

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE  
THE PELICAN RECORD



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*The Pelican Record*

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Back cover: Stone pelican in Durham Castle, carved during Richard Fox's tenure as Bishop of Durham. Photograph by Peter Rhodes

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## **PRESIDENT'S REPORT**



AT THE TIME OF WRITING this report on the 2014–2015 academic year, the President finds in his in-tray the Government's Higher Education Green Paper, "Fulfilling our Potential: Teaching Excellence, Social Mobility and Student Choice". The policy consequences of this consultation are not certain, though they are likely to be evident by the time of next year's report. What is already plain, however, is that it signals yet another step towards the "marketisation" of higher education, including the likely arrival of "new providers" whose declared purpose is to increase competition, deliver more utilitarian teaching, drive up standards and drive down prices. The chief proposal is the idea of a "Teaching Excellence Framework" that will aim to rank universities by the quality of their pedagogy and supposedly help student consumers in finding value for money. This is not the place to dilate on the probability that the TEF will impose a burdensome new regime on universities while doing little or nothing to improve the quality of teaching. But it is hard to see that it will bring any benefit to Oxford in general or Corpus in particular, where the unique tutorial system and regular, frequent meetings with academic supervisors provide an education designed to do much more than prepare undergraduates for the world of employment.

If some are thinking, “Well, he would say that, wouldn’t he?”, it is worth contemplating the academic performance of this year’s undergraduates. While largely architects of their own success, they have all enjoyed the tailored tutorial attention for which colleges are designed and for which Corpus, as one of the smallest, is especially well equipped. Several of the most outstanding results this summer were achieved by Finalists who had had to intermit their studies for reasons of health and whose return to Corpus required particular pastoral support from tutors. This was not the relationship of customer and provider; nor was it one that would have been improved by the imposition of a TEF. Of the sixty-six students who sat Finals, over a third secured Firsts; 89 per cent were placed in the top two classes. This put us tenth – out of thirty – in the Norrington Table. (It has to be said that the Table has become a measure of insignificant differences: by way of illustration, last year’s top college fell this year to twenty-fifth, but still boasted 30 per cent Firsts and 59 per cent Upper Seconds.)

Prize winners in the Final Honours Schools were Harry Begg (Gibbs Prize for Distinguished Performance in English); Zuzanna Bien (Gibbs Prize for her Experimental Psychology Research Project); Patrick Meyer Higgins (Gibbs Prize for the best First in Biological Sciences); Il-Kweon Sir (Comparative Philology Prize for the best performance in Philology and Linguistics); Hannah Lucas (Gibbs Prize for Distinguished Performance in English, and Charles Oldham Shakespeare Prize for the best performance in the Shakespeare paper); Cora Salkovskis (Gladstone Prize for the best undergraduate thesis in History); Olivia Thompson (Arnold Ancient History Prize for the best performance in Ancient History, and Dean Ireland Prize for the highest overall average in all of Classics and its joint schools); and in Prelims Molly Willett (Gibbs Prize for Classics and English). Other University awards included the Armourers and Brasiers’ Year 2 Team Prize in Materials (David Windmill, Miles Partridge and Marcus Cohen); Biochemistry Departmental Prize (Rosie Brady); Law Faculty Prize in Media Law (Jamie Morton); Materials Team Design Project (Adrian Matthew); Weiskrantz Prize for the best overall performance in Psychology Part 1 (Sophie Waldron); and Wronker Prize for Administrative Law (Daniel Parker). The College also congratulated twelve graduates on being awarded their DPhils and another twenty-three for success in their taught Masters, six of them with distinction. Particular mention must be made of Harriet Mercer,

who took the History Dissertation Prize for the best thesis in a one-year Masters course. Skye Montgomery took up the Huntington Library Exchange Fellowship. Particular note must also be made of Merritt Moore's unique achievement in winning the Physics Prize of the annual "Dance Your PhD" competition, which challenges research students to interpret their work through the medium of dance for a wider audience. Merritt works on Atomic and Laser Physics, a research commitment she has long combined with her role as a professional ballet dancer with the Zurich Ballet, the Boston Ballet and the English National Ballet.

The winners of College prizes were Will Guast and Erika Pheby (Miles Clauson Prizes for their contributions as Presidents respectively of the MCR and JCR); Cora Salkovskis (Christopher Bushell Prize for History); Piet Schönherr, who won the Graduate Sidgwick Prize); Jemimah Taylor (the Corpus Association Prize for the first year Undergraduate who made the most outstanding contribution to the life of the College); Olivia Thompson (the Haigh Prize for Classics); Sophie Waldron (Undergraduate Sidgwick Prize); and Julian Woods (Music Prize). Anastasia Carver won the Sharpston Travel Scholarship; her report appears later in this *Pelican Record*.

The outstanding academic performance of Corpus students each year owes much to the research ethos that shapes their teaching. The Fellows' own reports of their scholarly activity appear elsewhere in *The Pelican Record*, but several instances of exceptional achievement deserve particular congratulation here. The Academia Europaea elected Professor Val Cunningham to its membership. Professor Richard Cornall was elected a Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Professor Lucia Zedner an Overseas Fellow of the Australian Academy of Law, and Professor John Broome an Honorary Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Professor Nicole Grobert was elected by her peers to the Chair of the Young Academy of Europe, an international, non-governmental association of individual scientists and scholars who are leaders in their fields. In the University's annual Recognition of Distinction awards Colin Akerman was made Professor of Neuroscience. Professor Jaś Elsner was appointed Visiting Professor of Art and Religion in the Divinity School and in the History of Art Department at the University of Chicago.

This year has marked the retirement of two Fellows who between them have served Corpus for over seventy years. Professor Colin McDiarmid first came to Corpus as a JRF in 1973. Later he was elected



to a Fellowship at Wolfson, from where, in a feat of entrepreneurial presidency by Sir Keith Thomas, he was poached to provide a second tutor in Mathematics for the first time in the College's history in 1989. Although a combinatorialist by trade and resident in a Statistics department, he took on the teaching of Pure Mathematics – a measure of his scholarly breadth. Colin's gentle manner has been as evident in his teaching as in his demeanour; he has offered the sort of supportive encouragement that makes for the best in tutorial teaching; and his collegiality has expressed itself in a sequence of administrative jobs, including the positions of Dean, Tutor for Graduates and Senior Tutor. He has been an outstanding example of the Oxford scholar-tutor, combining high-level tutorial teaching and lecturing with ubiquitous administrative roles and a devotion to scholarship and scientific publication. His pioneering interest in combinatorics has now seen the blossoming of the subject within the recent expansion of Oxford Mathematics.

Professor Valentine Cunningham has joined the ranks of the emeriti after a career of over forty years as a Tutorial Fellow in English, during which he has taken the leading role in making the subject a powerhouse in Corpus, and in both College and Faculty has become part of the legendary texture of Oxford. To say that he has served in a wide range of College offices – Dean, Senior Tutor, Tutor for Admissions, Vice-President – is just one part of the story. He has been a questioning presence in Governing Body: sometimes playful, frequently searching, and always ethical. For Corpus students, in the words of a close colleague, the formidable two-hour Friday afternoon tutorial in the gathering gloom of a November evening has been an experience that connects dozens across the generations. Larger than life, frequently en route to judge a literary prize or give an international lecture, Val has been a deeply caring tutor who has nurtured at the same time as he has challenged his students. He is irreplaceable, one of a kind, and we will miss him.

Several research fellows reached the end of their awards this year and moved on. We said farewell to Professor Alison Simmons, who as Medical Research Fellow engaged in groundbreaking work on inflammatory bowel disease and who, in partnership with the Harrington Discovery Institute in the USA, became the first Oxford-Harrington Scholar, providing support in pre-clinical drug research and early stage trials. Dr. Ben Mountford left for his native Australia after three years as the inaugural M.G. Brock JRF in Modern British

History, during which – to the delight of the Brock family – he both completed his OUP book on Australia in the British Empire and proved a natural teacher. The conference that he organised with Dr. Steve Tuffnell on the global history of gold rushes was one of the most important held at the Rothermere American Institute in recent times. As a British Academy Post-Doctoral Fellow in American and world history, Steve Tuffnell, too, has been a great asset to the History brigade at Corpus. He leaves us to take up a Tutorial Fellowship in American History at St Peter's College, but we know he will keep closely in touch with the Corpus historians.

Other departures this year have included Mrs. Sam Cunningham, a highly regarded Accommodation Manager; Dave Hart, who has skilfully managed our IT services and has now left for foreign parts; Anthea Jones, the College nurse, much admired over many years for her wisdom and kindness, who made her role an integral and indispensable part of the College's welfare structure; and Diane Thorne, who has retired after many years' loyal service as Assistant Accountant. The College thanks them all and wishes them well in the next phase of their lives.

The deaths that I have, sadly, to report include the former Estates and Finance Bursar (1972–1989), Brian Campbell – whose Memorial Service was held in the Chapel in June – as well as several esteemed old members: Brian Sedgemore (PPE, 1958), Desmond Oswald (Geology, 1942), Geoffrey Cox (PPE, 1957), William Prosser (Classics, 1955) and Robert Cook (Law, 1957). Their obituaries can be found later in this volume. The death of Simon Morrell (PPE, 1978) came as a great shock. A substantial benefactor and a Foundation Fellow, Simon was a much admired member of the College community. His funeral was held in Corpus in May.

The College welcomed two new Fellows: Jeff McMahan, as the White's Professor of Moral Philosophy, and Constanze Güthenke, as Associate Professor of Greek Literature and the E.P. Warren Praelector; they arrived from posts in transatlantic universities, Rutgers and Princeton respectively. Further additions to the teaching establishment have included Dr. Emanuel Coman, as a Departmental Lecturer in Politics, replacing Professor Giovanni Capoccia, who is on Leverhulme-funded leave; Dan Jolowicz, as a Lecturer covering Professor Stephen Harrison's sabbatical leave; Dr. Max Crispin, as Lecturer in Biochemistry while Dr. Mark Wormald serves as Senior Tutor; and Dr. Tom Ainsworth, Lecturer in Ancient Philosophy,

covering Professor Ursula Coope's sabbatical leave. Our complement of JRFs was invigorated by the arrival of Dr. Louis Aslett (Statistics) and Dr. Peter Watson (Physics). Dr. Claudia Rapp, from the Institute for Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies at the University of Vienna, came as a Visiting Fellow in Michaelmas Term; we were delighted when later in the year she was awarded the Wittgenstein Prize, the most prestigious scientific award in Austria. She was succeeded by Dr. Chris Martin (Associate Professor in Philosophy, University of Auckland) in Hilary, and Dr. Rob McDonald (Professor, Canadian Centre for Behavioural Neuroscience, University of Lethbridge) in Trinity. We greeted as Visiting Scholars Dr. Eric Dugdale (Professor of Classics, Gustavus Adolphus College) and Louigi Addario-Berry (Associate Professor, McGill University). The Huntington Exchange Fellow was Professor Matt Chew. New arrivals amongst the non-academic staff included Laraine Mathers (Deputy Accountant) and Ange Purvis (Development Officer).

The Governing Body took pleasure in electing three new Honorary Fellows: Gerry Baker (PPE, 1980), Editor-in-Chief of Dow Jones and *The Wall Street Journal*, in recognition of his distinction in the field of journalism; Edward Fitzgerald QC (Classics, 1971), for his contribution to human rights law; and Professor Oliver Taplin FBA (Classics, 1962), for his distinction in Classical Studies, notably Greek drama. We recognised the generous benefactions of Jonathan Wolf (Physics, 1993) and Satyen Mehta (Modern History and Economics, 1979) by electing them to Foundation Fellowships.

The roster of visiting speakers this year included Jenny Uglow OBE, British biographer, critic and publisher, who gave a well-received Bateson Lecture, "'Not Romance-bit about Nature': Tourism, Landscape and Industry in Britain at the Start of the Nineteenth Century". The President's Seminar provided an opportunity to benefit from the insights of two Old Corpuscles: Hassan Al-Damluji (Classics, 2001) spoke in Michaelmas on "Aid, Wars and Extremes of Development" and Eleanor Sharpston (Economics, 1977) in Hilary on "Squaring the Circle? Fighting Terrorism whilst Respecting Fundamental Rights". Dr. Alice Prochaska, Principal of Somerville, kindly gave a brief address after the Scholars' Dinner. In May the College hosted the University of Oxford's inaugural Disability Lecture given by Hilary Lister, an alumna of Jesus College and the first disabled woman to sail solo around Britain.

Old Corpuscles for the years 1993 and 1998 returned for Gaudies on 20 March and 26 June, the festivities further enlivened by the speeches of James Leabeater and Alison Morgan. London Christmas drinks, the annual carol service in Chapel and the Varsity Match marked the alumni's December calendar. In February I showed a group of US alumni around the *Lincoln Speaks* exhibition at New York's Morgan Library before hosting a dinner at the Harvard Club, when Toby Harnden (*Modern History*, 1985), Washington correspondent of the *Sunday Times*, gave a spellbinding talk on his prize-winning book, *Dead Men Risen: The Welsh Guards and the Defining Story of Britain's War in Afghanistan*. The Oxford Reunion in Vienna in April brought a gathering of Old Members to a weekend of University-arranged talks and events, when the particular highlight was a Corpus brunch at the Kunsthistorisches Museum. Summer term events included the Eights Week Lunch and the Hardie Golf Tournament.

Under the direction of Brendan Shepherd, our Outreach Officer and Admissions Administrator, and Professor Jay Sexton, Tutor for Admissions, Corpus continued its efforts to raise aspirations amongst pupils in state schools and from disadvantaged backgrounds, which this year involved over eighty institutions. In addition we held the annual Teachers' Conference and developed our ambitious and innovative work with the North West Science Centre. The success of the inbound visits and open days owed much to Corpus students acting as subject ambassadors. With the aid of Professor Ursula Coope, the College joined with the Classics Faculty to run a Philosophy Taster Day that drew students from over twenty schools. Corpus's annual Schools Science Prize was this year offered in Biochemistry, Chemistry and Materials Science, and attracted around a hundred entries; the winners collected their prizes at the July Open Days. This summary of the Admissions Office's activities can do only modest justice to achievements that stand comparison with those of much larger colleges.

Against a backdrop of government policy changes in higher education and some turbulence in capital markets, and through the guidance of the Bursar and the Investment Sub-Committee, the College's endowment has continued to grow. Opportunities to develop our land holdings in the environs of Oxford, in response to the city's housing need, have been exploited. Some outlying residential properties have been improved and others sold off to

enable an ambitious programme of building and refurbishment on the main College site. Work on the New (Powell & Moya) Building and the Annexe (Jackson Building) began in January 2015 and has progressed on budget towards its forecast completion in June 2016 – this despite the inherent inadequacies of the original construction. It is already evident that the quality of the building will be much improved, to the benefit of both undergraduates and commercial users.

This year's Founder's Dinner, on 7 March, marked the formal launch of the Quincentenary Campaign, with its ambitious target of £30 million. Afternoon presentations in the Auditorium and tea in the Hall, at which the Vice Chancellor kindly spoke in support of the campaign, preceded dinner and a graciously entertaining speech from Lord Patten. The Chancellor had arrived unaware that he been invited to speak: he proved admirably unflustered in learning – over pudding – that his words were a featured attraction. Preparations for the 2017 celebration and its associated major projects continued throughout the year and are at an advanced stage. We reached a major milestone when the City granted planning permission for the New Library Project, by which we shall transform storage of, and access to, our special collections, as well as enhance students' space for study and learning. Plans are developing for an exhibition of Corpus manuscripts, early printed books and silver plate in Washington DC and New York during 2017, to illustrate our landmark foundation as a Renaissance college.

By the start of the Quincentenary Year Corpus will have a new President in office – Professor Steven Cowley FRS (CCC 1978), who will be the first scientist to hold the post. Winner of the Glazebrook Prize for Physics, Professor Cowley is a leading theoretical physicist, with a particular interest in nuclear fusion. He is currently chief executive of the UK Atomic Energy Authority, leader of its laboratory at Culham and professor part-time at Imperial College London. A keen sportsman and musician to this day, he was awarded a Half Blue in basketball while at Corpus. It is a most heartening appointment. He and I are working closely to ensure that 2017 will see the College at its very best and ready to give a warm welcome to what we hope will be an eager tide of returning Corpuscles.

*Richard Carwardine*  
*President*

## **Casting the Audience**

*One of this year's President's Seminars was a talk given by Peter Nichols, multiple award-winning author of some of the most enduring British plays of the past four decades. His many works include A Day in the Death of Joe Egg, The National Health, Forget-me-not Lane, Privates on Parade, Passion Play and Poppy.*

"WHAT WOULD you like to be when you grow up? I suppose the list of things-I'd-like-to-be – astronaut, computer programmer, train-robber – would now include, for the thoughtful young chap, playwright."

That was of course not written recently. Nor by me. It's among my book of yellowing newspaper cuttings, dating from 1967, by the theatre critic of the *Daily Express*. No one now would even think of equating a playwright with an astronaut, even as a joke. It reminds us that for a while in the 1960s and 1970s stage playwriting was on trend, hot stuff, the cat's meow. We were news. My first stage play was one of the subjects of that piece. Now – almost fifty years later – of course things have changed. So much so that my middle-aged son suggests that a way to do well on *University Challenge* is to mug up on modern drama because it's one set of questions the teams can never answer. About ten years ago the best-known of my plays was thought by one team to be by the playwright Peter Barnes. At least they got it half right. In fact even my son's suggestion was from earlier this year, since when I haven't heard Paxman ask about plays or playwrights at all. So perhaps the producers have decided it's an obsolete craft, like alchemy or witchcraft, and had best be dropped. By the way, the critic in question (and writer of that piece) later sat next to me during a Greek tragedy at a London theatre. He fell asleep quite early on and slumbered against me right to the end. His review next morning said it had been a gripping experience.

The word "playwright" sounds antique, Middle English, Anglo-Saxon. Or perhaps I should say "*looks antique*" because the second part of the word ends with *ght* not *te*. Perhaps, amongst the hammering and sawing of all those medieval cartwrights, ploughwrights, shipwrights and wheelwrights, could just be heard the scrape of a playwright's quill. There weren't yet any theatres, of course, but by about 1300 there were *plays*. Mystery plays. Not whodunnits but stories of Christ's Passion. So there may have been playwrights even then, though the word itself first crops up in 1687 in

some advice a friend offered John Dryden: "Stick to poetry, in which you may thrive better than in this damn'd trade of play-wrighting." So even then it wasn't seen as a suitable calling for a gentleman or a *real* man of letters, but for an artisan, like all those other wrights. A maker.

And there is always a whiff of sawdust and glue about it, which is why *playwright* is a better word than *dramatist*. More than any other writing, it consists of dovetailing bits together, welding and stitching, then hoping it doesn't get bogged down in mud, or sink beneath the waves or be booed off the stage. Joinery's been even more important in twentieth-century theatre than when plays were a series of brief episodes and every scene ended with an exit and began with an entrance and the scenery was painted with words. A bit more than a century ago plays became *well made*. In attempting to describe reality, the action was concentrated in one place, usually a house, and finally one room. In the years between, there were also painted backcloths, which in my youth were still common for variety shows and pantomimes. But we always knew we were in for a *real* play when the curtain rose on a room with three walls. This was called Naturalism, a movement that reacted against all those old elements from the past such as rhetorical acting, asides, soliloquies and playing for laughs.

Much of what I have to say today is about a past theatre. My last new play in London was 18 years ago, so I'm rather out of touch. My old ones are still revived, here and abroad, which ekes out my pension. Last year three were on in London at about the same time, at the Noël Coward, the Duke of York's and the Rose at Kingston. I've called this talk "Casting the Audience" because it asks what part the public plays in a live performance. I took it from the preface to my collected plays and this is the key passage: without a congregation, drama's conducted in an empty church. In live theatre, unlike TV or cinema, audiences do take part just by being there, by parking – as we say – their bums on the seats, though their contribution must be kept to a minimum: limited participation, not anarchy. In my youth, responses weren't encouraged, except in shows like variety and pantomime where the performers were expected to speak out front, asking for help or calling on them to shout "He's behind you" or answer "Oh, yes, it does".

In its time Naturalism was a necessary purgation. Theatre had become smothered by ham acting and rhetoric. One of the avant-garde fringe theatres that first tried a return to reality was Théâtre Libre in Paris, run by an actor called Antoine who actually dared to face upstage to talk to another character. To turn his back on the

audience! They cried out and hooted and shouted in protest and some walked out. And Théâtre Libre came to be known as Antoine's Back. In later plays by Ibsen and Chekhov, this style set the tone and became in its turn an inflexible genre. Almost all drama in Western popular theatre followed their lead. Any direct appeal or aside, any breach of the two-way mirror, was seen as a sign that the playwright didn't know his job.

When the most famous Broadway producer, David Merrick, came to see my first stage play in Glasgow, he showed no interest in taking it to New York. Asked why, he said I was an amateur and didn't know my job because I used soliloquies and made the actors talk out front. Happily the play *did* move to London and later played to full houses on Broadway, produced by and starring Albert Finney. In fact, more than fifty years later, last year, it was done at Glasgow, Liverpool and Kingston. It had been a "straight" play first of all and only changed when I thought about what theatre can do that the other sorts of drama can't. And I mean film, radio and television. I'd written about a dozen plays for TV but none had reached the stage. In this one, two parents of a severely disabled daughter spend much of the first act telling the audience her history. In the first version of Act One I'd brought on two friends whose function was to listen to what was really being spelled out for the audience. I got so weary finding things for these friends to say in reply so postponed their entrance till Act Two. Now – in Act One – the parents tell their daughter's sad life story direct to the audience. This not only solves that technical problem but also makes their duologue more intimate, more moving and funnier. It's as though they're doing the show for us; or as though we're those two listening friends before they're allowed to come on. And when they do, to feel with them the embarrassment we ourselves would feel, dreading the appearance of the child who must be somewhere in the house. Anything we say to the parents will seem wrong or unkind. We're walking on eggshells. A good example of play-making, like an action painter allowing the drips and dribbles to stay.

Of course, every play is also inter-play. In Naturalistic theatre, actors still spoke in loud clear voices, waited for laughs and were arranged in pictures that told the story. It was a style for an age in which the people had become more human. God was dead. Analysis and direct address would blow away magic. Except that live theatre is one place where we *hope* to see and feel that some magic *has* survived.

There was a good example of theatrical interplay one night during the run of my comedy *The National Health* with the National's



company at the Old Vic, before the present building opened. The stage was peopled with actors dressed as doctors and nurses, when someone in the stalls had a real cardiac arrest. The performance stopped while the actor playing the Staff Nurse and presenter had to ask: is there a doctor in the house?

Naturalism was a form that suited television and – in the fifties – that’s what it became, leaving theatre wondering what to do. I’d always known I’d be a playwright but first of all, like John Osborne, Harold Pinter, Alan Ayckbourn and others, I was an actor, not only onstage but in the early years of television – years before video recording. This meant we did a single broadcast – live, of course – on Sunday and a repeat on Thursday. And by repeat I mean going in and doing it all again. So that Sunday broadcast was what we’d now call a preview, except that it was watched by an average audience of ten million, as there was only one channel. The sets were all lined up against the studio walls and we changed our costumes in the open space in the middle. Millions saw us fluff our lines or drop our props. Among other things, writers had to provide enough time between scenes for actors to change costumes and rush to the next set. You could hear the tyres squeaking when the cameras moved. The technology was so far from cutting-edge that scripts written at that time – by such as Harold Pinter, Trevor Griffiths, Jack Rosenthal and John Mortimer – can only be found in historical anthologies. Most were Naturalistic. Still are. Odd to think that most TV talking is done to camera – news and weather, travel films, history, art, cooking. But when it comes to drama it’s as though they’ve all forgotten we’re watching, as it then was in live theatre. Most stage writers even in former times preferred to pretend their stories weren’t being observed. William Congreve, the great “wrighter” of Restoration comedies, debating soliloquy, said: “If the actor supposes anyone to be by when he talks to himself, it is monstrous and ridiculous to the last degree. Nay, in any part of a play if there is expressed any knowledge of an audience, it is insufferable.” Narrow-minded or ahead of his time? The first sort of live shows I saw were variety and pantomime and they never minded how a thing was done as long as it was the *best* way. There’s no rulebook in such a lively art.

So, back to the title: how can an audience be cast?

In my plays they’ve been a class of disobedient schoolkids; a variety audience; hospital visitors or viewers watching a TV soap; confidants and nosy neighbours; soldiers in the Malayan jungle watching a troop show and finally an enforced audience of

uncomprehending Gurkhas; a flock of sheep; a TV sitcom audience; a benefit house watching *The Winter's Tale*. In that one – *Pursued by a Bear* – the Bear actually kills the old Antigonus and runs off through the stalls. So while the murder's investigated, the audience has to sit and watch. Of course we can't actually stop them walking out. We just have to bank on their interest in discovering who was in the bearskin.

Only in one of mine are they actually asked to take part: my musical *Poppy* is about the Chinese Opium war of 1840 but in the style of a Christmas pantomime, so they can shout "Oh, yes it is" and join in the singalong with the song sheet, which in this case is about the destruction of the Summer Palace. "So," says the Dame, "let's take the roof off!"

Naturalism seemed Natural. The trouble was it tried to do what the theatre was least able to: imitate the surface of reality. Only when I seriously thought about what theatre could do did I try to break with this and, if I have a style of any sort, it's Broken Naturalism. In *A Day in the Death of Joe Egg*, the wife is alone onstage talking to herself and us when the husband enters and asks, "What are you telling them?" And she tells him, "I know that", and he gestures at the audience and says, "They don't." I suppose it's a sort of deconstruction.

In *A Piece of My Mind*, a husband who's a playwright comes home without warning and discovers his wife with the young mother's help in their bedroom. Her husband goes on his knees, begging her not to leave him, saying he may be selfish but at least he's been loyal. Only after nearly being moved by his grief and giving us a chance to share it, she suddenly says, "Oh, no, what a shit you are!" and turns to the other man, saying, "D'you know why he's trying to hold us here? I know that desperate look. He's got us in a scene he doesn't know how to end."

I like it when plays abuse the privilege of our attention. As audience, we say, "Alright, go ahead, entertain us, move us, we'll suspend our disbelief." Which is the theatre's real power. Cinema has to *show*; theatre can *suggest*. We can be persuaded to believe what isn't true. I was once on a panel at the National Theatre discussing the infamous scene in Edward Bond's play *Saved* where a gang of thugs stone to death a baby in a pram. And one of the original cast was with us and said people got up and left the theatre, calling out from the exit doors that the actors ought to be locked up. Of course no baby was hurt in that scene because there *was* no baby, just an empty pram facing upstage, and no stones, only a gesture of throwing. The

audience were ready to believe it because they'd been told there was a baby and stones were being thrown. I think what appalled them was that a civilised playwright was able to imagine something so horrible. So where does that leave Shakespeare?

A gift we all share is imagination. While *Joe Egg* was on Broadway, I took my six-year-old daughter to see a matinee. Her first time at a real theatre, or at any rate to watch a real play. She started asking me in a loud voice: "Is Albert Finnegan pretending to be you?" "Yes, yes, but don't talk so loud." And she went on through the family, getting the same answer. Then said, "So where am I?", and I had to tell her, "You're not born yet." After the show I took her up on the stage and showed her the set that imitated our actual house. She looked at it with approval then suddenly said, "We never had a goldfish!" She was able to ignore the fact that one whole wall was missing, filled instead by hundreds of seats.

And in a Joe Orton farce a character says to another, "Just between these three walls." Now this straitjacket's been taken on by TV, theatre can breathe again. All this may seem obvious in 2015 but, to write for theatre, we should consider what it can do that the others can't.

As audiences, we all accept these conventions. We know our place. Real participation would make drama impossible. If you've ever seen a claque break up a public meeting, you know that. Mostly we don't boo any more. After what seemed to be a successful opening night of *Joe Egg* in Berlin, they said it was still the local custom to go on and take a bow. As soon as they realised I was the author, their applause turned to boos. I was tempted to ask who won the war. But was told they did this to all English-speaking writers as a protest to encourage the staging of more German plays.

Solving these problems can become seductive for its own sake. As W.B. Yeats perhaps felt when he wrote: "Players and painted stage took all my love And not those things that they were emblems of." And I sense you're beginning to show me I've delighted you long enough. You were very well cast as a polite, non-booming audience. So I'll finish by saying that the only reward for the bother and discomfort and exorbitant prices of live theatre is the rare, small miracle that only happens when an event is created that can't happen anywhere else, in any other way.

*Peter Nichols*

## **Bishop Foxe's Humanistic Library and the Alchemical Pelican**

*Alexandra Marraccini, Visiting Member of CCC, 2015–2016, explores the symbolism of the pelican and its association with the founding of the College.*

ALTHOUGH THE PELICAN is first mentioned by Pliny, it is Isidore of Seville, in the seventh century,<sup>1</sup> who gives it its typical Christological meaning. The pelican kills her own young and then revives them after three days by striking at her own breast and feeding them her blood. This, in turn, is akin to Christ on the Cross, whose wounds drip blood to redeem humanity's collective sin. A college called "Corpus Christi", then, is perfectly logically represented by this early medieval allegory of the holy body. Medieval bestiaries represent the bird in exactly the same way.



*"Pelican" in The Ashmole Bestiary (Bod MS Ash 1511).*

*Image courtesy of the Bodleian Library*

Yet the Corpus Christi College pelican symbol, and the Sundial Pelican installed in 1581, also allow for a different interpretation: that of the pelican as a Humanist, alchemical symbol. Bishop Foxe, the founder of the College, endowed its library with many significant volumes in Latin, English, Hebrew and Greek. Although Foxe did not read Greek himself, the College has many Aldine editions, as well as

<sup>1</sup> *Etymologies*, Book 12, 7:26.



*The Pelican Sundial;  
photo from the College  
website*

a printer's edition of Proclus.<sup>2</sup> To this day the College maintains an excellent collection of Neo-Platonic philosophical materials in keeping with the spirit of Foxe's initial plan to frame its scholarly endeavours around Humanistic (that is, texts from classical antiquity) works rather than those of medieval Scholastic thought. Ficino, Bruno and anonymous works of alchemical literature drawing on these authors are all well represented in the College's holdings. Corpus MS 191 is a notebook of the occultist philosopher John Dee, while Corpus MS 244 is a Lullian alchemical text. Corpus MSS 128, 136 and 172 are also alchemical and astrological in nature.<sup>3</sup>

The Pelican Sundial itself contains the symbols for the planets that are also

alchemical symbols for metals. The gilded pelican atop it strikes one as no accident. Gold, the highest of metals, is appropriate to bleed onto the round *orbis mundi* represented by the perch. The grid on which the sunlight casts a shadow is in keeping with the Neo-Platonic and Hermetic orientation between the macro-and microcosm. The pelican at the top of the dial links the world as a whole to the microcosm of the College, and time within it. As much as the



*Illustration from University of  
Glasgow, Sp Coll MS Ferguson 210*

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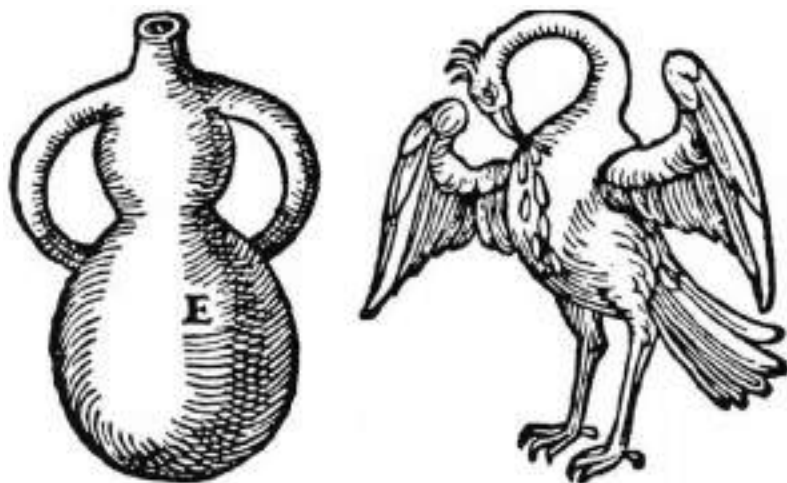
<sup>2</sup> This information was drawn from the excellent online history of the Corpus library at <https://www.ccc.ox.ac.uk/Part-1-A-trilingual-library-in-16th-century-Oxford/>.

