Asquith's Great War Diary 1914–1916*, edited by "Brock & Brock", were in Michael's hands shortly before he died. OUP published it in June 2014, at the same time as reissuing the *Letters to Venetia Stanley* in paperback.

Brock was one of the distinctive and well-known personalities once seemingly prevalent in Oxford, but now rare – a part-time bureaucrat who was far from faceless. On Hebdomadal Council from 1965 to 1976 and from 1978 to 1986, he was a Pro-Vice-Chancellor from 1980 to 1988. He was a late recruit to that small elite of public-spirited dons who lent mid-twentieth-century Oxford its cohesion.

At least three influences "prepared" Brock's mind. The first was his family. His long partnership with Eleanor was central to his happiness and achievements, and he dedicated his *Reform Act* to the "wife and sons" (three in number) who frequently featured in his conversation. There was, secondly, the remarkable energy which among other things made Michael a fascinating conversationalist. His overflowing and emphatic articulation was rich with family recollection, humorous anecdote, mimickings, old-fashioned phrases and vocabulary, and maxims as guides through life. Yet underlying all this conversational energy lay a serious purpose, for Brock possessed that elusive quality: integrity. Behind that lay, thirdly, an inherited and unsophisticated religious commitment. His father's family were nonconformists, but Michael as an adult became an Anglican. His evangelical, Congregationalist and professional family background made him a liberal with backbone – positive in outlook and thinking the best of people, while facing up to reality – yet also principled, and unsanctimoniously upright. His optimism, his constructive priorities and his sheer niceness shone out within a University whose critical faculty was if anything over-developed.

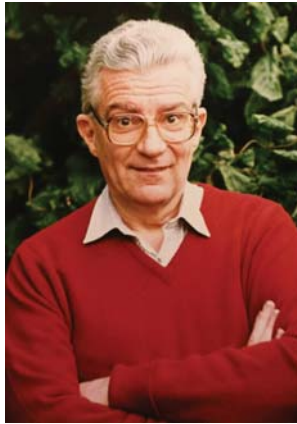
In 1981 Brock was appointed CBE, but many thought he deserved more. His career encountered setbacks, though he never dwelt upon them. They owed something (very unfairly) to the fact that he lacked a magisterial "presence". A close colleague in later life did not forget first hearing his authoritative voice in a seminar: "I couldn't see the body behind the voice, but I was so keen to catch a glimpse that I leant forward, and, between the gaps, spied this sparrow-like frame. Such a powerful mind, but in the slightest of bodies." The rare combination of

qualities the successful administrator requires – industry, efficiency, self-effacement, fair-mindedness, discretion and wisdom – is at risk of neglect in a self-advertising age. The tactful after-dinner speech, the effective committee intervention, the timely memorandum, the deft use of personal contacts, even the judicious summary from the chair are, after all, arcane aptitudes. Academic careers like Brock's, rarer now than they once were, facilitate scholarship in others by providing a smooth-running and liberal context.

Brian Harrison

This is an edited version of an obituary published in the Oxford Magazine, Trinity Term 2014.

Alistair Campbell McIntosh
1929–2013



And so the wheel turns...

T.S. ELIOT'S *Murder in the Cathedral*, performed by Corpus Owlets in the College cloister and chapel in 1951, drew praise from well beyond the University. Emboldened by this, its director, Alistair McIntosh, took the cast to the fledgling Edinburgh Fringe, where they gave the play in St Giles' Cathedral, this time to national acclaim. More than one critic hailed it as better than many offerings at the Festival itself.

Fifty years later, in 2001, Alistair was able to assemble more than 90 per cent of the same cast to perform the play again at the same venue in Corpus, to full houses and rave reviews in the national press, attracting the attention even of the Guinness Book of Records. As Alistair explained, nothing of this kind could have happened in earlier times, as seventy-year-olds would never have survived in good health much before the Millennium.

The purpose of the revival was to raise funds for Knowledge Aid for Sierra Leone, a charity established by a group of the 1950 Corpus cohort of undergraduates to support Professor Eldred Jones – a leading Sierra Leonean and a member himself of this group – in rebuilding his country at the end of a debilitating ten years of civil war. Alistair's production raised £7,000, enough to get started, and the project still flourishes, with current support from Corpus JCR.

All this describes only a part of Alistair's achievements as a theatre director. He had started by producing the school play at Windsor Boys' School when himself a student there – an institution which he was firmly committed to throughout his life, directing plays from time to time for the Old Windsorians and keeping up with his school friends.

In 1952, he directed a production of *Twelfth Night* for OUDS, casting the young Maggie Smith as Viola. In 1967, he was enlisted to direct *The Bees*, a play written by a Fellow of Corpus, Frank Lepper.

But enough of Alistair McIntosh as a play director, for he was a man of many and varied talents who pursued a highly successful career in publishing. He left Oxford with a degree in French and after a short, but unhappy, stay in France, started with Unwins in 1954, remaining with them for ten years. He left this post as managing director, to join IPC, where he established a reputation for innovation by developing a method of photo typesetting which changed the printing industry.

At this stage of his career, Alistair was described by his employers as someone who quietly went about making his own decisions and successfully ignoring any opposition. In many ways, this was the story of his life. Quiet and reclusive much of the time, he nevertheless mixed successfully when appropriate and pursued his own ideas and projects with a single-minded intensity.

Alistair was less successful in setting up his own publishing ventures. It was after one such failure that he secured a post in Oman. In what turned out to be a real James Bond-style adventure, he found himself Number 3 in the Sultanate with a budget in the millions and enormous power and influence.

After that, he spent eight happy years in Nigeria, as managing director of Longmans West Africa, where in addition to his duties he helped many young Nigerians with support in their education and engaged in other philanthropic work. One of his projects was a short series of sex education manuals. As he pointed out, nothing of the kind existed anywhere in Africa, where the subject was taboo. The books were well written, with highly explicit and beautiful illustrations. They did very well in Nigeria, but were perhaps too far ahead of their time and were not adopted in any other African country.

Sadly, many of Alistair's other projects failed to reach completion. He sketched out "A New Map of Nigeria", at a level never before attempted, but this was never finished. He produced with one of his brothers a massive work on car parts, with many thousands of entries. This did appear successfully, but its heralded second edition remains uncompleted.

Dearest of all to Alistair's heart was, perhaps, his work on report writing by house agents. He was appalled by their poor writing and obfuscation and set out to teach them how to do a much better job. With the support of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, with whom he had a long-term connection, he delivered a number of lectures and workshops and spent much time on his planned book "Successful Report Writing". This was to provide, on facing pages, examples of "des res" blurbs and specimens of what should have been written. He was a great collector of howlers and malapropisms. I do not have his examples of estate agents' work, but here are a few from his collection of National Health Service reports (all genuine, he insisted):

"On the second day the knee was better and on the third it disappeared."

"Patient has two teenage children but no other abnormalities."

"While in ER, she was x-rated, and sent home."

He had a lifelong fascination with words and language. He shared with me his skill with *The Times* crossword, which he completed every day, usually within twenty minutes, and gave me tutorials on the principles of its construction. We were both devoted to Chambers Dictionary and together sought out examples of words the authors had omitted – there are indeed a few.

The military coup in Nigeria hit Alistair hard financially. Despite this, he continued to the end to send support to his protégés out there.

In his last years before dementia overtook him, he lived a quiet life in a friend's house in London, subsisting solely on his old age pension, a sandwich from the local supermarket and the occasional meal out as guest of a few old friends.

But he was cheerful and relaxed about his life. As a confirmed atheist without, as he said, "an ounce of religion" in him, he expected death to be the end and had no fear of it. He thought of it as the turning off of a switch. For all who had the privilege of knowing this extraordinary man, a little light has gone out with its extinction.

Asher Cashdan (CCC 1950)

Douglas Jones
1922–2013



PROFESSOR DOUGLAS SAMUEL JONES MBE, one of the most outstanding mathematicians of his generation in the UK, and elected Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College in 1980, died on 26 November 2013 at the age of 91. His deep insight into the theory of electromagnetic waves and his development of new and exceptionally powerful mathematical techniques with which to study them has led to the resolution to problems of both practical and social importance. His work is fundamentally important to the design and performance of radar antennae, in which it is necessary to optimise their receiving and transmitting characteristics.

Douglas Jones also investigated the ways in which electromagnetic waves interact with objects having sharp edges. These studies are basic to the construction of stealth aircraft, whose sharp geometrical shapes are designed to minimise their radar signature. In the mid-1970s, when supersonic airliner capability was realised with the design of Concorde, there was much concern regarding the noise created at take-off and landing and the impact of “sonic boom” on built-up areas. This prompted an investigation of the noise level experienced on the ground by a moving acoustic source, which led Douglas to develop a mathematical theory of noise shielding.

Douglas’s style and approach to mathematical research was nicely encapsulated by a remark made by Sir James Lighthill at a conference at Dundee University in 1992 to mark his 70th birthday. It concerns his book *The Theory of Generalised Functions*. Sir James commented: “I have moreover been overjoyed that my tiny 80-page *Introduction to Fourier Analysis and Generalised Functions*, which concentrates on functions of just one variable, has proved to be a suitable appetite-whetting ‘starter’, as it were, leading up to Douglas’s superbly concocted ‘main dish’ in 540 pages which extends all the results in a comprehensive fashion and includes the corresponding properties of functions of many variables.”

An appreciation of the depth and breadth of his research is to be found in the series of articles written by former students, collaborators and friends in the special issue of the *Bulletin of the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications* to commemorate Douglas’s 70th birthday.

During the 1970s and 1980s, mathematicians began to direct attention to the potential of exploiting mathematical ideas to address problems arising in the biological and medical sciences. This initiative arose, in part, from the development of the groundbreaking work done by Alan Turing on biological pattern formation and carried forward by J.D. Murray and others. As a forward-thinking mathematician and scientist, Douglas Jones realised that the new and rapidly evolving subject of “mathematical biology” should be made accessible to undergraduate students. This led, in 1983, to his co-authored book *Differential Equations and Mathematical Biology*. Mathematical biology is now recognised as a major field of applied mathematical research and most universities in the UK and worldwide offer courses in it to students.

Douglas Jones was born in Corby, Northants, on 10 January 1922. He won a scholarship to Wolverhampton Grammar School, where he became Senior Prefect and captain of both chess and cricket, as well as vice-captain of soccer. In 1940 he won an open scholarship to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. As was the experience of many young men of that period, Douglas's university career was interrupted by call-up for war service. He joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (RAFVR) in 1942, as a signals radar officer with the rank of Flight Lieutenant. To begin with, he was attached to a squadron involved in night fighter operations, and he later transferred to a squadron involved in countermeasures to defeat German radar. In recognition of his outstanding service, Douglas was mentioned in dispatches in 1943 and awarded an MBE in 1945.

In the same year he returned to Oxford, graduating MA in 1947. Following a year as a Commonwealth Fellow at MIT, he was appointed to an assistant lectureship at Manchester University, rising to Senior Lecturer in 1955. It was during this period that he made fundamental contributions to diffraction theory and demonstrated his phenomenal abilities as an analyst.

In 1957 he moved to the Chair of Mathematics at the University of Keele, where his reputation as a world leader was established with the publication of his monumental book *The Theory of Electromagnetism*. In 1965 Douglas was appointed to the Ivory Chair of Applied Mathematics at Queens College in the University of St Andrews, which became the University of Dundee in 1967, a position he held with great distinction, serving twice as head of department and as Dean of the Faculty of Science. He retired in 1992, at which point he was made Emeritus Professor.

During his career his achievements were recognised by numerous honours: Fellowship of the Royal Society, Fellowship of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and Honorary D.Sc of the University of Strathclyde. He was also recipient of the Naylor Prize and Lectureship of the London Mathematical Society, the Marconi Prize of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, the van der Pol Gold Medal of the International Union of Radio Science and the Keith Prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Douglas Jones was a tireless champion and campaigner for the promotion of mathematics and the professional mathematician. He was chairman of the University Grants Council (UGC) mathematics sub-committee. In 1981 he published a controversial report on behalf

of the UGC entitled *Whither Mathematics?*. The report highlighted the serious problems caused by a bulge in the 35–45 age group of academic staff, reflected in the boom in recruitment in the 1960s as a consequence of the Robbins report on university expansion. With a predicted fall of 36 per cent in mathematically trained students, it was recommended that these staff in mid-career be compulsorily retired. Due to both public and academic pressure, however, no government action was taken.

Douglas was a founding member of the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications (IMA); he served on its Council and was appointed its President in 1988. It was during his presidency that he led the negotiations with the Privy Council which resulted in the IMA being incorporated by Royal Charter and then subsequently being granted the right to award Chartered Mathematician status.

Douglas Jones was a very private man, not given to small talk, but once engaged, he was stimulating and amusing company and always happy to engage in the exchange of ideas. He was an important mentor and guiding light to young staff and research students, many of whom have gone on to distinguished careers.

He and his wife Ivy, who predeceased him, were a devoted and mutually supportive team. They were both very active in the work of Tenovus Scotland and the World Wildlife Fund for Nature. Douglas Jones was a fine man, a friend and mentor and is greatly missed. He is survived by his sister Dot and by his two children, Helen and Philip.

Brian Sleeman, Emeritus Professor, University of Leeds

Richard Gwent Jones
1953(?)–2014



PROFESSOR RICHARD (RICK) GWENT JONES, who died on 1 July 2014 aged 61, was one of the leading figures in the development of health informatics, particularly in the field of pathology. He was a crucial influencer in the development of the pathology network based in the Leeds area and co-founded the Yorkshire Centre for Health Informatics (YCHI) at the University of Leeds with Dr. Susan Clamp.

He was a delightful person with a mischievous sense of humour, as well as being a polymath who combined academic excellence with rock climbing, mountain walking and musical talent as a bass guitarist. It was apparent from his time at Manchester Grammar School that he was academically gifted, and he also joined in a wide range of school activities and developed the strong socialist principles that guided the rest of his life.

Rick won a place at Corpus Christi, Oxford to study medicine, qualifying in 1978. Following house officer posts, he obtained membership of the Royal College of Physicians in 1980, before embarking on research as an MRC Training Fellow in the Nuffield Department of Medicine in Oxford, working with Professor Dermot Williamson. He gained a DM for his studies on Insulin Metabolism in Mammary Lactogenesis in 1988.

In May 1983 he moved to Leeds as Tutor in Medicine and in 1985 transferred to a career in Chemical Pathology as a Senior Registrar, before gaining the posts of Senior Lecturer, School of Medicine,

University of Leeds and Honorary Consultant Chemical Pathologist, Leeds Teaching Hospitals Trust in 1990. He was Head of Chemical Pathology and Immunology Services at Leeds Teaching Hospitals Trust from 1992 to 2004, working with Dr. Ian Barnes; the department grew to be amongst the largest in the UK following mergers between the United Leeds Teaching Hospitals Trust, the Bradford Teaching Hospitals Trust and the St James University Hospitals Trust. During this time, he was responsible for the development of the integrated IT services for pathology and retained responsibility for strategic IT issues in the Pathology Directorate in his later academic role. The University of Leeds awarded him a Chair in Chemical Pathology and Health Informatics in 2014 in recognition of his work in chemical pathology, informatics and education.

With the NHS Information Authority, Rick helped engineer the introduction of the national system for electronic reporting of laboratory data to GPs – the Pathology Messaging Implementation Programme (PMIP) – a system that sends 50 million messages a year. The PMIP system includes standards for information content, structure, management and security of electronic pathology reports messaging between laboratories and GPs. It has been operational since 2000 and has been implemented across the whole of the NHS.