<sup>3</sup> For a further description of these manuscripts, see Rodney M. Thomson (2011) *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Medieval Manuscripts of Corpus Christi College, Oxford* (Cambridge: D.S. Brewer).

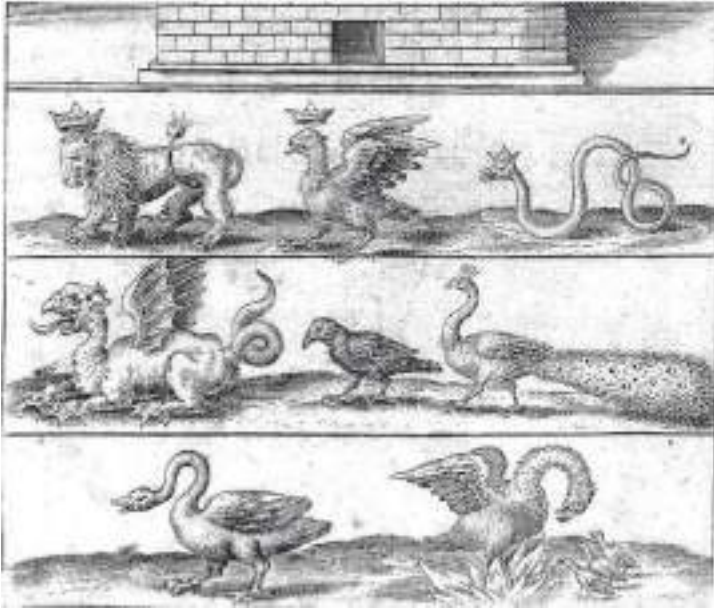
central pelican on Corpus's grounds can be read as a straightforward Christological trope, it can also have connotations for the new, often Neo-Platonic, discourses that were emerging from the College during the period.

Within alchemical texts themselves, the pelican appears in several guises. In the *Rosarium Philosophorum*, it is one of the three crucial elements in the creation of the Philosopher's Stone, here standing at the foot of the hemaphroditic king who represents the Stone's creation. The Stone itself is literally red, like the blood of the pelican, but also figuratively arises from the deadening process of putrefaction, just as the pelican's own dead offspring were enlivened by its blood.

In *De Distillatione* (1608, by Giambattista della Porta), a book of furnace and vessel designs for distillation, the pelican is directly analogised to the form of an elongated, necked flask often used on the flame. In Michael Maier's *Tripus Aureus* (1618), the pelican stands amongst many other alchemical creatures, some fantastical – such as the basilisk and dragon – and others as prosaic as the common crow, but all serving as allegories for chemical stages of the production of the Philosopher's Stone.



*Illustration from De Distillatione by Giambattista della Porta, 1608*



*In Michael Maier's Tripus Aureus (1618), the pelican is one of many alchemical creatures representing stages of production of the Philosopher's Stone*

Finally, in the *Coronatio Naturae* volume in the hand of Elias Ashmole, founder of Oxford's Ashmolean Museum and contemporary of the early College,<sup>4</sup> there is a pelican striking its own breast in the midst of *prima material* – that is, the state of first matter at Creation as recreated by the alchemist. Earth, Air, Water and Fire each take on the properties of the other, and from their initial destruction comes their resurrection in this purest of forms. The pelican, in the centre of this round figure representing the culmination of this process, is the core of the material state needed for the Philosopher's Stone.

These various alchemical figures, dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and therefore concurrent with the early development of Corpus Christi College itself, provide a new context for reading Corpus's many pelican images. In combination with the

<sup>4</sup> Ashmole was affiliated with Brasenose and the Inns of Court, but chose to donate his books to Duke Humfrey's Library, which is the reason they remain in the Bodleian's collections today.



*Figure courtesy of the Bodleian Library, Bod MS Ash 1456  
(photograph by the author)*

library holdings of the early College, which suggest an interest in Neo-Platonic conceptions of the structure of the world, it is plausible that the Pelican Sundial took on a strong secondary association with Neo-Platonic Hermeticism and its theories of matter as expressed by the process of making the Philosopher's Stone. Corpus, then, is not only the hive of buzzing bees described by Bishop Foxe, but also a collection of scholars as chemical supplicants at the foot of the pelican of knowledge, mouths agape waiting for a drop of the *elixir vitae* that contained, in its making, the secrets of matter itself.

*Alexandra Marraccini*



## **Remembrance Day Sermon**

*A sermon delivered by the President on Sunday 9 November 2014.*

“WE WILL REMEMBER THEM.” Every year at remembrance services, on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, or on the Sunday nearest that date, we make this declaration, a promise to hold in memory those who died in military service during the wars of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Here, in this chapel, our collective Corpus memory is kept alive by the memorial panels on each side of the altar – a list, on the left, of those who fell in the Great War of 1914–1918 and, on the right, of those killed in the conflict of 1939–1945. The panels will be familiar to many of you, but I suspect that few will know much about the particular lives behind the individual names. Thanks to the fruitful researches of our assistant archivist, Harriet Fisher, we can now read on the College website many of the individual stories of those who went off to fight a century ago in Flanders and beyond.

During the early summer of 1914 few in Oxford expected the catastrophe about to engulf Europe. But during Michaelmas Term the University’s academic dress became military khaki; the Exam Schools became a base hospital; and the Parks were full of drilling soldiers. By then, many Corpus men had enlisted: one tutor, forty-one undergraduates and five “servants”, leaving just twenty-six undergraduates in the College. They volunteered despite the opposition of the President, Thomas Case, who told them that if they enlisted they would no longer belong to the College. He was overruled by the Governing Body.

During the Great War, 351 Corpus men saw active service. Of these, ninety were killed: over 25 per cent of those who fought. These losses were proportionately the highest in Oxford. Those colleges, like Corpus, with the biggest public school entries, fared worse than others: Oxford recruits 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 ninety Corpuses who died, two won Victoria Crosses, the highest military honour, nine were awarded Military Crosses and four were “Mentioned in Despatches”. Most had matriculated during and immediately preceding the war. Almost half of those students who matriculated in 1912 or 1913 were killed. Of the sixteen matriculating or elected members of 1914, ten did not survive the War.

These numbers are shocking in themselves. But for the poignancy of the individual stories, for the powerful sense of duty and moral purpose that impelled these mostly very young men to enlist, for their endurance and bravery in appalling and frightening conditions, for the numbed grief of their bereaved families and friends, for the survivors haunted by the loss of intimate companions, and for evidence of the country's immeasurable impoverishment in the loss of a richly talented generation – for all of this, I urge you to consult the Roll of Honour on the College website.

Here you will discover young men, many of them of your age or little older, whose student days have rather more in common with your own than you might imagine, albeit that theirs was a different age. Here are talented and often brilliant students rubbing shoulders collegially with those of more commonplace abilities. Here are rowers in *Torpids* and summer Eights, captains of cricket, rugby, football and hockey, and others less proficient in sport but equally willing to give it a go. Here, too, are secretaries of literary and philosophical societies, presidents of the *Owlets*, aspiring poets, keen photographers, musicians and volunteers for charitable work amongst the socially deprived of Oxford. Theirs were lives of promise, fulfilment and privilege that were ruptured and then closed in violence. I have picked out five of them, almost at random.

Consider first Christopher Bushell, a young lawyer who enlisted at once, in August 1914. He had graduated just five years earlier with a degree in History, and a record as Captain of the Boat Club and the President of the *Owlets*. Twice wounded, twice mentioned in dispatches, he won a Victoria Cross. Carrying a severe head wound, which he refused to have treated while the battle raged, he reorganised his men under the most intense machine-gun and rifle fire, and survived. But six months later, after four years' service, he was killed in action.

Consider, too, Robert Calloway, a Classicist described as "neither, in the strict sense of the words, a scholar nor an athlete"; yet he rowed in *Torpids* and started the College's Church Society. After graduation he worked as a missionary in South Africa, where his health broke down. He returned home as war was declared. Determined to get to the front, he served as a chaplain in Flanders. But he knew – and I quote – "that the men to whom he was devoted were going through hell (there is no other word for it) and he felt that he must share it to the full with them". He obtained a commission, went to the front, and

was killed while attempting to bring in a wounded man under murderous machine-gun fire.

Take, next, Malcolm Pulteney, born in India, educated at Eton and an undergraduate here for just a year before war broke out. He was stroke in the Corpus boat and generally threw himself into College life, and then left to enlist in the Grenadier Guards, wishing, as he put it, "to lead as I have been led". He would serve for a full four years in Flanders. Not many weeks before the armistice, he took part in a British attack near Arras, and covered the twelve miles to get there on time "partly on tricycle, partly on foot. The Company which he was leading had just reached their objective when fog suddenly lifted, and he and his men were cut off by the enemy. They fought on; most of them were killed."

My fourth casualty of war is Francis Owen, who came up to Corpus in 1913 from Lancashire, as a classical scholar. He was "not a public school type" and was no athlete. Moreover, the faults of an English public school system, its conventions, its bigotry, were only too apparent to him. He was a man of intellect and was strongly opposed to militarism, but when war broke out he felt the justice of his country's cause. He was killed in action in March 1916, aged 21.

The final member of my quintet, Louis Maude, graduated in Greats in the summer of 1915, having captained Corpus at hockey, and presided over the Pelican Essay Club and the Owlets. He enlisted after his Finals, and was killed in Flanders the following year. According to a close friend:

He was last seen carrying ammunition to his platoon across No Man's Land. He was a soldier neither by inclination nor by training; he hated the very idea of fighting, and disliked physical pain and discomfort even more than most men. Knowing this and with a vivid imagination of what war means now, he took a commission, gave up the comforts and occupations that he loved, and offered the life of an only son to his country.

By recalling the lives of these men, and – by extension – the others recorded on our Chapel's memorials, I intend no implicit commentary on the question of the justice of the Great War or indeed the justice of war in general. I have nothing to add here to the theologians' debate about what constitutes a just war – or, indeed, to historians' contestations over the origins and purposes of the

1914–1918 conflict. Nor is it my purpose in recalling the deeds of valiant Corpuscles to puff out a chauvinist British chest. Indeed, one of the most arresting and moving recent initiatives is the creation of a common memorial at Notre Dame de Lorette in northern France: a sunken panel inscribed with the names of over 600,000 soldiers of all nationalities – French, British, German and others – who died in this region during the war; these former allies and enemies are listed alphabetically without distinction of rank or country.

So, in remembering our Corpuscles we honour their insistent sense of duty, and their bravery, suffering and sacrifice, which together make such a proper claim to an undying and respectful remembrance.

But, important as it is, this is not the only reason for remembering them. When men went off to fight in 1914, they did so with little expectation of what was ahead of them. They went full of ideals and hope, encouraged by a language of chivalry that promised a glorious war. The gap between this and the reality of the trenches (the mud, the fearful waiting, the exhaustion, the slaughter) grew swiftly wider. In these unspeakable conditions, the romantic glory of war was redefined; “heroism had a great deal more to do with endurance, loyalty and the daily struggle to retain integrity and humanity”. Noting this, Rowan Williams asks us to see that the *glory* of warfare in the Great War had little to do with chivalry and everything to do with a Christian understanding of glory. For Christians, glory is not a reputation won by aggression but is “bound up with the integrity of God and His human creatures, because glory is supremely for the Christian shown in the cross of Jesus Christ where the integrity of unconditional love blazes out in the midst of a situation as horrific as those of the trenches”. For Christian theologians, glory “is life, integrity, humanity and wholeness” – something more lasting than romantic notions of military glory.

The experience of our Corpuscles and others who endured the bloodbath of the First World War has shaped for the better the way we have thought about war ever since. We speak now with more circumspection and sobriety about warfare. We are more open to the implications of the impossible challenge of Christ’s demand, as we heard it earlier in the Gospel reading, “Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect”. When war broke out again in 1939, the then Archbishop of Canterbury, William Temple, wrote that he was wholly committed to the decision to fight, but that “We

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recognise that this is all to do with the sin in which we are all implicated so that the *best* thing we can do is still a *bad* thing." That resistance to the use of extravagant language remains and colours our view of war in our own time. Most – though not all – accept that war may be necessary in some circumstances, that (in William Temple's words) "War in itself never produces a positive good, though it can restrain worse evils."

Let me conclude with the reflections of a Corpuscule who survived the war:

Our little undergraduate circle is scattered to the four winds, and not a few of its members have laid down their lives. We mourn many young lives, cut off with the promise of their future yet budding. Yet perhaps their work is not done; perhaps those of us, too often the least talented, who are elected to survive the holocaust, may profit by some faint reflection from the dazzling brilliance that is over our more worthy comrades, which may help us in their absence to carry on the work of the world.

*Richard Carwardine*



Patrick Meyer Higgins

## **Corpuscle Casualties from the Second World War**

*Having looked in the last volume of The Pelican Record at Corpus casualties sustained in the Great War of 1914–1918, Assistant Archivist Harriet Fisher returns to the Roll of Honour to remember Corpuscles who lost their lives in the conflict of 1939–1945.*

THIS ARTICLE FORMS PART of Corpus Christi College's ongoing commemorations to honour the sacrifice of Corpuscles who gave their lives in service during the wars of the twentieth century. Following on from that featured in last year's *Pelican Record* to remember the casualties of the Great War, this article acts as a brief introduction to Corpus's experiences during the conflict of 1939–1945. It highlights some of the stories of the fallen from the Roll of Honour, which is shortly to become available in full via the College website; further copies will also be available at the College library, lodge and chapel. It should be noted that it was only possible to produce a detailed Roll of Honour following the tributes made by previous generations: the College war memorial; 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 Second World War, 415 Corpus men saw active service. Of these, fifty-one were killed, equating to the entire intake for about one-and-a-half years at pre-1939 rates of entry, or just over 12 per cent of those serving. Of the fifty student fatalities, five had earned an order during their war service (two Distinguished Flying Crosses, one Military Cross, one Distinguished Service Order and one Croix de Guerre). Aside from the CCC students who died, one college servant was also killed in the war. Of this servant we know nothing other than his name, C.W. Webb, his regiment and the fact that he died as a prisoner of war in July 1940, location unknown.

Much of the information that we have on the Second World War fallen is very patchy; often, exact dates of death are unlisted, and there are far fewer detailed obituaries of the fallen to be found in back issues of *The Pelican Record* than had featured therein during the First World War. Nonetheless, enough information survives to show that the College suffered heavily from wide-ranging loss. As had happened during the Great War, Corpus fatalities from the Second World War were spread across many generations of students,

although their overall fatality rate was much lower. Most of those who were killed had matriculated at Corpus during the 1930s and early 1940s; but a significant minority of older soldiers fought and died with their younger counterparts.

The oldest Corpuscule fatality in the Second World War was Herbert Summersell-Davis. He had matriculated at Corpus in 1896 and pursued a career in education, eventually becoming an Education Officer for the RAF. During the Great War, Summersell-Davis served in France with the Gloucestershire Regiment; he later became a Squadron Leader in the RAF during the Second World War, where he died on active service in 1941, aged 63 or 64. Summersell-Davis's son, David Herbert Summersell-Davis, matriculated at Corpus in 1928. (David also served as a Squadron Leader in the RAF but, unlike his father, survived the war.) Sadly, Summersell-Davis is omitted from both the College war memorial and the *War Service*.



**CCC Rugby Team Members 1925–1926**

G. Toyne; G.F. Armitage; J.A.M. Aldridge; J. Barmby (KIA 19 January 1944);  
S.P.M. Leake (KIA June 1944, buried in Albania); T.M. Chadwick; G. Pendle  
P.H. Boas; E.M. Stienon; C.I.R. Hutton; W.K. Hutchison, G.E.B. Abell; N.C. Bakhle;  
A.J. Rycroft  
G.S. Dunnett; A.J. Ainley; W.R. Hare

Unfortunately, aside from Summersell-Davis, there is another Corpuscule who is absent from both the *War Service* and the College war memorial. Arthur Balfour Bradshaw came to Corpus in 1942 as a Royal Signals Probationer: he sat the Electromagnetics and High Frequency Electrical Oscillations Special Exam in 1942, but took no Oxford University degree. During the war, he served as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Signals. Bradshaw died on active service, location unknown, in July 1944. He was 21.

After Summersell-Davis, the second oldest Corpuscule to lay down his life during the war was Percy Theodore Carden, who matriculated in 1903 and died on active service in February 1942, aged 54. Carden had also previously undertaken military service during the First World War and was awarded the Military Cross in 1918. While at Corpus during the early twentieth century he had studied Jurisprudence, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1908; after the war he worked for the Charity Commission from 1921, and married Marjorie (née Scott) in 1930.

The next eldest fatality, at 42, was the Hon. Allen Balzano Hailey, who matriculated in 1918. Hailey had previously failed his eye test for the Indian Army in 1917, and so remained at Corpus until 1919, when he was summoned back to India by his father. There he worked for Bird & Co., Mines Survey Branch, Calcutta. During the Second World War, Hailey served as a Lieutenant in the Pioneer Corps and fought in Iraq; he died on active service on 1 February 1943.

There were three Corpuscules who lost their lives in service during the war despite having physical attributes which might suggest that they could have been excused from military service. Hailey's eyesight had already excluded him from serving in the Indian Army during the First World War, but nevertheless he fought – and died – during the 1939–1945 conflict. Michael Cecil Marmorstein entered Corpus as a scholar in 1935, and obtained a second in Modern History in 1939. He served as the college Tortoise Keeper in 1936–1937, and he was also a keen cricketer. His obituary in *The Pelican Record* notes that, "As a cricketer, Stein was not to be dismayed by such physical handicaps as he possessed. Being very short-sighted, he was not best equipped as a batsman." His short-sightedness evidently did not prevent Marmorstein from serving in the Second World War: he served in the Royal Ulster Rifles and was attached to the London Irish Rifles. He was first declared missing, later declared killed in action, at San Salvo, Italy, on 28 October 1946, aged 26.



Similarly, David Michael de Revda Winser (CCC 1933–1937) found other ways to serve, having been disqualified from joining the RAF due to colour-blindness. Winser came up to Corpus as a scholar and obtained the Newdigate Prize for English Verse in 1936. He was heavily involved in extra-curricular activities: he served the College Boat Club as Secretary in 1934 and as Captain in 1934–1935; he was also President of the Sundial Society in 1935, and Secretary of the Oxford University Boat Club in 1935. Winser also obtained a rowing Blue, forming part of the Oxford University VIII in 1936. After leaving Corpus in 1937, he became a medical student at Charing Cross Hospital in 1939. During the war, he served as a Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and was attached to the Royal Marines. He was given the Military Cross for his services during D-Day, but was killed in action at Walcheren on 1 November 1944, aged 29. His obituary in *The Pelican Record* notes:

On the outbreak of war Winser volunteered at once as a pilot in the RAF, but found to his great disappointment that he was partly colour-blind. So he returned to Charing Cross, qualifying in May 1943. While there he inquired into the effect of blitz conditions on the incidence of perforated peptic ulcer in London hospitals, and with D.N. Stewart published his findings in *The Lancet*...

While his friends and contemporaries were fighting at sea, in the air and in the Middle East, Winser as a medical student was continually chafing against what he felt to be a life too safe and settled. After six months as a house-physician at his own hospital he joined the RAMC, and volunteered for service with a Royal Marines commando. To his great joy his beloved green berets formed part of the first assault troops on D-day. With them he landed in Normandy, and with them he worked throughout the desperate fighting on the British left flank in June and July. For his gallantry and devotion to duty he received the Military Cross in the field ... He spent a week's hilarious leave in Paris, rejoining his men just in time to take part in the landing on Walcheren Island. While looking after some wounded men he was killed instantly by machine-gun fire.

Meanwhile the three youngest Corpuscle fatalities were all aged just 19 when they fell. William Angus was at Corpus in 1942–1943 as an RAF probationer; while up at Oxford he obtained an Athletics Blue



**CCC Boat Club First Eight Crew 1929**

R.R. MacGibbon; A.D. Dixon; M.G. Wood (stroke); S.E. Naish  
G.B. Neale (KOAS in a motor accident, 11 November 1942); M.H. Fyfe (bow);  
T.F. Lindsay (cox); G.O. Lace; A.R. Jewitt

in 1943. During the war he fought as a Flying Officer and served in Cyprus and the Middle East; he was killed in action on 30 May 1943. Michael Cyril Clark was also at Corpus in 1942–1943, as a scholar studying Classics. Throughout the Second World War he served as a Sub-Lieutenant in the RNVR, and was killed in action on either 31 October or 1 November 1944. Meanwhile, John Austin Lindsay Grant had come up to Corpus a year earlier, and was at the College from 1941–1942. Like Angus, Grant was an RAF probationer; he served as a Sergeant Pilot on coastal command of the Pacific and Atlantic. He was killed on 3 September 1943, four years to the day after Britain had entered the war.

A brief glance at the College war memorial shows that the devastating effects of the war continued to be felt long after peace had been declared in 1945. Two former students became victims of the war's violence in 1946. The first of these was Bernard Godwin Bourdillon (CCC 1929–1933), who had been President of the JCR in

1932. Upon leaving Corpus, he entered the Colonial Service in 1933, eventually going on to work in Palestine as Assistant Chief Secretary, 1945–1946. Bourdillon was killed on 22 July 1946 in the bombing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, aged 35, leaving behind a widow and daughter. A second student, Jacques Pierre Albert Villeneuve (CCC 1935–1936), is named among the fallen of 1945 upon the war memorial, but the *War Service* lists him dying as the result of an accident on 10 June 1946. During the war, he served as a Lieutenant in the French Army and became a prisoner of war in 1942. The short record of his death in *The Pelican Record* reads, “On 10th June, 1946, at Puget-Theniers as the result of an accident, Jaques Pierre Albert Villeneuve, Croix de Guerre, Commoner 1935–36, aged 31.”

One reason that Corpuscles suffered a significantly lower loss of life during the Second World War than during 1914–1918 was that, miraculously, none of the students matriculating in the years 1943, 1944 or 1945 were killed during the conflict. It was the 1935 matriculation year that saw the highest fatality rate, with six of the twenty-eight freshmen (21 per cent) dying during the course of the war. Meanwhile, the matriculation years of 1940, 1941 and 1942 each saw a war fatality rate of around 10 per cent. Once again, student clubs and societies ceased to run throughout the war, although the College evidently continued to take some college photographs, as the 1944 and 1945 College member photographs can be found in the archive. Copies of three sports team photographs from the College archives, featuring four individuals who fell in the Second World War, accompany this article.

Although most Corpuscles killed during the Second World War were listed as “killed in action (KIA)”, there are a number of other instances in which former students died as a result of tragic accidents while on active service. John Percival Allen (CCC 1935–1939) studied French at Corpus before obtaining a Diploma in Education in 1939. Allen died, aged 26, on 10 January 1942 as the result of a motorcycle accident in Northern Ireland while serving in the Field Security Police. Meanwhile, William Graham Beaumont-Edmonds came up to Corpus in 1937 and obtained a third in Classics Moderations in 1939. War broke out during the middle of his university career, and he volunteered for military service, obtaining a place in the Queen’s Royal Regiment. Beaumont-Edmonds died on active service on 16 January 1941 as the result of an accident, aged 22.

Another tragic accidental loss of life befell Major Gordon Brook Neale (CCC 1927–1930), who came to Corpus to read History.

Afterwards, he undertook a career in the Indian Army, and died on active service in a motor accident on 11 November 1942, aged 33. The final instance concerns Philip Ambrose Self, who had a dazzling scholarly career at Corpus when he was up during the years 1937–1939. Self came to Corpus as a scholar, obtained the Haigh Prize in 1938, achieved a First in his Classics Moderations in 1939, and obtained a distinction in his Ancient History public examination during the same year. During the Second World War, he was a Private in the Non-Combatant Corps, and was killed accidentally on Salisbury Plain on 3 January 1944, aged 24.

This article simply provides a few sketches of Corpus's sobering losses during the Second World War. At the time of writing, the full Roll of Honour register has been compiled, and is shortly to become fully accessible via the College website, alongside that honouring the fallen of the First World War.

*Harriet Fisher*



**CCC Boat Club Torpid Crew 1931: Head of the River**

J.P. Kent; B.G. Bourdillon (bow; killed in the bombing of the King David Hotel, Jerusalem, 22 July 1946); C.P.E. Hawkesworth

D.C. Quin; I.K. Macalaster; C.G.W. Blathwayte (stroke); E.S. Jackson; J.W. Setten  
W. Merchant (cox)

## **A Postgraduate at Corpus**

*Graduate life in Oxford today centres around the MCR, a vibrant community that offers its members companionship and entertainment in equal measure. However, in the early 1970s postgraduate study entailed a much more solitary existence, as Michael Baker recalls.*

IN HIS MEMOIRS, Kingsley Amis memorably describes how, as a BLitt student at Oxford in 1948–1950, he encountered an extraordinary level of indifference from his appointed supervisor, Lord David Cecil, then Goldsmith’s Professor of English. It was incumbent on supervisors to make contact with their graduate pupils and then meet with them at least twice a term. By May, despite attempts to run him to earth, Amis had still not met with Cecil (whom he unflatteringly called “Cess-hole”) and shortly thereafter got himself transferred to the pipe-smoking F.W. Bateson, an English lecturer at Corpus, who proved an exceptional supervisor, approachable, solicitous and erudite.

Kingsley Amis was certainly not alone in his complaint that supervision of graduate students was often poor or non-existent. And matters do not seem to have improved much over the next twenty years, when the number of full-time postgraduate students in the UK rose four-fold. Growing concern about the lack of proper provision for postgraduates was being publicly expressed by the late 1950s. Despite the 1963 Robbins Report into Higher Education, which made some recommendations for postgraduates, proper provision for them at Oxford clearly remained patchy. My own supervisor, Bernard Richards, an English tutor and lecturer at Brasenose, complained that when he was doing graduate research in the 1960s he received “very unsatisfactory supervision”, recalling that “the structures were very vague and informal, and students were left on their own”.

I graduated in 1970 with a History degree, then was accepted into the English Faculty to do a BLitt between 1970 and 1972. I did not complete the BLitt until 1976, by which time I was well into my first job (outside academia). For both degrees I was a student at Corpus. In one aspect my experience was very different from that of either Kingsley Amis or Bernard Richards. Richards had clearly taken to heart his own poor supervision as a graduate, for he proved a conscientious and inspiring supervisor to me and, given his theatrical interests and multi-disciplinary approach, always felt a good fit for

the thesis I was researching (which explored how the stage became a recognised profession in the nineteenth century). He helpfully pointed me in the direction of others, notably Dr. Stephen Wall, a Fellow of Keble and an expert in many periods of English literature (he was to co-edit *Essays in Criticism* from 1973) with a passion for theatre (I subsequently played one of the Tribunes in an OUDS production of *Coriolanus* which he directed).

Some of my contemporaries, however, did complain about their supervisors being notably absent or lacking interest, so the problems of the 1950s and 1960s, if rather less the norm, had nevertheless certainly not disappeared by the early 1970s. What was clear to me, and other graduate students at Oxford at this time, was that the university remained very much an undergraduate institution, despite the rising proportion of graduates. This was accentuated by the college system, which provided the principal social and academic hub for most students. For many postgraduates, however, the college ceased to have the appeal or relevance it had had previously. As a graduate student I recall going into Corpus for the odd lunch, chiefly because it was cheaper, but the MCR made little impact on me (though it *was* one of the few places where you could come across women students in Corpus – this being a time when there was heated debate about colleges going co-ed). There were certainly few if any social functions associated with the MCR – by contrast, I am told, with Oxford MCRs today, which positively fizz with parties and initiatives – and I cannot ever recall going to its more formal meetings.

Academically, unless you were lucky, your supervisor would be from another college. Of course this was also true of undergraduate tutors, but then you met them usually once a week whereas supervisors fitted you in between their own research, their lecturing and a lengthening list of undergraduate tutees – a minimum of twice-termly meetings with their research students was still, I think, the rule then for postgraduate supervisors. But I also remember few if any seminars or lectures directed at graduate students, still less any that might have helped in my own area of research, and there were times when I looked back fondly at the genial camaraderie and earnest debate which had enlivened my peer group of undergraduate historians at Corpus, inspired and guided as we were by stimulating college Fellows such as Brian Harrison and Trevor Aston. Graduates almost invariably lived out of college, in digs, sharing lodgings with friends or other graduate students – and, moreover, competing with

the inhabitants of the city for rented accommodation, since in 1970 the University had abandoned its rule that junior members living out should occupy only approved lodgings.

Inevitably, too, your social circle diminished as you became a postgraduate, losing at a stroke most of your friends made as an undergraduate as they moved on into the wider world. Moreover, there was absolutely no sense that someone somewhere was looking after your mental and physical welfare. Nowadays all respectable universities have some system of pastoral care for their students (though in practice, as I know from my children's experience of uni, it is not always terribly effective or committed); in early 1970s Oxford there was no such thing as a pastoral supervisor for postgrads. So overall you did feel that, though still part of the University, the University was fairly indifferent towards you, leaving you in a strange sort of limbo. I don't think I was upset by this, however. Most postgraduates at the time accepted it as the norm, and there was certainly no organised protest about such matters – that would come much later as fees kicked in. At the same time it left you feeling somewhat rootless and adrift. I had historian friends from Corpus doing postgraduate research at St Antony's, a dedicated postgraduate college, and they seemed much more at home.

My real home-from-home was neither Corpus nor my digs but the Upper Reading Room of the Bodleian Library. It was warm when it was cold outside, you had access to many books, you could read, write up notes, meet friends, try to pick up girls or simply (too often) dawdle and daydream. The daily routine would be to get to the Reading Room early enough to bag a place for the day, plonking your books on your chosen desk space and hanging your bag casually over the back of the chair in a carefully calculated act of proprietorship. A notebook left open at a page of scrawl was always a good touch – however old the scrawl might be. Getting there too early was definitely not cool, getting there too late risked missing out altogether on a place: ambling in unhurriedly at about 10am seemed to be the standard to aspire to. If you got bored, or hungry, or wanted to finish early, there was always Brown's in the Covered Market for morning coffee or afternoon tea, or the King's Arms on Holywell Street for pints and waspish gossip after opening time (and, for some probably, the latter was a welcome retreat to the comforting fug of the men-only back bar – which was then already becoming the target of feminist protests).

Incidentally, the trick with girls was, discreetly, to elucidate from casual passes of their book-strewn place in the Reading Room what they might be researching or studying, as a cue for opening chat-up remarks. I was notably poor at this technique, making it far too obvious what my ulterior motives were, and so risking being flagged up as a kind of library stalker. On the one occasion when I was successful (she did in fact become my girlfriend until I finally left Oxford in 1972), I couldn't for the life of me work out from the books she ordered every day what she was studying, so heterogeneous was their subject matter. It turned out she was not a research student at all, but a lexicographer working for OUP on the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*.

All this sounds as if one's experience as a graduate student entailed a narrowing of focus to a rather sad existence of library-led research. To some extent this was true, and arguably it was what we were there for, except (to be fair) it did teach me a valuable life lesson in stamina – how to remain self-motivated and disciplined on a longterm project within a rather informal, casual framework where there were few sanctions for slacking off or even handing in late. Moreover, one valuable feature of the Oxford BLitt, in preparation for our thesis, was instruction in the correct bibliographical procedures (we also studied paleography – medieval handwriting – fascinating in its way but somewhat less useful in my particular line of research). You were given a special manual on how to make correct footnotes, etc., underwent tests and had to write a substantial essay where these procedures were put into practice. It was a lesson in scrupulous attribution, which has served me well over the years – not least, latterly, as a history teacher who has drummed into generations of his pupils that quoting from a text is an almost sacred task that must be utterly precise and accurate, or it is useless.

But, in fact, there was another side to this coin, for in retrospect I can see that my horizons widened as a postgraduate, to the University beyond the College, and indeed beyond that more generally. Partly this was because you met people doing research who had not come from Oxford, whose experience was very different, or who in some cases were already working in the outside world and their research was part-time. Another BLitt student who became a friend, for example, was working for the BBC's Africa Service while also undertaking research on Ruskin. As a postgrad, I also threw myself into activities at a University level. As an undergraduate I had



played a prominent role in the Corpus Owlets, acting in and directing a number of college shows. Now, as a postgraduate, I started to perform in and direct OUDS productions, to appear at Edinburgh in the Oxford Revue, and I became president of the Experimental Theatre Club. I also played Polonius and the Gravedigger in an acclaimed Oxford and Cambridge Shakespeare Company production of *Hamlet* directed by Jonathan Miller, which toured the eastern seaboard of the US for six weeks, then came back for a three-week run at the Fortune Theatre in the West End. I must have done some research as well between all those rehearsals, but looking back now at this packed list of thespian activities over two short years, it could explain why my thesis took another four years to complete.

It must have been through my lexicographer girlfriend that I met other lexicographers then working on the *Shorter OED*, beadily toiling away in their cramped offices in Walton Street in Jericho (where, quite coincidentally, I rented a tiny, rather seedy upstairs flat over a mews garage, its round porthole-style windows giving it a certain jauntiness). It was at the *Dictionary* that I first met Julian Barnes, a mere apprentice in words at that stage but no doubt using his lexicographical experience to hone the verbal elegance for which he has since become distinguished as a novelist and essayist. Julian and I would repair to the Clarendon Press Institute, a sort of working men's club for OUP employees, which had a full-size snooker table. As a result, long drawn-out evenings of snooker and pool became quite a feature of my life as a postgraduate. An additional home-from-home in the absence of any real college ties. As I remember it, Julian was not a very good loser.

*Michael Baker (Modern History, 1967)*

## **Law at Corpus**

*Rigorous yet highly stimulating, legal studies at Corpus take place in a lively environment and equip students with critical faculties that assist them in a variety of career paths, as Professors Lucia Zedner and Liz Fisher explain.*

THE STUDY OF LAW is often depicted as being dull – a long and tedious route march through a bland landscape of rules and exceptions. Nothing could be further from the truth, particularly at Corpus. Law at Corpus is, and has always been, a lively enterprise characterised by high levels of enthusiasm and engagement from Fellows and students alike. True, the reading lists are long and the cases and legislation are complex, but studying law requires not only understanding what the law is (not easy), but what the law could and should be. It also requires understanding the strengths and limitations of legal reasoning to address the different types of conflict that arise in society.

The importance of a rigorous and intellectually informed approach to the study of law has always been part of the Law School at Corpus. Law has been taught at the college since long before the arrival of the first Corpus Law Fellow, Professor Peter Cane DCL FBA, in 1978, but tracing its early history requires the skills of a sleuth. Peter Cane recalls meeting alumni who had been taught by Theo Tyler and Don Harris (both at Balliol) in the late 1950s and early 1960s, and later by Jack Beatson (now Sir Jack Beatson QC FBA, a Lord Justice of Appeal) at Merton. The appointment of Peter Cane came not long after the untimely death of Derek Hall, a legal historian of considerable repute and much respected as President of Corpus, and Peter Cane suggests that some of the older Fellows “thought of me as ‘Derek’s successor’”. In the early years of his appointment, Peter Cane’s post was split with Wadham. Only when that arrangement ended was he able to persuade the College to allow him to become a full-time Corpus tutor and focus his attention on developing its Law School.

The 1980s were generally an expansionary phase in Oxford Law and in 1989 the undergraduate cohort grew to six students, with the appointment of Stephen Shute to a five-year College fellowship. Professor Shute left in 1994 to pursue a highly successful career in legal academia for 15 years at the University of Birmingham and later at the University of Sussex, where he is currently Head of the School of Law, Politics and Sociology. Stephen Shute was followed by Lucia Zedner, who came from the LSE and was appointed to a College

fellowship in 1994. She taught alongside Peter Cane until his departure in 1997, when he and his academic lawyer spouse, Jane Stapleton (Balliol), returned home to Australia as Professors of Law in the Research School of Social Sciences, and later in the College of Law, at the Australian National University. Peter Cane was subsequently elected a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy and a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, and in 2005 was awarded the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law by the University of Oxford. As an Emeritus Fellow, he returns frequently to Corpus and he is always happy to find that the college Law School is thriving.

Professor Cane's standards of academic rigour, hard work and the pursuit of excellence continue to inform and inspire law teaching in College. Dr. Rachael Craufurd Smith joined the College briefly as a Law Fellow in the late 1990s before taking up a post in Edinburgh. She was replaced by Liz Fisher from the University of Southampton in 2000. In 2005 the two permanent posts in the College were supplemented by a Graduate Teaching Assistant post. This post, reserved for a person writing their doctorate, is an integral part of the Corpus teaching team and has been filled by a number of bright and talented doctoral students who have gone on to successful careers.

Lucia Zedner was made Professor in 2005, and a Fellow of the British Academy in 2012. A preoccupation with risk informs much of her work on security and counter-terrorism and presaged the rise of what she, in a recent monograph co-authored with Vinerian Professor Emeritus Andrew Ashworth, calls *Preventive Justice* (Oxford University Press, 2014). Her interests range across jurisprudence, criminal law, criminal justice and counter-terrorism, and she has been spooked by unexpected invitations to talk with the real "spooks" about the moral, ethical and legal dilemmas posed by the pursuit of security laws and counter-terrorism measures by the state. Professor Zedner is particularly alarmed by the legal duty now placed upon all universities to prevent students from being drawn into extremism and the deleterious impact that such a duty may have on academic freedom to research and to debate.

Liz Fisher was made a Professor in 2014 and also works on risk, but with regard to environmental law. She was instrumental in setting up the environmental law courses in the Faculty and has co-written a leading text on the topic. She currently tutors in Administrative Law and EU law for the College (although in the past she has also taught Constitutional Law and Tort Law). Students have become well acquainted with her long reading lists, unwavering enthusiasm and

nerdish passion for the study of law. Alongside teaching, Professor Fisher is General Editor of the *Journal of Environmental Law* and writes on a variety of topics in environmental and administrative law in comparative perspective. Her constant intellectual pole star is the inter-relationship between legal reasoning and the need for expertise and information for decision-making in public administration.

Corpus is very lucky to have a very keen, engaged and engaging group of undergraduate and graduate students. The Corpus Law Society is a vibrant body that hosts speaker meetings, often addressed by distinguished alumni, and legal moots, as well as social events, many of which are generously funded by City law firms. Undergraduate lawyers at Corpus study for the three-year degree in Jurisprudence or the four-year Law with Law Studies in Europe course, which sees Corpus lawyers heading off to Paris, Bonn, Konstanz, Munich, Regensburg, Barcelona, Leiden or Siena for an intensive year of study in the law of the respective jurisdiction. Both Law courses entail deep immersion in legal doctrine and legal philosophy – an exciting venture for the majority of students whose First Week tutorial is their very first encounter with the study of law.



*Professor Lucia Zedner (left) and  
Professor Liz Fisher*

Nick Raul

## *The Pelican Record*

Many regard the Law course as the first vital step in their ambition to become practising lawyers; whatever their motives, every one of them discovers that it is also a first-rate education in the political, ethical, social and economic problems of modern society. Graduate students studying for taught or research Masters degrees (the BCL, MJur, MPhil and MSt, to name just some of the courses on offer), as well as for the longer and extremely demanding doctorate (DPhil) in Law, are equally central to the Law community at Corpus. Corpus Law graduates are among the brightest and the best legal scholars from all around the world and many go on to have distinguished academic careers. Most significantly, they all know that while the study of law may be demanding, it is never, ever dull.

*Liz Fisher and Lucia Zedner*

## **The Sierra Leone Education Project**

*Geoffrey Goodall describes a pioneering and now well established collaboration between a group of alumni, the College and educators in a war-damaged West African country.*

THE CHARITY Knowledge Aid for Sierra Leone (KASL) was founded in 2001, just as the country was emerging successfully from a devastating rebel war, which had left it destitute. KASL began as a partnership between educators in Sierra Leone, led by the project's originator, Honorary Fellow Professor Eldred Jones (English, 1950), and some of his ex-student friends from Corpus Christi College. Its UK Group became part of the larger charity the Council for Education in the Commonwealth (CEC). Its aim was to tackle the shortage of books and teaching resources in Sierra Leone's secondary schools by introducing knowledge and texts available on the Internet.

To this end, both the newly formed Management Committee in Sierra Leone (SLMB) and the Oxford UK Supporters Group (KAUK) set out to raise funds to purchase five high-end computers on which to train local educators in IT skills, enabling them to download teaching materials which could then be adapted to fit Sierra Leone's needs and circumstances.



*Geoffrey Goodall, KASL Secretary (left), with Chairman Geoff Hulme, Professor Eldred Jones and Marjorie Jones at Corpus in 2005*

The initial UK Support Group consisted largely of Corpus alumni,<sup>1</sup> who had known Eldred Jones as a student in 1951. Their first objective in 2001 was to raise enough money to provide a batch of computers for KASL. This was achieved by the imaginative idea of staging a golden jubilee revival of T.S. Elliot's *Murder in the Cathedral* in the College Cloister and Chapel, using the same cast and the same director – Alistair McIntosh – as in 1951. All eight performances of the 2001 production were sold out and details were sent to *Guinness World Records*, proclaiming it the longest time between productions of the same play by the same cast. The production raised £7,000, which was enough to purchase the first set of computers sent to KASL. They were placed in five different colleges.

In the first instance the KASL machines were used to download crucial teaching materials for schools in Freetown and then later for schools beyond the city. In the first six years extensive paper resources in most GCSE subjects were printed off and used in as many as eighty-eight secondary schools.

Meanwhile the SLMB had succeeded in getting considerable financial aid from the British Council in Freetown and intermittent grants from the Sierra Leone Education Ministry, plus some income from local fundraising events so, with KAUk's support, it had enough money to appoint an executive manager, Mr. Victor Janjue-Browne, to oversee the day-to-day running of the scheme and to develop it further.

During the early years, the UK Group secured a number of sizeable grants to supplement the generous donations from supportive Corpuscles. One grant of £5,000 from the Feoffees of St Michael's and All Saints, Oxford, enabled the SL team to purchase a second-hand four-wheel-drive vehicle, which put more outlying schools within reach.

By 2007, the emphasis of the scheme had shifted towards providing direct help in computer skills, and a Fixed Internet Learning Centre (FILC) was set up in Freetown, where teachers and students could come to learn the basics of IT and so be able to apply their skills to their own fields of learning and to quote them when seeking a job.

<sup>1</sup> The UK Support Group 2001: Chairman Geoffrey Hulme (Modern Languages, 1950), Professor Asher Cashdan (Classics, 1950), Dr. Bob Bishop (Physics, 1950), Bryce Cottrell (PPE, 1951), Dr. John Fawn (PME, 1966), Treasurer and Secretary Geoffrey Goodall (Modern Languages, 1950), Martin Kenyon (Modern History, 1949), Alistair McIntosh (Modern Languages, 1950).

To help provide funds for this new venture, KAUK launched a second appeal to Corpuscles in 2008. Their generous response meant that KAUK was able to send £18,000 specifically for the setting up of the new FILC.

At this point a new charity, the Sierra Leone Branch of Plan International, expressed readiness to enter into partnership with KASL and to provide additional equipment. Between 2008 and 2013 KASL set up a further two FILCs in Freetown, and all are functioning well. The centres now charge a small fee for their IT courses and this income, combined with more regular Ministry of Education funding, plus local fundraising activities, means that the KASL project is now almost self-financing.

Two interesting initiatives took place in 2012–2013. In the first, Professor Jones, now blind, frail and elderly, completed a brief account of his life, entitled *The Freetown Bond: A Life under Two Flags*. This has now been published by James Currey and printed by Boydell & Brewer Ltd (see review on pp. 53–54). KAUK purchased and sent 100 copies of this memoir to Sierra Leone, and a successful sales event there led to a substantial increase in KASL's funds, as well as much joy and interest among the citizens of Freetown. The second event involved two female undergraduates at Corpus, whom KAUK decided to sponsor as volunteers. They spent two months in Freetown during the University Long Vacation, working as interns and IT advisers to the KASL staff at the FILCs.

After thirteen years of effort, the UK Committee now felt that its original aims for the project had largely been achieved. KASL is now more or less self-supporting. Another larger charity sponsors its development. Sierra Leone's current Minister of Education, Dr. Bah, who used to be on the SLMB himself, backs the project strongly. Most of the Corpus Committee members, the original prime movers, are now in their mid-eighties, with the exception of the somewhat younger John Fawn, whose IT expertise and energy have been invaluable. Four of our most valuable members have died in the intervening years – Bryce Cottrell, Dame Louise Johnson, Alistair McIntosh and Bob Bishop. Four of our committee members have visited Freetown to give help and advice. The addition of student members after 2011 certainly enlivened our counsels and an infusion of funds from the Corpus Junior Common Room Charities kept KAUK solvent.





*A meeting of the KASL UK Committee in the Fraenkel Room.*

*Left to right: Martin Kenyon, Dame Louise Johnson and Geoffrey Goodall*

The Committee is grateful to Corpus for its backing throughout this project, particularly that of the President, who in 2006, before his elevation to the Presidency, had been preparing to play the lead in a proposed revival of *The Bees*<sup>2</sup> to raise funds for KASL, when illness struck him; and also to Colin Holmes, the Domestic Bursar, for providing a regular venue for the Committee.

The UK project ended in early 2014 and the UK group dispersed, in the hope that the younger generation of students at Corpus would maintain educational links with Sierra Leone and help KASL to prosper and expand in the years ahead.

*Geoffrey Goodall (Modern Languages, 1950)*

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<sup>2</sup> *The Bees: An Aristophanic Comedy of Oxford* by Frank Lepper was staged by the Owlets in 1967 to mark the 450th anniversary of Corpus's foundation. It was modelled on *The Birds* by Aristophanes.

## **A Month in Lüderitz: Sharpston Scholarship Travel Report**

*Anastasia Carver travelled to Namibia on a placement that gave her an introduction to journalism, but which also sparked an intellectual investigation into a dark episode of European colonialism in Africa.*

AT A CERTAIN POINT during one's second year, a spectre rears its head: that of the dreaded internship. Visions of an Arcadian summer spent extending your horizons via travel and tastefully battered paperbacks are rudely interrupted by emails urging you to pledge your vacations to consultancy firms. Thankfully, supported by the Sharpston Scholarship, I managed to find a happy medium, albeit rather an unexpected one: a month working on *The Buchter News*, a local newspaper in Lüderitz, Namibia.

Lüderitz is a small town with a population of around 15,000, and the monthly newspaper is a low-budget one, run by volunteers. I joined a team of just two other people, jointly responsible for the entire running of the *Buchter*; as such, our days were hectic and varied. Our stories ranged from reporting local events to investigating long-term problems such as alcoholism and suicide rates in the town. As well as gathering news stories, we managed to negotiate sponsorship from Namibia's leading diamond producer, Namdeb, and, very bizarrely, also found ourselves frequently being roped in as judges for local beauty pageants – no-one had forewarned me that these are a favourite Namibian pastime.

It was an immensely rewarding few weeks, and not just as an introduction to journalism – as someone whose travels and studies have been largely Eurocentric, visiting Namibia, often described as the "Land of Contrasts" for its diversity, was fascinating. Demographically, the country is a melting pot of numerous African ethnic groups – Ovamba, Herero, Damara and many others – as well as the minority white population of Afrikaner, German and British descent; in the past twenty years or so, a steadily growing Chinese population has also settled there. Its landscape is equally diverse, from the sweeping sand dunes of the Namib Desert in the west to the Etosha salt pan in the north and, further east, the lush grasslands and forests of the Caprivi Strip. Lüderitz dramatically captures this sense of extremities, being a coastal town caught between the sea on one side and the very edge of the desert on the other; being able to walk from one to the other in a matter of minutes was surreal.

Not all of the juxtapositions in “contrasting, beautiful Namibia”, as the national anthem describes it, are attractive. The country has one of the most unequal income distributions in the world, and the racial wealth gap makes for a markedly divided society. White Namibians, who make up just 6 per cent of the population, control around 90 per cent of the country’s land; attempts at land reform since Namibia gained independence from South Africa in 1990 have been extremely slow. Meanwhile, the legacy of apartheid remains entrenched in urban areas, with neighbourhoods still largely segregated. In Lüderitz, walking from the pastel-coloured colonial buildings lining Bismarckstrasse to the corrugated iron shacks of Area 7, the poorest of its townships, felt like moving between countries.

More jarring still, though, was trying to reconcile this sleepy seaside town with its dark history, of which I became gradually aware. Walking along the picturesque waterfront, looking over the bay at Shark Island, a rocky peninsula jutting out from the mainland, one would never guess that this spot, today used by tourists as a camping site in summer, was the site of one of Germany’s first concentration camps, almost thirty years before the Nazis came to power.

The story of the German occupation of South-West Africa is a complex and fascinating one; I found myself appalled but gripped by *The Kaiser’s Holocaust* by Casper W. Erichsen and David Olusoga, which explores the events in detail (for a briefer and marginally less sobering account, Thomas Pynchon sets an episode of *V.*, his weird and wonderful debut novel, in the former German colony). To summarise briefly, in 1904, after a decade of uprisings against exploitative German rule in what had been the colony of Deutsch-Südwestafrika since 1884, the native Herero people staged their greatest rebellion yet. The Germans responded with a series of brutal retaliatory measures that included indiscriminate massacres, the deliberate herding of thousands of people into the desert to their deaths and, finally, the imprisonment of the surviving Hereros, along with the Nama people who had taken up arms against the Germans in turn, in concentration camps. Overall, 80 per cent of the Herero population were wiped out, and over half of the Nama people; the German colonists’ actions have been deemed the first genocide of the twentieth century.

The sea-bed around Shark Island is still covered with the skeletons of those who died in the concentration camp there, their bodies tossed into the sea. The railway line that cuts through the middle of the town was originally built by the prisoners; many of the pretty colonial buildings in the town centre would have been barracks for the

German officers in charge of the camps. Yet there is nothing to indicate this chapter of the town's history at its tourist information office, nor in local guidebooks; there is no memorial save for a small plaque on Shark Island, easily missed; and this seems indicative of a general lack of public discourse about the genocide.

Speaking to white Namibians, one encounters not just ambivalence or ignorance, but denial concerning the realities of German rule, and even nostalgia. Until recently, the Reiterdenkmal, a statue of a German corporal on horseback, was a prominent landmark in the capital Windhoek and a monument to the German victory over the Herero and Nama peoples, its plaque commemorating the German soldiers and civilians who died during the conflict. As if further insult added to injury were needed, the statue stood on the site of one of the former concentration camps in which the Herero were incarcerated and died. Nevertheless, its removal in 2013 provoked outrage in certain quarters; when a German Namibian couple showed me round the city, they spoke bitterly at length about the incident but, when pressed, did not seem to know what the statue even stood for. In Swakopmund, another coastal town, visitors hire quad bikes and drive unawares over the unmarked graves of Hereros, again on the site of a former concentration camp; meanwhile, a German-owned antique shop nearby brazenly displays its Second Reich memorabilia – and, under the counter, a few artefacts from the Third Reich.

Debate has arisen in recent years as to whether we should assert a “continuity thesis” linking the Holocaust with German colonialism in Africa. Certainly there are clear, striking parallels with the Nazis’ actions in Europe thirty years later. Hereros were transported in cattle trucks to remote locations where they died from overwork, appalling conditions and abuse at the hands of German soldiers. Skulls were removed from corpses (survivors reported stories of Herero women being made to use pieces of broken glass to scrub the flesh from human heads) and sent to Germany in order to conduct medical research on race. All operations were meticulously recorded, the Germans’ bureaucratic efficiency leaving ample evidence of their crimes. Obviously, calling Shark Island the “African Auschwitz”, to quote one man of Nama descent with whom I spoke, is an oversimplification, equating two atrocities that differed significantly in context, motivation, scale and method, but it seems fair to assert – without claiming any kind of causation between the two – that both the Herero-Nama Genocide and the Holocaust can be viewed in a wider framework of imperialism resting on the notion of racial supremacy.

Perhaps this can help explain the reluctance of many Germans to engage in dialogue about their colonial past in Africa: to do so would risk having to abandon the view of the Holocaust as an aberration in their history – a view on which much of their *Vergangenheitsbewältigung*, the process of coming to terms with their country's past, seems to depend. Many Namibians remain vocal in their dissatisfaction at Germany's failure to acknowledge its actions in its former colony a century ago; 2004 marked a turning point, when Germany's Development Aid Minister offered the country's first formal apology for the massacre, but the term "genocide" continues to be avoided in official German statements. In July 2015, a Namibian delegation travelled to Berlin to present the German President with a petition pressing for an official recognition of the wars as a genocide, and making the case for reparations. Judging by Germany's past statements, it seems highly unlikely that the delegation's latter aim will be successful, but with the quest for reparations for post-colonial countries seemingly growing rather than waning (the issue was also raised during David Cameron's recent visit to Jamaica, for example), it will be interesting to see exactly how the German government responds to what is Namibia's most explicit demand yet for a monetary pay-out.

Meanwhile, Namibians continue to disagree amongst themselves about how best to address their past. In Lüderitz, recent proposals to rename the town !Nami=nüs, the name given to the place by its original settlers, a Nama tribe (the symbols representing the clicking sounds of their language), were met with violent opposition by many locals who strongly identify with the German name; both sides accused the other of historical erasure. Inevitably, decolonisation is far from being a straightforward process.

As sobering as it was to learn about Namibia's colonial history – at times I felt as if I were embarking on my own personal *Vergangenheitsbewältigung* – my weeks there were incredibly inspiring. Already searching for ways of incorporating Southern Africa into a Classics thesis, I fear this is the beginning of a serious intellectual diversion. And I remain comforted by the thought that, should all other prospects fall through for whatever reason, I can pursue a career as a beauty pageant judge in Namibia. I am exceedingly grateful to Michael Sharpston for his generous scholarship, which enabled this trip, and to Dr. Mark Wormald for supporting my application.

*Anastasia Carver (Classics)*

### **“Bare Ruined Choirs” in St Dogmaels Abbey**

*A longstanding Shakespearean connection with West Wales saw Corpuscles take to the stage last summer in celebration of all things monastic, as Ian Wood explains.*

ON 27 AUGUST 2015 a group of Old Corpuscles delivered an evening of readings about Welsh abbeys, their foundation, ruin and remembrance in the Coach House Museum of St Dogmaels Abbey in Pembrokeshire, just across the River Teifi from Cardigan in West Wales. The association of Corpus with St Dogmaels goes back to 1973, when a group of Owlets performed *The Tempest* in the abbey ruins, which, because they cut into the hillside, provide an ideal stage for outdoor performance. This was followed a year later by *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. *Twelfth Night* was to have been staged in 1976, but the plan was aborted as a result of opposition from the vicar. In 1987, however, the performance of Shakespeare plays in the abbey was reinstated, with a newly formed group, the Abbey Shakespeare Players. The company was no longer based in Corpus, but had a core of Old Members – including Clive Burgess, Richard Carwardine, Bill McCaffrey and Ian Wood. In subsequent plays (and so far the company has performed twenty-three of the canon), they have been joined by another Old Corpuscle, Simon Bainbridge.

Although the foundation date of St Dogmaels Abbey is uncertain, the Coach House Museum decided to treat 2015 as a centennial year. With no obvious Shakespeare play appropriate to contribute to the celebrations, members of the company, led by Ian Wood, mounted an evening of readings relating to the abbey, to Welsh monasteries in general and also to the contemplation of monastic ruins. There were sections from the lives of early Welsh saints, from the abbey's charters of foundation and dissolution (which read remarkably well!), in addition to poems in English and Welsh: the first patron of the great poet Dafydd ap Gwilym was buried in St Dogmaels, and there is also a wealth of fine poetry relating to the monastery Strata Florida in Cardiganshire. The evening ended with Wordsworth's great contemplation of nature in his *Lines Written A Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey*.

The choice of title (“Bare Ruined Choirs”), of course, echoed Shakespeare's 73rd sonnet – although this was not immediately picked up by some of the local audience, who worried that we might

be a crumbling nude choral society. Similar confusion has occurred before. We billed *Cymbeline*, being set in "the mountains above Milford", as "Shakespeare's Welsh Play": this elicited bewilderment from those who thought we were claiming that the work had been written in Welsh, while others assumed that the title was a place-name, and told us that they had never heard of a Cwm Belyn in the district. In the event "Bare Ruined Choirs" was performed decorously, and fully clothed.

The line-up of readers was more strongly Corpus-based than had been the case of any St Dogmaels performance since 1974. The entertainment was devised and narrated by Ian Wood, on the model of another Corpus entertainment, "Young Barbarians", which he and George Brock presented at the Holywell Music Room in 1972 – itself based on the format developed by the Royal Shakespeare Company in *The Hollow Crown*. This year's performers were Simon Bainbridge, Richard Carwardine and Jonathan Wheatley (who was also Prospero in the Corpus production of 1973), together with Linda Kirk (who as the President's wife is clearly an honorary Corpuscule); the one actor with no Corpus connection was the Welsh reader, Angharad Evans, a local member of the company. Even in the Welsh material, however, we could claim a Corpus connection, because Thomas Charles-Edwards kindly advised on the selection of pieces.

We had a full house, but this was not particularly remarkable: the Coach House does not seat huge numbers. On the other hand, not only did members of the audience say that they had enjoyed the performance, but they also commented on how much they had learned about the ruins in the middle of their own village. As the presentation of the history of a Welsh monastery this could be graded in terms of "impact" as well as entertainment!

*Ian Wood (Modern History, 1969)*

## REVIEWS

**Eldred Durosimi Jones, *The Freetown Bond: A Life under Two Flags***  
(James Currey, 2012)

*THE FREETOWN BOND* is not so much a full autobiography as a brief record of events in the life of the man who has probably been Sierra Leone's foremost man of letters over the past fifty years. It also recounts the immense contribution to his work of his talented and efficient wife Marjorie. She has been his main executor and metaphorical pair of eyes during his years of blindness and disability.

Born in 1925, the son of a Freetown customs officer, Eldred Jones witnessed at close hand three of the most momentous happenings in his country in the twentieth century: the Second World War, the transition from British colony to independence and the country's desperate fight for democratic survival during the insurrection of 1997. Throughout this time he played a leading role in building up tertiary education in Sierra Leone, where for eleven years he held the post of Principal of the country's main university, Fourah Bay College. He proved himself to be an outstanding teacher, an efficient administrator, a conciliatory diplomat and a discerning literary critic.

Although he was and is a true patriot, whose commitment to his homeland shines through the pages of this book, he was also very definitely a "Weltbürger", whose lecturing and travels took him for long periods to the UK, the USA, Canada, South Africa, Nigeria, Sweden and even North Korea and Japan. His amazing capacity to build warm friendships meant that he had enduring personal links all over the world. No friend goes unmentioned. Many of these countries showered him with academic honours. His international lecture tours, his books and his broadcasts largely focused on Shakespeare, Jacobean literature and modern African writers. One of these, the Nigerian author Wole Soyinka, Eldred Jones discovered and championed long before he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

The ten chapters are largely chronological. They cover his early childhood under British rule, his school and college days, his graduate studies at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, his world travels, his literary output and the lifelong causes he supported. To British readers, the most gripping chapters are likely to be his life under British rule, his Oxford days and his founding of the successful



charity Knowledge Aid for Sierra Leone (KASL; see pp. 43-46). Though the book is mostly a diary recounting objective events, the author frequently adds brief assessments and telling opinions of his own. Two sections in particular stand out: the first is Professor Jones's description of the grim conditions suffered during the ghastly rebel war – followed by his optimistic burst of energy to lead the subsequent recovery as Head of the National Advisory Council; the second is the moving account of his blindness. "My friend Julius Spencer remarked that I had not expressed the agony of blindness. I had given the facts without dwelling on the suffering. Loss of vision is a great inconvenience, bringing as it does a loss of autonomy and a dependence on others but it is by no means the near-death experience that it is sometimes made out to be."

Eldred Jones comes across as a gentle, courageous, humane and civilised man, as well as a fine educationalist, a significant literary figure and a national icon.

*Geoffrey Goodall (Modern Languages, 1950)*

***Abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow: Bede's Homily i. 13 on Benedict Biscop; Bede's History of the Abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow; The Anonymous Life of Ceolfrith; Bede's Letter to Ecgbert, Bishop of York***, edited and translated by Christopher Grocock and I.N. Wood, Oxford Medieval Texts (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2013)

MOST OF THE WORKS in this fine volume were written by Bede, the first great English historian. The focus of this edition and translation is, however, on the early history of two neighbouring Northumbrian monasteries, Wearmouth and Jarrow. Both were founded in the reign and with the patronage of Ecgbert, king of the Northumbrians from 670 to his death in battle against the Picts in 685. They were separate foundations but were combined under a single abbot, Ceolfrith, from 688. The principal aim of the editors was to include those texts previously edited in 1896 by Charles Plummer, fellow and chaplain of CCC, that were not included in the Oxford Medieval Texts edition by Bertram Colgrave and Sir Roger Mynors. The latter included the *Ecclesiastical History* and Cuthbert's *Letter on the Death of Bede*, but not Bede's *History of the Abbots* nor the *Life of Ceolfrith* nor Bede's *Letter to Bishop Ecgbert*, all three of which, together with the *Letter on the Death of Bede*, found a place in Plummer's *Baedae Opera Historica*, a flotilla of small warships in the wake of the great *Ecclesiastical History*. The *Letter to Ecgbert*, although not a work of history, was included by Plummer among the *Opera Historica*, and subsequent scholarship has wholly vindicated his decision by demonstrating that the *Letter* is an essential key to understanding the underlying themes of the *Ecclesiastical History*. Grocock and Wood have also included one text not edited by Plummer, Bede's *Homily* on the anniversary of Benedict Biscop's death. Biscop was the founder, together with the king, Ecgbert, of Wearmouth (AD 674) and Jarrow (AD 681), so that the inclusion of the homily is entirely appropriate. Moreover, they have used an early manuscript not considered by the editor of Bede's *Homilies* in the *Corpus Christianorum*, and their text is significantly different as a result. This volume will thus be an essential companion to the edition of Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica* by Colgrave and Mynors and the more recent edition by Michael Lapidge, *Beda: Storia degli Inglesi* (2008).