Building on the lessons from PMIP, Rick was the originator of the concept of a National Laboratory Medicine Catalogue (a vision for a BNF equivalent for laboratory / diagnostic tests), which is expected to underpin future data exchange in the NHS using SNOMED-CT and HL7 coding. This work continues as a collaboration between NHS England, the Pathology Catalogues Executive Team at the College, X-Lab and the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC).

Rick was also instrumental in overseeing the specification and roll-out of a common IT system for genetics laboratories in the UK, which is providing a standardised, modern platform for the expanding field of DNA and cytogenetic testing. His group developed software used by a number of diagnostic companies for clinical decision support, statistical analysis and control of QA schemes for extra-laboratory point-of-care testing. He was involved in a number of UK and international informatics projects, including the NHS Clinical Terms Project and the formation of the UK National Institute for Health Informatics.

In addition, Rick pioneered the use of population data to produce a diagnostic atlas of the utilisation of pathology tests in primary care,

to audit the standardisation of pathology messages and to create population-based reference ranges.

A different side of Rick was seen at pathology-related gigs, playing his bass guitar. He was a founder member of Blues Positive, a four-piece band on the Leeds/Bradford scene, formed in 2004 and playing up-tempo Chicago blues at a wide range of pubs, clubs and festivals.

All his friends and colleagues admired his fortitude in continuing to pursue his vision despite a ten-year struggle with myeloma. He was always generous with his time and experience in helping both students on the YCHI MSc course, believing that bright young people can change the world, and those much more senior. Through YCHI and Leeds Medical School, he influenced a generation of students and has left behind a cohort of disciples to carry forward his vision.

Rick was a highly principled man of the utmost integrity, who had a vision of the role of informatics in health care that he pursued with boundless enthusiasm, eternal optimism, self-effacing modesty and a rather mischievous wry smile. Although pathology has lost one of its great innovators, his vision and innovative ideas will steer many future developments.

Gifford Batstone, Ian Barnes and Christopher Johnson

John Zochonis
1929–2013



THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS regret to announce the death of Sir John Basil Zochonis DL, Honorary Fellow of Corpus. Sir John was born in Altrincham, Cheshire on 2 October 1929. He was educated at Rugby School and came to Corpus to read Law in 1951. He was great-nephew of George Basil Zochonis, the co-founder of Paterson Zochonis Ltd., which later became the Cussons Group. Sir John joined the Group in 1953, becoming a director in 1957 and serving as Chairman from 1970 until his retirement in 1993. During his time as Chairman, the group's footprint in Europe, Asia and Africa was expanded and included the strategically important acquisition of Cussons in 1975.

He was knighted in 1997 for services to the community and was a former High Sheriff of Greater Manchester. He served on the Council of the University of Manchester from 1987 to 1990 and was a governor of Withington Girls' School between 1995 and 1998. Among the good causes he supported were Chetham's School of Music, Buxton Festival, Manchester International Festival, Manchester Art Gallery, the Lowry Centre, Manchester Mid-day Concert Series, the Royal Exchange Theatre, the Northern Chamber Orchestra and The Big Issue (in the North), as well of course as Corpus, to whom he was a very loyal and generous donor. He was made a Foundation Fellow in June 2006 and an Honorary Fellow in November 2011. Sir John died peacefully at Wythenshawe Hospital on 30 November 2013, aged 84 years.

THE RECORD

Chaplain's Report

THE CHAPEL CONTINUED its tradition of inviting guest preachers representing a breadth both theological and ecumenical. These included the Prior of Blackfriars, Father John O'Connor, OP; the Revd. John Dunnett, General Director of the Church Pastoral Aid Society; the distinguished theologian Prof. Werner Jeanrond, Master of St Benet's Hall, who preached on the Magnificat; and the Revd. Canon Dr. Jane Freeman, Team Rector of Wickford in the Diocese of Chelmsford, who preached on the Feast of the Conversion of St Paul. It is always a pleasure to have preachers with a personal connection to Corpus and we welcomed the Revd. Dr. Keith Beech-Gruneberg (CCC 1989), Director of Local Ministry Training in the Diocese of Oxford and Mr. Brian Ladd of the London Institute for Contemporary Christianity – a parent of a current Organ Scholar. On the first Sunday of Trinity Term, the Chaplain and the Revd. Canon Flora Winfield, CF, co-celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their ordination to the priesthood in 1994 and the preacher was a mutual friend, the Very Revd. Peter Bradley, Dean of Sheffield. The joint service with Oriol College on Ascension Day, which started as an innovation, has become a happy annual tradition. The great Victorian churchman of both Corpus and Oriol, John Keble, would be pleased.

In addition to the regular round of services, the Chapel is a place of celebration for rites of passage. The marriages of Corpuscles Katharine Musgrave (CCC 2006) to Paul Silcock and Dr. Matthew Bottomley (CCC 2002) to Dr. Catherine Golics, were solemnised. Old Members interested in getting married in the College Chapel are encouraged to contact Canon Maltby directly.

Earthly lives completed were also celebrated and given thanks to God for in the Chapel in the past year. On both occasions the Chapel was full to overflowing. In February a Service of Thanksgiving celebrated the life of Michael John Llewellyn-White (1951–2014), beloved partner for 38 years of Mr. Robert Patterson, the Buttery Manager. Tributes were given by Rod McNeil and Peter Feben-Smith. In June, a memorial service was held for the distinguished Corpus historian and educationalist Dr. Michael Brock (1920–2014) and again the congregation exceeded the Chapel's capacity. The preacher was the Revd. Canon John White, a retired canon of Windsor, a friend of both Michael's and Eleanor's from their time at St George's House at Windsor Castle (for a fuller tribute, see the Obituaries section).

Through prayer and service, the Chapel attends to both the community of the College and of the wider world. Last year we raised £2,100 for the Oxford Gatehouse and its work with people who are homeless and nearly £1,000 for Christian Aid in Trinity Term, including the annual Christian Aid Week collection. Though one of the smallest colleges, we retain our position as one of the biggest fundraisers for Christian Aid in the University.

The Chapel would not be able to function without a team of superb Chapelwardens and Organ Scholars. At the end of this year we said goodbye to Jem Lowther after three successful years as Organ Scholar, and Peter Ladd ably stepped up into the role of Senior Organ Scholar. Together they kept the musical praises to God in the Chapel at the heart of its life. Emma Rix stepped down as a Chapelwarden, having served in both her undergraduate and graduate years, giving the Charlie Oakley (CCC 1998) Record for Longest Service as a Corpus Chapelwarden a serious run for its money. Anton Loning, Hayley Ross, Anna Bloomley and Syke Montgomery all kept the Chaplain in line and she is counting on them to do so in the coming academic year. Although the tenure of the Acting Chaplain for 2012, the Very Revd. Robert Grimely has ended, the Chaplain and College are grateful for Robert's occasional continued presence and his support for the work of the Chapel.

Judith Maltby

Chapel Choir

AFTER LOSING MANY FAMILIAR FACES at the end of last year, Corpus Choir has performed admirably, with ever increasing cohesion and musicality. There have been a number of particular highlights: the Fauré Requiem, sung beautifully at a time of the year when the choir was still starting to take shape; and the Carol Service, which featured delightful music by Archer, Rutter and Vaughan Williams. Throughout the year the Choir has sung special services in the University Church and Christ Church Cathedral, expanding its repertoire along the way. It has been so encouraging to see the choir really grow over the last few months, with the alto section showing particular improvement. Special thanks go to our four choral bursars – Hayley Ross (soprano), Rebecca Satchwell (alto), Anton Loning (tenor) and Benedikt Weiss (bass) – and, of course, to our wonderful senior organ scholar Jem Lowther, who now moves on with our warmest wishes after three years' sterling service. As for the choir, with hard work, it can go from strength to strength.

Peter Ladd

The Library

THE CARE AND CONSERVATION that library staff devote to the College's collections and their historic setting are quite often hidden from sight, but for good and ill, this "behind the scenes" work became more visible this year.

Michaelmas Term started in the worst possible way. Roof repairs to the east range of the front quad had left its junction with the library range vulnerable to inclement weather. High winds and heavy rain on 13 October 2013, a Sunday, exposed the weakness of the temporary tarpaulin cover and water found its way in. The water came through one corner of the Jacobean plaster frieze at the east end of the library and down the back and front of the book press underneath (and through the books kept there). What could have been a major disaster was reduced to a manageable emergency by the swift actions of the student invigilator, Meseret Oldjira, in noticing and reporting the problem, and the prompt and effective actions of the porter on duty, Russel Parker.

Common sense and the Library's planned response to emergencies followed: books under immediate threat were moved; cloths were laid to soak up the worst of the water; and the contractors were summoned to fix the roof. Library staff were contacted and Julie Blyth, the Assistant Librarian, attended as the nearest to the scene. Also giving up her Sunday lunch was Jane Eagan, Head Conservator of the Oxford Conservation Consortium (OCC), and the College was very appreciative of this rapid out-of-hours response. Julie and Jane moved the remainder of the books, separating the wet and damp ones from the majority that had escaped more or less unscathed. Nick Read, the Head Porter, and Russell Vircavs, from the Maintenance Department, also attended, and fans were introduced to dissipate the humidity and aid the gentle drying of the wet wood and plaster.

Visitors to the Library the following day were greeted by a managed displacement of books: undamaged books were made accessible in one area; those suffering water damage and staining were fanned out elsewhere to aid the drying process. Some books did dry out eventually to make them usable. In other cases the paperback covers started to peel away, the text blocks warped and strained hardback bindings, or the staining (from water running through distemper or wood) just made them unusable or unpalatable to handle. Fortunately, the roofing firm responded swiftly to all our concerns, and their insurance covered the cost of replacement books as well as the restoration of the fittings.

The Library itself took many months to dry out, and so it was not until after the end of term that the plaster frieze and book press were ready for restoration. There was concern for the beautiful plaster frieze that was now stained and vulnerable to further damage. Cliveden Conservation was called in to investigate. Originally set up for the National Trust, the company came with recommendations based on its recent work on the Senior Library at The Queen's College, as well as the University Church. Its work on the plaster frieze required sheeting to protect the surrounding surfaces, and scaffolding to enable the conservator to reach the necessary heights. Checking the plaster for damage, cleaning the stains and re-colouring the plaster frieze took several days. All in College were delighted with the results of Cliveden's restoration of one of the glories of Corpus, which ensured that the plaster frieze did not look "new" at the end of the process. Work could then be undertaken on the wood below the frieze.



Cliveden Conservation restored the water-damaged plaster frieze

The book presses (the desk and shelf units) currently in the old library are not original to the foundation of the College, but probably date from the renovation of the Library in 1604 and as such require specialist care. Fortunately, the Library's recent book press renovation project meant we had in the shape of Tankerdale expert furniture conservators who were already familiar with our library. Through the renovation project, we are correcting structural weaknesses brought about by the changes made to the book presses over the centuries. Tankerdale's conservators have devised sympathetic means to re-establish the stability of each press, and combine this work with necessary aesthetic restoration not just of the presses, but also of the accompanying benches and window sills.¹ This work improves or

¹ An article about the book press renovation project, with thanks to the kind sponsors of presses (as well as details about how readers can support this work) will appear in the next *Pelican Record*.

replaces modern joinery repairs, as well as counteracting the general wear and tear that comes from the old library's popularity with students. (The old library and the presses have probably received more intensive use in the last 50 years than they did in the preceding 350.) The conservators from Tankerdale put their expertise and knowledge of Corpus Library to good use when treating the damage caused by the water. They were able to clean and polish the wooden book press, floorboards and window sill, removing the distemper and water stains. It was the silver lining of this particular cloudburst that the area affected had not yet been renovated.

Book press renovation took centre stage again in the Long Vacation as Tankerdale's conservators continued the programme of planned renovation by completing two more book presses. Proactive care of the collections was also visible (and audible) in the Library as staff took a proactive approach to conservation. Instead of the usual annual closure in August, the Library stayed open (with readers warned about likely disruption) while staff followed a programme of cleaning books and shelves. Despite the best efforts of its devoted scout, dusting the Library is like the original painting of the Forth Bridge: an old building with the number of visitors we receive means the dusting never ends. Our primary focus was on cleaning individual items, including some of the larger, more fragile and infrequently consulted items, using delicate brushes and specialist museum vacuum cleaners (which despite expectations were actually very noisy). This process was additionally useful in identifying items requiring conservation-grade cardboard boxes for added protection or indeed more interventive treatment to ensure their continued availability to future generations of scholars.

We also cleaned some of the more heavily used shelves of books in the English Room. This is a popular room with students, overlooking the gardens, and the literature books are in high demand (dust does not have time to gather here!). However, the large sash windows, open continually during the long slog of Trinity Term, provide an invitation to flying or crawling visitors. In another of the more hidden aspects of collection care, Library staff follow an integrated pest management policy with the support of the OCC. This involves monitoring environmental conditions and undertaking quarterly bug trapping expeditions throughout the Library. We watch closely for the insects that are likely to cause damage to the books, such as moths, booklice and silverfish (a particular worry since they might indicate

damp conditions that would pose other problems). Fortunately, spiders, woodlice and ladybirds are the more frequent interlopers at Corpus. Although they do not pose a threat in themselves, they can prove a tempting food source for nastier bugs that will then stay to dine on cloth bindings, paper and glue. A thorough cleaning of the books in the English Room thus enabled us to tackle the ladybird graveyard that lay hidden in some corners of the shelves.

The College's special collections are hidden from plain sight, with the manuscripts, early printed books and archives being stored and consulted in air-conditioned strong rooms. Here, Library and archives staff work hard to maintain the conditions necessary for the fragile historic books and documents, as well as bearable for the people – staff and scholars – who also use this space. OCC conservators help us to monitor the general environmental conditions, and the bug patrols outlined above continue in our underground stores. The conservators also advise on the treatment of individual or series of works to preserve and conserve them for the future.



Lead conservator Victoria Stevens of OCC with conservation student Keira McKee



Keira McKee and Veronica Ford at work on the Coleraine albums

The Coleraine collection is one such series that has benefited from the attention of conservators. The College has 31 large albums of Italian prints and drawings that were collected and mounted by old member Henry Hare, third Baron Coleraine, during his eighteenth century grand tours.² A detailed conservation survey has been undertaken of these leather bindings and their paper contents (grouped mainly by place: Rome, Venice, Florence, etc.). A programme of cleaning and removing handling dirt then followed. We are now in the final phase of the work on this collection, which involves more advanced repairs of particular volumes. Six exemplar albums, Roma I–VI, were selected for the work on site by the lead conservator, Victoria Stevens (OCC) and two conservation students, Veronica Ford (UCL) and Keira McKee (West Dean College). These volumes received

² More information about this collection can be found in an earlier article by Sabine Eiche, "Henry Hare, Lord Coleraine, and his Visits to Italy", *The Pelican Record*, vol. 43, n.1, December 2006, pp.79-84 (also available online at <http://members.shaw.ca/seiche/henryhare.html>).

stabilisation treatment including the flattening of creased pages; paper repairs of the text block using wheat starch paste and RK15 Japanese paper; and binding repairs to secure loose and/or torn leather bindings (also made using wheat starch paste). This work was largely completed within the three days allowed, and this test run will enable us to plan for the conservation of the remaining volumes.

This is just a sample of the work going on behind the scenes in the Library, and more can be seen on *Behind the Bookpresses* via its website: <http://www.ccc.ox.ac.uk/Behind-the-Bookpresses>.

The effects of the visible and invisible work of Library staff through the year is appreciated by our readers. Library staff welcome the invisible and visible support we receive both inside College, from the porters and Maintenance Department amongst others, and outside, through our membership of the OCC. My thanks are also due to the sponsors of the book press renovation (and more on these anon). These generous donors are helping us to preserve the shelves to hold the books bought or kindly presented to us each year, and I thank the donors listed overleaf for also thinking of the Library.