As it happened, one of these two Northumbrian monasteries, the history of which is illuminated by the works edited by Grocock and Wood, was Jarrow, the home of Bede, the foremost biblical exegete

and historian of Anglo-Saxon England; and most of the works here edited are by Bede, but they also include the anonymous *Life of Ceolfrith*, namely of Bede's abbot. Grocock and Wood do not accept the suggestion that the *Life* was written by Bede. This *Life*, written by a contemporary and brother-monk of Bede, thus becomes crucial for assessing how far Bede's achievement was also the achievement of his community. Bede's command of the Latin language and of the culture of Latin Christendom has tended to throw other evidence for writing by monks of Wearmouth and Jarrow into the shadows. There is a letter written by Ceolfrith himself to Naiton, king of the Picts, quoted at length in Bede's most famous work, the *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*, but scholars have speculated that the true author was not Ceolfrith but Bede. Both the anonymous *Life* and Bede, in his *History of the Abbots*, give the text of a letter to the Pope from Ceolfrith's successor as abbot, Hwætberht; but, again, it is possible to suspect that Bede had a hand in drafting the letter. One text at least is free from such suspicions, the letter of a fellow-monk, Cuthbert, describing Bede's last days, a letter included in the edition of the *Ecclesiastical History* by Colgrave and Mynors, and therefore not reedited here. It would not be surprising if there were a family likeness between the forms of Latin prose used by monks of Wearmouth and Jarrow. However, such a likeness should not impel us to yield to the temptation to ascribe all texts emanating from these foundations to their greatest scholar, Bede.

Yet Bede's own Latin prose is a problem, as shown by Richard Sharpe (in T. Reinhardt, M. Lapidge and J.N. Adams (eds.), *Varieties of Latin Prose*). Bede wrote a relatively controlled and usually readily intelligible Latin prose in the *Ecclesiastical History* and in the *History of the Abbots*, the latter edited in this volume. The style of his exegesis, particularly in his later works, is often much more difficult. It has been suggested by Sharpe that he used different models for different genres and even different models for the one genre at different periods of his life; and Danuta Shanzer has suggested that Rufinus's translation and continuation of Eusebius's *Ecclesiastical History* was Bede's model for his own historical prose, whereas Sharpe suggests the later exegesis of Jerome as the model for Bede's own later writing in the same genre. If Sharpe is right over the variety of Bede's prose, as I believe he is, this poses a problem for a section of the introduction. It has already been noted that Grocock and Wood reject the case, argued by Judith McClure, that Bede wrote the *Life of*

*Ceolfrieth*. Yet a major section of his *History of the Abbots* covers the career of Ceolfrieth and the two accounts are plainly related.

An important aspect of this volume is that Grocock and Wood reverse the hitherto widely accepted relationship between the two texts. Weighty scholars, such as Plummer and Levison, have taken the view that the *Life* was written before the *History of the Abbots* and that Bede drew on the *Life* when he came to write the latter. It has also been suggested that the *Life* was written shortly after the death of Ceolfrieth and in response to the shock to the community caused by the sudden departure of their abbot for Rome in 716. Bede's *History of the Abbots* is usually dated later, not long before the *Ecclesiastical History*. For Grocock and Wood, however, it was Bede's *History of the Abbots* that was composed in the immediate aftermath of Ceolfrieth's resignation of the abbacy and departure for Rome, while the anonymous *Life of Ceolfrieth* was slightly later and drew on Bede's work. Part of the argument turns on the relationship between these two texts and Bede's *De Temporum Ratione* of 725, but part also depends on distinguishing the style of the *History of the Abbots* from that of the *Life of Ceolfrieth* so as to make it clear that they are by different authors. Yet, if the *History of the Abbots* is much earlier than the *Ecclesiastical History*, Bede's mastery of historical Latin was not necessarily as marked in the earlier as in the later work. Alternatively, if the Latin of the *Historia Abbatum* were indistinguishable from that of the *Ecclesiastical History*, that might suggest that the two works were written not many years apart, as Levison argued. Indeed, if Judith McClure's view were correct, namely that the *Life of Ceolfrieth* was written by Bede in the aftermath of Ceolfrieth's departure and death in 716, but the *History of the Abbots* later, after 725, one might ascribe the less controlled style of the *Life* to a period before he had developed his mature style for writing history, which is seen in the *History of the Abbots* as much as in the *Ecclesiastical History*. The argument of Grocock and Wood implies that Bede had already developed this style by 716.

A further aspect of the problem is that both texts share one major feature in their account of Ceolfrieth: both concentrate on the abbot's unexpected resignation, departure for Rome and death at Langres, when he had only completed part of the journey; both, by contrast, devote relatively little space to the long period, 688–716, when Ceolfrieth was abbot of what was now a single community in two places, Wearmouth and Jarrow. Both the scholars who supported the

traditional view and Grocock and Wood ascribe the contrast to the same cause, that the earlier account was written in response to the deep shock experienced by the community at Ceolfrith's departure. This is slightly easier if the earlier account is the *Life of Ceolfrith* rather than a history of the first four abbots as a group. The view of Grocock and Wood implies a more complex reaction by Bede, stimulated as he would have been to present a picture of all the early abbots in response to the resignation, departure and death of the last abbot of the founding generation, and yet to say relatively little about the abbacy of Ceolfrith before his resignation.

Much of the introduction is devoted to making fine distinctions between the standpoints of the anonymous author of the *Life* and Bede. This exercise is entirely valid whichever way one thinks the textual dependence goes. Moreover, the date that Grocock and Wood give to the *Life* is only about a year later than the date they assign to the *History of the Abbots*, 717 as opposed to 716. The editors also set about giving a reading "against the grain" or deliberately "off message", detecting implications present in texts but kept in the background. Two issues are prominent in this exercise: the issue of kinship relations among the abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow, subtitled "family problems" in the introduction, and the problem of whether the later unity of Wearmouth and Jarrow as a single community can be read into the period when Jarrow was founded, as Bede seems to do.

Biscop's particular concern when he was dying was to prevent his brother, apparently not an admirable character, from inheriting the abbacy and thus the land that Biscop had been given by the king to found his monasteries: "In electing an abbot no one should think that family relations should be considered over and above good character in life and teaching" (p. 49). Bede then gives what purport to be Biscop's own words: "And truly I tell you," he said, "when I think of the two evils, it would be much easier for me to bear the reduction of this whole place where I have built a monastery to wasteland forever, if God so judged it, than for an earthly brother of mine, whom I know has not entered into the way of truth, to follow me with the title of abbot and to rule in it. On this account you should always be very careful, brothers, not to look for a father for yourselves according to family ties or from anywhere outside the community." Instead they were to elect an abbot "following the rule of that great Benedict who was once an abbot", and by this he meant by election, as we know

from the Rule of that “great Benedict”, the St Benedict of sixth-century Italy. On the other hand, in order to provide for both Wearmouth and Jarrow, after the foundation of the latter, probably in 681, Biscop, who aimed to make yet another of his several journeys across the sea and could not be certain that he would live to return, himself chose a paternal cousin, Eosterwine, as abbot of Wearmouth, when he had already chosen Ceolfrith, also a kinsman, as abbot of Jarrow.

The two cases, those of Eosterwine and Ceolfrith, may, however, be different. Ceolfrith began his monastic life at Gilling in Deira, the southern component (roughly equivalent to Yorkshire) of the Northumbrian kingdom; Biscop, however, belonged to the northern component, Bernicia, and it was in Bernicia that Wearmouth and Jarrow were founded. Moreover, Gilling was a family monastery – deliberately so, for it was founded by King Oswiu, who, when king of Bernicia, had ordered the killing of Oswine, king of Deira and kinsman of Oswiu’s queen, Eanfled. The foundation was, therefore, to expiate his offence and for the monks to pray for the souls of both kings. Appropriately, the monastery was handed over to Trumhere, a kinsman of the slain king. After Trumhere had been consecrated bishop of the Mercians, Cynefrith, Ceolfrith’s brother, was made abbot; and he was succeeded by Tunberht, kinsman of both Cynefrith and Ceolfrith. Admittedly, it is not entirely clear that Tunberht, Cynefrith and Ceolfrith were kinsmen of Trumhere, but it is probable, and Grocock and Wood accept that the one family ruled Gilling: “a house dominated by a single aristocratic family” (p. xlviii).

It is thus entirely possible that Ceolfrith was related to the former royal dynasty of Deira and that he belonged by birth to the southern kingdom, whereas Biscop served Oswiu of Bernicia as a thegn during the period when Deira was ruled by Oswine. If so, it is very unlikely that he would have been in a position to inherit a monastery regarded as Biscop’s foundation, in the way that the dreadful brother might have inherited it or in the way that Eosterwine might have been seen as a potential heir. It is much more likely that any kinship between Biscop and Ceolfrith was through a marriage connection – vital for aristocratic networks rather than for normal inheritance, and vital, too, for the way in which Bernicia and Deira were gradually combined together into Northumbria. The distinction between the two family relationships – of Eosterwine to Biscop and of Ceolfrith to Biscop – would help to explain why Bede had to insist that

Eosterwine became abbot through his monastic virtues, especially humility, rather than through kinship with Biscop. Bede certainly praised Ceolfrith's virtues, but he did not reveal a similar anxiety over his kinship to Biscop. Grocock and Wood further point out that the anonymous *Life of Ceolfrith* seems to have been less concerned over kinship as a factor in abbatial succession than was Bede. This would not be surprising if the problem was only acute over the relationship of Eosterwine to Biscop.

The other issue is the relationship between Wearmouth and Jarrow from the foundation of the latter in 681 until Ceolfrith became abbot of both monasteries in 688. Bede has a passage in which he justifies the existence of two abbots, Eosterwine and Ceolfrith, ruling what he describes as a single community: "Nor would it seem out of place that one monastery should have two abbots at the same time" (*Historia Abbatum*, § 7). For Bede, King Ecgrith gave the land for Jarrow to Biscop, and Biscop entrusted the task of organising the construction of the monastic buildings to Ceolfrith. Grocock and Wood, however, point out that Biscop appears to have been out of the country when the church of Jarrow was dedicated and that the dedication inscription, which we still have, describes Ceolfrith as the founder of the church. They further argue that the king, Ecgrith, was more deeply involved in the foundation of Jarrow than he had been with the earlier foundation of Wearmouth: the inscription describes him as specifying where the altar was to be placed. It is difficult to know how far to press this argument: the *Life* is happy to describe Ceolfrith as founder of Jarrow but it also, like Bede, specifies that the land for Jarrow was given to Biscop and that Jarrow "was not to be separated from the community of the first monastery", namely Wearmouth.

This edition has major virtues: the introduction probes the evidence for the early history of Wearmouth and Jarrow more closely than before; new manuscript evidence is brought to bear to improve the text; and the translations are clear and readable, though one may take issue on some points of detail. It should be added that here, as in other volumes of the series, Anne Joshua, the typesetter, has done a lovely job of work. The book is a delight to use as well as marking a considerable step forward in the study of Bede and his northern context.

Corpus has a special connection with Bede: J.A. Giles, who brought out an edition of Bede's works in twelve volumes in 1843 and 1844, was a fellow; so too, of course, was Charles Plummer, a model

*The Pelican Record*

of accuracy and learning for all editors of Bede. Sir Roger Mynors, coeditor with Bertram Colgrave of the Oxford Medieval Texts edition of the *Historia Ecclesiastica*, was Corpus Professor of Latin; J.M. Wallace-Hadrill, who wrote the commentary to accompany the Colgrave and Mynors edition in the same series, was a former undergraduate and graduate student, a Junior Research Fellow and finally an Honorary Fellow of the College; and Ian Wood, co-editor of this volume, was also formerly an undergraduate and graduate student of Corpus. It is a pleasure to welcome this latest addition to the series of Corpuscular contributions to Bedan scholarship. Long may it continue!

*Thomas Charles-Edwards (Modern History, 1962)*



## Obituaries

**Brian Guy Campbell**

**1924–2015**

**Bursar, April 1972 – December 1988**



LIKE CAESAR'S GAUL, Brian Campbell's life outside the family was divided into three parts: one as a professional administrator in the University of Oxford and at Corpus, one as a trumpet player, and one as a dedicated contributor to the education of blind and visually impaired young people.

Brian went up to Merton to read Classics in 1947, but after Mods he switched to Law and graduated with a Second in 1951. He had thoughts of becoming a barrister but family finances were not sufficient to support him while he got established, so on graduating he took a job with Barclays Bank in the Trustee Department. Banking did not really suit him, however, and after three years he found his true metier as an academic administrator. Starting as an administrative assistant in what was then the University Registry in the Clarendon Building, by 1961 he had worked his way up to the rank of Deputy Registrar (when he was elected as a professorial Fellow of Merton).

Without doubt, the high spot of his time in the Registry was his secondment to be the Secretary of the Franks Commission, 1964–1966. The Commission conducted a root-and-branch review of the University's administration and set the structure for the next thirty-five years. Brian's admiration for Lord Franks was unbounded and he

always spoke enthusiastically about this experience. Less unbounded was his admiration for the Registrars under whom he worked, Sir Douglas Veale and Sir Folliott Sandford. His reservations were not about their administrative abilities but about the way they treated their staff: in his judgement both showed a grievous lack of consideration. After the Franks Commission, Brian returned to the Registry with the title of Secretary for Administration. He was thus a member of the small group of Deputy Registrars from whom it might reasonably have been expected that a successor to Sir Folliott would be chosen when he retired in 1972. However, it was not to be: an external appointment was made in the form of Geoffrey Caston from the Schools Council, greatly to Brian's disappointment – a relevant fact known to Derek Hall, President of Corpus at the time.

A vacancy in the Bursarship of Corpus arose in 1972 following a decision by the College to split the duties of the post into running the "hotel-keeping" side of the institution, to be the responsibility of a Domestic Bursar, and the overall financial responsibility, to be retained by the Bursar. The then Bursar, Rear Admiral George Crowley, was appointed as Domestic Bursar and the Bursarship was advertised. Brian's appointment to this post was not without controversy. An appointing committee was set up in the usual way, references were taken and a shortlist of candidates was interviewed. Although there was a strong field, after the interviews no one candidate emerged as a front-runner. Brian had not applied and was not interviewed. The committee broke for tea, from which President Hall absented himself. He returned to inform a very surprised group that he had offered the job to Brian, who had accepted. Some members of the committee were seriously unhappy with this unorthodox procedure and it took Brian a little time to win them over – though he did so before too long.

Though the Bursarship of Corpus was in some ways a second-best outcome, it carried with it one enormous advantage for Brian: he could organise his time so as to make possible a major contribution to the education of blind and visually impaired young people – a cause that was very close to his heart – while still conscientiously discharging his responsibilities as Bursar. He regularly expressed his appreciation for the flexibility thus available to him and for the confidence in his commitment to Corpus accorded to him by the Fellows: never once was the time he gave to the blind and visually impaired cause queried. This was a happy time in Brian's life – he

much enjoyed being Bursar, taking particular pleasure in visiting the agricultural holdings with the Land Agent (Peter Whittle, of Smith Woolley). A familiarity with the estates was a requirement of the Bursarship and was included in the job description (written by the author), so these outings were fully justified – for which he was duly grateful.

As a matter of investment policy, Brian guided the College towards increasing its exposure to commercial property by reinvesting the proceeds from realisations of agricultural assets. Together with the commercial property adviser (Patrick Cooke-Priest of Daniel Smith), he scoured the country for suitable purchases – mostly shops and offices. In a review of his stewardship of the College's finances written at the time of his retirement, Brian reported with pride that the endowment income had increased well above the level of inflation (largely attributable to higher yields from the commercial property holdings), though the capital value of the endowment had fallen behind due to the ravages of 1970s inflation. By his own admission, Brian was less interested in the Stock Exchange investment portfolio and was happy to give full discretion to the investment managers, though that did not stop him enjoying the rather nice City lunches occasionally offered by these firms. Overall though, the aspect of the job which gave him most pleasure and satisfaction was the interaction with the staff. He was always extremely solicitous about their welfare and they reciprocated with great loyalty. Unfortunately, ill health forced him to take early retirement at the age of 61.

The trumpet playing came about almost by chance. The Headmaster of his school (Dulwich College, of which he became Head Boy) decided that as an alternative to sport (which Brian hated), playing a musical instrument was an acceptable activity. Visiting the music room to discuss with the music master what instrument he might play, he was informed that he looked like a trumpet player and was advised to give it a try. Within two weeks he was hooked on an instrument that was to give him seventy years of unalloyed pleasure (and worthwhile financial rewards). He was still playing to within a few weeks of his death. As an undergraduate at Oxford he was very much in demand, being the only trumpeter in the University, and he became a highly accomplished player. His speciality was light music, with a special liking for Gilbert and Sullivan, all of whose operettas he knew well, being able to quote extensively from the texts. When

newly married, the regular fees he received for playing gigs at weekends made an important contribution to the family finances. As well as the regular practising at home, summer workshops with like-minded people were a significant part of maintaining and improving his skills. Over the years he was a highly valued member of numerous bands and it was only at the very end that he had to move to the status of second trumpet.

A concern for the education of blind and visually impaired children ran in the family. His great-grandfather, Sir Francis Campbell, himself blind, had set up the Royal National College for the Blind in 1871. After skipping two generations, a commitment to this cause became a highly important part of Brian's life. He was actively concerned over many years with two schools dedicated to educating blind and visually impaired young people, the Royal National College for the Blind in Hereford and Worcester College for the Blind (now New College Worcester). At Hereford, he was a governor from 1970 to 2005 (Chairman 1981–1997); and at Worcester a governor from 1969 to 2013 (Chairman 1975–1979) and was made an Honorary Vice-President in 2013. He gave unstintingly of his time to these institutions, and the Campbell family is commemorated at Hereford by the Campbell Hall and the Brian Campbell Room. A high spot at Hereford was a royal visit in 1989, for which Brian was deputed to look after the Duke of Edinburgh. He clearly made a favourable impression and received a warm letter of thanks, in which the Duke commented what a pleasure it had been to be shown round by someone who was so passionate about the institution.

In retirement, it is fair to say that Brian's views of the world became more trenchant, most particularly about the way the University was administered. But his animadversions did not extend to Corpus, for which he retained a great affection. Two particularly splendid occasions held in the College were the celebrations for his eightieth birthday and for his and Mary's sixty years of marriage. A full Hall on both occasions attested to his gift for friendship. His ashes are buried in the College, symbolically, as close as possible to Merton.

It was, though, the family that was at the centre of Brian's life. He and Mary were related as second cousins (their grandmothers were sisters) and knew each other from childhood, their families living near each other in south London. But it was only when they both came to Oxford to study, Brian at Merton, Mary at the Radcliffe Infirmary to be a nurse, that the relationship blossomed, leading to marriage in 1953 and happily shared lives for the next sixty-two years

(as it happened, Mary too was to have a connection with Corpus: she spent twenty-five years as the College Nurse). Within the family, Brian had the reputation of never losing his temper – it was indeed often to him rather than to Mary that their children would own up to youthful misdemeanours, confident of an understanding hearing.

This was certainly a life lived to the full. He is survived by Mary, sons William and Anthony, daughter Alison and four grandchildren.

*Robert Gasser (Fellow and Tutor in Chemistry 1959–1982,  
Emeritus Fellow 1982–)*

**Robert Cook  
1939–2014**



BOB COOK was born on 2 February 1939 and died on 18 November 2014. Apart from his time at Oxford and one year in London studying for his finals as a solicitor, he lived all his life in Bristol, including seventy years in the family home in Downend. He was educated at Clifton College, where he excelled as a musician and as a runner. He was an organ pupil of Dr. Douglas Fox and during his last term in 1957 he gave a solo recital on the College Chapel organ. He was a member of the cross-country running eight and also won the half-mile at school sports and at county level.

He came to Corpus as a commoner in 1957 but with a bursary (worth £10 per term) to play the College Chapel organ for Sunday services and a short service each evening before supper. He was originally due to start in 1959 after his National Service, but a letter from the President in 1957 saying that Corpus needed him as their organist helped to defer this. He read Modern History, being tutored

by Trevor Aston and attending lectures by Hugh Trevor-Roper. His time at Corpus overlapped with the Rev. John Baker (later Bishop of Salisbury) becoming the College Chaplain in 1959. He was very active with the Corpus Saint Cecilia music society and with the OU Opera Club, including accompanying a performance of Rutland Boughton's *The Immortal Hour* produced and conducted by fellow Corpuscle Richard Crossley in March 1959.

After Corpus he became a solicitor in his father's firm Salisbury Griffiths & White and later a partner at J.W. Ward & Son, altogether working over fifty years in solicitors' offices. However, music remained his main passion and he continued his organ playing, giving recitals at the Bristol Lord Mayor's Chapel during the 1970s and 1980s and playing organs around the world. He also spent many years researching into the famous "hidden theme" which Elgar said was behind his Enigma Variations, and it is hoped that his findings can be collected together and published.

His other many and varied interests included philosophy, astronomy, travel, art, history and sport. During the last fifteen years of his life he was organist at the Bristol Unitarian Chapels in Frenchay and Broadmead and helped to restore the organ at the Frenchay Chapel which, although very small, became his favourite. He led a quiet but full life and is much missed. He made many good friends and touched many people with his musical talent. He never married, but is survived by his brother Jim (CCC 1964), his wife Olivia, their daughter Sophie, her husband David and their twin daughters Phoebe and Eloise (born 2014).

*Jim Cook*

**Geoffrey Cox  
1936–2015**



GEOFFREY COX spent his early years in Cairo, where his father Richard held a lecturing post. The family returned to England and his father, by then a professor, took up a similar position with the Swedish government, during which time Geoffrey attended Radley College. He left in 1955 to do his National Service in the Army and, when demobbed, he went up to Corpus to study Economics.

On leaving university, he joined an economics consultancy firm and eventually became managing director. This firm was subsequently acquired by Price Waterhouse and, as part of the transfer arrangement, Geoffrey joined its European and Overseas Management Team. This led to him being involved in economic consultancy in various locations around the globe, including New Guinea, Sarawak, Saint Helena and the Falkland Islands.

Following retirement from Price Waterhouse, Geoffrey, a bachelor, was trustee of the charity Equipment for Independent Living, which he administered from his home in Kew, Surrey. He also held other directorships and was a good “friend” of Chichester Cathedral and Kew Gardens, where he often strolled for his daily constitutional.

*John Cox*

**Nick Mackintosh**  
**1935–2015**



PROFESSOR N.J. (NICK) MACKINTOSH FRS passed away on 8 February 2015. Born in London on 9 July 1935, Nick was educated at Winchester College. He then went up to Magdalen College, Oxford to do a Psychology and Philosophy BA Degree (1960), and completed a D.Phil in 1963. Following this degree, Nick took up a Nuffield Research Fellowship and a Department Lectureship in the Psychology department and was college lecturer at Corpus Christi and Oriel from 1965 to 1967. He conducted a number of important experiments during his time at Oxford that were to be crucial for the development of selective attention theory, in collaboration with Stuart Sutherland at Magdalen.

Following a short stay at the University of Pennsylvania, he took up a post as Killam Research Professor at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Canada. This was his second time in Canada, the first being as an evacuee from the London Blitz during the Second World War to Saint Sauveur, Quebec. At Dalhousie Nick researched into animal associative learning and did much of the writing on *The Psychology of Animal Learning* (1974), which is still considered a seminal work and a valuable reference for behavioural neuroscientists.

In 1973 Nick moved to the University of Sussex as a Research Professor. In 1981 he moved again to the University of Cambridge as Professor and head of the Department of Experimental Psychology, and fellow of King's College, until 2002, when he retired. During this period he made important contributions to psychometrics and human



intelligence, while continuing his work on animal learning. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society (1987) and received the British Psychology Society Biological Medal and the President's Medal. Nick will be sorely missed by the many students and colleagues he mentored. His humanity and fairness were an example to us all.

*A.G. Baker, ex-Visiting Fellow, and Robin A. Murphy, Fellow and  
Psychology Tutor*

**Professor John Moles  
1949–2015**

JOHN MOLES, born in Belfast in 1949, came from a linguistically gifted family. His father was a headmaster whose hobby was learning new languages; his mother was a modern linguist; his uncle taught Classics at John's school; and his sister taught French at Glasgow University. He attended the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, which was also the *alma mater* of E. Courtney, J.C. McKeown and R.K. Gibson. While there, he twice became Ulster Chess Champion; he was also Irish Champion in 1966 and 1971, and twice a member of the Olympiad Team. He would go on to write *The French Defence Main Line Winawer* (1975), described by Wolfgang Heidenfeld as "perhaps the best of all chess opening monographs", and *French Winawer: Modern and Auxiliary Lines* (1979, with K. Wicker). He invested the royalties in wine, of which he was a connoisseur. In later years he resisted all attempts at persuading him to return to chess.

After an outstanding school career, John followed his brother to Oxford, winning a scholarship to Corpus, where he was in the first cohort to be allowed to offer literature for Greats (previously there had been no alternative to philosophy and ancient history). At Corpus he was taught by Ewen Bowie, John Bramble, Frank Lepper and Robin Nisbet; after Firsts in Mods and Greats, he wrote *A Commentary on Plutarch's 'Brutus'* for his DPhil, supervised by both Bowie and Donald Russell. One of his later regrets was that he never seemed to have the time or opportunity to revise his thesis for publication. For a year (1974–1975) he held a temporary lectureship at Reading, which was followed by permanent positions at Queen's University, Belfast and University College of North Wales, Bangor (respectively 1975–1979 and 1979–1987), where there was a small Department of Classics headed by M.F. Smith.

I first met John more than thirty years ago, in 1983, when he turned up at the “Past Perspectives” conference on historiography which I had helped to organise in Leeds. He made an immediate impression because of his hair, which in those days stuck out rather wildly on each side of his head; but this was not the reason that we came to be colleagues in Durham, to which I had moved from Leeds in 1984. In the second half of the 1980s the Classics Department at Durham, which at the time attracted more students than anywhere else in the country apart from Oxford and Cambridge, found itself in a developing crisis: several colleagues in quick succession departed either through retirement or resignation, but the university refused to replace any of them, with the result that our staff/student ratio was becoming almost insupportable. Since this was a period when the University Grants Committee was encouraging departmental mergers, I suggested to our Vice-Chancellor that, if vacant positions were not to be filled, we should perhaps try to tempt some other Department of Classics to transfer itself to Durham. When he agreed to this in principle, I made the further suggestion that perhaps we should open negotiations with the small department in Bangor. I reckoned that its members would be attracted by the prospect of teaching Greek and Latin literature in the original languages to large numbers of students, while we for our part would acquire the desired new colleagues, amongst whom was a brilliant young historiographer.

The transfer of Bangor Classics to Durham, strongly supported by Professor J.A. Cannon of the UGC, was the first merger of Classics departments in the country. John arrived in 1987 and immediately made his mark: occupying a large room in the Department, he covered every surface with mounds of files, papers and books, which he then proceeded to impregnate with cigar smoke. The cleaners were forbidden to touch anything, and indeed couldn’t have done any cleaning even if they had wanted to. (Nor did they have to face Boris, the legendarily neurotic dog, as had often been the case with their counterparts in Bangor. John was always very fond of dogs.) Although he lived out of town and refused ever to learn to drive a car, he would get the bus back into town in the evening and would spend several hours working in the Department until it was time for the last bus home again. Very often he would come along to my room, slump into the ancient armchair, and test out his latest ideas in collegial conversation, delighted to be in the company of someone who at that

time smoked even more cigars than he did. Many of my pleasantest hours in Durham were passed with John in this way, discussing the issues and problems raised by Latin or life.

Before coming to Durham John had already published over twenty articles or book chapters on a wide range of major Greek and Latin authors; the year after he arrived in Durham, he published his only classical book: a translation of, and commentary on, Plutarch's *Life of Cicero* in the Aris & Phillips series. It is unusually good at providing material at all levels: an excellent introduction to Plutarch for beginners, it is also much more quoted than most other volumes in the series because of its contributions to scholarship (his discussion of the concept of "truth" is especially noteworthy). In his translation he sought to reproduce in English the verbal patterns which articulated the author's meaning: he regarded this as an extremely important function of translation, and his method became a feature of much of his later scholarship, proving especially fruitful in his various analyses of Thucydides. His sensitivity to verbal patterns was also part of what became a larger project, namely his attempt at persuading readers of Greek and Latin literature that many classical texts were filled with puns, plays and verbal wit of all kinds, especially those relating to proper names. This became one of his particular concerns when, at a later stage, he turned his attention to New Testament texts.

John's move to Durham did nothing to interrupt his productivity, with the result that by the end of the 1990s he had published (often more than once) on Aeschylus, Sophocles, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Arrian, Aristotle, Livy, Cornelius Nepos, Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Tacitus, Plutarch and Dio Chrysostom, as well as several studies of Cynicism (on which he would later be interviewed by Melvyn Bragg on the radio). He regarded the interdisciplinary nature of classical scholarship as one of its great glories, and he endeavoured to put it into practice, gratified that his own work crossed the boundaries of literature, history and philosophy. This substantial and remarkably diverse range of scholarship has as its defining and unifying feature John's consistent attempt at arriving at original positions on the texts and authors he discussed. The outstanding quality of his work was such that he was promoted to Reader in 1993 and was awarded a personal Chair in 1996.

The late 1990s saw Durham Classics experience a second crisis, a decade after the first. The University was using a financial model

which projected that the Department of Classics would be in debt to the tune of £1 million by the year 2000. This was regarded as unsustainable, and the administration in its wisdom proposed to close down the Department. Colleagues were sent a letter by the relevant Pro-Vice-Chancellor (formerly a medieval historian of considerable distinction), suggesting that they take early retirement and threatening redundancy if not. The immediate response to this intimidation was panic, and we naturally looked to our leader to see what should be done. Our leader at the time happened to be John, who was now paying the price for his personal Chair and, rather improbably, was serving his term of office as Head of Department. Over the critical period that followed, John almost single-handedly devised a rescue plan, which, though to some of us seemed to contain elements of pure fantasy, nevertheless was sufficient to persuade the administration of the viability of our continued existence. Any success that the Department has enjoyed during the past fifteen years is due significantly to John; without his inventive genius there might not now be a Department at all.

It is absolutely characteristic that, while this crisis consumed an enormous amount of John's time and energy, he nevertheless thought it vital to fulfill his more personal responsibilities as Head of Department. He was, for example, painstakingly supportive of his short-term colleagues and junior researchers, for whom he would make time to check if they were happy in his Department, to advise them on all academic matters, and even to organise social events at his own expense. It was also thanks to the trust he inspired and to the confidence in themselves which he helped them develop that they proceeded to their future careers at a time when such a prospect seemed almost impossible. His tenure of the headship is remembered with affection as well as gratitude; and his concern for junior colleagues remained unchanged throughout his career.