Joanna Snelling, Librarian

Gifts to the Library, 1 August 2013 – 31 July 2014

Gifts from Fellows and former Fellows of the College and members of the SCR

From Vicent Baydal:

Beyond lords and peasants: rural elites and economic differentiation in pre-modern Europe. Edited by Frederic Aparisi and Vicent Royo

From Nigel Bowles:

The Oxford handbook of political science. Edited by Robert E. Goodin

From Jaś Elsner:

Nathanael J. Andrade, *Syrian identity in the Greco-Roman world*

Gideon Avni, *The Byzantine-Islamic transition in Palestine: an archaeological approach*

Barbara E. Borg, *Crisis and ambition: tombs and burial customs in third-century AD Rome*

Janet Downie, *At the limits of art: a literary study of Aelius Aristides' Hieroi logoi*

Iconographie funéraire romaine et société: corpus antique, approches nouvelles? Edited by Martin Galinier and François Baratte

Richard Jenkyns, *God, space, & city in the Roman imagination*

The Pelican Record

David Petrain, *Homer in stone: the Tabulae iliacae in their Roman context*

Ben Russell, *The economics of the Roman stone trade*

Alicia Simpson, *Niketas Choniates: a historiographical study*

Petra M. Sijpesteijn, *Shaping a Muslim state: the world of a mid-eighth-century Egyptian official*

Roman Phrygia: culture and society. Edited by Peter Thonemann

From Jaś Elsner, via his Tutorial Book Allowance account:

Rachel Neis, *The sense of sight in rabbinic culture: Jewish ways of seeing in late antiquity*

From Denis Feeney:

Emma Gee, *Aratus and the astronomical tradition*

From John Harrison:

Ferghana Valley: the heart of Central Asia. Edited by S. Frederick Starr with Baktybek Beshimov, Inomjon I. Bobokulov and Pulat Shozimov

From Stephen Harrison:

Rachel Bernal, *On the Iliad*

Augustan poetry and the Roman Republic. Edited by Joseph Farrell

Reception and the classics. Edited for the Department of Classics by William Brockliss [et al.]

John Heath-Stubbs, *Selected poems*

From Colin Holmes:

Christopher de Hamel, *The Parker Library: treasures from the collection at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, England*

From Judith Maltby, via her Tutorial Book Allowance account:

Chaplains in early modern England: patronage, literature and religion.

Edited by Hugh Adlington, Tom Lockwood and Gillian Wright

J. William Black, *Reformation pastors: Richard Baxter and the ideal of the reformed pastor*

Mark D. Chapman, *The fantasy of reunion: Anglicans, Catholics, and Ecumenism, 1833–1882*

Matthew Guest, *Christianity and the university experience: understanding student faith*

Simon J. Potter, *Broadcasting empire: the BBC and the British world, 1922–1970*

Scars upon my heart: women's poetry and verse of the First World War.

Edited by Catherine W. Reilly

From Neil McLynn:

Jill Harries, *Cicero and the jurists: from citizens' law to the lawful state*

From Sarah Newton:

The 'Orphic' gold tablets and Greek religion: further along the path.

Edited by Radcliffe G. Edmonds

From Tobias Reinhardt:

Topography and history of ancient Epicnemidian Locris. Edited by Jose Pascual and Maria-Foteini Papakonstantinou

From Pawel Swietach:

J. Rodney Leveck, *An introduction to cardiovascular physiology*

From Christopher Taylor:

Polis vol. 4, no.1 (1981) – vol. 21, no.1/2 (2004)

From John Watts:

Stephen J.C. Andes, *The Vatican and Catholic activism in Mexico and Chile: the politics of transnational Catholicism, 1920–1940*

Rebecca Clifford, *Commemorating the Holocaust: the dilemmas of remembrance in France and Italy*

Erika Hanna, *Modern Dublin: urban change and the Irish past, 1957–1973*

Daniel Lee, *Pétain's Jewish children: French Jewish youth and the Vichy regime, 1940–1942*

Holger Nehring, *Politics of security: British and West German protest movements and the early Cold War, 1945–1970*

Elizabeth Noble, *The world of the Stonors: a gentry society*

Abdel Razzaq Takriti, *Monsoon revolution: republicans, sultans, and empires in Oman, 1965–1976*

Andrea Ruddick, *English identity and political culture in the fourteenth century*

From John Watts, via his Tutorial Book Allowance account:

Mark Bailey, *The decline of serfdom in late medieval England: from bondage to freedom*

Michael Brown, *Bannockburn: the Scottish War and the British Isles, 1307–1323*

Commercial activity, markets and entrepreneurs in the Middle Ages: essays in honour of Richard Britnell. Edited by Ben Dodds and Christian D. Liddy

Eyal Poleg, *Approaching the Bible in medieval England*

Sarah Rees Jones, *York: the making of a city, 1068–1350*

Christians and Jews in Angevin England: the York Massacre of 1190, narratives and contexts. Edited by Sarah Rees Jones and Sethina Watson

Simon Teuscher, *Lords' rights and peasant stories: writing and the formation of tradition in the later Middle Ages*

From Tim Whitmarsh:

Kate Cooper, *Band of angels: the forgotten world of early Christian women*

Caspar Meyer, *Greco-Scythian art and the birth of Eurasia: from Classical Antiquity to Russian modernity*

From Mark Whittow:

B.R. Ambedkar, *Annihilation of caste: the annotated critical edition*

Lawrence Goldman, *The life of R.H. Tawney: socialism and history*

Owen Lattimore, *Inner Asian frontiers of China*

Ruth Mostern, *"Dividing the realm in order to govern": the spatial organization of the Song state (960–1276 CE)*

From Nigel Wilson:

Doctrine and doxography: studies on Heraclitus and Pythagoras. Edited by David Sider and Dirk Obbink

Nikoletta Kanavou, *Aristophanes' comedy of names: a study of speaking names in Aristophanes*

From Michael Winterbottom:

Proceedings of the British Academy Biographical Memoirs of Fellows XII

Nicholas C. Edsall, *Richard Cobden, independent radical*

Brian Vickers, *Returning to Shakespeare*

Gifts of own publications from Fellows, former Fellows and members of the SCR

From Mohamed Bin Issa Al Jaber:

Mohamed Bin Issa Al Jaber, *Yes, the Arabs can too*

From John Broome:

John Broome, *Counting the cost of global warming: a report to the Economic and Social Research Council on research by John Broome and David Ulph*

From Valentine Cunningham:

Victorian Poets: a Critical Reader. Edited by Valentine Cunningham

Ecology and the literature of the British left: the red and the green.

Edited by John Rignall, H. Gustav Klaus, Valentine Cunningham

From Philip Hardie:

Philip Hardie, *The last Trojan hero: a cultural history of Virgil's Aeneid*

From Stephen Harrison:

Classics in the modern world: a democratic turn? Edited by Lorna Hardwick and Stephen Harrison

From Anna Marmodoro:

The author's voice in classical and late antiquity. Edited by Anna Marmodoro and Jonathan Hill

Bequeathed by Robin Nisbet:

Vertis in usum: studies in honor of Edward Courtney. Edited by John F. Miller (contains chapters by Robin Nisbet and Michael Winterbottom)

R.G.M. Nisbet and Margaret Hubbard, *A commentary on Horace: Odes, Book I*

R.G.M. Nisbet and Margaret Hubbard, *A commentary on Horace: Odes, Book II*

R.G.M. Nisbet and Niall Rudd, *A commentary on Horace: Odes, Book III*

From Jay Rubenstein:

Jay Rubenstein, *Armies of heaven: the first crusade and the quest for apocalypse*

From Tim Whitmarsh:

Tim Whitmarsh. *Beyond the Second Sophistic: adventures in Greek Postclassicism*

The romance between Greece and the East. Edited by Tim Whitmarsh and Stuart Thomson

From Michael Winterbottom:

William of Malmesbury, *On lamentations*. Introduction, translation and notes by Michael Winterbottom

Gifts from Old Members

From Michael Barratt Brown:

Michael Barratt Brown, *Seekers: a twentieth century life: memories of people and places, 1918–2013*

From Timothy S. Bishop:

Stephen M. Shapiro, Kenneth S. Geller, Timothy S. Bishop, Edward A. Hartnett, Dan Himmelfarb, *Supreme Court practice: for practice in the Supreme Court of the United States*

From George Brock:

George Brock, *Out of print: newspapers, journalism and the business of news in the digital age*

From Andrew P. Davis:

William Halfpenny, *The art of sound building*

Earle Havens, *Gloriana: monuments and memorials of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I: books, manuscripts, and objects of art from the collections of the Elizabethan Club of Yale University*

From James Dixon:

James Dixon, *Out of Birmingham: George Dixon (1820–98), ‘father of free education’*

The Pelican Record

From Charles Hebditch:

Robert Cohen, John Harrop, *Creative play direction*

John Harrop, *Acting*

John Harrop, Sabin R. Epstein, *Acting with style* (1st and 2nd eds.)

From Harry M Hine:

Seneca, *Hardship & happiness*. Translations by Elaine Fantham, Harry M. Hine, James Ker, and Gareth D. Williams

From Tom Hurka:

Thomas Hurka, *The best things in life: a guide to what really matters*

Thomas Hurka, *Drawing morals: essays in ethical theory*

Underivative duty: British moral philosophers from Sidgwick to Ewing.

Edited by Thomas Hurka

From H.G.M. Leighton:

Online access to *Gore-Browne on Companies* (as well as the ongoing paper subscription)

From Peter McCaffery:

The cultural history reader. Edited by Peter McCaffery and Ben Marsden

From Leonard Rea:

Norman J. Smith, *The sea of lost opportunity: North Sea oil and gas, British industry and the Offshore Supplies Office*

Gifts from members of the MCR and JCR

From Sanja Bogojević:

Sanja Bogojević, *Emissions trading schemes: markets, states and law*

From Melanie Holihead:

A history of private life: revelations of the medieval world. General editors: Philippe Ariès and Georges Duby (v.2)

Kate Tiller, *English local history: an introduction*

Other gifts

From Andrea Balbo:

Andrea Balbo, *I frammenti degli oratori romani dell'età augustea e tiberiana. Parte 1, Età augustea*

Andrea Balbo, *I frammenti degli oratori romani dell'età augustea e tiberiana. Parte 2, Età tiberiana* (t.2)

From Balliol College Library:

Reports of cases from the time of King Henry VIII (2 v.) edited for the Selden Society by J.H. Baker

Year books of Henry VIII: 12–14 Henry VIII, 1520–1523 edited for the Selden Society by J.H. Baker

Cases concerning equity and the courts of equity 1550–1660 (2 v.)
edited for the Selden Society by W.H. Bryson

From James G. Basker:

James G. Basker, *American antislavery writings: colonial beginnings to Emancipation*

From Demetrios C. Beroutsos:

Demetrios C. Beroutsos, *A commentary on the “Aspis” of Menander, part one: lines 1-298*

From Bloomsbury:

Anna Whitelock, *Mary Tudor: England’s first queen*. Gift of the publisher with thanks for the use of Cardinal Pole’s portrait

From the Bodleian Libraries:

Nora Berend, *Central Europe in the High Middle Ages: Bohemia, Hungary and Poland c.900 – c.1300*

From Brepols:

Emmanuelle Vagnon, *Cartographie et représentations de l’orient méditerranéen en occident (du milieu du XIIIe à la fin du XVe siècle)*
with thanks for permission to reproduce CCC MS2*

From Broadview Press:

R.D. Fulk, *An introduction to Middle English: grammar; texts*. A gift of the publisher, with thanks for the use of image CCC MS 201 fol.1

From Cambridge University Press:

The Cambridge companion to Piers Plowman. Edited by Andrew Cole and Andrew Galloway, with thanks for permission to reproduce an image from MS 201, fol. 1r

Eljas Oksanen, *Flanders and the Anglo-Norman world, 1066–1216*, with thanks for the use of the image CCC MS 157, p.383

From Chris Collard:

Euripides: Cyclops and major fragments of Greek satyric drama. Edited with a translation, introduction and commentary by Patrick O’Sullivan and Christopher Collard

From Gabriele Cornelli:

Gabriele Cornelli, *In search of Pythagoreanism: Pythagoreanism as an historiographical category*

From Sarah Foot:

Haskins Society Journal Studies in Medieval History (vol. 24, 2012) containing “Internal and external audiences: reflections on the Anglo-Saxon Archive of Bury St Edmunds Abbey in Suffolk” by Sarah Foot (with thanks for the use of images from CCC MS 197 ff.106-108)

From Magarita Fredborg:

Birger Munk Olsen, *La réception de la littérature classique au Moyen-Age (IXe – XIIe siècle): choix d'articles publié par des collègues à l'occasion de son soixantième anniversaire*

From the Georgia Institute of Technology:

Susan E. Dick and Mandi D. Johnson, *Savannah, 1733 to 2000: photographs from the collection of the Georgia Historical Society*

From Hertford College Library:

Michael Bath, *Speaking pictures: English emblem books and Renaissance culture*

Kevin Sharpe, *Criticism and compliment: the politics of literature in the England of Charles I*

From Peter Hill of the Lapworth Parochial Church Council:

Peter A.J. Hill, *The Lapworth Missal 1398: Corpus Christi College, Oxford*

Mildred Tomlinson, *A Warwickshire village church*

Rt. Revd. Andrew Watson, Bishop of Aston, *Parish Eucharist and dedication of the William Willson Memorial Lapworth Missal Display*

The Parish Magazine of Lapworth and Baddesley Clinton, October 2012

The Parish Magazine of Lapworth and Baddesley Clinton, November 2012

The Parish Magazine of Lapworth and Baddesley Clinton, December 2012

From Peter Jay:

Our island story: confluence & delta: Poultons, Garnetts and other cousins (by various contributors)

From David Leake:

Christopher Thacker, *The genius of gardening: the history of gardens in Britain and Ireland*

From Leventis Foundation:

Mosaics of Thessaloniki: 4th to 14th century. Edited by Charalambos

Bakirtzis, Eftychia Kourkoutidou-Nikolaidou and Chrysanthi

Mavropoulou-Tsioumi; translation by Alexandra Dumas

From Julian Luxford:

Julian Luxford, *Manuscripts, history and aesthetic interests at Tynemouth Priory*, with thanks for permission to reproduce images from CCC MS 134

From Merton College Library:

Christ Church, Oxford: a portrait of the House. Edited by Christopher Butler; co-edited by Judith Curthoys and Brian Young

Manuscript treasures of Durham Cathedral. Richard Gameson, with contributions by A.I. Doyle [et al.]

Treasures of Durham University Library. Edited by Richard Gameson

Treasures of the Oriental Museum, Durham University. Edited by Craig Barclay, Rachel Grocke and Helen Armstrong
Treasures of St Andrews University Library. Edited by Norman H. Reid, with Marc Boulay [et al.]

From Evaghélos Moutsopoulos

Hommage à l'académicien Evaghélos Moutsopoulos pour son 80e anniversaire. Deuxième partie, philosophie moderne et contemporaine. Edited by Maria Protopapas-Marnéli

From Nidaros Domkirkes Restaureringsarbeider:

Øystein Ekroll, *Nidaros Cathedral*

Øystein Ekroll, *Nidaros Cathedral: Norway's national shrine*

From Nuffield College Library:

Christopher Duggan, *The force of destiny: a history of Italy since 1796*

Patrick Dunleavy et al., *Digital era governance: IT corporations, the state, and e-government*

Jonathan Wolff, *An introduction to political philosophy*

From Oxford University Press:

Susan Gillingham, *A journey of two psalms: the reception of Psalms 1 and 2 in Jewish and Christian tradition*. A gift of the publisher for the use of an image from CCC MS 10

From Palgrave Macmillan:

Michael Alexander, *A history of English literature*. A gift of the publisher for the use of an image of CCC MS 201 fol

From Marco Rainini:

Marco Rainini, *Symbolica theologia: simboli e diagrammi in Ugo di San Vittore*, with thanks for permission to reproduce an image from CCC MS 255A

From Paulo Rinoldi:

Paulo Rinoldi, *La chanson de Syracon*, with thanks for use of four images from CCC MS 135

From Denis Rixson:

Denis Rixson, *The West Highland galley*, with thanks to the Archivist

From Stephen Ryle:

Erasmus and the Renaissance republic of letters: proceedings of a conference to mark the centenary of the publication of the first volume of Erasmii epistolae by P.S. Allen, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 5–7 September 2006. Edited by Stephen Ryle

From St Antony's College Library:

Julius Ruiz, *Franco's justice: repression in Madrid after the Spanish Civil War*

David Wright, *Mental disability in Victorian England: the Earlswood Asylum, 1847–1901*

From St Hilda's College Library:

State correspondence in the ancient world: from New Kingdom Egypt to the Roman Empire. Edited by Karen Radner

From St Peter's College Library:

William Blake: catalogue of the collection in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Edited by David Bindman

David M. Robinson, *Vases found in 1934 and 1938*

David M. Robinson, *Mosaics, vases, and lamps of Olynthus found in 1928 and 1931*

From Alex Walsham:

Alexandra Walsham, *Catholic reformation in protestant Britain*. With thanks for the use of two images from Delta.14.10, Godly contemplations for the unlearned

From Julia Eva Wannenmacher:

Julia Eva Wannenmacher, *Dragon, antichrist, millennium: Joachim of Fiore and the opening of the seals*, with thanks for permission to use an image from CCC MS 255A fol. 7r

Fate 04/13, the newsletter of the International Consortium for Research in the Humanities [includes "Pursuing the millennium: from the chained dragon to the Third Reich" by J.E. Wannenmacher, with thanks for the use of an image from CCC MS 255A]

From Weidenfeld & Nicolson:

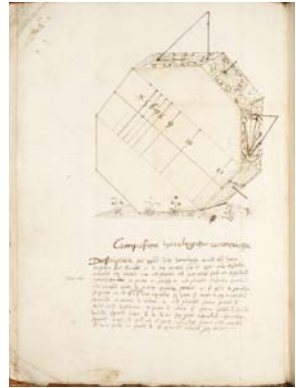
George Goodwin, *Fatal rivalry: Henry VIII, James IV and the battle for Renaissance Britain: Flodden 1513*. A gift of the publisher for the use of an image of the portrait of Bishop Fox

From Frances Young:

Frances Young, *God's presence: a contemporary recapitulation of early Christianity*

Archivist's Report

WHEN TALKING ABOUT THE ARCHIVES and other special collections held by the Library, old members will often say something like, "Well, of course, when we were here we didn't know that these things existed." That is, alas, still partially true, as we have nowhere in College where we can mount standing exhibitions. We continue our efforts, however, to mount occasional temporary exhibitions for current members. In Hilary we welcomed a group of Friends of the University Botanic Garden with an exhibition of botanically related material, which was afterwards opened up to members of the college. Also, on 11 November 2014, Assistant Archivist Harriet Fisher mounted a small display of photographs and letters in the chapel to coincide with the Armistice Day service. Meanwhile, the Special Collections continue to receive close attention from scholars from around the world.



Caption???

Research on college manuscripts has included sixteenth-century Greek manuscripts, Aristotle, the history of the Crusades, and musicology. Of recurring interest is the survey undertaken in the late seventeenth century by Christopher Wase, University Architypographus, into the state of endowed grammar schools in England and Wales. The survey comprises the replies sent to Wase in response to letters he had sent out to schools enquiring, amongst other things, about the date of their foundation, the name of the founder, endowment and lists of known former masters. The manuscripts were given to the College by his son, also Christopher Wase, and are an important source of information on grammar schools before the eighteenth century.

Local history remains the strong theme of research in the archives, perhaps not surprising given the extent of the College's estates in the past and the resulting records they generated. Estates in Bedfordshire and Oxfordshire (Headington and West Hendred) have been among those studied. Records of the involvement of members of Corpus Christi in the First World War were examined by Dr. Malcolm

Graham, former Head of Oxfordshire Studies, for a book on the part played by Oxford in the Great War.

The overall number of readers has fallen this year to 87 from last year's peak of 119. But activity is not measured simply by the numbers of readers who are granted access; some readers may spend a day or more examining a single manuscript closely, others may consult several manuscripts in the space of a few hours. Consequently, while fewer scholars accessed manuscripts this year (58) compared with 77 last year, 230 manuscripts were consulted this year compared with last year's 135. Overseas interest in our Special Collections remains strong, however, with scholars visiting from Australia, Canada, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Spain and the United States. Visitors from outside the United Kingdom represented 37 per cent of our readership this year, indicative of the breadth as well as the depth of our collections.

External access to our collections is normally restricted to the purposes of research, often through the limitations of physical space and staff time. We are sometimes able, however, to provide wider access, and in September 2013 we were delighted to welcome a group of pilgrims from the diocese of Nidaros, Norway, who had come to see our late twelfth-century manuscript of the *Suffering and Miracles of St Olav* (*Passio et Miracula Beati Olavi*, MS 209). Nidaros Cathedral houses the remains of St Olav, patron saint of Norway, who was killed in 1030. Scholars are generally agreed that the final version of the text, represented by our manuscript, was the work of Øystein Erlendsson, Archbishop of Nidaros, and may have been written while he was in exile in England between 1180 and 1183. Corpus's manuscript was produced at the Cistercian monastery of Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, and represents the most complete version of the text. That Fountains Abbey had a dependant house at Lyse, twenty miles south of Bergen, may account for an English interest in the life of St Olav. The survival of an account of Norway's patron saint, written by an early Archbishop of Nidaros, rendered the manuscript of more than simply cultural or historical interest to our visitors. The College was unable, on conservation grounds, to accede to a request for the loan of the manuscript for an exhibition in Nidaros Cathedral in 2011. September's visit was very much an act of pilgrimage and was clearly a deeply emotional experience for some of our visitors. Appropriately, the manuscript was exhibited in the college chapel.

Horticulture provided the theme for an exhibition in March of archives, manuscripts and rare books for members of the Bobarts Group, a sub-section of the Friends of the University Botanic Garden, named after the Garden's first Curator, Jacob Bobarts. The Group was first entertained to a tour of the college gardens by Gardener David Leake, before visiting the exhibition in the Rainolds Room. The hand-painted borders of an early sixteenth-century New Testament manuscript demonstrated how artists were beginning to paint flowers, birds and insects from close observation of nature, while the Garden Master's account book, 1761–1844, preserved in the archives, records the planting of the college gardens in the later Georgian period. A series of printed works from c.1507–1713, including an anonymous *Hortus Sanitatis* (c.1507), a late sixteenth-century book of gardening and orchard management and a copy of Gerard's *Herball* (1636), helped to illustrate an increasingly scientific approach to plants, their taxonomy, cultivation and use.

College manuscripts received wider exposure during the year by featuring in a number of BBC projects. In September 2013, a manuscript notebook compiled by Nicolaus Kratzer, astronomer and maker of scientific instruments to Henry VIII, was filmed for a BBC Two documentary, *A Very British Renaissance*, which was broadcast in the spring. Again in the spring, a number of our medieval manuscripts featured in a series of short films on the dating of Easter for the BBC's digital platform iWonder. Dr. Robert Beckford, Professor in Theology at Canterbury Christ Church University, was filmed in the library examining an illuminated medieval calendar, a twelfth-century Irish book of the gospels and an early eleventh-century Anglo-Saxon version of Bede's *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum*, which records the Synod of Whitby of 664, when the date of Easter was finally settled for the English church.

It is testimony to the intellectual wealth of the College's archives, manuscripts and early printed collections that, one way and another, they continue to receive so much attention and contribute to such a wide range of scholarly activity at both national and international levels.

Julian Reid



In September 2013 a group of pilgrims from Nidaros, Norway paid an emotional visit to Corpus to view a late twelfth-century manuscript on the life of St Olav

Donations to the Archives 2013–2014

From Owen McKnight (Librarian, Jesus College):

Bill of fare purchasable from the kitchen and buttery, 1879

From the estate of Professor Robin Nisbet:

Papers of the late Professor Robin Nisbet

From John Anscomb (CCC 1960):

Papers of John Anscomb assembled while a student at Corpus Christi, 1960–1964, including letters, invoices, play programmes and photographs

From Mary Bywater Cross:

Papers of Robert Newman assembled while a student at Corpus Christi, 1945–1948, including letters, photographs, Boat Club term cards and concert and play programmes

From Christopher Patey (CCC 1958):

Copies of six black-and-white photographs of Christopher Patey and contemporaries

From Rudolf Müller:

Four black-and-white photographs including Professor Eduard Fraenkl, taken in Germany, 1930

From Sylvia Harlow:

Letter of President Thomas Fowler to an unknown recipient regarding errors in his recently published *History of Corpus Christi College, Oxford*, 17 March 1893

From Mueen Afzal (1960):

Black-and-white photographs of Corpus Christi in the 1960s

The Junior Common Room

IT IS UNDENIABLE that the JCR experienced a vastly rewarding year. We are proud of our members who have continued to make positive changes both in Corpus and at a wider University level.

Within the JCR, there has been a wealth of student initiative. At our annual tortoise fair, Foxe was regrettably disqualified from the tortoise race for misconduct (attacking another tortoise). Nevertheless, Corpuscles were delighted by the wonderfully organised and well attended event, planned by tortoise keeper Arthur Harris. Overall, the event raised £3,284 for Mind Your Head and was attended by over 1,300 people (from Facebook figures). Our clubs and societies officer, Thomas Heaps, organised a fantastic Corpus Challenge at our sister college in Cambridge, and although we lost the overall competition, we were proud of our never-ending fervour and team spirit. The Owlets had a prolific year, supervised by president Anantha Anilkumar, with stand-out productions *Tartuffe*, *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern* and *The Dolls of New Albion* all receiving positive reviews and making a profit.

Other JCR officers have run a large number of hugely successful new initiatives, including a charity auction, an environmental awareness week, an international food event, a Pimm's and rounders event, a bake-off and a town hall meeting where students were able to ask members of the governing body questions in an informal setting. Corpuscles also showcased their awareness of current issues, coming together to show support for the Serbian floods and for democracy in Hong Kong, along with the popular revival of the Corpus symposium, a space in which to discuss difficult questions about a range of issues from the fight for LGBT rights to race in Britain.

This year also boasted a hugely successful biennial JCR-run ball, led by president Georgina Yea. Inspired by Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, the college provided both a magical backdrop and historical significance for the theme.

In conjunction with the SCR, MCR and staff, the JCR also participated in a Corpus University Challenge, inviting alumna Gail Trimble back to chair the quiz. The JCR team (captained by Nikhil Ventakesh) did not manage to thwart the SCR team in the semi-final round, but we were proud of their efforts.

Many Corpuscles should also be acknowledged for their outstanding achievements at University level. NamPhuong Dinh was

elected to the distinguished position of Oxford Union treasurer; Jamie Wells, our former Male Welfare Officer, was elected OUSU's Health and Welfare officer; Nikhil Ventakesh was elected co-chair of the University-wide Labour Club; and Sandy Downs was elected secretary of the University LGBTQ society. Andrew Dickinson's week in a wheelchair, which raised awareness around issues of accessibility, received University-wide support and raised £2,213 for the Back-Up Trust. Sophie Baggott's zine *The Aut of Communication*, which presented perspectives on autism ranging from memoirs and poetry to photography and book reviews, also received University-wide commendation, while Bethany Currie and Sam Newhouse were named two of Oxford's unsung heroes by *The Oxford Student* for their work on access and mental health issues respectively.

It is unquestionable that the mix of enthusiasm and compassion shown by our members contributed towards the enormously encouraging response from the University-wide student barometer, a survey taken by current students that covers the whole student experience, in which our college received the highest rating for overall experience.

After chatting to numerous members of the JCR, I believe this rating does truly reflect the general warmth and pride that Corpus students share. This year has been a remarkable one to be JCR President, and I must give my thanks to the fantastic members of the JCR Committee who have helped me during my term: Harry Begg (VP), Loughlan O'Doherty (VP), Ian Headley (Treasurer), Jamie Wells (Welfare), Navya Anand (Welfare), Ed Green (Welfare), Bethany Currie (Access and Admissions), Sandy Downs (Equal Opportunities), Thomas Heaps (Clubs and Socs), David Windmill (Clubs and Socs), Victoria Halsall (Accommodation), Sammy Breen (Accommodation), Joel Casey (Environment and Ethics), Tobias Wijvekate (Domestic Officer), Zuzanna Bien (International), Phoebe Brereton (Arts), Becky Warke (Academic Affairs), Emily Miller (Careers), Alex Rankine (OUSU Rep), Tom Lyons (OUSU Rep), Barnaby Parker (Computing), Cameron McGarry (Computing), Olivia Thompson (RO) and Nikhil Ventakesh (RO).

Erika Pheby, JCR President

The Middle Common Room

AS SUMMER FADED into autumn last year, we in the MCR waved farewell to many familiar faces. It is always rather bitter-sweet saying goodbye to our friends and colleagues who are transitioning to new careers or opportunities beyond Corpus, but sadness is tempered by the warmth of our shared memories. Our busy schedules did not allow too much time for melancholy, however, as we quickly gave ourselves over to the preparations for Freshers' Week. We welcomed a particularly diverse and dynamic body of scholars to the MCR this year. The rigorous schedule of events culminated in a champagne brunch on the morning of their Matriculation that was very well attended. Our Entz team was perhaps a little over-enthusiastic in popping corks, however, and we are still finding them around the MCR on occasion. The frenetic pace of that first week soon settled into a more comfortable routine of post-prandial tea and biscuits coupled with interesting conversations that kept us from our studies far longer than we would like to admit.

The Entz team kept us supplied with other diversions, however, sponsoring a wide variety of activities. The "Dress as Your Thesis or Supervisor" bop was especially well attended. We had a participant studying nineteenth century history who arrived in a Victorian dress complete with crinoline and a considerable contingent who came dressed as a certain Corpus Classicist. Well, they do say that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, after all. The clear winner, however, was the materials student who wrapped himself in aluminium foil, although it must be said that his dancing was severely limited. We also offered a Murder Mystery evening that saw the MCR transformed into a squad of sleuths. Alas, I must confess that I turned out to be the murderer in the end, but justice ultimately prevailed. I shall now have an additional incentive to distinguish myself in academia as it seems I'm just not suited to a life of crime.

One of the highlights of our events calendar this year was the cèilidh we jointly sponsored with the JCR. For an evening the College Auditorium was filled with the sound of traditional Scottish and Irish music, as one of our own members guided us through the intricacies of the Canadian Barn Dance, the Virginia Reel and the Flying Scotsman. A wonderful time was had by all and there were pitchers of Pimm's to refresh the dancers and bolster their confidence in their abilities. The College Ball offered additional opportunities for our

members to show off the latest dance steps as the Quad and garden were transformed into Wonderland for a magical evening. We didn't play croquet with the Queen of Hearts, but that was about the only thing missing from this fabulous event themed around the creations of Lewis Carroll.