John's promotion to Professor coincided also with the birth of *Histos*, whose first issue, under his editorship, came out in 1997. Since John had been an early user of word processors and computers, in retrospect it was perhaps less surprising that he conceived the striking notion of combining a modern method of communication with what was then, and remains, a hot topic in classical scholarship. At the time, however, an online journal devoted to classical historiography seemed – and indeed was – revolutionary; and when one looks back at that issue of 1997, one cannot fail to be amazed at

the glittering names of the contributors. Each of these scholars – scholars of the distinction of F.W. Walbank and T.P. Wiseman, to give two examples – had contributed either as the result of a direct invitation from John or because of his reputation. As founder and editor, John did everything himself, apart from the technical business of putting the papers and reviews on screen, which was done by our colleague and fellow historiographer David Levene.

*Histos* brought immense prestige and welcome publicity to the Durham department at a difficult period but, when the Chair of Latin at Newcastle was advertised in 2000, John felt it was the moment for a new challenge and submitted an application. As it happened, there were several professorial vacancies at the time, and highly eligible applicants for them; but it seemed to me then, as it still does now, that Newcastle were interested only in capturing John, who thus became their fourth Professor of Latin in succession to Jonathan Powell (1992–2001), David West (1969–1992) and G.B.A. Fletcher (1946–1969, having first joined the Department as Professor of Classics in 1937): a more distinguished line-up is difficult to imagine. When he took up his Chair, John went out of his way to encourage the participation of David West, who was still living locally, in seminars and the like; in just the same way he would make a point each week of socialising with another long-retired Newcastle Latinist, Donald Hill. Although he had a decidedly contrary streak (which came out especially in his wicked sense of humour and love of provocative statements), John always displayed a highly developed sense of responsibility.

John's departure for Newcastle meant a break in the publication of *Histos*, partly because the journal's website remained at Durham; but, thanks to the persistent enthusiasm and effort of John Marincola, there was a new start in 2011 under the joint banners of Florida State and Newcastle universities and under the joint editorship of Professors Marincola and Moles. The new start included a complete reformatting and updating of the earlier issues, with the result that there are now available eight complete issues, all of them utterly professional in appearance, accessibility and navigability. Some of the papers published in *Histos* have become classics, and the recent appointment of Christopher Krebs to succeed Marincola as co-editor has allowed the latter to start up a supplementary series of monographs, of which two have appeared under his editorship so far. *Histos*, in other words, goes from strength to strength, all due to John Moles' foresight two decades ago. It was his pride and joy, and rightly so.

For someone who relied so much on computers, John was a strangely reluctant user of email; he much preferred the telephone as a means of communication, and thought nothing of extended long-distance phone calls to colleagues – sometimes across the Atlantic, and sometimes to scholars scarcely known to him – to satisfy his curiosity about some point in a Latin or Greek text. His phone calling probably reached its height during his last years in Durham, when he was trying to increase the number of submissions to *Histos*, and it was *Histos* which also accounted for much of his scholarly energy. He was repeatedly dismayed by the standard of submissions in terms of argument or stylistic presentation. He loved the making of a case and would often spend many days trying to improve a single submission, writing comments and corrections or rewriting entire sections. Exactly the same treatment was given to the work of postgraduate students, some of whose first publications owe far more to Moles than to the authors themselves. His role as creative reader and critic of draft papers was not confined to his own department. Not long after I first met him, I sent him the draft of what would eventually become a book chapter on Thucydides, an author in whom John had an intense interest (at one point he planned to co-author a commentary on *Book 1*). A substantial interval elapsed, as usually happened where John was concerned; but in due course I received many closely typed pages of detailed notes and comments, which were so helpful that I singled him out for special mention in the preface to my book. In the years that followed I would very often take advantage of his generosity and acumen in this way; and I was not alone in so doing, as Christopher Pelling amongst others will testify.

Although one would scarcely describe John as one of Nature's administrators, his research achievements meant that he was a natural choice to chair the departmental Research Committee in Durham for three years in the mid-1990s. He was a most effective chairman, encouraging colleagues to write and publish and, as always, offering help where necessary. He also oversaw the departmental research seminar, and, after he had moved to Newcastle, undertook similar roles there. In particular he was responsible for coordinating the Newcastle Classics submission for the most recent Research Excellence Framework, a task not to be wished on anyone.

The move from Durham to Newcastle saw a dramatic new development in John's scholarly interests, although he saw it more as a natural extension of work on which he had been engaged for many

years. While he continued to publish on his favourite classical authors, from the mid-2000s he began research on the New Testament, especially Luke–Acts, on which he became an expert and published extensively. For many years he was also a prolific reviewer; in the 1980s and 1990s he had reviewed for various journals on a wide variety of topics. His review discussion of Simon Goldhill's first book created almost as much stir as the book itself, while his review of Joseph Geiger is rightly seen as a classic contribution to the study of political biography. Although he eventually abandoned reviewing as too time-consuming, it was a task which he took extremely seriously, regarding himself as a fearless critic.

John's love of argument meant that he was always on top form in seminars or at conferences, for which he was correspondingly in great demand; and the fertility of his brain allowed him to accept invitations to speak on widely different subjects at many different venues in the United Kingdom and across Europe and the United States. What turned out to be his last conference was in Heidelberg early last summer, where he delivered the opening paper on the subject of Seneca and Horace. In advance of the conference, as was usual, he had tested out on me his ideas and insights during the course of numerous weekly meetings over coffee; we held these meetings without fail during my periods at home in England, and they were always extremely enjoyable occasions.

Sociability was very important to him. He loved company, especially if there was good food and drink. He believed that scholarly visitors, whether lecturing or examining, should not only be treated with the respect due to their function but also given a good time, often resorting to his own pocket when limited departmental resources failed. Many visitors to Durham and Newcastle will have pleasure in remembering – or, in some cases, trying to remember – the hospitality to which they were treated when John was master of ceremonies. He had been greatly looking forward to welcoming to Newcastle the new co-editor of *Histos*, Christopher Krebs, whose visit was scheduled for the week after he died: it is beyond sad that he was denied the opportunity of offering the hospitality for which he had made such elaborate and far-sighted arrangements.

John died suddenly in the afternoon of Sunday, 4 October 2015, from heart failure. Although he produced so much brilliant scholarship, he always felt that he could have done more. The fact is that he devoted so much of his time, almost all of it unheralded and unrewarded, to the work of others; in all the tributes that have been

paid to him since his death, the most consistent reference has been to his kindness. Although it is perhaps only natural that scholars will never feel satisfied with their work, John leaves as his legacy a body of scholarship which in its range and quantity, imagination and acuity, one finds hard to parallel. It is earnestly to be hoped that one of the great university presses will now see fit to publish his selected papers under a single cover, thus allowing the classical world to appreciate the full extent of his genius and providing him with the scholarly volume which he never got round to producing in life.

*Professor Tony Woodman*

*This is an edited version of an obituary published in Histos 9 (2015)*

**Desmond Oswald**  
**1923–2015**



DESMOND HENRY OSWALD was born to the Rev. Herbert E. and Constance Oswald, in Dublin and lived at the vicarage of Rathcore in Mullingar. He spent an idyllic childhood on a large estate, keeping his sister Dorothy company while his brothers were away at school. Their father, the local vicar, also farmed – so Desmond grew up to love the Church and also spent much time in the fields. He loved animals and had many pets: a bullock, two cats, an angora rabbit and a jackdaw, Jackie, who used to sit on his shoulder.

As a teenager he boarded at Campbell College Belfast. Graduating in wartime and having been at a military school, he was well equipped to become an officer in the Royal Corps of Signals. He came to England and served in East Africa. After the war, in 1947 he was



accepted at Corpus and, discovering geology to be more to his liking than forestry, left with First Class Honours. From Oxford he went on to lecture and study for a Ph.D at Glasgow University, later lecturing at Trinity College, Dublin. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in April 1949, and latterly became known as a convivial member of its Dining Club.

After only a few years he was headhunted by Chevron Oil Corporation. Desmond loved Canada, and in the summer led groups on field trips to northern Alberta. Living in Calgary, he made many contacts and met his future wife Ollive, who described seeing him surrounded by beautiful ladies and decided to set him up on a blind date with her best friend – but it was not her friend who interested him. They married and soon had a daughter, Maureen. From Canada, Desmond was promoted to a job in Tripoli, Libya, where his second child, Desmond Jr., was born. Three years later, on 4 January, his youngest daughter Deirdre was born. Ollive and Desmond spent many happy years in Libya, where he pastored at the local church and spent time at the Embassy with local expats. He had a great ability to put others at ease, and throughout his life made many friends.

Soon the family returned to Calgary, where they spent a short time before being relocated to Tehran. Their time there cut short by revolution, they returned to England. After a stint in Holland, the family finally settled first in London, then Gerrards Cross, which was handy for Heathrow and head office. As an expert in Middle East geology he travelled a great deal, and spoke several languages – adding Swahili, Italian, Farsi and Russian to the French and German he learned at school.

After 40 years at Chevron he retired and joined Reading University. He remained semi-retired until his death, still sought out for his expertise, working on projects in Italy and southern England – including the infamous “oil reserve” under Windsor Castle, which gained him nationwide media coverage.

A year ago he was diagnosed with cancer of the oesophagus. He remained courageous and met the news with strength and peace. Still mentally and physically active, he enjoyed meetings at the Geological Society and kept up with world affairs and with snooker, tennis and rugby. He travelled to Ireland in the summer and remained positive, fighting to the end. He lived an illustrious and full life, was loved by many and will be missed by many friends and loved ones.

*Ted Nield, from a eulogy by Deirdre Oswald. Reproduced with permission from Geoscientist magazine*

**Michael Palmer  
1933–2014**



MICHAEL PALMER, who has died aged 81, was the consummate European. He was born in London, but after getting a first at Corpus, and a spell at the think tank Political and Economic Planning, he worked successively for the parliamentary assemblies of the Council of Europe, the Western European Union and NATO before becoming a director in the European parliament in 1973, based in Luxembourg, when the UK joined the European Economic Community.

He later became director-general of research and documentation in the parliament, but his most outstanding work was in the committees, where his vision for Europe and how it might be attained, together with his linguistic skill, influenced many reports drafted for members of the parliament's political affairs committee.

For example, he drafted a report containing a resolution, which was adopted by the parliament, on the decisions taken at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (known as the "Helsinki process") held in three stages between 1973 and 1975. The EEC had participated as a member of the conference, thus entitling the parliament to pronounce on its decisions. Parliament's report pointed to the openings given by the decisions of the conference to central and eastern European countries to take a stand for democracy and the "four freedoms". As a result, Václav Havel and others in Czechoslovakia founded Charter 77 to fight for these objectives, a challenge that eventually helped to achieve the fall of communism in Europe.

After Michael's retirement, a connection with the Central Bank of Luxembourg opened up what almost became a second career. He

wrote the English version of the bank's history and functions, published in 2001, and gradually became expert in many of its activities that involved the use of English. Latterly he was involved in the setting up of the Luxembourg Forum, bringing together Luxembourgers and people of other nationalities to discuss topics of current interest.

Music was his constant companion, his tastes ranging up to the contemporary. His Christmas music quiz aroused eager anticipation and much research. In art, his highly developed interest and expertise led to his advising the Belgian Kredietbank on augmenting its collection, and producing two volumes on Belgian art. A special edition of these works, in French, was requested by the Belgian king for presentation to foreign dignitaries.

He is survived by his wife, Karin, whom he married in 1983.

*David Millar*

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**Rt. Hon. Lord William Prosser QC**  
**1934–2015**



LORD PROSSER, a former Dean of the Faculty of Advocates and Court of Session judge, was one of the most learned legal minds in Scotland. He was also active in preserving the face of historic Scotland, serving with distinction on both the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland and the Scottish Historic Buildings Trust. He was a keen supporter of the arts and was on the boards of the

Royal Lyceum Theatre, Edinburgh and the Royal Fine Arts Commission for Scotland.

Prosser was a man of acute intelligence with an incisive mind, who greatly enhanced the reputation of the legal profession in Scotland and brought to all the boards on which he served great clarity and vision. Sir David Edward, former Judge of the Court of Justice of the European Communities, had known Prosser since they were undergraduates at Oxford. He told *The Scotsman*: "By any standard Willie must be one of the most intellectually outstanding minds in the Scottish legal profession – of any generation. We were called to the Bar on the same day. He had a deep sympathy of human frailties and a lively sense of fun. I remember him with great affection."

William David Prosser was the younger son of an Edinburgh solicitor who had won the MC in the First World War. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy, where he was Dux of the school and a senior Ephor (prefect); he often returned to the school to talk to societies and the sixth form. He read classics at Corpus, where he gained a double first, and then read law at the University of Edinburgh. He was admitted to the Faculty in 1962 and took silk in 1974. He became Vice-Dean of the Faculty in 1979 and Dean in 1983. In 1986 he succeeded Lord Stewart as a judge; he retired in 2001.

From the bench Prosser earned the total confidence and respect of his colleagues. His command of the law was absolute and his cogent understanding of the intricacies of a case was often remarked upon. He was always balanced in his questioning and exact in his summings-up. He asked penetrating questions from the bench, but all those who appeared before him rated him as one of the most courteous and shrewd of judges. If QCs presented their cases lucidly and were on top of the facts, he was also most generous-minded.

Lord Abernethy, who served as his vice-dean at the Faculty of Advocates, recalled: "Willie was a towering figure at the Bar. I worked with him closely and we had a most happy working relationship. Apart from modernising the pension system for widows and orphans, Willie inaugurated a biannual conference of members of the European Bar; the meeting did much to enhance the prestige of the Scottish Bar. When it was in Edinburgh he hosted it magnificently."

In 2003, Prosser argued in favour of the legalisation of cannabis, observing that the current laws were not working and that the sale of the drug should be controlled in the same way as tobacco and alcohol.

Also that year, he vehemently attacked the City of Edinburgh Council's plans to ban cars on Princes Street and re-route them through neighbouring residential areas. "For Edinburgh of all cities to be so casual and careless in relation to its incomparable heritage is sad beyond words," he commented.

One of his lifelong passions was France; he was a trustee of the Franco-British Council and argued that Franco-British understanding should be enhanced through common interests in the arts and human rights. He kept a flat in the Pigalle district of Paris and was devoted to the city and its famous galleries. Meanwhile, his contribution to life in Scotland was extensive. His energies and commitment were exceptionally widespread and he was of immense assistance, for example, in establishing the University of the Highlands and Islands. He helped it gain university status in 2011 and served on its Court. Similarly, as chairman of the Scottish Historic Buildings Trust, he was instrumental in saving buildings such as Lady Cathcart House, Ayr; Strathleven House, Dunbartonshire; Auchinleck House, Ayrshire; and Law's Close, Kirkcaldy.

Prosser was a man of an exceptional intellect and had a powerful memory, yet many friends also remember his calm and gracious modesty and willingness to help others. One colleague recalled: "Willie kept painting the sky blue, believing it is always possible for people in positions of public responsibility to do better by their fellow citizens."

Lord Prosser married Vanessa Lindsay in 1964. She and their two sons and two daughters survive him. Their son David is the current head of art at Edinburgh Academy.

*Alasdair Steven, © The Scotsman, 2 April 2015*

**Brian Sedgemore**  
**1937–2015**



BRIAN JOHN CHARLES SEDGEMORE, who died on 29 April 2015 at the age of 78, read PPE at Corpus (1958–1960) and stayed on to take a Diploma in Public Administration. He was later a well-known Member of Parliament.

Sedgemore was born in Exmouth in Devon on 17 March 1937. His father was a fisherman by trade, but during the war he lost his life aboard the *HMS Rawalpindi*, which was sunk by a German warship in November 1939. Sedgemore was brought up by his widowed mother. He went to Hele's, a boys' grammar school in Exeter, where he secured a firm foundation in economics. He went on to win a Modern Studies Scholarship at Corpus and read PPE, completing his National Service in the Air Force before taking up his place.

After university, he worked as a civil servant for four years until he qualified as a barrister in 1966. He married Mary Audrey Reece in 1964, a fellow barrister from Barbados, with whom he had a son, Richard. Sedgemore joined the Labour Party in 1970, became a councillor in Wandsworth and put himself forward as a parliamentary candidate. He was elected MP for Luton West in February 1974, and in January 1977 took up a post as Parliamentary Private Secretary to the left-wing Cabinet minister, Tony Benn.

He lost his seat in 1979, but was returned as MP for Hackney South in 1983. In one of his election pamphlets, he wrote:

Dear Elector,

It has been a great privilege to serve as your Member of Parliament during the past few years. My aim during this campaign will be to unite young and old, men and women, black and white. ... For local pensioners, for parents trying to keep the family together, for

children in hard-pressed schools, life in Hackney has too often become difficult if not impossible. Yet just down the road in the City greedy and powerful people have never had it so good. It's time for Labour to rebuild Britain with a radical, socialist approach and I will ask for your vote and your trust to help do just that. Yours sincerely, Brian Sedgemore

Sedgemore's main role as a backbench MP was as a member of the Commons Treasury Committee, where his civil service experience, legal training and sharp mind made him a relentless examiner of policies. Of a mischievous disposition, he became a columnist for *Private Eye*, writing under a pseudonym. He also wrote a book entitled *The Insider's Guide to Parliament* (1995). These projects did not endear him to many of his parliamentary colleagues, including members of his own party. In 2005 Sedgemore announced that he was defecting to the Liberal Democrats. His stated reason was that he was opposed to the Iraq War, and he also made it clear that he both disliked and distrusted Tony Blair. So ended his political career.

Politics was not everything in Sedgemore's life, however. At Corpus he was a keen athlete, mainly playing rugby for the College and the Greyhounds. He also represented the College at athletics (440 yards), he rowed in the rugby eight and often played football. He maintained a lifelong interest in rugby and was a talented player; when working in London he played regularly for Esher RFC as a lock or a back row.

As a person, Sedgemore was generous and friendly, a gentle giant who nonetheless was never afraid to question the status quo. He was a loyal friend, gregarious, forthright in debate and was a good College man until the end. Having suffered and recovered from cancer, Sedgemore unfortunately died in hospital from a fall after a kidney operation.

*Sid Bowen (Mathematics, 1960)*

## THE RECORD

### Chaplain's Report



Patrick Mayer Higgins

IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2014–2015, the Chapel remained faithful to its mission to invite preachers representing a breadth both theological and ecumenical. Among them were Canon Dr. Paula Gooder, Theologian in Residence of the Bible Society; Corpuscle Avril Baigent, lay Roman Catholic theologian and formerly Director of Youth Work for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Northampton; Father Sumeth Perera SJ, a doctoral student in medical sciences at Campion Hall; the Rt. Revd. Nick Holtam, Bishop of Salisbury; the Revd. Dr. Michael Lloyd, Principal of Wycliffe Hall; the Revd. Dr. Stephen Morgan, Oeconomus of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Portsmouth and a Research Associate of St Benet's Hall (and the visiting preacher with by far the most exotic job title!); and the Revd. Liz Boughton, Church of England National Advisor on Young Vocations. From the "home team", apart from the Chaplain, the President preached on Remembrance Sunday, marking 1914–2014,<sup>1</sup> and Prof. Helen Moore preached for the Commemoration of Benefactors. The Visitor, the Rt. Revd. Tim Dakin, made his first "visit" (of a completely congenial

<sup>1</sup> His sermon is reproduced on pp. 22-26.



kind) to the College since his consecration as Bishop of Winchester in 2011. He preached at Evensong for Christ the King Sunday and dined with students and Fellows after the service.

The Chapel continues its happy partnership with Oriel Chapel, with joint Ascension Day services. We have recently established a regular pattern of sharing the hosting of the termly Roman Catholic Mass, bringing the two Colleges together each term. The Merton Street Chapels (Corpus, Oriel, Merton) are increasingly working together, especially in raising awareness about global issues of poverty by staging events for students, with speakers from Christian Aid.

Michaelmas 2014 saw the beginning of the four-year centenary of the Great War, in which Corpus suffered the highest proportion of casualties in the collegiate University. We have always observed Remembrance Sunday in Chapel. Additionally, during 2014–2018, a brief College-wide observance is being held on Remembrance Days at the 11th hour, making space in the working day for students, Fellows and staff to come together in sober commemoration during these centenary years of the Great War.

The Chapel is a place too for the celebration of the “occasional offices”. The marriages were solemnised of Ian Mills (Biochemistry, 1992) and Emma Evergren; and of Helen Taylor (English, 2005) and Paul Steffens. The Chaplain conducted the marriage of Craig Heasman (Physics, 2002) and Dawn Riley (Physics, 2004) in the University Church. She also conducted a service of blessing for the marriage of Jaime Rall (PPP, 1996) and Paul Saieg, who were married in the Antiochian Orthodox Church in Colorado the month before; the occasion provided an opportunity for a gathering of Corpus friends on this side of the Atlantic. A Nuptial Mass for Kalina Slaska Sapala (Classical Languages and Literature, 2012) and Tobias Allendorf was celebrated by Father Dushan Croos SJ from the Catholic Chaplaincy. The President and Dr. Kirk celebrated their Ruby wedding anniversary with events including a celebration of the Holy Eucharist in the Chapel, and the Chaplain presided and preached. (Old Members interested in getting married in the College Chapel are encouraged to contact Canon Maltby directly.)

Earthly lives completed were also marked with Chapel services. At the request of his family and following his sudden death, the funeral of Simon Morrell (PPE, 1978) was conducted by the Chaplain. A memorial service in thanksgiving for the life of Brian Campbell

(Estates and Finance Bursar, 1972–1989 and Emeritus Fellow, 1989–2015) was also celebrated. On both occasions the Chapel was full to overflowing.

Through prayer and service, the Chapel attends both to the community of the College and the wider world. Last year we raised £1,460 for the Oxford Gatehouse and its work with people who are homeless and £1,120 for Christian Aid in Trinity Term, including the annual Christian Aid Week collection. We retain our position as one of the biggest collegiate fund-raisers for Christian Aid in the University, despite our small size.

The Chapel would not be able to function without a team of superb Chapel Wardens and Organ Scholars. We said goodbye at the end of Trinity to two long-serving Chapel Wardens, Anton Loning and Hayley Ross, whose continental efficiency and monumental patience kept the Chaplain on track. Anna Blomley, Judith Edmondson and Francesca Vernon continue as MCR and JCR Wardens. Chapel Warden Skye Montgomery continued as Chapel Lector and Eucharistic minister while Jonathan Griffiths revealed his dexterity with the thurible on Corpus Christi Day. Peter Ladd stepped up effortlessly to the role of Senior Organ Scholar and was ably partnered in his duties by Eric Foster from St John's as Junior Organ Scholar. Chapel music is going from strength to strength and we approach the extra services and greater public exposure with confidence.

*Judith Maltby, Chaplain*

## **Chapel Choir**

CORPUS CHOIR has had an exciting year, with new singers, a new repertoire and a new Junior Organ Scholar in Eric Foster, with Peter Ladd stepping up into the Senior role. Traditions have been maintained – Fauré's *Requiem* was again performed with much excitement and enthusiasm – and new ideas have been enacted, with a short College commemoration in the Quad for Remembrance on 11 November and an increase in the number of Complies.

Particular highlights included joining with several other college choirs for a special concert in the University Church during Michaelmas Term, a splendid Carol Service, featuring marvellous performances of pieces by Vaughan Williams, Rutter and Gardiner, and a magnificent rendition of *Insanae et Vanae Curae* (Haydn) at Christ Church Cathedral. The choir has coped admirably with some very difficult new music, often involving six to eight parts, from Byrd's *O sing joyfully* to the Lotti *Crucifixus*. There has also been some time for socialising, with the newly formed CCCCCFC finishing runners-up in the inter-choir football tournament! Special thanks go to our choral bursars, Francesca Vernon (soprano), Emma Johnson (alto), Josh Blunsden (tenor), Patrick Meyer Higgins and Peter Elliott (both bass) and of course our Chaplain, Judith Maltby, for all the hard work she puts into Chapel life. All in all, an excellent year's work, and it will be exciting to see what the choir can achieve in the coming months!

**Choir members:** Anna Blomley, Hayley Ross, Francesca Vernon, Judith Edmondson, Emily Kempson, Sophy Tuck, Harriet Fisher, Philippa Stacey, Corinna Klostermann, Emma Johnson, Rebecca Satchwell, Jem Jones, Eleanor Kirk, Maria Dance, Noni Csogor, Skye Montgomery, Josh Blunsden, Maurits de Leeuw, Anton Loning, Patrick Meyer Higgins, Peter Elliott, Peter Haarer, Michael Greenhalgh, Ambrose Yim

**Junior Organ Scholar:** Eric Foster. **Senior Organ Scholar:** Peter Ladd

*Peter Ladd*

## **The Library**

READERS OF LAST YEAR'S REPORT will be concerned to learn that this year saw the Library coping with yet another water emergency. No tempest of rain and wind this time, just a slow leak from a sink leading to water penetrating the walls below. Eventually the leak worsened and in less than 24 hours water emerged through the walls and across the floor of one of the library's basement stores, where a great many of the College's earliest printed books were and still are stored. While the slow leak had been undetected for some time, the sudden worsening was quickly spotted and action was taken throughout the day to save the books at risk – I have never been so grateful to be working on a bank holiday before.

Again our finely honed emergency plan swung into action, and we were fortunate (again) to have fast and professional assistance from Jane Eagan, the Head Conservator of the Oxford Conservation Consortium (OCC). Our swift actions had encouraging results: no book was lost. The quick identification of the emergency and prompt drying of the damp books helped prevent the worst problems of water damage or mould. The few very wet books have since been returned to the College after careful conservation work by OCC, with little evidence of their soaking.

It took a true team effort to minimise the impact of this flood. Russell Vircavs, the College plumber, attended promptly, identifying and fixing the source of the leak. This meant that the Librarian, Archivist and Assistant Librarian could concentrate on the aftereffects. Wet books were quickly separated for treatment, ultimately being moved to the OCC Studio, while damp books were fanned out for air-drying. A major relocation of books dry but under threat was put into action. Library and archives staff were very grateful to the Development Team for allowing their office to be commandeered, and to the three student volunteers, Zack Hall, Cleo Henry and Tim Naginey, who helped move these weighty and valuable tomes. Later, a more secure temporary store was found and the 200 books were moved again, this time with help from the Maintenance Team, who also worked hard to treat the affected walls and shelves. We were grateful for the support of the Porters, as well as the loan of a dehumidifier from Mike Curran in the Kitchen.

The team effort continued in the main library, where the Senior Library Assistant and Library Assistant held the fort throughout the day. Library and archives staff treat the bank holidays in term-time as

any other working day (as do the students, going by the numbers revising and working hard). This meant that we had a full team to cope with the unexpected. It was reassuring that the readers in the main library received our normal high standard of service and did not notice anything amiss. We take seriously our responsibilities for the College's historic collections, but the needs of the current students are always our primary focus. The Library, indeed, continues to be a popular place for work and research. Although many resources are available online, students say they prefer to work in the physical library. They explain that the studious atmosphere there means that even with full Wi-Fi access, they are less likely to give in to the distractions of the online world outside academia than they would be in their rooms. There is also something to be said for the added motivation that comes from seeing their fellow students still hard at work.

Student satisfaction with the college library service continues to be high, as demonstrated by the responses to the annual (undergraduate) tutorial questionnaire. Over 50 per cent of respondents rated the library as excellent, while a further 38 per cent rated it as good. Only 10 per cent considered it purely adequate, but none rated it worse than that. The book selection was praised in the comments section, with many students commending staff on the speediness of our response to book suggestions (we can often get books on the shelf within a day or two). Library staff continue to encourage book recommendations, as we develop the collections in liaison with the Fellows. All our efforts appear to be appreciated, as comments about the "excellent, friendly, understanding librarians" were echoed by a number of students.

More critical comments focused on the levels of noise outside of staff hours. The students continue to be encouraged to police themselves to preserve the quiet study space they obviously crave. Other concerns reflect the physical limitations of the current buildings. Requests for more comfy seating, or practical suggestions for more power points, sadly cannot be managed within the current library set-up. The small space we have for a staffed enquiry and issue desk means that there is nowhere for us to put a self-issue machine (a perennial request). Practical experience with a wheelchair-using student (our first in over decade) also demonstrated the restrictions of a historic library spread over two floors. Careful liaison meant that we could fetch books to the reader in the only accessible



Patrick Meyer Higgins

part of the library (the ground floor), but it was a frustration for all concerned that the reader could not go where her subject was housed (the first floor).

The New Library Project will overcome many of these problems and concerns, by connecting the original library to a new building and entrance. Although the library extension will extend over multiple floors, the inclusion of a lift means that those with mobility problems will be able to move freely between the floors. The connection between the new, accessible library space and the original library building will mean that, for the first time, all readers will be able to access the old library at all times. The New Library Project will also enable the Library to release back to the College much of the space it has colonised in the twentieth century, including the lower library. This space can then be stripped of its kilometre of metal rolling shelving, so we can reveal the fireplace and wall painting. It will return to being one of the most attractive sets of rooms in College, with its double-aspect view of the Front Quad and the garden.

The New Library Project will create a truly flexible space. It will increase the number and variety of study spaces within the library, hopefully offering seating to suit all tastes and requirements. There will be sufficient shelf-space for the physical copies of modern books. These, more than journals, continue to be produced and consulted in paper form, often alongside online resources. The new building will be properly equipped with sufficient power points to support this technology-driven age. And the scheme includes the provision of self-issue facilities, which are a key part of the improvement to services that this new building will help us to deliver.

The New Library Project will also address the shortcomings in the storage of our historic and special collections that the flooding incident mentioned at the beginning of my report so clearly illustrates. It will re-house these collections in purpose-built and protected underground stores. In contrast with the basements dug out in the 1950s, these will not be subject to rising damp or flood risks (the current stores are not tanked or protected, so they are vulnerable to groundwater penetration, as well as that from even the smallest leak from the buildings above).

As well as providing suitable and sufficient storage, the New Library Project brings extra benefits. These include new workspace for all the library and archives staff who work with the historic material. There will also be a good-sized reading room for the academics who come from all over the world to consult the College's special collections. This will be a vast improvement on the two cramped spaces we currently offer to scholars, who are often consulting large volumes alongside the laptops that are *de rigueur* for research today. This reading room will be visible to readers in the modern library, enabling us to highlight to all readers the heritage that every Corpuscle shares.

I have met many Corpuscles over the years, many of whom express fondness for the Library and the time they spent there. Often this nostalgia is accompanied by a willingness to support the Library. Some kindly present gifts of books. This year's donors can be seen in the following list, and we thank them for their generosity. Since 2011 the Library has also sought monetary donations to fund the essential scheme to conserve the 400-year-old furniture in the original library. The book presses (the shelf and desk units) have received more use in the last fifty years than in the preceding 350, and are needing both structural and aesthetic attention.

This is significant, costly work and the programme to date, covering half the presses, has only been made possible by the substantial support of Old Members. This year the following Corpuscles have each generously sponsored the renovation of a book press: Mr. Stuart Gardner (CCC 1981), who sponsored the work on press PQ, which overlooks the Front Quad and the Pelican; and Professor George Smith (FRS, Honorary Fellow and CCC 1961), who sponsored the work on press GH, overlooking the garden, in memory of his beloved wife Josie. We thank them for their very kind donations. These have enabled us to look after the historic fabric of the original library while we plan for the Library for the next 500 years.