It was not all fun and games, of course. This year also saw a concerted effort to strengthen the bond between the Middle and Senior Common Rooms through the continuation of the much-beloved SCR-MCR lunches (SCRunch, to their adherents) and the Graduate and Supervisor Dinners. Our joint lunchtime seminar series also showcased an exciting array of new research conducted by members of both common rooms, covering everything from carbon sinks to homosociality in Corpus during the nineteenth century. This year also saw the revival of a long dormant University Challenge-style trivia game between teams representing the students, fellows and staff of our College. We were honoured to have Gail Trimble return as the special host of the proceedings. Fittingly, the MCR squad had as one of its number an original member of the '09 University Challenge team, so historical continuity was much in evidence. After two challenging preliminary rounds, the MCR and SCR were set to face off in the final. It was a close thing. The SCR team, led by Stephen Harrison, nearly won the day but our team, captained ably by Emily Rutherford, managed to secure a victory for the MCR. In the absence of a silver cup, we have had to make do with a stuffed pelican named "Ellie Sidgwick" that now enjoys a place of pride on our mantle until such time as we are called upon to defend our title.

In closing, I think it can be agreed that it has been a pleasantly eventful year in the MCR, but none of this would have been possible without the excellent committee. The hard work they put in behind the scenes organising events, keeping our accounts in the black and (perhaps most importantly of all) replenishing the biscuit supply, deserves proper recognition, so please allow me to thank them here: Emily Rutherford, Anne Hillebrand, Mark Petersen, Jim Everett, Ele Grieveson, Ben Kehoe, James Gibson, Jemma Gibbard and James Egleton.

Skye Montgomery, MCR President

Corpus Photographic Competition

IN HILARY TERM 2014 the College invited students to submit their Corpus-themed photographs to a competition. The aim was to enhance the photographic content on the College website; entrants were invited first to browse the site and then to submit digital photographs for specific pages where images were lacking. To encourage entries, two prizes of £100 each were offered for the two best photographs.

The competition drew an excellent response, both in the number of entries and the quality of the photography, and some of the best images are published here. The £100 prose-winners were Patrick Meyer Higgins for “Main Quad after the Rain” and Merritt Moore for “Dance Rehearsal on the Roof Terrace”.



Patrick Meyer Higgins, “Main Quad after the Rain” – prize-winner

The Pelican Record



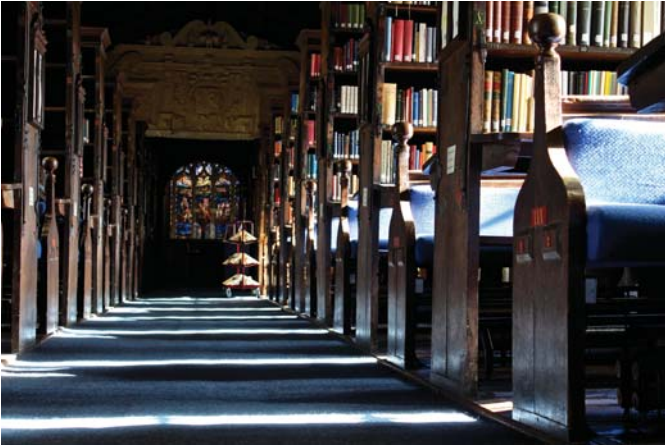
Merritt Moore, "Dance Rehearsal on the Roof Terrace", prize-winner



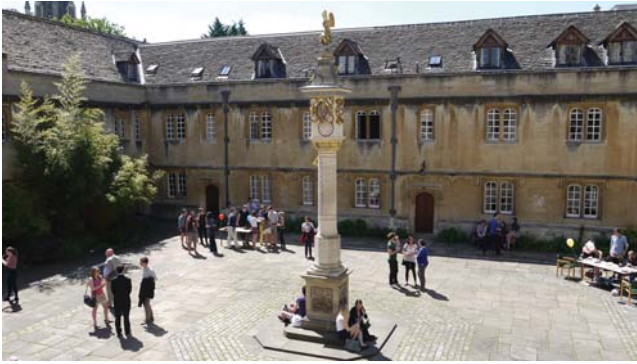
Louis Karaolis, "The Pelican"



*Louis Karaolis,
"A Blaze of Autumn Sunshine"*



Xijin Xu, "Library"



xxxxx, "Tortoise Fair"



James Lowther, "Squirrel in the Garden"



Piet Schoenherr, "Cloister Tile"



*Patrick Meyer Higgins,
"Garden – Blue Tit"*



*Piet Schoenherr,
"Flowers in the garden"*



xxxxx, "Tortoise Race 2013"



Piet Schoenherr, "Books"



*James Lowther,
"Corpus at Rest – Snowy Quad"*

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Rowing

CCCBC BEGAN THE YEAR in an incredibly strong position, having won Blades for both W2 and W1 in Torpids and for M1 in Summer Eights 2013. The crews therefore returned in October ready and hoping to defend their impressive track record. The year has certainly shown that they can do just that, with the entire squad performing incredibly well in both Oxford-based regattas and the external events we entered.

Michaelmas began with the usual push to regain lost ground after the four-month-long vacation. The recruitment drive early in the term was incredibly successful and the year's intake of novices joined training with enthusiasm, as was evident from Christ Church Regatta. The senior women competed in the Isis Winter League in Michaelmas and Hilary. Unfortunately, due to appalling weather which rained off the latter part of the event, racing was somewhat limited. W1 did, however, finish the event with a rather impressive trophy, having placed first. Having changed coaches at the start of the year, the women's squad has entered a few external regattas this year, trying their hands (and quads) against crews from rival universities and international squads alike. At the end of Michaelmas, W1 raced in Wallingford Head, finishing with a time 15 seconds faster than the St Hugh's, Oxford men's boat!



Unfortunately the terrible weather that was all too dominant a feature of Michaelmas Term came back with renewed vigour in Hilary. The squads were left unable to train when the Isis went from Red to a rather terrifying “Doom Flag” and Christ Church Meadow became completely impassable for a second year. While this led to the cancellation of Torpids, the dedication and determination of the crews to maintain their fitness and strength ahead of Eights Week meant that land training increased to the point that ergs were so prominent a feature of our lives that there was talk of renaming the Boat Club the “Corpus Christi College Erg Club”. We did, however, manage to send a boat to the Women’s Eights Head of the River Race, where W1 thoroughly put the wind up the other competing Oxford boats from the Eights first and second divisions when they came second out of all the colleges, placing 130th of over 240 boats from home and away.

Thankfully, Trinity brought with it the glorious summer weather we had all hoped for, and training camp saw the increasing integration of the novice squads into the senior boats in the lead-up to Eights. Although many in the club had to contend with Finals and Prelims on top of rowing, the commitment of the entire squad to training meant that Summer Eights 2014 was a roaring success. While the unpredictable nature of bumps racing gave the crews incredibly tough races, a near superhuman effort from all involved meant that CCCBC finished the Saturday +8, with both first boats and W2 bumping up on the Saturday (much to the delight of the many who came down to support them from the Boat House) and W1 bumping up into Division II, leaving them in this division for both Torpids and Eights (the highest the women’s boat has been in decades).



The Pelican Record

It has been a fantastic year of training and racing, although regrettably marred slightly by the weather. I would like to say an especial thank you to our captains, coaches and committee, without whom we would not have achieved all we have and who have made this year so very successful and enjoyable for all involved.

Crew members: Harry Begg, Alice Lattey, Josh Bell, Guy Ward, Cameron McGarry, Sarah Richardson, Tobias Wijvekate, Jack Holland, Arthur Harris, Haydn Child, Cora Salkovskis, Iona Caseby, Adrian Matthew, Zack Hall, Peter Smith, Emily Boocock, Katherine Turner, Chloe Farrar, Hannah Germain, Charlotte Ferguson, Keera Smith, Bethan Murray, Ian Headley, Alex Law, Esther Rich, Philippa Stacey, Sarah Toner, Olivia Elder, Jemma Gibbard, Maria Langslow, Clare Franklin, Chris Ewing, Francesca Cioni, Ele Grieveson, Anna Comboni, Jack Worlidge, Alexandra Smith

Cora Salkovskis



Mixed Hockey

THIS HAS BEEN A DIFFICULT YEAR for the Corpus/Wadham hockey team. We have suffered greatly from a lack of numbers, which together with the flooding earlier in the year meant that a number of matches were never played. Nevertheless, the small group of players who consistently turned out even for matches in which the odds were stacked heavily against us have done both Corpus and Wadham proud.

The first term had mixed results, Corpus/Wadham winning two and losing three, leaving us tied for third place in Division 4. When we managed to get a full team out, we played some good hockey and got the results we deserved, but unfortunately this happened far too rarely for us to threaten the promotion spots. We lost our first-round Cuppers match against Lincoln, which knocked us out of this competition very early in the season.

Unfortunately, with exams looming, our numbers dropped even further in Hilary Term. As a result this was a rather short season, with no Cuppers run ongoing and three matches forfeited, leaving us at the bottom of Division 4. The suspicion was that if we ever got the chance to play seven-a-side hockey, the results might have looked quite different. For now, however, we can only hope that with the incoming freshers there will come a hockey team able to return Corpus to its former glory.

Team members: Pete Johnstone (captain), Midori Takenaka, Dan Shearer, Sam Newhouse

Peter Johnstone

Women's Hockey

THE COLLEGE LADIES' HOCKEY TEAM, shared with Wadham, had a tough but promising year on the pitch. Beginning the season with an encouraging match against Magdalen, we then suffered a few cancelled matches due to bad weather. Striving on, despite lack of play, the team banded together and enjoyed the final matches of the league last Michaelmas Term.

Results in the league were disappointing, but our enjoyment was the real reward. Spurred on by team spirit, we entered Cuppers in Hilary Term, only to be knocked out by Brasenose in the first round after a tense match. Throughout the season, the team had a great turn-out from new freshers, and is set up to come back fighting next year.

Georgina Yea

Men's Football

THE 2013–2014 SEASON will be remembered for a long time to come – if only by we merry band of brothers who fought tooth and nail to restore some pride in a team that sank to a miserable nadir last season when the 1st XI finished bottom of the University pile, having amassed a single point in 16 weeks' football.

October came. The wounded Pelican stirred from its coma. It bought new kit. Come April, it had well and truly risen from the ashes. On the back of a relentless and successful social media propaganda campaign (which saw the launch of the official CCCFC Facebook page), both 1st and 2nd XIs were healthily represented by first through to fourth years. We won the inaugural University Futsal League (Premiership) and were the only college to field a second team in the Championship, where we finished second behind perennial powerhouses Wadham. We went on a spectacularly successful Christmas Tour to Belgium. Rumours abounded that Martin Keown was to come and coach us. The 2nd XI were champions of their division, earning promotion from the basement reserve league. The 1st XI also gained promotion from the cesspit that is the Third Division, finishing second behind a strong Jesus side.

We played an exciting brand of football, drawing influences from totaalvoetbal, catenaccio and Sam Allardyce, and spawning a hybrid style that was lethal on the counter-attack. Sometimes.

My sincere thanks to everyone who turned out for all of the teams this year and made it such an enjoyable season.

Touring members: Ilija Rasović, Chris Davies, George Garston, Iulian Jianu, Stéphane Joly, Sam Newhouse, Arthur Graham-Dixon, Russell Newton, Noah Evans-Harding, John Trajer, Miles Partridge, David Windmill

Other squad members: Sam Hodgson, Dom McGovern, Rory Johnson, Jonny Mainwaring, Tom Fleet, Danny Coleman, Jason Yuen, Joe Minton-Branfoot, Peter Ladd, Tom Heaps, Chris Ablitt, Aled Jones, Yuki Watai (Linacre)

Ilija Rasović

Women's Football

THIS ACADEMIC YEAR SAW THE RESURRECTION of Corpus Women's Football. Links with Pembroke were re-established over the summer and we started the season well. Despite our novice credentials, our season in the Third Division was very successful. A big highlight was our 8-1 victory over LMH/Trinity and another our success in the Cuppers Tournament, which saw us reach the quarter-finals (we fought valiantly but sadly were defeated by the more experienced New College). Our fight for promotion seemed to have been stymied by Hilary's atrocious weather, which meant very few games and a less favourable goal difference. However, at the time of writing results for the season are still being decided, so we remain hopeful.

Playing with the girls this first season has been a wonderful experience and Pembroke/Corpus has grown from strength to strength. I am expecting big things for the girls for next season. I've been honoured to be this season's captain and so happy that women's football is back at Corpus. Congratulations to all the women at both Corpus and Pembroke whose hard work and dedication made this season possible. And further congrats to Bethan Murray, who has been appointed Corpus Women's Captain for the new year. I'm sure we'll do even better.

Team members: Blessing Inyang (captain), Hannah Murphy, Steph Cherrill, Gayatri Parthasarathy, Bethan Murray, Bethany Currie, Sarah Richardson, Eleanor Kirk, Olia Zadvorna

Blessing Inyang

Cricket

HAVING UNDERGONE A DIFFICULT SEASON last year due to a lack of players, CCCCC showed signs of encouragement in 2014, with some excellent individual performances with bat and ball. A heavy defeat in Cuppers against St Catz was softened by the batting of Alex Mason (45) and an excellent few overs from Nikhil Ventakesh on his debut (3-61). A strong display (despite only having eight players) against Teddy Hall soon followed, in which an excellent opening stand of 49 between Miles Partridge (31) and Sam Newhouse (56 not out) propelled Corpus to a total of 108, although Teddy Hall edged home with just two wickets and one over to spare (Mason 3-17). Corpus managed to field 11 men (and women!) for the first time in over a year

in a tough game against Hertford (lost by eight wickets), and although a strong Wadham side won by the same margin, we nevertheless lay comfortably in mid-table going into the final round of fixtures, with some matches won by default and others rained off. Hopes of a rare victory were raised in the Clock Match against the Old Corpuscles after an excellent bowling display (Mason 3-15), but in the end we fell some way short. Nikhil Ventakesh will skipper the side next season: let's hope 2015 is the year that Corpus wins a game again!

Team members: Peter Ladd (captain), Alex Mason, Sam Newhouse, Tom Heaps, Pete Johnstone, Noah Evans-Harding, Sean Ravenhall, Miles Partridge, Nikhil Ventakesh, Jonny Mainwaring, Rory Johnson, Guy Ward, Adrian Matthew, Joshua Skidmore, Matt Taylor, Ben Kybett, Phoebe Brereton, Sophie Baggott, Grace Holland, Joshua Bell

Peter Ladd

Netball

THIS YEAR MAY NOT HAVE PRODUCED the best results on paper, but the Corpus Christi netball team have had a lot of fun, both on- and off-court. We played a series of closely fought matches, leaving us fifth in the league, and although we may have endured more losses than wins, the team always played with great spirit and enthusiasm.

Corpus Challenge was a particular highlight of the season. Cambridge emerged victorious, but we gave them a good run for their money, especially in the face of injury and some illicit shooting techniques from the Cambridge men. Some of our best netball of the term was played at Corpus Challenge, and special thanks must go to the men who joined us for the mixed match. Sadly, due to Women's Cuppers falling on the same day as the college ball, we were unable to get a team together.

Thanks to everyone who has been involved in netball this year, especially our fantastic captain Gege. May next year bring just as much fun and even more success!