*Joanna Snelling, Librarian*

**Gifts to the Library, 1 August 2014 – 31 July 2015**

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

From Thomas Charles-Edwards:

Ian Wood, *Lastingham in its sacred landscapes*

From Jaś Elsner:

Paroma Chatterjee, *The living icon in Byzantium and Italy: the vita image, eleventh to thirteenth centuries*

Edith Hall, *Introducing the ancient Greeks*

Adam M. Kemezis, *Greek narratives of the Roman Empire under the Severans: Cassius Dio, Philostratus and Herodian*

Dimitri Korobeinikov, *Byzantium and the Turks in the thirteenth century*

Karen ní Mheallaigh, *Reading fiction with Lucian: fakes, freaks and hyperreality*

Sofie Remijsen, *The end of Greek athletics in late antiquity*

Steven D. Smith, *Man and animal in Severan Rome: the literary imagination of Claudius Aelianus*

Molly Swetnam-Burland, *Egypt in Italy: visions of Egypt in Roman imperial culture*

Edward J. Watts, *The final pagan generation*

From Jaś Elsner, via his Tutorial Book Allowance account:

John Boardman, *The triumph of Dionysos: convivial processions, from antiquity to the present day*

*A companion to the archaeology of religion in the ancient world.* Edited by Rubina Raja and Jörg Rüpke

From Michael Featherstone:

*Textual transmission in Byzantium: between textual criticism and Quellenforschung.* Edited by Juan Signes Codoñer and Inmaculada Pérez Martín

From Stephen Harrison:

*Tragedy in transition.* Edited by Sarah Annes Brown and Catherine Silverstone

Giulia Maria Chesi, *The play of words: blood ties and power relations in Aeschylus' "Oresteia"*

Anthony Corbeill, *Sexing the world: grammatical gender and biological sex in ancient Rome*

Aggelos Kappellos, *Lysias 21: a commentary*

Steven Tadelis, *Game theory: an introduction*

*A companion to satire ancient and modern.* Edited by Ruben Quintero



From James Howard-Johnston:

Leif Inge Ree Petersen, *Siege warfare and military organization in the successor states (400–800 AD): Byzantium, the West and Islam*

From John Ma:

Josiah Ober, *The rise and fall of classical Greece*

From Judith Maltby, via her Tutorial Book Allowance account:

Vera Brittain, *Because you died: poetry and prose of the First World War and after*

Martin Edwards, *The golden age of murder: the mystery of the writers who invented the modern detective story*

Kimberly Johnson, *Made flesh: sacrament and poetics in post-Reformation England*

Martin Spence, *Heaven on earth: reimagining time and eternity in nineteenth-century British evangelicalism*

Mary Stewart Van Leeuwen, *A sword between the sexes?: C.S. Lewis and the gender debates*

From Tobias Reinhardt:

E.T. Dailey, *Queens, consorts, concubines: Gregory of Tours and women of the Merovingian elite*

From the Senior Common Room:

*The Canadian Oxford compact dictionary*. Edited by Alex Bisset  
*Massachusetts broadsides of the American Revolution*. Edited by  
Mason I. Lowance, Jr. and Georgia B. Bumgardner

George Ortiz, *In pursuit of the absolute: art of the ancient world: the George Ortiz collection*

Karol Szymanowski: *an anthology*. Edited and compiled by Zdzisław Sierpiński

Maria and Bogdan Suchodolski, *Poland – nation and art: a history of the nation's awareness and its expression in art*

From Joanna Snelling:

*Library history* v.14: no.1 (1998: May)

*Library history* v.16: no.2 (2000: November)

From John Watts:

Frances Flanagan, *Remembering the Revolution: dissent, culture, and nationalism in the Irish free state*

Robert S.G. Fletcher, *British imperialism and 'The tribal question': desert administration and nomadic societies in the Middle East, 1919–1936*

Kat Hill, *Baptism, brotherhood, and belief in Reformation Germany: Anabaptism and Lutheranism, 1525–1585*

Tim Hilton, *John Ruskin: the later years*

*Elizabethan naval administration*. Edited by C.S. Knighton and David Loades

Simone Laqua-O'Donnell, *Women and the Counter-Reformation in early modern Münster*

Robert D. Priest, *The Gospel according to Renan: reading, writing, and religion in nineteenth-century France*

Peter Sloman, *The Liberal Party and the economy, 1929–1964*

Benedict Wagner-Rundell, *Common wealth, common good: the politics of virtue in early modern Poland-Lithuania*

Chris Wickham, *Medieval Rome: stability and crisis of a city, 900–1150*

From John Watts, via his Tutorial Book Allowance account:

*The intellectual and cultural world of the early modern Inns of Court*.

Edited by Jayne Elisabeth Archer, Elizabeth Goldring and Sarah Knight

Aaron Graham, *Corruption, party, and government in Britain, 1702–1713*

Ole Peter Grell, *Brethren in Christ: a Calvinist network in Reformation Europe* [60 per cent funded by the Modern History budget]

George Molyneaux, *The formation of the English kingdom in the tenth century*

John Sabapathy, *Officers and accountability in medieval England 1170–1300*

Michael Staunton, *The lives of Thomas Becket*

Hugh M. Thomas, *The secular clergy in England, 1066–1216*

*Political society in later medieval England: a festschrift for Christine Carpenter*. Edited by Benjamin Thompson and John Watts

Stefania Tutino, *Law and conscience: Catholicism in early modern England, 1570–1625* [67 per cent funded by the Modern History budget]

Wang Zhenping, *Tang China in multi-polar Asia: a history of diplomacy and war* [50 per cent funded by the Modern History budget]

From Tim Whitmarsh:

Silvia Montiglio, *Love and providence: recognition in the ancient novel*

From Mark Whittow:

Anthony Kaldellis, *The Byzantine Republic: people and power in New Rome*

From Nigel Wilson:

*Demosthenica libris manu scriptis tradita: Studien zur Textüberlieferung des Corpus Demosthenicum: internationales Symposium in Wien, 22.–24. September 2011.* Edited by Jana Gruskova und Herbert Bannert

From Michael Winterbottom:

S.A. Milesos, *Parks in medieval England*  
*Proceedings of the British Academy Biographical Memoirs of Fellows*  
XIII

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

From Richard Carwardine:

*Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association* [v.35: no.2 (2014: Summer)]

Richard Carwardine, *Lincoln's just laughter: humour and ethics in the Civil War Union*

Richard Carwardine, Declan Kiely, Sandra M. Trenholm, *Lincoln speaks: words that transformed a nation*

From Jaś Elsner:

*Art and rhetoric in Roman culture.* Edited by Jaś Elsner and Michel Meyer

*Life, death and representation: some new work on Roman sarcophagi.*

Edited by Jaś Elsner and Janet Huskinson

From Almut Fries:

*Pseudo-Euripides, "Rhesus".* Edited with introduction and commentary by Almut Fries

From Peter Hore:

Peter Hore, Jonathan Jones, Stephen Wimperis, *NMR: the toolkit: how pulse sequences work*

Peter Hore, *Nuclear magnetic resonance*

From James Howard-Johnston:

James Howard-Johnston, *East Rome, Sasanian Persia and the end of antiquity: historiographical and historical studies*

James Howard-Johnston, *Historical writing in Byzantium*

From Geert Janssen:

Geert H. Janssen, *The Dutch Revolt and Catholic exile in Reformation Europe*

From Richard Lofthouse:

Frank M. Turner, *European intellectual history from Rousseau to Nietzsche.* Edited by Richard A. Lofthouse

## *The Pelican Record*

From Anna Marmodoro:

Anna Marmodoro, *Aristotle on perceiving objects*

From Jaideep Pandit:

*Accidental awareness during general anaesthesia in the United Kingdom and Ireland: report and findings, September 2014.* Edited by Jaideep J. Pandit and Tim M. Cook

From Claudia Rapp:

Claudia Rapp, *Holy bishops in late antiquity: the nature of Christian leadership in an age of transition*

From Edmund T. Rolls:

Edmund T. Rolls, *Emotion and decision-making explained*

From Jay Sexton:

*Empire's twin: U.S. anti-imperialism from the founding era to the age of terrorism.* Edited by Ian Tyrrell and Jay Sexton

From John Watts:

*Government and political life in England and France, c.1300–c.1500.* Edited by Christopher Fletcher, Jean-Philippe Genet and John Watts

From Martin Wolf:

Martin Wolf, *The shifts and the shocks: what we've learned – and have still to learn – from the financial crisis*

### **Gifts from Old Members**

From Catherine Blair:

Catherine Blair, *Securing pension provision: the challenge of reforming the age of entitlement*

From Tom Hurka:

Thomas Hurka, *British ethical theorists from Sidgwick to Ewing*

From James Leabeater:

James Leabeater, *Civil appeals: principle and procedure*

From William Mack:

William Mack, *Proxeny and polis: institutional networks in the ancient Greek world*

From George Menzies:

*Òran na comhachaig: a critical edition with English translation and annotations.* Edited by Pat Menzies

From Bill Morris:

*On the shoulders of giants: the great works of physics and astronomy.* Edited, with commentary, by Stephen Hawking

From Oliver Taplin:

Oliver Taplin, *Sophocles – four tragedies*

*The Pelican Record*

From Richard Thompson:

Elizabeth Fisher, Richard Thompson, *Enjoy writing your science thesis or dissertation!: A step-by-step guide to planning and writing a thesis or dissertation for undergraduate and graduate science students*

From William Waldegrave:

William Waldegrave, *A different kind of weather*

From Jack Welch:

S.C. Gwynne, *Empire of the summer moon: Quanah Parker and the rise and fall of the Comanches, the most powerful Indian tribe in American history*

From Michael A.C. Wood:

A.E., *Collected poems*

A.E., *The interpreters*

*Letters from AE*. Edited by Alan Denson

Norman Douglas, *They went*

**Other gifts**

From Ashgate Publishing Limited:

*The long twelfth-century view of the Anglo-Saxon past*. Edited by Martin Brett and David A. Woodman, with thanks for the use of an image from CCC MS 157 as part of the jacket design

From Balliol College Library:

Aldo Luisi, *Carmen et error nel bimillenario dell'esilio di Ovidio*

From the Bodleian Libraries:

*Handbook of international relations*. Edited by Walter Carlsnaes, Thomas Risse and Beth A. Simmons

From the British Library:

*Magna Carta: law, liberty, legacy*. Edited by Claire Breay and Julian Harrison, with thanks for the loan of CCC MS 157 for the exhibition

From Elizabeth Birchall:

Elizabeth Birchall, *In praise of bees: a cabinet of curiosities*. With thanks for assistance regarding the College Statutes

From Blackwell's Bookshop:

Martin Bernal, *Black Athena: the Afroasiatic roots of classical civilization* (v.2)

From Catherine Delano-Smith:

*The exegetical Jerusalem: maps and plans for Ezekiel chapters 40–48* [offprint from: *Imagining Jerusalem in the medieval West*, with thanks for permission to reproduce an image from CCC MS 6, folio 59a]

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From Elias Dietz:

Elias Dietz, *Isaac of Stella's Epistola de canone missae: a critical edition and translation* [includes a reference to CCC MS 48]

From Clayton Drees:

Clayton J. Drees, *Bishop Richard Fox of Winchester: architect of the Tudor Age*

From Silvia Fazzo:

Silvia Fazzo, *Commento al libro lambda della metafisica di Aristotele*

From the Flemish-Netherlands Foundation:

*The Low Countries: arts and society in Flanders and the Netherlands: a yearbook*, vol. 23

From Green Templeton College:

John Lloyd, *Reporting the EU: news, media and the European institutions*

From Hertford College Library:

G.E. Aylmer, *The Civil War and Interregnum: sources for local historians*

Katharine A. Esdaile, *English church monuments, 1510 to 1840*

Lady Gregory, *Cuchulain of Muirthemne: the story of the men of the Red Branch of Ulster*

From David Johnson:

Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi, *The museum of Anatolian civilizations*

From Tomonori Matsushita:

William Langland; reproduced by Tomonori Matsushita, *Piers Plowman: the Z-version: a facsimile of Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS Bodley 851*

*A glossarial concordance to William Langland's The vision of Piers Plowman: the A-text*. Edited by Tomonori Matsushita

From Nuffield College Library:

Richard Sobel, *The impact of public opinion on U.S. foreign policy since Vietnam: constraining the colossus*

From Timothy O'Neill:

Timothy O'Neill, *The Irish hand: scribes and their manuscripts from the earliest times*. With thanks for the use of an image from the Corpus Irish Missal (MS 282 fol.114v)

From Georgi Parpulov:

Krijnie N. Ciggaar, *Western travellers to Constantinople: the West and Byzantium, 962–1204: cultural and political relations*

Antony Eastmond, *The glory of Byzantium and early Christendom*

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*Interactions: artistic interchange between the Eastern and Western worlds in the Medieval period.* Edited by Colum Hourihane  
Eunice Dauterman Maguire and Henry Maguire, *Other icons: art and power in Byzantine secular culture*

Vasileios Marinis, *Architecture and ritual in the churches of Constantinople: ninth to fifteenth centuries*

From Seamus Perry:

*Shakespeare studies*, v.52 (2014)

From Marco Rainini:

*Iconographica: rivista di iconografia medievale e moderna*, v.13 (2014).

With thanks for use of the image CCC MS 255A fol.17v

From The Morgan Library & Museum:

Roger S. Wieck; with a contribution by Francisco Trujillo, *Miracles in miniature: the art of the Master of Claude de France*. With thanks for the use of images CCC MS 385 fol.13v, and CCC MS 386 fol. 304 and fol. 207

From St Peter's College Library:

*The Europa world of learning* 2013 (63rd edition)

Edward L. Ayers, *The promise of the new South: life after Reconstruction*

Toby Clark, *Art and propaganda in the twentieth century: the political image in the age of mass culture*

Robert Colls, *Identity of England*

*The Oxford illustrated history of prehistoric Europe*. Edited by Barry Cunliffe

Graciela Iglesias Rogers, *British liberators in the age of Napoleon: volunteering under the Spanish flag in the Peninsular War*

Kazuo Ishiguro, *When we were orphans*

*The growth of federal power in American history*. Edited by Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones and Bruce Collins

James Joll and Gordon Martel, *The origins of the First World War*

Kenneth Millard, *Contemporary American fiction*

Rana Mitter, *A bitter revolution: China's struggle with the modern world*

*The unknown Lenin: from the secret archive*. Edited by Richard Pipes

From Dirk Selwood:

*Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society Newsletter*, no. 63 (Spring 2015). With thanks for use of images from CCC MS 533 and Twyne Transcripts v.10, p.39

From Gerald L. Stevens:

Gerald L. Stevens, *Revelation: the past and future of John's Apocalypse*.

With thanks for the use of the image CCC MS 255A, f.7v

From Laurence Vance:

Laurence M. Vance, *The making of the King James Bible: New Testament*. With thanks for the Archivist's assistance

From Wadham College Library:

William Poole, *Wadham College books in the age of John Wilkins (1614–1672)*

From Charlotte Zeepvat:

Charlotte Zeepvat, *Before action: a poet on the Western Front*. With thanks to Julie Blyth, the Assistant Librarian



The main Library report contains details of generous gifts from Old Members which have enabled the renovation of two of the library's book presses. Librarian Joanna Snelling added: "Without such beneficence, this essential renovation programme could not continue. The work is necessary to re-establish the stability of each press, and enable an aesthetic restoration of not just the presses, but also the accompanying 400-year-old benches and window sills. The renovation work improves or replaces modern joinery repairs, as well as counteracting the general wear and tear that comes from the old library's popularity with the students." Sponsors are still required to support the work on the remaining eleven presses. A fuller report on the book presses will appear in the next volume of *The Pelican Record*.



## **Archivist's Report**

IN HIS FOUNDATION STATUTES Richard Fox made very strict provision for the College's records, requiring them to be kept under lock and key (or, more correctly, under three locks and keys) at the top of the gatehouse, above the President's lodgings, "in order that the men of our College, when challenged to suits and arms, may be always ready, and not march to the pitched battle without harness". While perhaps the more inconspicuous aspect of the role of the College archives, the secure preservation of the College's records in order that they may continue to serve its administrative needs and its various departments is still their core function. The keeping of student records makes possible the provision of academic references and transcripts by the Academic Office; Victorian title deeds may be redolent of *Bleak House* but may enshrine covenants that are still binding on current owners and tenants. But it was the production of a royal charter autographed by Henry VIII to prove the College's ownership of one of its properties that demonstrated the benefits of sound record-keeping, as well as the Founder's foresight.

Besides this in-house use, the archives continue to be used by visiting researchers for the purposes of local history (this year in Oxford and Berkshire), but have also been accessed as a source of information on women's wages in the early modern period, medieval carriers and the landscaping of college gardens in the eighteenth century, among other topics. Enquiries received remotely, most often by email, frequently relate to old members; this year they shed a spotlight on two College chaplains separated by two centuries exactly: Meredith Hanmer, appointed in 1567, and John Modd, in 1767. Hanmer pursued the full academic course, culminating in a Doctorate in Divinity in 1582. After a decade of holding clerical livings in London, he transferred to the Church in Ireland where he was appointed to a succession of senior posts, including a canonry in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin; the treasurership of Waterford Cathedral; and the chancellorship of St Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny. His theological qualifications notwithstanding, his academic reputation is based largely on his *Chronicle of Ireland*, published posthumously in 1633.

John Modd's career was much more local, being confined, as far as we know, to the compass of Oxfordshire, where he served as chaplain at Corpus Christi and All Souls colleges and as curate at Dorchester.

Admitted to Corpus in 1762, he was awarded his BA and ordained deacon in 1767, the year of his appointment as chaplain. The German pastor Karl Moritz, visiting England in 1782, fell in with Modd one Sunday evening when returning from Dorchester, and has left a lively account of the time he spent in his company. His opinion was that, "upon the whole [he was] a most worthy and philanthropic man". Moritz was not to know that three years earlier Modd had been admonished by the President and Seniors for his "misbehaviour, drunkenness, extravagance, and other irregularities". Five years later Modd was forbidden by the College to eat, drink or sleep within the walls as "one unworthy to remain under the same roof". Modd's behaviour eventually became altogether too much for the College and he was dismissed in April 1792, having held the position of chaplain for 25 years.

The number of readers in archives, manuscripts and rare books has increased this year to 94 from last year's 87. Seventy visitors consulted manuscripts (up on last year's 58), but consulted fewer individual manuscripts: 166 compared with last year's 230. It is pleasing to note that 4 per cent of our readers came from within Corpus Christi, with a further 31 per cent from other institutions within Oxford. Another 36 per cent came from beyond Oxford but from within the UK. Our special collections continue to be a draw for overseas scholars (29 per cent), attracting visitors from Austria, Canada, Italy, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States.

Besides those who visit to undertake specific research, we also try and make our collections better known to members of the College through occasional exhibitions. In an attempt to balance access with security, this year we have invested in three made-to-measure exhibition cases. There is always the danger when items are displayed unprotected that curiosity will overcome visitors, tempting them to turn pages or to lean that little bit too close, putting centuries-old books and manuscripts within range of a loose necktie or out-of-control handbag. Parchment, in particular, is especially sensitive to changes in environmental conditions of temperature and humidity, which are unavoidable with large numbers of visitors. We took receipt of the display cases in October 2014 and they were debuted only a few weeks later on Armistice Day, when Assistant Archivist Harriet Fisher mounted an exhibition in the Chapel of letters and photographs associated with the First World War. They particularly came into their own in March when an exhibition was mounted in the

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*The College has invested in three made-to-measure exhibition cases, which were used for an exhibition in the Franzke! Room to launch the Corpus 500 appeal*

Fraenkel Room as part of the launch weekend of the Corpus 500 appeal. Many members and visitors came to see the exhibition in the course of the afternoon and the library staff in attendance were able to give their attention to answering questions about College collections and individual items, relieved from the constant need to supervise the exhibits.

In addition to our “home-grown” exhibitions, we were also delighted to be asked by the British Library to contribute to its summer 2015 exhibition *Magna Carta: Law, Liberty, Legacy* with the loan of our manuscript of the *Chronicle of John of Worcester* (MS 157). Its illuminated depictions of the nightmares of King Henry I, in which he saw himself threatened by various orders of society – peasants, knights and clergy – for his failure to correct the abuses of his predecessor William II, provide a fitting analogue to the reign of King John and the conditions that produced *Magna Carta*. While it is easy to fall into platitudes, the *Chronicle* is truly one of the treasures of Corpus’s library, not simply for its illustrations but as a rare source of English history from the eighth to the twelfth centuries.

*Julian Reid, College Archivist*



*Pages from the Chronicle of John of Worcester, which the College loaned to the British Library for its Magna Carta exhibition*

## **The Junior Common Room**

ONCE AGAIN THE JCR has proved itself to be among the most engaged and energetic in Oxford. It has outdone itself in terms of the wealth of student participation and passion shown, and members should be extremely proud. It has been a busy, exciting and remarkably rewarding year for all. We are proud of our members, who have continued to push for and make positive changes both in Corpus and at a wider University level.

Within the JCR, there has been yet another surge of student-led initiatives. At our annual Tortoise Fair, Foxe reclaimed his rightful title as fastest tortoise in the land, thanks to the intense training regime of our now veteran tortoise keeper Arthur Harris, who took on the mantle for the second year running. Corpuscles' spirits were not dampened by the rain, and the event raised £2,393 for the DEC Nepal Earthquake appeal. But we do not limit our charitable efforts to the Tortoise Fair, and this year in particular the JCR officers should be congratulated on their efforts to combine charitable initiatives with their standing orders. The JCR's charity promise auction was a terrific success and raised over £400 for its selected charities. Our Environment and Ethics Week raised £478 for the Rainforest Alliance, while at the same time educating JCR members on a variety of related issues. The Owlets, too, mingled charity with their thespian pursuits, donating the profits from their extremely successful and well reviewed *Titus Andronicus*, directed by the amazing Lottie Ferguson, to the Oxford Sexual Abuse and Rape Crisis Centre.

Perhaps the largest new JCR initiative was the running of our first ever Equality and Diversity Week. We ran "Unity Week" inter-collegiately with several other common rooms across Oxford. There was a huge variety of events, from talks by Lady Phyll Opoku, Benny Wenda and Danny Dorling to panel discussions of queer academia and race in Oxford. Each day we focused on a separate liberation campaign, moving from gender to sexuality to class to race to disability, and had a different charity for each. We ended the week with a charity bop. Over the week we raised over £1,000 to be split between 28 Too Many, the Albert Kennedy Trust, IntoUniversity, Stand Against Racism & Inequality and the Autistic Self Advocacy Network. Thanks must go to the indefatigable Jem Jones for a terrific amount of work in organising such a fantastic and widely enjoyed week.

Corpuscles have got involved in campaigning at a greater level than ever before, and have been regular members of the Oxford Living Wage Campaign, On Your Doorstep (OUSU's homelessness campaign) and the LGBTQ campaign, and organising members of Rhodes Must Fall In Oxford and the newly formed Suspended Students Campaign, while JCR member Kiran Benipal has been elected as chair of the OUSU Campaign for Racial Awareness and Equality. Indeed, many Corpuscles should also be acknowledged for their outstanding achievements at University level. Two Corpuscles have been elected to OUSU sabbatical positions for next year: Sandy Downs has been elected as Vice President (Welfare and Equal Opportunities) and Beth Currie as VP (Charities and Community), meaning that a third of the OUSU team for next year will be from Corpus, which is quite an achievement for a college so small. Nikhil Venkatesh is just coming to the end of an extremely successful tenure as OUSU's Black and Minority Students' Part Time Executive Officer. Loughlan O'Doherty and Noni Csogor have been elected as co-chairs of the University-wide Labour Club. Luke Mintz edited *The Oxford Student*, and Sarah Clarence-Smith and Edmund Little were elected as Treasurer and Secretary respectively of the University's LGBTQ Society. Corpus's presence is still certainly being felt on the University stage.

Within the JCR, our officers have continued to run a huge number of successful events, including charity auctions, awareness weeks, our Pimms and Rounders event – and the list runs on. Some must be singled out for extra praise. David Windmill organised a wonderful weekend of competition against our Cambridge sister college, this year on home turf. Alas, the rain and freezing weather seemed to hold us back from achieving the glory we knew we could achieve and, disappointingly, we lost by a rather abysmal 67-33. But great fun was still had by all and our resolve to crush CCC Cambridge next year has only been strengthened. The zeal that has been invested in the reinvigoration of the Corpus symposium has also been a delight to witness throughout the year. But perhaps the greatest feat of reinvigoration was achieved by the remarkable Iona Caseby for the most engaging and enjoyable Arts Week that Corpus has ever seen; indeed, we even welcomed Philip Pullman in for a chat over some cheese.

The heady mix of genuine enthusiasm and compassion that currently pervades Corpus JCR makes for a terrifically engaging,

friendly and supportive atmosphere. We are a lucky JCR and we are proud of all our members and the terrific things they do. This is proved again by our high marks in the Student Barometer survey, where we scored an impressive 93 per cent for overall experience.

This year has certainly been a remarkable one to be JCR President, and I could not feel luckier to have been able to oversee such an amazingly diverse and energetic set of students. I must give my utmost thanks to the fantastic members of the JCR Committee who have helped me during my term: Loughlan O'Doherty (VP), Ed Green (VP), Kate Ogden (Treasurer), Ed Green (Welfare), Mary Trend (Welfare), Sammy Breen (Welfare/Accommodation), Raphaella Hull (Access and Admissions), Jem Jones (Equal Opportunities), David Windmill (Clubs and Socs), Joe Ball (Clubs and Socs), Arthur Harris (Accommodation), Julian Woods (Environment and Ethics), Stef Paterson (Domestic Officer), Ada Pospiszyl (International), Iona Caseby (Arts), Jason Yuen (Entz), Jemimah Taylor (RAG and Charities), Becky Warke (Academic Affairs), Paul Ritchie (Academic Affairs), Sarah Clarence-Smith (Careers), Tom Lyons (OUSU Rep), Lily Aaronovitch (OUSU Rep), Cameron McGarry (Computing), Nikhil Venkatesh (RO) and Henner Petin (RO). I look forward to the amazing things the JCR will accomplish in the coming year.

*Bethany Currie*

## **The Middle Common Room**

THE MCR ENDED the academic year 2014/2015 in a state of some uncertainty. With such a small student body it is always hard to find MCR officers, but at one point in Trinity 2014 there were no fewer than four vacant positions on the MCR Committee, including – after unusually lively political developments – the position of President itself. Needless to say the MCR recovered, as it always does. Adam Kern, our Secretary, nobly shouldered the duties of President until the Academic Affairs Officer, William Guast, was elected as a caretaker President, and Tom Boyd stepped forward to fill the new vacancy created by this election. Finally, in Freshers' Week, three unwary freshers allowed themselves to be press-ganged into serving on the Committee, giving us a full complement of MCR officers once more.

Over the summer, we had enacted "No Graduate Left Behind", a programme of capital improvements to the MCR that had been voted through in the previous Trinity Term. The so-called "TV Room" was cleared and cleaned; our beloved Chesterfield sofas were taken to Abingdon for repair; the lighting was improved; the carpet was cleaned; the kitchen gained a new fridge and kettle; and pot plants were seen in the MCR for the first time in years.

Politically, this year was as lively as the last. The first MCR meeting of term saw one of the longest debates in living memory – on whether to allow emotional support animals in the MCR – something that members eventually approved on a trial basis. Other controversial issues included whether the MCR would support gender-neutral toilets in a possible new college gym, and whether (finally) to purchase an MCR TV. Proxy voting was allowed in MCR elections for the first time, and the MCR re-engaged with OUSU after some years out in the cold. Beth Parrott brought new vigour to the office of Environment and Ethics Officer. The habit of designating motions "No X Left Behind" reached its logical conclusion in Tom Boyd's motion to buy a new chair for the computer room, which he dubbed "No Behind Left Behind"; previously a motion entitled "No Salmon Left Behind" had mandated the MCR's Welfare Officers to ensure that the supply of salmon never run out at an MCR brunch.

Besides the usual round of bops and exchange dinners, our Entz Officers put the new television to good use with two particularly successful events, first for the Eurovision Song Contest and second for a memorable election night party. Ayushma Basnyat from Nepal led



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the MCR in raising money for those affected by the earthquake in that country. MCR brunches continue to be one of our most popular events and, when immediately followed by MCR meetings, enough of an inducement to ensure that our meetings remain quorate.

Finally, our MCR was enriched this year by the presence of two exchange students: Alexandra Marraccini, from the University of Chicago, and Matteo Agnosini, from the Scuola Normale Superiore in Pisa.

*William Guast*



*Patrick Meyer Higgins*

## **Travel Grant Reports**

CORPUS STUDENTS ARE ABLE to apply for grants of up to £200 to help fund travel overseas; the proposed trip must generally have some academic purpose and must be supported by a tutor. Applicants must describe the purpose of their trip and how it relates to their course of study, and must include an itinerary and estimated costs. One condition is that successful applicants must write a short report for the Senior Tutor upon their return. The following are summaries of reports by travel grant recipients in the 2014–2105 academic year; they demonstrate a wide range of academic interests and an equal variety of destinations.

Chemistry student *Sam Exton* spent two weeks at an international summer camp in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan province in southern China. Sichuan University's Summer Immersion Program offered an opportunity to explore different cultures, participate in academic workshops and courses and undertake materials science research. The visit began with an opening ceremony at which Sam acted as a flagbearer. The visiting students attended classes with their Chinese counterparts, undertook research work on carbon nanotubes and were given an introduction to nuclear physics. Chinese students accompanied the visitors on recreational trips, including visits to Chengdu's Giant Panda Breeding Centre and a weekend hike up Qingcheng mountain. Sam said: "It was interesting to see the striking difference in what facilities were available; it was a real eye-opener and made me appreciate how lucky we are here in Oxford."

*Gerard Krasnopolski*, who reads History and English, spent six days in Dublin. He explored Christchurch Cathedral, the city's oldest building, and the library of Chester Beatty, where he immersed myself in the history of calligraphy. This was followed by Saint Patrick's Cathedral and Marsh's Library, which contains a room preserved from the Easter 1916 uprising, complete with bullet holes. Subsequent days saw visits to Trinity College, and a viewing of the Book of Kells; the National Library of Ireland; the National Gallery and the National Museum; the Dublin Writers Museum in Parnell Square and the city's main cemetery; Kilmainham Gaol – a "trove of Dublin's darkest history", where the rebels of the 1916 Easter Rising were executed; and finally the James Joyce Centre and a visit to the

Dublin Fringe Festival. Gerard concluded: "Overall, I felt Ireland, or at least Dublin, to be a place where both history and literature are more pressing concerns than in England. The streets are named and filled with statues of people I encountered in my history course as embattled and compromised, here represented as national heroes. There are everywhere reminders of Ireland's literary heritage."