Team members: Gayatri Partha, Philippa Stacey, Lottie Ferguson, Erika Pheby, Vicki Halsall, Hannah Murphy, Sophie Baggott, Hannah Germain, Amy Jones, Blessing Inyang, Bethany Currie, Grace Holland, Midori Takenaka, Hannah Lucas, Stephanie Ray, Evelyn Fleming, Emily Boocock, Hattie Langley

Philippa Stacey

Tennis

THE TENNIS TEAM had quite a busy Trinity. Matches were arranged regularly and, despite losing in the first round of Cuppers, we had some close matches, with Regent's being the closest when we drew on games. We had a great match against Corpus Christi, Cambridge at the Corpus Challenge: we narrowly lost, but team members played terrifically. College has also provided us with membership of the University Parks Tennis Club, and these are excellent facilities which give us use of grass tennis courts on top of the tennis courts at our shared sports ground down St Aldate's.

Team members: Evelyn Fleming, Miles Partridge, Ilija Rasović, Clara Ferreira, James Taylor, Yukihiro Murukami, Sophie Baggott, Jamie Wells

Evelyn Fleming

Classics Society

THE CLASSICS SOCIETY HAS HAD A SPLENDID YEAR, frequently attracting crowds of over fifty to our speaker events and thereby proving Corpus's reputation in the University as a veritable hive of classical activity. In Michaelmas we enjoyed a talk by Professor Eleanor Dickey from Reading, who spoke on the use of spaces (or lack thereof) in Greek writing; although linguistics may be a niche branch of Classics, this event proved highly popular. Professor William Fitzgerald from King's College London addressed us with the enigmatic title "Three Poets in a Word" and this too was a great success. At the end of the term we held a festive social for Corpus classicists across the years to mingle and to eat as many mince pies as possible before going down for the Christmas vacation. Both of these aims were achieved in suitably high spirits. In Hilary we had the great privilege of hearing a highly entertaining talk by Professor Denis Feeney from Princeton, who has spent this year at Corpus and was most willing to oblige us, speaking on "First Similes in Epic". In the same term we hosted Dr. Carrie Vout from Cambridge, who braved flooding and the X5 coach to give us an intriguing talk on "Rom(e)-antic Visions: Collecting, Display and Homosexual Self-Fashioning", a topic that attracted many audience members from a range of different disciplines.

The variety of our talks and their appeal for classicists and non-classicists of all levels demonstrate what the Classics Society aims to do – to raise the profile of Classics throughout the college and University by bringing a wide range of audiences to engage with fun and fascinating subjects from outside the syllabus. I would like to give many thanks to Emelen Leonard, who has been a hard-working and dedicated Secretary, and to Stephen Harrison and Tim Whitmarsh, who have continued to support the Society and enable its continued success. Bethany Currie and Phoebe Brereton are taking over the Society, with many events already in the offing, and I know they will fulfil their roles in a most energetic and admirable fashion.

Caitlin Spencer

Owlets

OWLETS (AND DRAMA AT CORPUS IN GENERAL) have had a strong year. Following the AGM/elections in Michaelmas, the new committee staged three plays in the Auditorium – two in Hilary Term and one in Trinity – making a profit on the first two and with the third yet to report back.

The first play, *Tartuffe* by Molière, performed very strongly across its run and was met with positive reviews, netting a profit of around £600 for the Owlets. The second, a new work entitled *The Dolls of New Albion* by Paul Shapera, produced by Corpus's own James Marsden, performed more modestly, making only £4 profit, but still received positive reviews. Our third play, *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*, was due to finish its run on 7 June, and at the time of writing appeared to be performing well.

Some mention must also be given to Corpuscule Dan Shearer, whose adaptation of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *A Night to Remember*, was received very well when it was put on in Hilary Term.

Committee: Anantha Anilkumar (President), Megan "Jem" Jones (Vice President), Charlie Dennis (Treasurer), Emma Johnson (Secretary), Will Glover (Chief Tech), Cleo Henry (Marketing)

Anantha Anilkumar

Werewolf

2013–2014 WAS AN EXCITING YEAR for Werewolf in Corpus Christi. At the start of the year, we formally founded the society and instituted a new biscuit budget. We started out with the usual event in Freshers' Week, which proved very popular: for the first few weeks of Michaelmas we had nearly 30 people and two games running in parallel.

At the end of Hilary, we elected the new committee. The positions of President and Treasurer were passed from founding members Hayley Ross and Daniel Shearer to first year Cameron McGarry and second year Rob Hornby. We regularly still have 10–15 people playing Werewolf each week and are proud to have grown into a Corpus tradition. We have no formal membership list, besides the mailing list (which has far more people on it than actually come to play). There are an estimated 25–30 people who come regularly.

Hayley Ross

THE FELLOWS

John Broome complains that most of his year has been spent on work for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The work this year has involved drafting and redrafting text many times under competitive conditions, with authors from many disciplines fighting over the limited space. He attended the “Approval Session” of the IPCC in Berlin, which involved twelve days of meetings without a break. At this session delegates from 107 governments joined the battle. On the blog of the *London Review of Books*, John described the extraordinary spectacle of so many negotiators competing, and some of them disgracefully censoring the authors’ work to suit their national interests. He did get a little time for philosophy. He gave the Royal Institute of Philosophy Lecture at York, the Wittgenstein Lectures at Bayreuth and the Jack Smart Lecture at Canberra. He attended symposia on his recent book *Rationality through Reasoning* in Montreal and Antwerp. He was elected to Foreign Honorary Membership of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received the State of Philosophy Prize at Bayreuth. He retired from Oxford at the end of September 2014, and has taken up a part-time professorship at Stanford University.

Giovanni Capoccia, Fellow in Politics, continued his research on democratisation and on the theory of institutional development. On democratisation he published two articles, one on the concept of “militant democracy” (the adoption of legal and constitutional measures to repress dissent that is deemed undemocratic) and one, co-authored, on the analysis of the events of the so-called “Arab Spring” through the lenses of the most recent theoretical developments in the study of democratisation. On institutionalism, he wrote two book chapters, which will be published next year, on the role of political agency in institutional development. At Corpus, he continued to teach undergraduates; in the Department of Politics he continued to teach and supervise graduate students, and chaired the Board of Graduate Examiners in Politics. He gave papers in the Comparative Politics speaker series at the London School of Economics and at the annual meetings of the American Political Science Association (APSA) and of the Council for European Studies (CES). He participated in seminars and workshops at the Aspen Institute Italia, Northwestern University and the IBEI in Barcelona.

He chaired the APSA committee for the Ernst Haas Award for the Best Dissertation in European Politics. He was awarded a Leverhulme Major Research Fellowship, which between 2014 and 2017 will allow him to undertake a large research project on authoritarian legacies in European democracies.

The President's report comes in two parts, to cover two years' activity. During 2012–2013 he lectured rather a lot, much of it on Abraham Lincoln and the American Civil War: it was hard to avoid invitations during the sesquicentenary of the Emancipation Proclamation and in the wake of Stephen Spielberg's eponymous tribute to its author. During the course of three trips to the United States he spoke on "Lincoln and Emancipation" in the A. Gerow Hodges Memorial Lecture at Samford University, Birmingham, Alabama; "Lincoln's Presidential Leadership", at the Larson Civil War Symposium, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton; "Lincoln the Emancipator, at Home and Abroad", at the British Studies Seminar, University of Texas at Austin and the Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington, DC; "Herndon on Lincoln's Religion", at the Lincoln Studies Center, Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois; and "The Lessons of Lincoln's Leadership" at Hope College, Holland, Michigan. He also delivered the 2013 Commencement Address at Lincoln Memorial University, Tennessee, where he was the recipient of the Lincoln Medal of Honor. His lectures nearer home included "Lincoln, Irish Americans and the Civil War", the Watson Lecture at the British Library, and "William Gannaway Brownlow and Conservative Unionism", the keynote lecture at a symposium for Eric Foner, at King's College London. He also gave the Burghley Lecture at King's School Grantham and spoke to the Trevelyan Society at Harrow School. He appeared on Radio 3's *Nightwaves* and *The Culture Show* on BBC2. To serve the American appetite for "a usable past", he contributed an essay on "Lincoln and the Christian Right" to *Lincoln: A President for the Ages*, edited by Karl Weber (Public Affairs, 2013). A more conventional historical essay, "Lincoln and Emancipation: The Lessons of the Letter to Horace Greeley", appeared in *Reconfiguring the Union: Civil War Transformations*, edited by Iwan W. Morgan and Philip John Davies (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013).

During 2013–2014 he delivered the inaugural David Bruce Centre Lecture at Keele University; the keynote lecture at the European Association for American Studies Biennial Conference on "America: Justice, Conflict, War" at The Hague; a lecture on "Abraham Lincoln

and Emancipation” at the Oxford University Reunion in New York; and a paper on “The Serious Business of Lincoln’s Sense of Humour” at the American History Seminar, Cambridge University. During a research fellowship at the Huntington Library to work on a study of Lincoln’s humour, he spoke to the Pasadena Civil War Round Table. Other talks to the wider public included the Oxford Branch of the English-Speaking Union (“In God we Trust: Religion in the United States”) and the Grimsby Branch of the Historical Association (“Abraham Lincoln, Slavery, and Emancipation”). He spoke to the Eton College History Society, to Blundell’s School in Tiverton and to Brigham Young University Abroad. His publications included “‘Simply a Theist’: Herndon on Lincoln’s Religion” in the *Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association* and “Leonard Smith’s Diary and *The Old Guard*” in Glenna R. Schroeder-Lein, *Treasures of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library* (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 2014). His essay on “The Hebraic Treasures of Corpus Christi College, Oxford” appeared in the *Wall Street Journal*.

Ursula Coope was on sabbatical leave for part of the year. She has been working on a couple of papers about Aristotle’s views on skill (*technē*), one of which she gave at a conference in Yale on the relation between practical know-how and theoretical understanding. Her other main project has been on neoplatonist accounts of reason and self-determination. In particular, she is trying to understand the view that having the capacity for a certain kind of self-reflection or self-knowledge allows one to take control of oneself and to take responsibility for oneself, and hence to have a kind of independence or freedom. The neoplatonists thought that humans were the only animals with the capacity for this kind of self-reflection, so understanding the nature of this capacity will shed light on neoplatonist views about the difference between humans and other animals, and in particular on the implications of the (then widely accepted) claim that only humans are rational. These neoplatonist views have not been much studied, but they had an important influence on medieval philosophy, and in particular (she argues) on the development of the notion of the will.

Jaś Elsner continued his work on the Leverhulme Empires of Faith Project between Oxford and the British Museum, where he has been appointed Senior Research Keeper. This involves running a team of three doctoral students and six post-docs, including a curator,

supervising their individual work as well as coordinating a series of joint publications, public talks and exhibition plans on art and religion in Late Antiquity from Europe to India. At Oxford he was appointed Professor of Late Antique Art in the recent Recognition of Distinction exercise (2014), and in Chicago he will be Visiting Professor of Art and Religion from October 2014. He gave the Annual Briefer Lecture at the University of Toronto, as well as presentations in New York, Chicago, the Getty Museum in Los Angeles, Santiago da Compostela, Oxford and the British Museum. He has published edited volumes on *Exiles and Émigrés* and on *Art and Rhetoric in Roman Culture*, as well as a number of journal articles.

Liz Fisher has had a busy year. She took up the role of Vice Chair of the Board of the Law Faculty – a role she has greatly enjoyed alongside her teaching and research. She also continued to be Tutor for Graduates in the College – another role she has found immensely fulfilling. She has given a range of papers, including in London, Barcelona, Melbourne, Dunedin and Cambridge. Published work this year includes articles on “Chemicals as Regulatory Objects” (with references to *Breaking Bad*), what modernist architecture can tell us about transparency in public law, the “hot” nature of environmental law and the upstream nature of strategic environmental assessment. In May she organised a one-day workshop at the Rothermere American Institute on “Expertise in Public Life” – a topic she finds fascinating. In August she was awarded the title of Professor of Environmental Law in the University’s Recognition of Distinction exercise. She spent her summer walking in the Dolomites with her family.

Andrew Fowler (as he now styles himself, both in Limerick and Oxford) passed his sixtieth year in the summer of 2013, and has now entered that odd transitional period for an academic where he is still active but where he begins to make way for the young hotheads on their way up the academic ladder. Focus on this transition in the subsequent year has been sharpened by a whole series of medical interventions, including vertebral damage, urinary infection (ugh!) and the highlight, two cataract operations which have miraculously allowed him to see properly for the first time in over fifty years. Meanwhile, he carries on his ambivalent existence commuting between Limerick and Oxford, though his appearances in the latter have become less frequent since the immigration of the Mathematics

Department into a modern, prize-winning new building whose interior resembles a cross between an aircraft hangar and a prison. His bi-national existence continues to afford him the (admittedly stressful) benefit of the opportunity to indulge his research interests as he pleases, and he has published papers this year on soil bacterial reactions, septic tanks, sub-glacial hydrology, periodic breathing, drumlin formation and pahoehoe lava flows.

Stephen Harrison had yet another busy year in 2013–2014 – a second and final year as Vice-President at CCC, a third and final year as chair of the university's Graduate Admissions Committee, and a third and final year as a full examiner in Greats. In Hilary Term 2014 he was Acting President during the President's leave (absorbing in every way!). He gave lectures or papers at conferences in Oxford, London, Cambridge, Newcastle, Dublin and Thessaloniki, at the Universities of Virginia and North Carolina in the US, and at Tokyo University, Tokyo Metropolitan University and the International Christian University in Japan. He co-organised conferences in Oxford on Louis MacNeice as radio dramatist, the Greek scholar E.R. Dodds, and Liddell and Scott's Greek lexicon, and in Thessaloniki on Roman Drama, and gave four school/local association talks in the UK. He served as external examiner in Swansea and Cambridge again, examined doctorates in Durham, London, Sardinia and Oslo and made his regular brief trip to Copenhagen as visiting professor. He continues to work on a commentary on the second book of Horace's *Odes* (for CUP), which he hopes to finish by the end of 2015; in 2014 he published a short volume of bibliographical survey on *Horace* for CUP, and an edited volume on characterisation in Apuleius is in press. Various further chapters and articles have again been published on Latin poetry, the Roman novel and classical reception (see <http://users.ox.ac.uk/~sjh>). In March 2014 he was elected a member of the Philosophical-Historical Class of the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters. In 2014–2015 he has a year of research leave, including three months as a fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, and he hopes to do rather more thinking and writing than he has in 2013–2014.

Peter Hore continues to do research in biophysical chemistry on the mechanism of the avian magnetic compass, chemical and biological effects of weak non-ionising electromagnetic fields, quantum measurement and spin dynamics. This year's invited seminars and

conference talks included Bad Honnef (Germany), Barga (Italy), Chengdu (China), Cordoba (Argentina), Delmenhorst (Germany), Galiano Island (Canada), Queen Mary University of London, Phechaburi (Thailand), Southampton and Zürich.

Hans Kraus and his research group continued to search for dark matter in our galaxy. Since 2009, the group has participated in the EDELWEISS experiment, located in the Laboratoire Souterrain de Modane, an underground space off the Fréjus road tunnel that links France and Italy. In 2014 the group delivered special high-purity, low-temperature cabling, a vital component to achieve the high sensitivity it projects. So far, no clear and confirmed evidence for the detection of dark matter particles has emerged from the currently operating (small) detectors. Therefore, in preparation for the next step, a much larger detector, Professor Kraus and his team have joined the LZ collaboration for the construction of a large xenon detector at the Sanford Underground Research Facility in South Dakota. In 2014, the group developed prototypes of new sensors that are necessary for the commissioning and running of the experiment.