Medic *Byung Jin Kim* spent three months in South Korea looking at different aspects of health and social care. He spent four days as a volunteer worker on Sorok Island where, during the Japanese imperial administration, people suffering from leprosy were interned and mistreated. Today the island is a care centre for lepers. The disease is now completely curable and preventable with antibiotics, but about 200 patients with physical deformities still live there; volunteers help with tasks such as cleaning and cooking. Jin also spent three weeks as an intern at Asan Medical Centre in Seoul, one of the country's biggest hospitals. He recounted: "As an aspiring surgeon, I spent my time in cardiothoracic surgery, where I scrubbed up and witnessed some major operations. Most of these consisted of valve replacements and coronary bypasses. The most memorable was a heart transplant, which lasted several hours and was done by a multidisciplinary team." He found the reality of hospital life very different from glamorous portrayals in the media. He wrote: "It really is a career that requires selfless commitment and passion. The three months that I spent in South Korea have taught me a lot of things that cannot be learned in lectures and textbooks."

*Olga Zadorna* spent two months at Instituto Gulbenkian de Ciencia, a biological research institute in Oeiras, Portugal. Coming just before her final year of an MPhys, the placement allowed her to experience research at first hand and helped her to make some important decisions about her future. She did a project on gene networks, a new field for her, which reinforced the importance of choosing the right subject. "Not only does it have to interest and motivate you, but you also have to have the skills to do it," she observed. Living in Portugal gave her new perspectives on what it is like to work abroad, away from everything familiar. The placement was an academic one, and gave insights into how research is done on a daily basis. It also allowed her to do some computer programming, an important skill for physicists, and to practise her presentation skills. In her free time



*Raphaella Hull was part of the Oxford team that participated in the iGEM competition in Boston (top and bottom right). Byung Jin Kim observed cardiothoracic surgery as an intern at Asan Medical Centre in Seoul (middle left). Loughlan O'Doherty taught at English summer camps in Hong Kong and Zhuhai (middle right). Gerard Krasnopolski visited Kilmainham Gaol during his trip to Dublin (bottom left)*

she attended seminars at the institute, and at weekends visited places of interest around Lisbon such as Sintra, Cascais, Setúbal and Belém.

*Ben Thorne* used his travel grant to visit Rome for the first time. He saw the Pantheon, the Colosseum, the Forum and its environs, the Baths of Caracalla and Ostia, the old port area of Rome. He also took in the Villa Adriana, the country residence of the Emperor Hadrian, plus Trajan's Column, the Capitoline Museum and the Ara Pacis, the temple built by Augustus. He said: "This was an amazing opportunity for me, as a Classics student, to see and experience firsthand the remains of the civilisation I study through history and literature. My trip to Rome was an amazing experience that allowed me to see sights my words can't do justice to, and to understand my subject in a new light, and it is thanks to the College that I was able to do it."

Biochemist *Raphaella Hull* participated in the International Genetically Engineered Machine (iGEM) competition, which aims to advance the field of synthetic biology through the development of open community science and collaboration. The competition has high school, undergraduate and graduate divisions, and in 2015 attracted over 280 entries from across the world. Raphaella was project leader of the 14-strong Oxford team, and attended a four-day conference in Boston to present their results. The team was awarded a gold medal for its project on antibiotics to treat urinary tract infections and was nominated as one of the top five teams in a number of categories, including Best Health and Medicine Project, Best Presentation and Best Website (<http://2015.igem.org/Team:Oxford>). Raphaella said: "This was my first experience of what it would be like to carry out scientific research and it came as a welcome contrast to the passive experience of undergraduate teaching labs. I was already considering applying to do my Part II Master's project in lab working in this area and iGEM has served to confirm this interest. I intend to apply to the Bassler lab in Princeton, a decision partly informed by the time I spent in America."

*Grace Holland*, a fourth year studying Classics and Arabic, travelled to Cairo to practise her spoken Arabic. She enrolled on a course at International House Cairo (International Language Institute), which entailed two hours of colloquial Egyptian Arabic and

two hours of Modern Standard Arabic (Fusha) for beginners, five days a week. She stayed in college accommodation in the Dokki area of Giza, and took the bus in every day. In her free time, she tried to strike a balance between tourism and spending time in places popular with local Cairenes. As well as seeing the pyramids at Giza and Saqqara, she took a felucca ride down the Nile at sunset, walked in al-Azhar Park and visited local mosques and churches. Coptic Cairo in particular offered stunning architecture and design, and also a chance to experience the city's somewhat baffling metro system. Particular highlights included the Egyptian Museum of Antiquities in Tahrir Square and a weekend trip to Alexandria, which, for a classicist, provided a fascinating example of the "Romanisation" of a province. Despite falling quite ill while in Egypt, she observed: "My stay educated me in far more than my formal studies, and offered me the opportunity to engage in a culture different from my home. I hope that I will be able to return and take another level of the course when entirely well again."

*Florence Wang*, reading History, took part in a volunteering project in a rural area of Darién Province, Panama, where many business owners are hampered by a lack of credit and unsustainable business planning. Volunteers talked to members of the local community to gauge their understanding of basic financial concepts, such as saving and borrowing. They prepared presentations on saving, especially for emergencies, and emphasised the need to deposit savings in a secure location, as well as managing day-to-day income and expenditure. Translators helped to convey these messages, using real-life examples. The volunteers then met small business owners who were struggling to expand their businesses, including the owner of a pig farm for whom they created a business plan. They also met leaders of the community bank (*caja rural*), which encourages savings and provides small loans, but which had encountered scepticism from the community. They suggested ways in which the bank could focus its outreach efforts and address the misgivings of households to establish itself as a reliable repository for savings and a source of credit.

A Corpus travel grant enabled *Sarah Murphy*, reading English, to travel to Edinburgh to work as an intern for ThreeWeeks, an arts and culture magazine dedicated to the Fringe Festival. She witnessed "a

veritable smorgasbord of poetry, music, culture; seeing such wholehearted dedication to the arts was particularly encouraging in the light of recent funding cuts". She watched three or four shows daily and reviewed a variety of genres, from spoken word to jazz concerts to circus, working to tight deadlines. Over the three weeks she produced 33 reviews, greatly improving her writing skills in the process. She collaborated with writers-in-residence at the festival to produce a spoken word performance, interviewed artists and musicians for her personal journalism projects and in her spare time explored the city, producing travel writing for a collection of essays. She also interviewed Ali Smith, one of her favourite authors, after a lecture at the Edinburgh Literature Festival. She said: "Seeing an author like Smith was unforgettable for me as an aspiring writer, and provided an inspiring model of everything I hope to be working towards in the next ten years."

PPEist *Loughlan O'Doherty* taught at two English summer camps run by a company called the Hong Kong Overseas Study Centre (HKOSC). His expectations of Hong Kong were derived largely from films, but were only partly borne out by reality. "Neon lighting can seem ubiquitous in Hong Kong, particularly on the Kowloon side. Many bars really are on the 40th floor, and the buildings continue upwards from there. However, I didn't expect how green and fertile much of Hong Kong is. Not only this, but once you're in the New Territories you leave the city altogether." Many days, in fact, he found himself going to the beach. The students ranged in age from nine to seventeen and were already good English speakers, so the teaching consisted largely of idiomatic expressions and conversation with native speakers. The afternoons and evening were filled with sports, board games or drama, which meant that often the day did not finish until 10pm. The first camp was held in Hong Kong and the second in Zhuhai, on the Chinese mainland, where facilities were more basic and resources more stretched. However, both were extremely rewarding and the other teachers quickly became good friends. A three-week break between the camps allowed for some travel. With three other teachers, Loughlan flew to Beijing, from where the group made its way down the eastern seaboard back to Zhuhai, taking in Shanghai and Guilin en route.

*Stephanie Paterson*, reading Law, put her £200 grant towards a two-month “trip of a lifetime” to South America. Travelling with a friend, she began the trip in Lima, Peru – though without their luggage, with which they were eventually reunited in Buenos Aires four days later. In Argentina they visited local communities such as La Boca, before travelling on to the wine region of Mendoza and hiking in the foothills of the Andes. Next stop was Iguassu with its waterfalls, before three days teaching English at a primary school in Cordoba. Returning to Lima, they joined a tour group with whom they spent the next month, visiting the Ballestas Islands, the Nazca lines, Colca Canyon and Chivay, and Puno, a town on the shores of Lake Titicaca, where they spent some time with a local family. Along the way they encountered wildlife including condors, alpacas, vicuñas and llamas. The highlight was a five-day trek along the Inca trail to Machu Picchu, followed by two days in the Amazon – complete with caymans, poisonous snakes and monkeys. They then flew on to Rio de Janeiro, where they saw the sights and began learning Portuguese, before the trip came to an end.

*Marcus Cohen*, reading Materials, used his grant to partially fund a ten-week internship in the Materials Research Lab (MRL) at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB). This was part of the Cooperative International Science and Engineering Internships (CISEI) programme, which hosted a group of 13 interns from around Europe. They were joined by 15 US undergraduates on the RISE internship scheme. Interns were assigned to different lab research groups, and attended talks on the cutting-edge research being done at the university. They also had to give presentations to their groups on their own research, which provided a good opportunity to improve public speaking and presentation skills. Marcus’s research group was focused on functional oxides, specifically the role that phosphors play in converting light produced by LEDs. His supervisor promised that he would be credited as an author on papers to be published based on this research. “This was a somewhat unexpected result of the internship and I am incredibly grateful and fortunate that I did some work which had genuine merit,” he said. UCSB also proved a good place to party and enjoy life. The campus was right on the beach, so swimming and volleyball became daily pastimes. Santa Barbara itself was charming; much of the city was rebuilt in Spanish colonial style in the 1920s following an earthquake. There were also visits to Las



Vegas and San Francisco. Marcus concluded: "Possibly the most enjoyable aspect of the internship was the diversity within the CISEI/RISE groups. Before this summer I had come across very few Americans of my own age and actually if I'm honest had very few friends from outside the UK. The mixture of Americans and Europeans was thoroughly enjoyable and the difference in people's upbringings and identities provided a wealth of entertainment and interesting conversations. ... I have made very good friends with many of the other interns; we are currently planning a reunion this Christmas break and I am looking forward to seeing them very much."

## CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

### **Rowing**

FOLLOWING THE SUCCESS of recent years, the crews of CCCBC have worked hard this year to maintain their positions in both Torpids and Summer Eights, positions considerably higher than a few years ago. After a summer spent training at home, both squads sought to boost their numbers with the fresher intake in Michaelmas. While unfortunately we did not get enough women novices from a male-heavy year to form a boat to race in Christ Church Regatta, the novice men trained hard, grasping the basics and put in a very strong performance.

Training in Hilary Term was met with great enthusiasm, given that it was the first Hilary in three years in which the weather was good, ensuring that the morning ergs inflicted on the men's squad in recent years became a thing of the past. The river time ensured that we could train up our novice rowers to fill gaps left by rowers who departed at the end of last year. The training was to pay off in Torpids when M1, despite including four novices in the crew, held their position in spite of some very fast crews in Division 3 and carnage ensuing from some heavy crashes ahead of them. W1 enjoyed a more successful week, going up two places after recovering from being bumped on the first day. In particular, their heavy training regime paid off when they chased down Queen's College to gain a triple over-bump.

With experienced rowers lost to Finals, leading to a fresher-heavy men's crew and the women struggling to get together an entire eight, it was not surprising that the Summer Eights campaign was not as successful as Torpids had been. The men went down two places overall and the women went down one, but there were some determined rowing, an exciting bump by the W1 crew on the final day and some incredible coxing from the M1 cox, which allowed the men to row over and deny New College II blades on the Saturday. Overall, the Summer Eights campaign wasn't quite as successful as our amazing last few years but we held our own, given our limited number of rowers (no one was given spoons!), and we have great hopes of regaining our lost places next year. Trinity Term was also filled with lots of enjoyable experiences to make the most of the good weather, including rowing to a pub in Abingdon for lunch and having a picnic on the boathouse roof.

*Alexandra Smith*

*The Pelican Record*



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## **Men's Football**

THIS SEASON was always going to be tough for the 1st XI after losing a number of key players due to graduation, and also being promoted to the Second Division. It commenced with the customary Old Boys' game on Saturday of 0th Week, which was won by a very strong Old Boys' team thanks in part to the departed class of 2014. Also occurring pre-season were the University trials, in which second year materials scientist and goalkeeper David Windmill was successful. He played a mixture of Colts (third team) and Centaurs (second team) games, including a tour to Barcelona with the Centaurs and the Colts Varsity match against Cambridge.

The season in earnest got off to a promising start, with Corpus managing to hold St Catherine's, eventual Premier Division runners-up, for an hour before eventually losing 4-0 in the first round of Cuppers. There were many promising performances from old and new players alike, and the team was optimistic. The league season followed a similar pattern, with promising periods of play but ultimately results going against Corpus: after Pembroke, Magdalen, Queen's and Jesus it was played four, lost four, and last year's success was a distant memory. However, it was a consistent team that was getting better by the game.

Next was St John's, a side packed with University talent and some very good footballers to boot. However, they were not prepared for a stern Corpus defence, and the seemingly unbeatable Windmill. Unfortunately, not much of an attacking threat was being offered despite the team's defensive prowess, so when John's took the lead they must have thought it was game over, but in the end they were undone by route one. A long ball from Windmill was brought down on halfway by Partridge, who beat one man, played it through the defence and chased. The keeper rushed out of his goal and put in a hard sliding challenge but Partridge got there first, toeing the ball past him and taking the hit. Penalty. Taking the penalty himself, Partridge struck it confidently to the keeper's right to square the game. The last ten minutes were backs-to-the-wall stuff, but the first point of the season was as good as a victory and well deserved.

Unfortunately the success was short-lived and losses in the next six games meant that, with one game to go, that elusive first win seemed to have slipped away. The final game was against second-from-bottom Trinity and a 1-0 loss earlier in the season gave the team hope. As it happened, it was a demolition job by an all but full-

strength Corpus team. Second team keeper Hyde stepped in for the injured Windmill and kept the only clean sheet of the season – not that he was very busy, thanks to a solid defensive performance led by Fabian and Coleman. The midfield was controlled by first year Ball and finalist Graham-Dixon, and Partridge was clinical up front, scoring a hat-trick. Corpus cruised to a 5-0 victory, ending the 11-aside season in superb style. Next year's captain Windmill will hopefully continue winning ways in the Third Division. The team's final record was played 13; won 1; drawn 1; lost 10; scored 11; conceded 56; goal difference -45.

The 2nd XI had a mixed season, playing a number of games with interesting numbers on both sides, and there was even an appearance by the new groundsman Rob Eason. Under Jones's leadership survival was secured, and the seconds will look to Hyde and Ladd to lead them onwards and upwards next year.

Five-a-side Cuppers saw great success for Corpus this year, with the team of Partridge, Windmill, Mainwaring, McGovern, Ball, Nitschke and Johnson reaching the semi-final. Teams packed with University players came and fell, astonished, to the hard-working Corpus team, who were very much dark horses and who only came unstuck in the last four to the eventual winners, from an original 80 teams.

While overall the results list does not make for good reading, there were many positives to take forward from this season and next year Corpus will give its all, as it always does.

*Miles Partridge*

## **Women's Football**

THIS HAS BEEN a fantastic season for women's football at Corpus. Our joint team with Pembroke was unbeaten in the league and we were only narrowly beaten in a very closely fought Cuppers final. The league started well in Michaelmas Term with a 4-0 win over St Hilda's/St Peter's, followed by a 3-0 victory against LMH/Trinity. Even better results followed in Hilary Term, with an 8-0 win over Brasenose quickly followed by the same result against New. This left us top of





the league on a goal difference of 23, with no goals conceded, and meant that we were promoted. November was a very busy time for Cuppers matches and here we saw some great results: 9-2 against Merton/Mansfield, 7-2 against Keble/Hertford, another 7-2 against St Catherine's and finally 9-1 against Jesus. These were fantastic results as three of the teams were in the division above us and one, Keble/Hertford, was two divisions above.

These wins took us to the semi-final of Cuppers and pitted us against Queen's, who had a reputation as a very strong team. We arranged a post-match barbeque and drinks party to thank all our players and supporters for a great season. To our huge delight and surprise it turned out to be a celebratory pre-final party, as we won 6-0! The final was against Foxes – a very strong team from St Cross/St Antony's/Wolfson/Nuffield graduate colleges. Unfortunately, we couldn't quite finish the season unbeaten as they scored the winning goal late in the second half, leaving the score 2-3. Looking back at the end-of-match photos, however, you would think that we had won the cup – everyone had the broadest smiles.

The two colleges came together and had the most fantastic season of football and friendship. It has been a privilege to part of such an amazing group of women and I invite everyone, whatever their football ability, to come along and join us next season.

*Bethan Murray*

## **MCR Football**

THE CORPUS/LINACRE Association Football Club has a short but successful history. In the past, over five seasons we have been champions of MCR Cuppers and twice champions of the MCR league First Division. However, in the last two years we simply were not able to enter a team for these competitions and the MCR team was relegated to the Third Division. This year more than 30 enthusiastic members of both colleges, representing 20 different nationalities, gathered with the common aspiration of winning promotion back to the Second Division of the MCR league, as the first step in our journey back to the First Division, where the club used to be in its glory days.



Although the great majority of players were from Linacre, the Corpus contribution was crucial. Miles Partridge, for instance, a composed, reliable and classy player, helped create an impenetrable defensive line. Chris Nitschke, also at Corpus, gave us a place at the top of the table in what was deemed to be the best footballing moment of the season. In a decisive match against Keble, he scored a goal from long distance with a powerful shot at the end of the second half and gave us a 2-1 victory.

The entire season was a celebration of companionship. Game after game, team bonding increased, both on and off the pitch. Tremendous enthusiasm and togetherness were at all times our most valuable assets and gave us the necessary strength to overcome difficulties. We finished the league in first place as undefeated champions. Now we will proceed to the Second Division, with no doubt at all that we deserve to be there.

*Milton Barbosa da Silva (Linacre)*

### **Women's Hockey**

UNFORTUNATELY, it has been a very quiet season for our joint Corpus!Wadham team. The season began with a tough league match against Hertford, which we narrowly lost 5-3. Our other league matches were cancelled, due either to bad weather or other colleges failing to raise a team. Our only match ended in defeat, but I am hoping that next season will bring more matches and more opportunity for our girls to shine.

*Bethan Murray*

### **Men's Cricket**

HAVING LOST a significant number of last year's most talented players to graduation, CCCCC has had to work hard to maintain a solid team this season. However, a good crop of enthusiastic freshers and some new recruits from older years have helped us to get a competitive team out in every match so far. The Third Division being what it is, other colleges have not always been so successful in raising an eleven, with the consequence that we have played only two league matches at the time of writing. Both were lost, but in relatively close-fought circumstances, and with much to be proud of. We have also picked up two walk-over victories from occasions on which our opponents failed to raise a team.

We had one rather special match when we were visited by the Refugee Cricket Project, a team of Afghans who came to London as child refugees. This match was great fun, and the visitors claimed victory. In our annual Clock Match against an Old Members side, a thrilling match ended with CCCCC holding out for a draw, with the Old Members just one wicket away from victory. The Old Members side was a couple of players short, so I encourage any cricketing alumni reading this to get in touch if you are interested in playing in the fixture next year.

The team has also been bolstered by the addition of several female players, who have had success in their own fixtures as well – a joint Corpus!Univ team were champions in Women's Cuppers and two Corpuscles, Bethan Murray and Shona McNab, have played with the University women's team.



All in all, this season has been great fun for all involved in Corpus cricket. It's been an honour to captain the side and I wish Arthur Hussey, who will succeed me, the best of luck next year. At the time of writing, we have one league match left – we are hoping to get a proper win in this year!

*Nikhil Venkatesh*



### **Women's Cricket**

THIS SEASON has been incredible for women's cricket, as the Corpus/Univ joint team were crowned Cuppers champions. This year Cuppers was a one-day knockout competition held at the start of Trinity Term. Our first match was against Worcester B. Put in to bat first, they scored 27, which we chased down quite easily, and then went for tea. Our next 16-over match was against the Rhodes House team, who we put in to bat first. We managed to get their three best players out in the first few overs, limiting their score to 38, with the Corpus bowlers each taking wickets. We then scored steadily and it came down to needing one run off the last ball. Unfortunately for them, it was a wide and fortunately for us, it's two for a wide in Cuppers! After tea, the final was against Worcester A. Losing the toss, we were put in to bat and scored 45, the highest total of the day. There then followed a very tense eight overs, but we managed to hold them and win Cuppers. This season women's cricket at Corpus has been very short-lived but surprisingly successful. At the time of writing, we have trained in nets with the men and are hoping shortly to have our first mixed match of the season.

*Bethan Murray*

## **Netball**

THE CORPUS NETBALL TEAM has had a lot of fun this year, both on and off the court. While we may not have had quite as much success as we would have liked, the team has always played with spirit. We continued in Division 5 of the league and managed to win the majority of our matches. Sadly we didn't top the table to move up a division, and a mix-up with some of the results means that it's difficult to know where we actually finished. Perhaps the low point of the year was the forced cancellation of the Corpus Challenge netball match due to bad weather; the team bravely marched out to the courts in pouring rain, only to be told by the porter that it was too dangerous for us to play (sorry, Cambridge!). With no league in Trinity, the team instead got a chance to play in the mixed Cuppers tournament. Considering that we were playing against some teams from the highest division, we really held our own, losing to only one team who didn't progress themselves to the quarter-finals. Thanks to everyone for a great year of netball and let's hope that next year is even better.

*Philippa Stacey*

## **Rugby**

CORPUSVILLE (CCC/Somerville) have gone from strength to strength this year, moving from Division 3 to Division 1 via an unbeaten streak to reach the highest position that CCC has achieved since combining with Somerville. CCC/Somerville also reached the Plate final in Rugby Cuppers. Most importantly, we were triumphant against Corpus Cambridge in the Corpus Challenge once again, after a disappointing match last year. Much of the success of this year can be attributed to a strong contingent of freshers, which should stand us in good stead for the seasons ahead.

*Kit Aina*

## **Classics Society**

THE CLASSICS SOCIETY has had another very successful year, providing fascinating talks that ranged beyond the scope of the undergraduate curriculum and included classicists from both Corpus and the wider University. We began with an extremely lively and well attended talk by Professor Edith Hall from King's College London on "Aristotle's Theory of Tragic Katharsis in Contexts", and the best

attended Classics Society talk in institutional memory, when even the stairs and floor of the auditorium were full of people who had come to hear Dr. Martin West of All Souls at his subversive best, talking on “The Poet of the Odyssey”. The following term we moved further outside the boundaries of the Oxford curriculum as we welcomed our new E.P. Warren Praelector and tutor, Professor Constanze Güthenke, who spoke about “Classical Scholarship and the Transatlantic”, introducing us to the work of black classical scholars of the nineteenth century. We then hosted Dr. Helen Slaney of St Hilda’s, who spoke on “The Expression of Emotion in Ancient Dance”, turning our attention away from thinking purely in terms of texts to the actual embodiment of the ancient canon in forms of ancient life.

We rounded off the year with a rather unusual talk for the Classics Society, reaching beyond academia to the application of Classics in the “real world”. Julian Armitstead is a Latin teacher and a playwright, who won Amnesty International’s “Protect the Human” playwriting competition with his play *After the Accident*. He spoke to us about his time as a writer-in-residence at a Midlands prison and how stories, and particularly classical stories, can be used to engage with prisoners and the role they can play in restorative justice. He also spoke about the development of his new play, *Oedipus in Jail*, which he developed while in that post with co-writer and prison practitioner Michael Crowley. In short, it was a well rounded and well received year, moving as it did through the classical canon and consideration of its embodiment in the ancient world to the uses we can beneficially put it to today.

*Bethany Currie*

## **Owlets**

CORPUS CHRISTI OWLETS have had a relatively quiet year, spending Michaelmas and Hilary terms sorting out a number of issues related to their bank account and signatories (an unwelcome holdover from past administrations). Owlets managed to solve these problems by early Trinity Term and have provided funding for a Corpus-run production of *Titus Andronicus*, headed by Charlotte Ferguson (second year). Due to some minor delays, the production was moved from late Trinity 2015 to early Michaelmas instead, but at the time of writing preparations were well under way and initial auditions had been completed. *Titus Andronicus* was due to be performed in Third Week of Michaelmas Term 2015.

*Anantha Anilkumar*

### **Corpus Tortoise Fair**

THE CORPUS CHRISTI Tortoise Fair went ahead this year despite the rather grim weather. Happily the rain subsided after the first two hours of the fair and visitors were soon filling the quad and garden. I am particularly proud to say that not only did our own tortoise Foxe avoid disqualification this year but even claimed first place, with Worcester's Zoom coming second. Thus continues the close rivalry between Foxe and Zoom, who have alternated victories for the past six years now. The JCR-elected charity this year was the DEC Nepal Earthquake Appeal, for which over £2,000 was raised. Given the inclement weather, this was a very pleasing result indeed. Thanks go to the numerous volunteers from the JCR, without whose help the fair could not have gone ahead.

*Arthur Harris*



## **Werewolves**

THIS YEAR WEREWOLVES has continued to function as an active and vibrant society within the college. During Freshers' Week it hosted events for those not going out at night so as to acquaint them with the College and their fellow students. Throughout the year the society has provided a setting for people from all parts of College to interact in an inclusive and enjoyable atmosphere, including graduates and a large contingent of first years.

The society has held weekly meetings lasting 3–4 hours each week of term. During these we have played many rounds of Werewolves, a role-playing detective game in which a group of villagers seek to hunt out a sect of werewolves that has infested the village. Refreshments have been provided by the Treasurers so that the group is energised and better able to relax. The meetings are very informal and provide as much a social space as they do an opportunity to take part in an exciting and rewarding game.

The society has a very dedicated core of members who turn up every week and make it an active and lively event each time. The society has also consistently hosted many people both from Corpus Christi and other places for just one or two events and provided a welcoming place to spend a night with friends. Special mention must go to Will Fletcher and Huw Thomas as Treasurers for managing the budget and food, making each week an inviting occasion, and previous Presidents Cameron McGarry and Paul Marsell for their work putting on these events.

*Jamie Lagerberg*

### **Cheese Society**

THIS YEAR SAW the successful revival of Corpus Christi College Cheese Society, with over 100 undergraduate members on the mailing list. Since mid-Michaelmas Term, we have been meeting roughly weekly to sample new selections of cheeses at each meeting, usually accompanied by port, crackers, grapes and chutney. Particularly memorable was the Christmas cheese meeting, when almost 40 members gathered in the Fraenkel Room. At regular meetings the number of attendees is usually closer to fifteen. The most popular cheeses of the year have been Hereford Hop and Langres, both available from the Oxford Cheese Company in the Covered Market.

*Arthur Harris*



## THE FELLOWS

*Giovanni Capoccia*, Fellow in Politics, spent the first year of his Leverhulme MRF working on his monograph on responses to neo-fascism in post-war Europe, both doing archival research in Bonn, Koblenz, Berlin and Rome and developing the theoretical framework for the project. He presented five papers and organised three panels at professional conferences in Washington DC, Paris and San Francisco, and participated in a workshop of the Aspen Institute Italia. Apart from the usual activity for the profession (reviews for journals, publishing houses and grant agencies, evaluations of work for prize committees, tenure and promotion letters and the like), the volume of which seems to be increasing steadily, he also continued to work on two ongoing collaborative projects with Professor G. Pop-Eleches (Princeton) and Professor L. Stoker (Berkeley): respectively on denazification in post-war Germany and on the methodology of unit selection in quantitative social science research. He published two essays on the theory of institutional development in the volumes *Advances in Comparative Historical Analysis in Political Science* (K. Thelen and J. Mahoney, eds, Cambridge University Press) and *The Oxford Handbook of Historical Institutionalism* (O. Fioretos, T. Falleti and A. Sheingate, eds, Oxford University Press). He continued to supervise his DPhil students and MPhil students, two of whom have successfully completed their degrees and will be moving on to corporate and academic careers.

*Ursula Coope* has spent the year on research leave, funded by the British Academy. She has been working on a book about neoplatonist views of reason. In particular, she is interested in the view that reason is a uniquely self-reflexive power and that, because only humans have this self-reflexive power, they are capable of a kind of self-determination that is not possible for other animals. She has presented papers on parts of the book in Helsinki, Berlin, Oxford and London. In addition, she has been working on a couple of papers on the concept of *techne* (skill) in Aristotle, and has given talks related to this topic in Oxford, New York and Lisbon.

*Richard Cornall* continues his research into the basis of immune regulation, autoimmunity and immunodeficiency, within the Medical Research Council Human Immunology Unit. He is enjoying new

collaborations with groups in Newcastle and Bristol Universities and is following a programme to develop antibody-based drugs to treat autoimmune disease and cancer with Professor Simon Davis in Oxford. In other time, he still works as an Honorary Consultant on the Oxford Kidney Unit and since March 2015 he has been the Deputy Head of Oxford University's Medical Sciences Division with responsibility for finances, physical capital and planning.

*Jaś Elsner* continued running the Empires of Faith project between Oxford and the British Museum, whose first major international events took place in the summer and autumn of 2015 with a two-week summer school in the Humboldt University in Berlin and a major conference in Chicago in October. These will be the basis for a large edited volume on the problems of writing the religious history of late antiquity from the evidence of material culture and art. The project committed to a major international exhibition at the Ashmolean Museum in spring 2018 (which seems far away but is in fact – by virtue of all the necessary preparations both academic and practical – rather close). This year Dr. Elsner has served as Visiting Professor in the Divinity School and the Humanities Division of the University of Chicago and as Kosmos Fellow in the Humboldt University. He has lectured in Ghent, Berlin, Swarthmore College, Ohio State University, Princeton, Stanford and Chicago, as well as in London at KCL, UCL and the British Museum.

After spending last summer walking in the Dolomites, *Liz Fisher* has had a busy year. She continued as Vice Chair of the Law Faculty and gave papers in Cambridge, New Zealand, Texas and Amsterdam on a variety of topics related to environmental law and expertise. She organised a half-day workshop on publishing in journals for young environmental law scholars in November 2014 in her capacity as General Editor of the *Journal of Environmental Law*. In September 2015 she assisted two old Corpuscles (Dr. Emily Barritt and Dr. Eloise Scotford) in their organisation of a conference on climate change adjudication in London. Professor Fisher has published several articles this year, including a co-authored piece reviewing 45 years of judicial review of the expert discretion of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in regards to national ambient air quality standards in the *Texas Law Review* and a piece in the *Melbourne University Law Review* on “hot facts” and “jurisdictional facts”.



*Andrew Fowler* continues his bipolar existence in Oxford, where he has become an MSc. examiner, and in Limerick, where amongst other things he miraculously teaches a course while he is not there, and has just secured a Munster season ticket. Games are preceded by the odd pint of Beamish in the North Star. His academic interests continue to grow unboundedly, and he is presently contemplating how to prescribe suitable rheologies for granular flows (soap powder, landslides and the skulls under the mountain in the last *Lord of the Rings* film); and how to explain the jointed beds of limestone pavements in the Burren, grain size distributions of volcanic deposits, negative binomial distributions of *Ascaris lumbricoides* infections (ugh!) and numerous other things. He is also back talking to publishers about another book, as he has now accrued a massive quantity of printed lecture notes of various types. He has also started writing his best-selling novel, though it tends to get pushed to the back of the stove most of the time.