In the spring of 2014, *Judith Maltby* was an invited speaker to an international conference hosted by Johns Hopkins University and Loyola University, Baltimore on the Blessed Virgin Mary in early modern Britain and Spain and gave a paper on the continuing presence in public worship of the Virgin Mary in post-Reformation England. She also gave a paper at a graduate seminar at the Union Theological Seminary/Columbia University on the English Reformers' theological understandings of the aural transmission of the vernacular Bible in parochial worship. Dr. Maltby undertook research on the papers of the novelist Dame Rose Macaulay (d. 1958) held at the Harry Ransom Center at the University of Texas at Austin and the Berg Collection in the New York Public Library (assisted by funding from the Fellows Research Fund and the University's Fell Fund) as part of the collection of essays she is currently co-editing with Prof. Alison Shell (UCL) on *Anglican Women Novelists*. Dr. Maltby continues to serve the Church of England at the national level as a member of the Crown Nominations Commission, Ministry Council, General Synod – and was happily present to vote in favour of the ordination of women to the episcopate in July 2014. Her external preaching engagements have included the Good Friday addresses at Winchester Cathedral, where she is the honorary Canon Theologian.

Her “‘Extravagancies and Impertinencies’: Set Forms, Conceived and Extempore Prayer in Revolutionary England” in *Worship and the Parish Church in early Modern England*, edited by Natalie Mears and Alec Ryrie (Ashgate), appeared in 2013.

John Ma has started as chairman of the sub-faculty of Ancient History, which has been as hair-raising for him as it sounds. He continues to teach Greek history across a variety of courses and (after a short while basking in the satisfaction of seeing his monograph on honorific statues in the Hellenistic world finally published, after more than 12 years’ work) he is now working on a shortish book entitled *Polis 800 BC–AD 600: Biography of a social form*. During the year he presented some of the ideas in various lectures abroad (twice in Paris, once in Scotland).

Anna Marmodoro writes: space-time seemed to me to have shrunk last year. So much happened! My monograph on *Aristotle on Perceiving Objects* came out in press with OUP; other, co-authored work is on its way to publication. My research programme on the metaphysics of causal powers (supported by a starting investigator award from the European Research Council) is going strong thanks to an excellent team engaged in a variety of research activities, including seminars, workshops and conferences, in Oxford and abroad. The team was recently empowered with additional funds from the Templeton World Charity Foundation and now pursues additional research directions with more team members involved (seven post-docs at present). In connection with my research programme, I held our first international summer school for advanced graduate students and early career researchers, in September 2014 in Rome. It was an intense and very rewarding experience, which was made even more special by the fact that a large contingent of Corpuscles also participated, in a way, in it. CCC had a reunion in Rome, partly overlapping in time with the summer school, and this was a wonderful opportunity for me to also share some philosophy and sightseeing with them. Our Corpus philosophical topic was “What have the Romans ever done for us, philosophically?” What better place than Rome to explore it!

Colin McDiarmid has continued to take great pleasure in tutoring undergraduates, supervising graduates and his own mathematical research. The enjoyment of the job has been enhanced by having only

limited administrative duties, as Director of Graduate Studies in Statistics. It seems strange that this stage of my life is coming to a close! Over recent years my research has centred around understanding the behaviour of random structured objects (such as random graphs that can be drawn in the plane), together with related topics that catch my interest. Current topics include random perfect graphs; the behaviour of multi-commodity flows in random networks, the combinatorics of phylogenetic trees and networks; the modularity of networks (the extent to which they fall into clusters); and problems related to discrete tomography which involve edge-coloured graphs.

Neil McLynn reports from Paris, where he begins a sabbatical after his stint as Senior Tutor, but finds himself still pining strangely for the College office. During the past year, in brief interludes from the joys of administration, he led some Shakespeare workshops in Tokyo; delivered some papers (drawing heavily on his own Governing Body misadventures) analysing the minutes of a particularly torrid meeting of African bishops in 411 AD; saw several learned articles (on religious exhibitionism in the cult of Asclepius, competitive patronage in fourth-century Cappadocia and the legislative shrewdness of Julian the Apostate) into print; and shepherded an undergraduate study tour through northern Greece, where all his diplomatic charm was needed to defuse an encounter at a souvlaki stall with an excited sarissa-wielding Macedonian patriot.

Over the past academic year, *Andrew Mell* has finished writing his book *The Rough Guide to Economics*, which was launched in Corpus last March, and has also been working on several prospective journal articles covering issues of reputation in the market for stolen credit card data and why criminals might choose to be surprisingly brazen about their activities. He has also been furthering his more theoretical research on the economics of reputations.

This past year, *Robin Murphy* has spent his second year in the role of Dean. He reports: It should be stressed that Corpus has a fine set of students and that only rarely do they tax my allotted time for Dean's duties. In addition, as tutor for Experimental Psychology, the year saw the completion of several papers in journals and two edited volumes; one on the associative learning of individual differences

with Dr. R. Msetfi (Limerick), a long-time collaborator (this ebook is available to download for free at: http://www.frontiersin.org/books/Individual_differences_in_associative_learning/315), and a second volume, the *Handbook of the Cognitive Neuroscience of Learning* with Professor R.C. Honey (Cardiff), which was completed and sent to the publishers for publication in 2015 (with fingers crossed). I enjoyed an activity that many of my Corpus colleagues experience as part of their scholarly study, in the form of a trip to Rome to present at an international conference on psychopathology. After the conference I enjoyed tours of ancient Rome with literature under my belt recommended with authority by my colleagues. The *Blue Guide* was Professor Harrison's recommended starting point. A more leisurely recommendation was for a wonderful restaurant, suggested by Dr. Anna Marmodoro. Anna and I have been continuing Corpus's tradition of combining psychology and philosophy, in the form of a co-authored contribution to *Behavioural and Brain Sciences* on the nature of psychological essentialism, out late in 2014.

Peter Nellist has continued his research into the development and applications of high-resolution electron microscopy. The academic year 2013–2014 coincided with his first year as President of the Royal Microscopical Society. Being the 175th year of the society, it was an eventful one which included events held at the House of Commons, the Worshipful Company of Scientific Instrument Makers at Glaziers Hall in London and the main UK Microscience and Microscopy Congress held in Manchester. Duties included giving a presentation at a meeting of experts in flow cytometry – somewhat challenging for a materials scientist!

Professor Nellist has continued in his role as the “Scientific Champion” of the EPSRC National Facility for Aberration-Corrected Scanning Transmission Electron Microscopy (SuperSTEM) at Daresbury near Warrington. A highlight in Oxford was the installation of a new state-of-the-art analytical electron microscope in the Department of Materials, which gives Prof. Nellist something new to play with. During the year his group has published a number of scientific papers, and he has given lectures and presentations in locations ranging from Washington DC to Catania, Sicily.

The pilot year of a new outreach initiative, the Northwest Centre for Science, went well. Working in collaboration with Pembroke College and South Cheshire College in Crewe, the aim of the Centre

is to provide a sustained academic engagement with a cohort of Year 12 students from Manchester and the Northwest to encourage, prepare and support them in applying for Oxford and other leading universities. A highlight of the year was a week-long residential course held at Corpus, which was enjoyed by all. It was inspiring to see the enthusiasm and engagement of a new cohort of young scientists, and it was clear that they all enjoyed their week with us.

Last, but by no means least, the Corpus Materials family continues to flourish, and they are all a huge pleasure to interact with and teach. As I write, another four eager undergraduate freshers have arrived, along with new graduate students, and the annual cycle starts again.

Josh Parsons continued his research into mereology, or the philosophy of parts and whole, organising a conference on the topic in Corpus during April 2014, generously funded by the Mind Association, John Fell Fund and Charles Oldham Trust. He also submitted a large project grant proposal on the same topic to the AHRC. If successful, this will create a research group bringing together experts in the field from Oxford and St Andrews University. He was active in the Philosophy Faculty's provision of graduate teaching, acting as course coordinator for the Faculty's BPhil degree.

Tobias Reinhardt continued work on his critical edition and commentary of Cicero's *Academica*, and presented and wrote up various papers relating to it. He was pleased that the *Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources*, a research project for which he has been acting as Principal Investigator (of sources of money – the actual lexicographical work was done by others), was brought to a successful conclusion. Online publication of the DMLBS is now envisaged.

Jay Sexton recently has become obsessed with travel routes and the politics and business of international transport. This is in part because of his current research project on the largest nineteenth century US steamship company, Pacific Mail (which operated the lucrative New York to San Francisco, via Panama, route, before opening up the world's first trans-Pacific line in 1867, from San Francisco to Yokohama and Hong Kong). But his interest in transport also derives from the amount of time he spent this year in vessels of the Star Alliance (apologies to the *Pelican's* presumably heavy BA/One World

readership). But no matter how many air miles he racks up, he seems destined never to get that coveted upgrade out of cattle class. He had a good year teaching this year and particularly enjoyed the comradery of the third year. He will be happy to have his tutorial partner John Watts back in Michaelmas Term.

Pawel Swietach writes: in the academic year 2013–2014 my laboratory at the Department of Physiology, Anatomy and Genetics has been involved in three main projects: (i) on the role that the gaseous messenger substance nitric oxide has on cardiac function in health and disease (funded by the British Heart Foundation); (ii) on novel metabolic and signalling interactions between cancer cells and fibroblasts that coexist in tumours (funded by the Worldwide Cancer Association); and (iii) on the function of proteins involved in acid-base balance in pancreatic cancer (funded by the European Union). We have secured further funding from the Qatar Science Foundation to study variation and co-variation in the function of proteins in the heart and from the EP Abraham Cephalosporin Trust to explore translational aspects of our work on cancer-fibroblast interactions. My colleagues and I have authored six publications in peer-reviewed journals and I have given science talks and lectures in Mainz, London, Tokyo and Bratislava. In regards to teaching, this past academic year has been exceptionally good in terms of the Finals results of our pre-clinical medicine and biomedical sciences students (four Firsts out of seven students). Two Corpus students have been awarded prizes (the University's Wronker Research Prize and an award from the London-based Physiological Society). Notably, it was the first time that Corpus biomedical scientists sat Finals.

John Watts' Leverhulme Fellowship has just come to an end, and his vast book is making reasonable progress – about a third is now written and two-thirds of the research completed: naturally, it will be a simple business to write up the rest in the odd moments of leisure afforded to the jobbing tutor... But, joking aside, he can see now what book he is writing, and has decided what he thinks was going on in many parts of the period, and that's a nice feeling. He is very grateful to the Leverhulme Trust and to the College for the extraordinary opportunity he has been given; he could not have attempted a book like this without it. Meanwhile, he has seen two edited collections of essays into the press, given papers at conferences in Norwich, St

Andrews, Birmingham, Ghent and Harlaxton, Lincolnshire (a splendidly vulgar nineteenth-century country house which hosted a very stimulating colloquium on the theme of “The English Empire, 1259–1453”), plus a seminar paper at the Institute of Historical Research in London. Among the highlights of the year was an outreach event, linked to a collaborative research project on “Defining the Global Middle Ages”, of which he is one of the organisers. Thanks to David Gimson at Cheney School, he was able to try out some approaches to medieval global history with a lively class of 14-year-olds: it was a fascinating insight into how readily students can engage with unfamiliar, and potentially demanding, material, and he has written the experience up for the Historical Association’s *Teaching History* magazine. He returns to normal service energised and enthusiastic – which is lucky, because there is much to do ahead!

Lucia Zedner continues to work on issues of criminal law, justice and security. In 2014, with co-author Andrew Ashworth, she published a monograph, *Preventive Justice*, with Oxford University Press, as well as the final articles from their AHRC-funded project on this subject. She presented papers in Oxford, London, Cambridge, Toronto, Canberra and Sydney and gave two public lectures – the Bergen Lecture in Norway and the Australian Academy of Law Annual Address in the Supreme Court in Brisbane. One of her more interesting experiences was to appear as a Legal Witness before the Parliamentary Joint Scrutiny Committee on the Draft Modern Slavery Bill. It is one thing to tell students about the importance of pre-legislative scrutiny and quite another to see how political it is in practice. In the coming year she plans to grapple with developments in counter-terrorism law, surveillance and the spectre of secret trials. She also looks forward to taking up office as Tutor for Graduates in College for the next three years.

NEWS OF CORPUSCLES

Deaths

The College apologises sincerely to Brian Oakley-Smith (Modern History, 1955) for wrongly announcing his death in the *Pelican Record* 2013. We deeply regret this unfortunate mistake.

ATKINS, Brian (Geology, 1957). 26 December 2013, aged 77
BARKER, Sebastian (Physiology, 1964). 31 January 2014, aged 69
BATHO, Robert (PPE, 1964). 30 May 2014, aged 68
BROCK, Michael (Modern History, 1938). 30 April 2014, aged 94
DE JONGE, Gerald (Modern History, 1967). 16 October 2013, aged 64
FURNESS-SMITH, John (Law, 1946). 4 July 2014, aged 90
GILL, Edward (Chemistry, 1952). 21 January 2014, aged 83
GRAY-JONES, Illtyd (Modern History, 1942). 1 April 2014, aged 90
GREW, Adrian (Law, 1998). 9 December 2013, aged 33
HARRISON, Jonathan (PPE, 1942). 7 September 2014, aged 90
HOOKER, Paul (Chemistry, 1970). 1 April 2014, aged 64
HOSKING, Roger (PPE, 1943). 9 December 2013, aged 89
JONES, Douglas (Maths, 1940). 4 December 2013, aged 92
JONES, Richard (Medicine, 1971). 1 July 2014, aged 62
MANN, Stephen (Classics, 1965). 4 April 2014, aged 68
McCAFFERY, Peter (Classics, 1954). 2 November 2013, aged 78
REED-TSOCHA, Katerina (Philosophy, 1990). 6 April 2013, aged 47
SMITH, Nathaniel (PPE, 1959). 6 April 2013, aged 75
TIMMINS, Andrew (History and Politics, 1965). 27 July 2014, aged 67
WILLIAMS, James (Physics, 1964). 24 May 2014, aged 68
WINSER, Robert (PPE, 1940). 20 December 2013, aged 92
ZOCHONIS, John (Law, 1950). 30 November 2013, aged 85

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES 2013–2014

College Prizes

Andrew Hopley Memorial Prize awarded to Imogen Welding

Christopher Bushell Prize awarded to Tom Heaps and Henry Tonks

Corpus Association Prize awarded to Madeleine Norman
(First-year undergraduate who has made the most outstanding contribution to the life of the College)

Fox Prize awarded to Harry Begg
(Awarded to an undergraduate who is ranked in the top 5 per cent of the First Public Examination)

Haigh Prize awarded to Anthony Collins and Emelen Leonard

James F. Thomson Prize not awarded

Miles Clauson Prizes awarded to Alison Skye Montgomery and Patricia Stephenson

Music Prize awarded to Alice Harberd

Undergraduate Sidgwick Prize awarded to Jamie Wells

Graduate Sidgwick Prize awarded to Emily Rutherford

Sharpston Travel Scholarship awarded to Harry Begg

Scholarships and Exhibitions

Senior Scholarship

Matthew O'Shea

Undergraduate Scholarships

Polly Atkinson, Katherine Backler, Harry Begg, Zuzanna Bien, Saul Cooper, William Glover, Vicky Halsall, Bethany Kingston, Jacob Rainbow, Cora Salkovskis, Emily Sophy Tuck, Karina Vihta, James Wells, Tobias Wijvekate, Olga Zadvorna

Exhibitions

Ikunoluwakitan Aina, Navya Anand, Amber Barton, Haydn Child, Andrew Deeble, Andrew Dickinson, Annie Field, Clare Franklin, Peter Johnstone, Hannah Lucas, Emilia Milne, Barnaby Parker, Joe Pollard, Hannah Potheary, Wei Qing Tan, Imogen Welding

University Prizes

Undergraduates

Gaisford Prize for Greek Verse	Anthony Collins
Sunderland Prize for Greek	Anthony Collins
Examiners' Special Prize in Chemical Biology	Ivan Dimov
Turbutt Prize in Practical Organic Chemistry	Sam Exton
5 Stone Building Prize for Trusts	Nina Fischer
Gibbs Prizes: two Book Prizes in Law	Nina Fischer
Institute of Mathematics and its Applications Prize	George Garston
Francis Taylor Building Prize for Environmental Law	Gayatri
Parthasarathy	
Best performance in Copyright, Trade Marks and Allied Rights	Midori Takenaka
Wronker Research Project Prize (Medicine)	Imogen Welding

Graduates

Ancient History Prize	Olivia Elder
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GRADUATE EXAMINATION RESULTS

Advanced Degrees and Diplomas 2013–2014

Doctor of Philosophy

Alexander Hearmon	<i>Neutron, X-ray, and Optical Studies of Multiferroic Materials</i>
Tjalling de Boer	<i>Infrared multiple photon dissociation spectroscopy on biomolecular ions</i>
Thomas Ainsworth	<i>The Grounds of Unity: Substantial and sub- substantial being in Aristotle</i>
Eirik Bjorge	<i>A Theory of National Application of the European Convention on Human Rights</i>
Caroline Knapp	<i>Solution reactivity studies of group 15 Zintl ions</i>

The Pelican Record

Sophie Godard Desmarest	<i>The Processing, Microstructure and Creep Properties of Pb-free Solders for Harsh Environments</i>
Philip Aspin	<i>Architecture and Identity in the English Gothic Revival 1800–1850</i>
Lucy Jackson	<i>The Athenian Dramatic Chorus in the Fourth Century BC</i>
Mara van der Lugt	<i>‘Pierre, or the Ambiguities’: Bayle, Jurieu and the Dictionnaire Historique et Critique</i>
Roslin Adamson	<i>Probing GPCR-G interactions: a functional study by EM and SPR</i>
George Knee	<i>Concepts and applications of quantum measurement</i>
Frances Foster-Thorpe	<i>Accountability Interactions. Multiple Accountabilities in the Murray-Darling Basin Plan</i>
Catrin Radcliffe	<i>Inhibitory driven oscillations in the hippocampus: a computational model</i>
James Wilkinson	<i>Imaging Membrane Potential</i>
Emma Warneford	<i>The thermal shallow water equations, their quasi-geostrophic limit, and equatorial super-rotation in Jovian atmospheres</i>
Merlin Cooper	<i>Measurement and Manipulation of Quantum States of Travelling Light Fields</i>
Duncan Hay	<i>Design and synthesis of small molecule chemical probes for bromodomain-containing proteins</i>
Long Jiang	<i>Crystallization and Phase Separation in Thin Film Polymers</i>

The Pelican Record

Master of Science

Pharmacology	Robert Walsh (<i>Distinction</i>)
Economics for Development	Amna Sarfraz
Psychological Research	Bora Meraj

Master of Philosophy

Classical Archaeology	Meseret Oldjira
Development Studies	Emilia Pool-Ilsley
International Relations	Brett Rosenberg
Modern British & European History	Ben Kehoe (<i>Distinction</i>) Emily Rutherford (<i>Distinction</i>)

Master of Studies

English (1700–1830)	Olivia Chase
Greek and/or Roman History	Olivia Elder (<i>Distinction</i>)
Modern British & European History	Nick Dickinson
US History	Laura Savarese
<i>B.M., B.Ch.</i>	Simon Gomberg Liam Robinson Aisling Smyth

<i>BCL</i>	Ryan Stones (<i>Distinction</i>)
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<i>MJur</i>	Ozgecan Korkmaz Voraphol Malsukhum
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<i>MBA</i>	Joanthan Reader (<i>Distinction</i>)
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UNDERGRADUATE EXAMINATION RESULTS

Final Honour Schools 2014

Ancient & Modern History

Class I	Joe Rolleston
Class II.i	Alexander Mason

Biochemistry Part II

Class II.i	Alena Isakova Guangyu Liu Peter Smith Georgina Yea
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Biomedical Sciences

Class I	Lauren Henry
Class II.i	Helena Kellett-Clarke

Chemistry Part II

Class I	Ivan Dimov Sophie Weller
Class II.i	Evgeny Kokorev Robert Pethick
Class II.ii	Stephen Ambrose Loretta Ly

Classical Archaeology & Ancient History

Class II.i	Natalie York
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Classics & English

Class II.i	Francesca Cioni
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Classics & Oriental Studies

Class I	Alexander Law
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The Pelican Record

English

Class I	Rosamund Oxbury John Trajer
Class II.i	Matthew Case James Taylor

Experimental Psychology

Class II.i	Esther Rich
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History

Class II.i	Thomas Heaps Hannah Murphy Russell Newton Patricia Stephenson Henry Tonks
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History & English

Class II.i	Veronica Heney
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History & Politics

Class II.i	Jonathan Bryant
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Jurisprudence

Class II.i	Eleanor Berryman-Athey Stephanie Cherrill Christopher Ewing Midori Takenaka
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Law with Law Studies in Europe

Class I	Nina Fischer
Class II.i	Iulian Jianu

Literae Humaniores

Class I	Anthony Collins Emelen Leonard
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The Pelican Record

Class II.i	Joseph Dawson Harriet Langley Caitlin Spencer Leo Topp
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Materials Science Part II

Class I	Chris Ablitt Sam Hodgson
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Class II.i	Ilija Rasovic
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Mathematics (MMath)

Class I	George Garston
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Class II.i	Claire Franklin Jarrod Williams
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Mathematics and Statistics (BA)

Class I	Hannah Potheary
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Medical Sciences

Class I	Peter Johnston Bethany Kingston Imogen Welding
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Class II.i	Mary Chapman Noah Evans Harding
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Music

Class I	James Lowther
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Physics (M.Phys.)

Class I	Christopher Davies
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Class II.i	Timothy Rose-Innes Aqil Taiyeb
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Physics (BA)

Class II.i	Akshay Baldota Hanane Tarhzouti
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The Pelican Record

Politics, Philosophy and Economics

Class II.i	Blessing Inyang Sam Newhouse Benedikt Weiss
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Psychology, Philosophy and Physiology

Class II.i	Moritz Borrmann Carolyn Kreuzer
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Honour Moderations 2014

Classics

Class I	Katherine Backler Emily Sophy Tuck
Class II.i	Bethany Currie Alicia Eames Grace Holland Emily Miller
Class II.ii	Phoebe Brereton Eleanor Kirk

Passes in Unclassified Examinations 2014

Biochemistry

Prelims	Charlotte Ferguson Lucy Ginger Raphaella Hull
Part I	Daniel Grba Zack Hall Dorothy Hawkins Luke Porter

Biological Sciences

Part I	Patrick Meyer Higgins
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The Pelican Record

Biomedical Sciences

Prelims	Nadine Paul
Part I	Jack Worlidge

Chemistry

Prelims	Sam Exton Jack Holland Rebecca Satchwell Ryan West (<i>Distinction</i>)
Part IA	Yiyuan Chen Saul Cooper Gabrielle Kerrison
Part IB	Thomas Cummings David de Crespigny Brown Minjeong Suh

Classical Archaeology & Ancient History

Prelims	Megan Jones
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Classics & English

Prelims	Cleo Henry
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English

Prelims	Anantha Anilkumar Thomas Fleet (<i>Distinction</i>) Sarah Murphy (<i>Distinction</i>) Stanley Sharpey Mary Trend Samuel Webb
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Experimental Psychology

Prelims	Katherine Turner Sophie Waldron (<i>Distinction</i>) Jason Yuen
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The Pelican Record

Part I
Navya Anand
Zuzanna Bien
Savannah Lawson
Sarah Toner

History

Prelims
Daniel Coleman (*Distinction*)
Megan Erwin (*Distinction*)
Susama Kitiyakara
Tom Lyons
Philippa Stacey
Chui-Jun Tam
Florence Wang

History & Politics

Prelims
Edward Green
Luke Mintz (*Distinction*)

Jurisprudence

Mods
Daniel Blaston
Iona Caseby
Ryan Hyde
Patrick Kilgallon
Sara Sayma
Vandana Venkatesh
Rebekah Warke
Rachel Wong

Diploma in Legal Studies Stephane Joly

Materials

Prelims
Marcus Cohen
Bethan Murray
Miles Partridge (*Distinction*)
David Windmill

Part I
Bruce Bromage
Sheen Gurrib
Thomas Mills

The Pelican Record

Mathematics

Prelims	Hannah Germain Yukihiro Murakami Jay Swar (<i>Distinction</i>) Junnan Wang Ruija Wu (<i>Distinction</i>)
Part A	John Fernley Alice Lattey Jacob Rainbow
Part B	Polly Atkinson (I) George Berridge (I) Hayley Ross (II.i)

Mathematics & Computer Science

Prelims	Gabriel Wong (<i>Distinction</i>)
Part A	Joseph Pollard

Mathematics & Philosophy

Part B	Matthias Anton Löning (I)
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Mathematics & Statistics

Part B	Karina-Doris Vihta (II.i)
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Medical Sciences

First BM Part I	Sam Breen Danica Fernandes Emma Johnson Byung Jin Kim Sarah Richardson Rose Shendi
First BM Part II	Ibukunoluwakitan Aina Ben Edwards Benjamin Reinders James Wells (<i>Distinction</i>)

The Pelican Record

Physics

Prelims	Aniq Ahsan Joshua Bell Natalie Buhl-Nielsen Laurence Cook (<i>Distinction</i>) Olivia Hammond Cameron McGarry
Part A	Matthew English Robert Hornby Daniel Shearer Olga Zadvorna
Part B	Christian Brunet Andrew Deeble

Physics & Philosophy

Part A	Yutao Gui
Part B	Maria Langslow

Politics, Philosophy & Economics

Prelims	Myles Cunningham Philippa Downs Rory Johnson Loughlan O'Doherty Kate Ogden (<i>Distinction</i>) Nikhil Venkatesh
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Psychology, Philosophy & Physiology

Part I	Erika Pheby
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Psychology and Philosophy

Prelims	Lilian Baker
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Supplementary Subjects

Quantum Chemistry Sam Chan (visiting student)
Saul Cooper

The following students do not wish their results to be published:
Thomas Gill, Peter Ladd, Lok Yi Lee, Gayatri Parthasarathy, Sean Ravenhall, Thomas Weatherby

NEW MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE, MICHAELMAS TERM 2013

Undergraduates

Aniq Ahsan	Temasek Junior College, Singapore
James Aitkenhead	Bournemouth School
Anantha Anilkumar	Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet
Lillian Baker	The Glasgow Academy
Joshua Bell	Eton College
Daniel Blaston	JFS
Samuel Breen	Wimbledon College
Natalie Buhl-Nielsen	Peter Symonds College
Anastasia Carver	Durham Johnston Comprehensive School
Iona Casey	Lord William's School
Marcus Cohen	Kings School, Canterbury
Daniel Coleman	Hills Road Sixth Form College
Laurence Cook	Hampton School
Myles Cunningham	Chase High School
Philippa Downs	Woldingham School
Megan Erwin	Mahindra United World College of India
Sam Exton	Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn
Charlotte Ferguson	John Cleveland College, Hinckley
Danica Fernandes	Newstead Wood School
Tom Fleet	The Judd School, Tonbridge
Hannah Germain	Peter Symonds College
Joseph Gough	Magdalen College School, Oxford
Edward Green	Manchester Grammar School
Olivia Hammond	Queen Margaret's School, York
Alice Harberd	Oxford High School
Arthur Harris	Simon Langton School for Boys
Cleo Henry	Twycross House School

Jack Holland	Codsall Community High School
Raphaella Hull	Builth Wells School
Imogen Huxford	Tonbridge Grammar School
Ryan Hyde	Lancaster Royal Grammar School
Emma Johnson	Channing School
Rory Johnson	Collegiate School
Stephane Joly	Université Panthéon-Assas Paris II
Megan Jones	South Wilts Grammar School
Patrick Kilgallon	Carmel College
Byung Jin Kim	Hampton School
Susama Kitiyakara	Bangkok Patana School
Tom Lyons	Dulwich College
Paul Marsell	Dover-Sherborn High School, USA
Cameron McGarry	Lord William's School
Luke Mintz	The Blue Coat School, Liverpool
Yukihiro Murakami	Munich International School
Sarah Murphy	Pate's Grammar School
Bethan Murray	Withington Girls' School
Madeleine Norman	Loreto Grammar School
Loughlan O'Doherty	King Edward VI Camp Hill School for Boys
Kate Ogden	Altrincham Girls Grammar School
Miles Partridge	The Judd School, Tonbridge
Nadine Paul	Bangkok Patana School
Sarah Richardson	Colchester Royal Grammar School
Rebecca Satchwell	Vestfyns Gymnasium, Denmark
Sara Sayma	Wallington High School for Girls
Stanley Sharpey	Chislehurst and Sidcup Grammar School
Alexandra Smith	Hereford Sixth Form College
Keera Smith	Little Heath School, Reading
Philippa Stacey	King Edward VI High School for Girls, Birmingham
Jay Swar	Rancho High School, USA
Chui Jun Tham	The Alice Smith School, Kuala Lumpur
Mary Trend	The Stephen Perse Foundation
Katherine Turner	Notre Dame Senior School
Nikhil Venkatesh	Woodlands School, Derby
Vandana Venkatesh	Kuwait English School
Sophie Waldron	King Edward VI School, Bury St Edmunds
Florence Wang	Lycée International Des Pontonniers, Strasbourg

The Pelican Record

Rebekah Warke	Dalriada School
Samuel Webb	Haileybury and Imperial Service College
Kennett Werner	Princeton University
Ryan West	Devonport High School for Boys
David Windmill	St Mark's Catholic School
Gabriel Wong	National University of Singapore High School
Kenny Wong	Winstanley College
Rachel Jing Yi Wong	Hwa Chong Institution, Singapore
Ruijia Wu	Headington School
Jason Yuen	Sevenoaks School

Graduates reading for Higher Degrees or Diplomas

Selim Barhli	INP-ENSIACET, France
Anna Blomley	Ruprecht-Karls Universität Heidelberg, Germany
Karl Brune	Imperial College London
Olivia Chase	Amherst College, USA
Anna Comboni	Balliol College
Jonathan Griffiths	Merton College
Allison Hartnett	St Antony's College
Luke Hewitt	University of York
Louisa Hotson	University of London
Adam Kern	Harvard University
Özgecan Korkmaz	Galatasaray University, Turkey
Hannah Kreissl	Jacobs University, Germany
Hannah Laurens	Universität Bern, Switzerland
Voraphol Malsukhum	Thammasat University
Bora Meraj	University of Toronto
Axel Nystrom	Imperial College London
Benjamin Paget-Woods	University of Southampton
Nikhil Pal	Royal College of Physicians
Mark Penney	University of Toronto
Amna Sarfraz	Smith College, USA
Laura Savarese	Harvard University
Piet Schoenherr	Freie Universität, Germany
Shifali Shishodia	Indian Institute of Technology
Nicola Steinke	Medizinische Hochschule Hannover, Germany

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Ryan Stones	London School of Economics
Robert Walsh	Trinity College, Dublin
Xijin Xu	Peking University

Visiting Students who did not matriculate

Hau San (Sam) Chan	University of Hong Kong
Eden Sayed	UCLA

Old Members of Corpus returning to (or continuing) postgraduate study

Nick Dickinson
Olivia Elder
William Guast
Jonathan Reader

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Corpus Christi College – Personal Information and Update Form

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Forenames

Surname

Former /Maiden name

Date of Birth

Academic Details

Matriculation Year

Subject

Degree

Current Address

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If retired, please give previous employment details and date left.

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Business Address (including postcode)

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