*Stephen Harrison* had a very welcome year of research leave in 2014–2015 after a busy few years in administration and the like. He spent an idyllic (even with consistently sub-zero temperatures) first three months of 2015 at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton; this enabled him to give talks at Columbia, Bryn Mawr, Brown, Harvard and the Universities of Pennsylvania and Virginia as well as at Princeton, and above all to finish his CUP commentary on Horace, *Odes II*, which is set to come out in 2016. He also made two lecturing trips to Brazil, where Classics is very lively – to Campinas and Rio (stunning) in November, and to São Paulo and Brasília (also stunning) in July – as well as his regular trip in May as visiting professor to Copenhagen. He also spoke at conferences in Amsterdam and Aquino (Italy), gave invited lectures in Stockholm and Kraków, and examined two doctoral dissertations in the Netherlands. In Oxford he co-organised conferences on the weaker voice in Latin poetry, performing epic and Seamus Heaney’s reception of the classics, all of which are likely to issue in co-edited volumes. Books out in 2015 are the edited volume *Characterisation in Apuleius*, the co-edited conference volume *Lucretius and the Early Modern* and the co-authored Euro-commentary on *Apuleius Metamorphoses XI*; for details and for further chapters and articles published on Latin literature and its reception (and a new photo of the time-ravaged SJH), see <http://users.ox.ac.uk/~sjh/>. In September 2015 he takes over as

Classics Delegate (board member) at OUP for a five-year term, and becomes a small-scale visiting professor at the University of Trondheim (Norway) to help with a project on the history of sexuality in Latin poetry.

*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 Brno, Brussels, Leeds, San Antonio, Southampton, Kolkata, Odense and Regensburg.

*Hans Kraus* and his research group are now fully focused on building a very large detector to search for dark matter in our galaxy. For the past nearly 20 years the group has participated in building several dark matter detectors, always increasing in size when data analysed from these detectors showed no clear and confirmed evidence for the detection of dark matter particles. The future, very large detector LZ (<http://lz.lbl.gov/>), based on a target mass of seven tonnes of liquid xenon, will be installed in the Sanford Underground Research Facility in South Dakota (<http://sanfordlab.org/>). Professor Kraus and his team have been busy with prototyping new sensors that are central to the detector's commissioning and running during dark matter searches.

In the spring of 2015, *Judith Maltby* gave a paper on "Gender and the Theology of Church Establishment" at the Historical Theology Graduate Seminar at St Louis University, MO. Her research in the past year has been focused on the British novelist Dame Rose Macaulay (d. 1958), including work in the BBC Written Archives in Caversham examining her broadcasting career. The work on Macaulay will form her own chapter in the book she is co-editing with Professor Alison Shell (UCL), *Anglican Women Novelists: Charlotte Brontë to PD James*, which is under contract with Bloomsbury. Dr. Maltby continues in her role as Vice Chair of the University's Personnel Committee as well as serving the Church of England at the national level, including as a member of the Crown Nominations Commission – the body which nominates individuals to the Crown to be diocesan bishops. She is delighted to see the vote in 2014 in favour of women in the episcopate bear fruit in ministries of the first two female diocesan bishops,

Gloucester and Newcastle. She has also continued on the Ministry Council and General Synod of the Church of England and as chair of the Research Degrees Panel, which funds Anglican ordinands to undertake postgraduate research while training for ordination. Some of her external preaching engagements have included Winchester Cathedral, the Commemoration of Benefactors Sermon in Cambridge, several of the College's parochial livings and the University Church, where she is an Associated Priest.

There have been many highlights in *Anna Marmodoro's* College life in the past year. In her role as Master of the SCR she enjoyed and partook in the excitement that the new coffee machine brought to the Common Room; a year later our coffee machine still makes for a brilliant conversation piece! In between one cup of coffee and another, Dr. Marmodoro travelled far and wide during the year, to give research talks in the UK, Europe, the US and even Japan. Her new major writing project for the year was a monograph on the early Greek thinker Anaxagoras of Clazomenae (fifth century BC). The monograph is now forthcoming for publication with Oxford University Press. Was that enough? No – early Greek philosophy seemed an inexhaustible source of inspiration during the year, so Dr. Marmodoro also offered a lecture series in the Faculty and tutorials too. Her other self, Dr. Marmodoro\*, kept working/giving graduate seminars/publishing on contemporary metaphysics and philosophy of science, with special focus on the metaphysics of quantum entanglement. Her research team (which also includes philosophers of science and physicists) is thriving. Onward now...!

*Neil McLynn's* sabbatical year, all too brief, involved first a delightful autumn in Paris which was mostly devoted to forgetting the dark arts of administration, although the shadow of the Senior Tutor is perhaps recognisable in the paper he produced there on the nobbling of a fifth-century church council. Thereafter there were two terms of sustained application to his desk in the Bodleian, painfully relearning how to be a scholar; the time was seasoned by occasional academic jaunts, most notably to Tokyo (where he conjured up *Much Ado* in a couple of afternoons) and Munich (where he tried to reverse the outcome of Julian the Apostate's invasion of Persia). He writes this having just returned from a rather solemn gathering in Amsterdam on Anti-Corruption, an occasion much enlivened by John Watts' deft plenary, and is girding up his loins for an imminent

expedition with a dozen undergraduates to Rome. A volume of essays which he co-edited, on conversion to Christianity and Islam in the late antique world, has meanwhile stumbled into print; he now looks forward to plunging again, refreshed, into the teaching fray.

The main event in *Jeff McMahan's* personal and professional life over the past year was his move from Rutgers University in New Jersey to Oxford, and to Corpus, to take up the White's Chair in Moral Philosophy, from which John Broome recently retired. Jeff first came to Corpus as a Rhodes Scholar in 1976 and is delighted that his long exile has now ended. Just before coming to Corpus, he was a Visiting Fellow in the School of Philosophy at the Australian National University, where he gave the annual Passmore Lecture. Among other annual lectures he gave this year were the Auguste Comte Memorial Lecture at the London School of Economics and the first Wallenberg Public Lecture on the Ethics of War and Peace to mark the inauguration of the Stockholm Centre for the Ethics of War and Peace. He gave more than 25 other lectures at universities around the world, many at law schools rather than philosophy departments, and one in the colourfully named Australian town of Wagga Wagga. His recent writing has been concentrated in several areas. Over the year he has written a number of essays on the justification and limits of defensive harming – concentrating in particular on issues of proportionality and necessity. He has also written a couple of essays on the ethics of our treatment of animals, as well as an essay on the crime of aggression in international criminal law. He has, finally, sought to contribute to public debates by writing pieces for the *New York Times*, *Prospect* magazine and other popular forums about such issues as the harming of civilians in Israel's wars in Gaza, the morality of torture and the prohibition of private gun ownership in the US. In May he was awarded a Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, by his old undergraduate institution, The University of the South, in Sewanee, Tennessee. He suspects that his having become an Oxford professor had something to with that.

*Robin Murphy* writes: This was another successful year for Corpus Psychology. At one point the Dean and the presidents of both the JCR and MCR were all students of psychology. The finalists also saw us achieving excellent results from a seemingly happy and productive Psychology contingent. Our summer dinner saw us expanding to some 22 members of the close and near Psychology group. My own

academic progress was highlighted by local trips to Cardiff and Durham for a conference and department talks. In Trinity, we hosted an eminent neuroscientist in the form of Professor R.J. McDonald (Rob) from the Canadian Centre for Neuroscience, who came as a visiting scholar. The results were many important interactions, talks and social events. I believe that the students benefited directly and appreciated the advantages that an Oxford education brings in the form of resident scholars available on sabbatical leave. We have also started up a similar relation with a clinician from the Priory to allow students to interact with practitioners. It is hoped that this interaction will be fruitful and long-lasting. At the start of 2015 I began my position as Associate Editor for *Learning & Behaviour*, the Psychonomic Society's flagship publication in my field, and I am hopeful that the work on my new edited book means that the *Handbook of the Neuroscience of Learning* will actually see the light of day this year! I have also been continuing my interaction with the College's philosophers, in particular Anna Marmodoro. We have become involved in a research network funded by the Research Council in Norway that allows us and other members of the network to meet to discuss causation in all its guises. I will report on these events next year. Finally, the year was tinged with sadness with the passing of my undergraduate mentor at Queen's University (Kingston, Ontario), Professor Ron Weisman, and then only a month later by that of my intellectual grandfather and one-time Corpus lecturer Professor N.J. Mackintosh (an obituary is found elsewhere in this volume). Both men were instrumental in my education and career and will be sorely missed.

*Pete Nellist* has continued to focus his research on new applications of aberration-corrected scanning transmission electron microscopy to materials characterisation. A new microscope was delivered to Oxford in the summer of 2014 and his research group has spent much of the year learning how to optimise its performance. A particular highlight was the first direct imaging of atomic displacements associated with a screw dislocation, which is a type of crystalline defect that, amongst other things, explains why metals tend to bend rather than fracture. This work was published in *Physical Review Letters* and *Nature Communications*, and reported in a plenary lecture to the International Conference on the Strength of Materials. He continues in his role as President of the Royal Microscopical Society, with a particular challenge during the year being the organisation by

the society of the mmc2015 conference in Manchester, which was attended by more than 1,300 people. Teaching and supervising undergraduate and graduate students continues to be a huge pleasure and immensely rewarding, as does his involvement with the Northwest Science Network – a major Corpus outreach activity. This year an expansion of the Network was negotiated with Xaverian College, a sixth form college in Manchester, which joins South Cheshire College in Crewe as one of two hub schools in the region.

*The President* made several trips to the United States. In New York he attended the exhibition at the Morgan Library, *Lincoln Speaks: Words that Transformed a Nation*, for which he had written the narrative and texts. In February he gave the keynote lecture at the President's Day Colloquium at Rowan University, New Jersey. In March, on the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, he spoke at the College of Charleston. He later talked at Temple Rodef Shalom, Alexandria, on "The Hebraic Treasures of Corpus Christi College". At the Huntington Library in September he lectured on "Lincoln's Assassination: Popular Readings at Home and Abroad" and, at the Lincoln Studies Center, Knox College, Illinois, on Lincoln and emancipation. At home, he gave the Roger Anstey Memorial Lecture at the University of Kent: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether: The religion and politics of Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address". He lectured at Manchester Grammar School, to the Grimsby Branch of the Historical Association and to Brigham Young University Abroad. He spent the anniversary of Lincoln's assassination doing a marathon round of radio interviews. His publications this year included *Lincoln's Just Laughter: Humour and Ethics in the Civil War Union* (The British Library, 2014); "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); and "Our Struggle was Their Struggle" in *Gettysburg Replies: The World Responds to Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address* (Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library Foundation, 2015). In July, he received an Honorary DLitt from Sheffield University.

*Tobias Reinhardt* has been working on his edition and commentary of Cicero's *Academica*. There is an outside chance that, once completed, it will promote the *Academica* onto the undergraduate syllabus and displace lesser works like the poetry of Ovid. He also

chaired the examination of the MSt and MPhil in Classical Languages and Literature and gave papers and lectures in various places.

*Mark Sansom* writes: 2014–2015 has been a busy year, as always. I have continued to head the Biochemistry Department, while also running an active research group using molecular simulations to probe the structure, dynamics and function of membranes. The Biochemistry Department has continued to thrive, attracting excellent students, postdocs and research fellows. I headed the team which prepared a renewal bid for the BBSRC doctoral training partnership. We were rewarded with a more than two-fold increase in our funding, such that starting October 2015 we are able to admit more than 35 new graduate students each year to the programme. Over the course of the year I published more than 20 papers (in journals including *Structure*, *Nature* and *Science*) and gave talks in various places including Suzhou, Szeged and Tokyo. So, my research has continued to flourish alongside my departmental responsibilities.

*Jay Sexton* writes: The first thing to remember about 2014–2015, of course, is that the Kansas City Royals had a glorious and completely unexpected run all the way to the World Series. I'm sure I do not need to remind *Pelican Record* readers of this. For those undergraduate historians who were not appropriately mesmerised, it provided their tutor with the opportunity to introduce them not only to baseball but (in all seriousness now) the occasional primacy of contingency in historical developments, as well as the persistence of populism in the United States (don't get me started on how much it burns for the paradoxically named Royals to have come up just short in Game 7 of the World Series to a team from a major port city on one of the oceanic coasts – I still can't bring myself to type the name of that city). 2014–2015 was also notable for the return of CCC history guru John Watts, from whom I continue to learn much in the seminar room, and the final year of our star Brock JRF Benjamin Mountford. Ben and fellow Corpus history JRF Steve Tuffnell organised a conference on the comparative history of gold rushes in the nineteenth century, which was one of the more memorable events I have been to in my career. I continue to chug along with my book on steamships in the nineteenth century – historians can catch a glimpse of the project from this year's *The Oxford Historian*.

*Pawel Swietach* writes: Our research interest is cellular physiology. We focus our studies on understanding how tissues remove the acidic products of their metabolism, and how acidity affects cell biology. Our primary focus is on cancer and the heart. In the academic year 2014–2015 my group published four research articles in the field of physiology. This work has (i) demonstrated a novel mechanism that influences the ionic chemistry of the nucleus, a sub-cellular structure that hosts the genome; (ii) described a new interaction (mediated by sodium ions) between acidity and calcium signals which trigger contraction in heart cells; (iii) shown how an enzyme called carbonic anhydrase can affect the sensitivity of cancer cell metabolism to changes in the ambient level of CO<sub>2</sub>; and (iv) challenged a recently proposed hypothesis that CO<sub>2</sub>, the body's main waste product, requires channels to cross membranes. I have given presentations at international meetings in Slovakia, Maastricht and Denmark. Our group, working with Professor Richard Vaughan-Jones, has secured a five-year British Heart Foundation Programme Grant.

*John Watts* has had a very full year, but has mostly enjoyed returning to the delights of teaching and administration, even if the half-forgotten experience of cramming reading and writing into vacations and late nights has been challenging at times. His book is making predictably slow progress, but he has written up three articles, and has given papers in London, Rome, Durham and Amsterdam. As Vice-President, he has been busy making a nuisance of himself in all quarters, but his main project for the year was to organise the election of the next President, a very stimulating process, in which the College was well-served by the efficiency of our headhunters, by the stalwart support of Old Members, students and staff, by the good sense and patience of the fellowship and by the excellence of the candidates. He is very glad that we have been able to find a worthy successor to Richard Carwardine.

*Lucia Zedner* has greatly enjoyed her first year in office as Tutor for Graduates: getting to know the members of the graduate community better and learning about their research has been a real privilege. She also spent the year as Chair of FHS Examination for the Faculty of Law – a surprisingly stressful role. No one was more relieved than she when the Finals results were posted. Just to add to her burdens, she has taken up office as a member of the Advisory Board of the Max



Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg and of the Law Section of the British Academy. Academic research continues apace: recent publications include "Punishment Paradigms and the Role of the Preventive State" in A. Simester et al., *Liberal Criminal Theory*; "Preventive Justice and the Rule of Law" in *The 2014 Queensland Legal Yearbook*; and "Penal Subversions" in the journal *Theoretical Criminology*. Professor Zedner also gave a number of public lectures, including "Why Blanket Surveillance is No Security Blanket" at the Max Planck Institute, Freiburg; "Enemies of the State – Curtailing Citizenship Rights as Counterterrorism", the Max Weber Lecture at the European University Institute, Florence; and "Justice under Pressure", the Eleanor Rathbone Social Justice Annual Public Lecture at the University of Liverpool; as well as seminar papers at the European University Institute and the Universities of Oxford, Kent and Uppsala. If there is a common theme to these diverse scribbblings, it is a continuing concern that the pursuit of security by the state poses no small risk to the security of the individual from the state itself.

## NEWS OF CORPUSCLES

### Deaths

BARRATT BROWN, Michael (PPE, 1937). 7 May 2015, aged 97  
BIVAR, Adrian (Classics, 1943). 3 July 2015, aged 89  
BRAUN, Maximilian (Classics, 1987). September 2015, aged 50  
COLLS, John (Mathematics, 1964). 12 December 2014, aged 71  
COOK, Robert (Law, 1957). 18 November 2014, aged 75  
COX, Geoffrey (PPE, 1957). 2 June 2015, aged 79  
CUMBERLEGE, Peter (Modern Languages, 1939). 25 June 2015, aged 94  
EMERTON, John (Oriental Studies, 1947). 12 September 2015, aged 87  
GOULD, Nicholas (Classics, 1960). 21 November 2014, aged 72  
JOHNSON, Kenneth (Law, 1939). 29 October 2014, aged 94  
LEIGHTON, Gerard (Modern History, 1950). 1 August 2015, aged 83  
MOLES, John (Classics, 1968). 4 October 2015, aged 66  
MORRELL, Simon (PPE, 1978). 4 April 2015, aged 55  
OSWALD, Desmond (Geology, 1942). 11 February 2015, aged 92  
PALMER, Michael (Modern History, 1953). August 2014, aged 81  
PHILLIPS, John (Modern Languages, 1963). 9 November 2014, aged 70  
PROSSER, William (Classics, 1955). March 2015, aged 81  
SEDGEMORE, Brian (PPE, 1958). 28 April 2015, aged 78  
SLEIGHT, Richard (English, 1947). 31 October 2014, aged 85  
SZCZEPANIK, Tadzio (Physics, 1969). 12 May 2015, aged 65  
THOMAS, Hugh (Maths, 1964). 2 February 2015, aged 69  
WHITE, Peter (Classics 1963). 12 February 2015, aged 70

## **SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES 2014–2015**

### **College Prizes**

Andrew Hopley Memorial Prize not awarded

Christopher Bushell Prize awarded to Cora Salkovskis

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

Fox Prize not awarded  
*(Awarded to an undergraduate who is ranked in the top 5 per cent of the First Public Examination)*

Haigh Prize awarded to Olivia Thompson

James F. Thomson Prize not awarded

Miles Clauson Prizes awarded to Will Guast and Erika Pheby

Music Prize awarded to Julian Woods

Undergraduate Sidgwick Prize awarded to Sophie Waldron

Graduate Sidgwick Prize awarded to Piet Schönherr

Sharpston Travel Scholarship awarded to Anastasia Carver

### **Scholarships and Exhibitions**

#### *Senior Scholarships*

Louisa Hotson, Piet Schönherr

#### *Undergraduate Scholarships*

Daniel Coleman, Laurence Cook, Megan Erwin, John Fernley, Tom Fleet, Arthur Harris, Emma Johnson, Patrick Meyer Higgins, Luke Mintz, Sarah Murphy, Kate Ogden, Miles Partridge, Jay Swar, Sophie Waldron, Ryan West, Gabriel Wong, Ruijia Wu

#### *Exhibitions*

Aniq Ahsan, Danica Fernandes, Bethan Murray, Rebecca Satchwell, Chui Jun Tham, Nikhil Venkatesh, Sam Webb, Rachel Wong

## **University Prizes**

### **Undergraduates**

Armourers and Brasiers' Prize for Year 2	David Windmill,
Business Plan Team Presentation (Materials)	Miles Partridge and Marcus Cohen

Arnold Ancient History Prize <i>(Best performance in the Ancient History papers of all Final Honour Schools (FHS))</i>	Olivia Thompson
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Biochemistry Departmental Prize	Rosie Brady
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Charles Oldham Shakespeare Prize <i>(Best performance in the FHS Shakespeare paper)</i>	Hannah Lucas
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Comparative Philology Prize <i>(Best performance in Philology and Linguistics papers in FHS)</i>	Il-Kweon Sir
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Dean Ireland Prize <i>(Highest overall average in all FHS of Classics and its joint schools)</i>	Olivia Thompson
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#### **Gibbs Prizes**

<i>Biological Sciences</i>	Patrick Meyer Higgins
<i>Classics &amp; English</i>	Molly Willett
<i>English – Distinguished Performance</i>	Harry Begg
<i>English – Distinguished Performance</i>	Hannah Lucas
<i>EP Research Project</i>	Zuzanna Bien

Gladstone Prize <i>(Best undergraduate thesis in History)</i>	Cora Salkovskis
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Law Faculty Prize in Media Law	Jamie Morton
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Materials Team Design Project	Adrian Matthew
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Weiskrantz Prize <i>(Best overall performance in Psychology Part 1 papers)</i>	Sophie Waldron
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Wronker Prize for Administrative Law	Daniel Parker
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### **Graduates**

History Master's Dissertation Prize <i>(For the best one-year dissertation)</i>	Harriet Mercer
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## **GRADUATE EXAMINATION RESULTS**

### **Advanced Degrees and Diplomas 2014–2015**

#### *Doctor of Philosophy*

Mark Petersen	<i>Argentine and Chilean Approaches to Modern Pan-Americanism (1888–1930)</i>
Georgina Longley	<i>Polybius, Politeia, and History</i>
Clara Ferreira	<i>Molecular and neural mechanisms of olfactory decision making in <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i></i>
Natalie Pearson	<i>Mathematical modelling of flow and transport phenomena in tissue engineering</i>
Katie Doig	<i>Ultrafast and continuous-wave spectroscopy of multiferroic oxide thin films</i>
Stuart Thomson	<i>The Barbarian Sophist: Clement of Alexandria's <i>Stromateis</i> and the Second Sophistic</i>
Piers Pennington	<i>Modern Poetry and the Sense of Voice: Reading the Early Work of Geoffrey Hill and J.H. Prynne</i>
James Gibson	<i>Mechanical Behaviour of Irradiated Tungsten for Fusion Power</i>
Victoria Arena	<i>Structural and Functional Characterisation of Human Carboxylesterases</i>
Coralie Violet	<i>Dissecting the interactive effects of hypoxia and Kaposi's Sarcoma-associated herpes virus on the microRNA and nRNA transcriptomes</i>
Jemma Gibbard	<i>Rydberg ionisation into confined and discrete systems</i>
Ruy Sebastian Bonilla	<i>Surface passivation for silicon solar cells</i>

*The Pelican Record*

*Master of Letters*

Andrew Lanham

*Rebuilding Fictions: Violence and the Aesthetic in Cormac McCarthy, Michael Ondaatje, Toni Morrison and Philip Roth*

*Master of Science*

Criminology and Criminal Justice Angela Charles

Tasneem Deo

Evidence Based Social Intervention  
and Policy Evaluation

Marc Shi (*Distinction*)

Global Governance and Diplomacy Ayushma Basnyat

Neuroscience

Alkistis Stavropoulou-Deli

Pharmacology

Thomas Coventry-Brooker

Psychological Research

Jacob Levenstein

Theoretical and Computational  
Chemistry

Timothy Naginey (*Distinction*)

Applied Statistics

Yijun Zeng (*Distinction*)

*Master of Philosophy*

Classical Archaeology

Anna Blomley (*Distinction*)

Theology

Jonathan Griffiths

*BPhil*

Anna Comboni

Adam Kern

Hannah Laurens

Benjamin Paget-Woods

*Master of Studies*

English (1550–1700)

Francesca Cioni (*Distinction*)

English (1700–1830)

Rumur Dowling

Global and Imperial History

Harriet Mercer (*Distinction*)

Greek and/or Latin Languages  
& Literature

Maurits de Leeuw

Emelen Leonard

*The Pelican Record*

Legal Research	Ailsa Ceri Warnock
US History	Christoph Nitschke
<i>B.M., B.Ch.</i>	Majid Khan Reza Khorasanee Rishi Ramessur
<i>MJur</i>	Carsten Bormann

**UNDERGRADUATE EXAMINATION RESULTS**

**Final Honour Schools 2015**

*Biochemistry Part II*

Class II.i	Daniel Grba Zack Hall Dorothy Hawkins Luke Porter
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*Biological Sciences*

Class I	Patrick Meyer Higgins
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*Biomedical Sciences*

Class II.i	Jack Worlidge
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*Chemistry Part II*

Class II.i	Thomas Cummings Minjeong Suh
Class II.ii	David de Crespigny Brown

*Classical Archaeology & Ancient History*

Class I	David Bell
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*The Pelican Record*

*English*

Class I	Harry Begg Joel Casey Christina Lee Hannah Lucas Tabitha Whiting
Class II.i	Thomas White Henry Wong

*Experimental Psychology*

Class I	Navya Anand Zuzanna Bien
Class II.i	Savannah Lawson Sarah Toner

*History*

Class I	Cora Salkovskis
Class II.i	William Glover

*History & Politics*

Class I	Toby Abbott Andrew Dickinson
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*Jurisprudence*

Class I	Victoria Halsall Jamie Morton
Class II.i	Evelyn Fleming Aled Jones Amy Jones Guy Ward

*Law with Law Studies in Europe*

Class I	Daniel Parker
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*The Pelican Record*

*Literae Humaniores*

Class I	Arthur Graham-Dixon Il-Kweon Sir Olivia Thompson
Class II.i	Sophie Baggott Emily Boocock Leah King Maximilian Waterhouse

*Materials Science Part II*

Class II.i	Bruce Bromage Sheen Gurrib Lok Yi Lee
Class II.ii	Thomas Mills

*Mathematics (MMath)*

Class I	Polly Atkinson Hayley Ross
Class II.i	George Berridge

*Mathematics and Philosophy*

Class II.ii	Matthias Anton Loning
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*Mathematics and Statistics*

Class I	Karina-Doris Vihta
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*Medical Sciences*

Class II.i	Ibukunoluwakitan Aina Ben Edwards Benjamin Reinders James Wells
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*Physics (MPhys)*

Class I	Andrew Deeble
Class II.i	Christian Brunet

## *The Pelican Record*

### *Physics (BA)*

Class II.ii Daniel Shearer

### *Physics and Philosophy (MPhys)*

Class III Maria Langslow

### *Politics, Philosophy and Economics*

Class I Annie Field

Class II.i  
Nam Phuong Dinh  
Peter Fitzsimons  
Sung Park  
Alexander Rankine  
Wei Qing Tan  
Tobias Wijvekate

### *Psychology, Philosophy and Physiology*

Class II.i Erika Pheby

## **Honour Moderations 2015**

### *Classics*

Class II.i James Aitkenhead  
Anastasia Carver

## **Passes in Unclassified Examinations 2015**

### *Ancient and Modern History*

Prelims Jamie Lagerberg

### *Biochemistry*

Prelims  
Rosie Brady (*Distinction*)  
Lorenz Holzner  
Kelvin Justiva (*Distinction*)

*The Pelican Record*

Part I	Amber Barton Haydn Child Emilia Milne Helen Thompson
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*Biomedical Sciences*

Prelims	Milo Fabian Jemimah Taylor
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Part I	Nadine Paul
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*Chemistry*

Prelims	Joshua Blunsden ( <i>Distinction</i> ) Noah Glasgow- Simmonds Edmund Little Julian Woods
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Part IA	Bradley Davies Sam Exton Jack Holland Rebecca Satchwell Ryan West
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Part IB	Yiyuan Chen Saul Cooper
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*Classical Archaeology & Ancient History*

Prelims	Maya Ghose
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*Classics & English*

Prelims	Molly Willett
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*English*

Prelims	Hannah Cox Judith Edmondson ( <i>Distinction</i> ) Alice Moore Paul Ritchie ( <i>Distinction</i> ) William Shaw
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*The Pelican Record*

*Experimental Psychology*

Prelims	Susanna Diver Hugo Fleming ( <i>Distinction</i> )
Part I	Katherine Turner Sophie Waldron Jason Yuen

*History*

Prelims	Chloe Duncan Edmund Fitzgerald Imogen Gosling John Pontifex Adam Wicks ( <i>Distinction</i> )
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*History & Politics*

<i>Prelims</i>	Joseph Ball Ioan Phillips
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*Jurisprudence*

Mods	Deborah Monteiro-Ferrett Genna Hancock Jian Jun Liew Leila Parsa Saskia Mondon-Ballantyne Stephanie Paterson
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*Materials*

Prelims	Anders Gustaf Behmer Eleanor Howland Arthur Hussey Shona McNab
Part I	Chloe Farrar Jonathan Mainwaring Adrian Matthew Barnaby Parker

## *The Pelican Record*

### *Mathematics*

Prelims	David Chown David Moore ( <i>Distinction</i> ) Youren Yu
Part A	Hannah Germain Yukihiro Murakami Jay Swar Ruijia Wu
Part B	John Fernley (I) Alice Lattey (II.i) Jacob Rainbow (II.i)

### *Mathematics & Computer Science*

Part A	Gabriel Wong
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### *Mathematics & Statistics*

Prelims	David Jianu ( <i>Distinction</i> )
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### *Medical Sciences*

First BM Part I	Xavier Peer Thomas Spink Rebecca Waterfield
First BM Part II	Samuel Breen Emma Johnson ( <i>Distinction</i> ) Byung Jin Kim Sarah Richardson

### *Physics*

Prelims	James Bruce ( <i>Distinction</i> ) Paul Marsell Robert Oliver Huw Thomas Adam Wigley ( <i>Distinction</i> )
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## *The Pelican Record*

Part A	Aniq Ahsan Joshua Bell Natalie Buhl-Nielsen Laurence Cook Olivia Hammond Cameron McGarry
Part B	Matthew English (II.i) Robert Hornby (II.i) Olga Zadvorna (I)

### *Politics, Philosophy and Economics*

Prelims	Sarah Clarence-Smith Noemi Csogor Graham Kelly Patrick Lees Ada Pospiszyl Kwang Ik Wong
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### *Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics*

Prelims	Poppy Brown Joseph Gough ( <i>Distinction</i> )
Part I	Lillian Baker

## **Supplementary Subjects**

<i>Quantum Chemistry</i>	Jack Holland ( <i>Distinction</i> ) Rebecca Satchwell ( <i>Distinction</i> )
<i>Chemical Pharmacology</i>	Ben Edwards Sam Exton ( <i>Distinction</i> )
<i>Aromatic and Heterocyclic Chemistry</i>	Ryan West ( <i>Distinction</i> )

The following students do not wish their results to be published: Catrin Aaronovitch, Danica Fernandes, Thomas Gill, Yutao Gui, Arthur Harris, Alice Harberd, Gerard Krasnopolski, Lok Yi Lee, Ryan Moody, Joseph Pollard, Gerald Roseman, Ruby Seresin, Rose Shendi, Faith Skinner, Alexandra Smith, Junnan Wang, Thomas Weatherby, Anna Wiecek

**NEW MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE, MICHAELMAS TERM 2014**

*Undergraduates*

Joseph Ball	The Grammar School at Leeds
Anders Behmer	International School, Luxembourg
Kirandeep Benipal	Bancroft's School
Joshua Blunsden	King Edward VI School, Southampton
Rosie Brady	Hessle High School
Poppy Brown	Wycombe Abbey
James Bruce	The Judd School, Tonbridge
David Chown	John Mason School, Abingdon
Sarah Clarence-Smith	Westminster School
Hannah Cox	Ecclesbourne School
Noemi Csogor	Wimbledon High School
Susanna Diver	Alton College
Chloe Duncan	Newlands Girls' School
Judith Edmondson	Wells Cathedral School
Milo Fabian	Dulwich College
Edmund Fitzgerald	Westminster School
Hugo Fleming	St Paul's School
Maya Ghose	The Hotchkiss School
Noah Glasgow-Simmonds	Brighton College
Imogen Gosling	Cheltenham Ladies College
Genna Hancock	Plymouth High School for Girls
Lucy Hirst	Brentwood School
Alexander Hogan	Salesian School
Lorenz Holzner	King's College, Taunton
Eleanor Howland	The Judd School, Tonbridge
Arthur Hussey	Winchester College
David Jianu	Colegiul National Mihai Viteazul, Romania
Kelvin Justiva	Tradium Teknisk Gymnasium, Denmark
Graham Kelly	Williamwood High School
Gerard Krasnopolski	Torquay Boys Grammar School
Jamie Lagerberg	Caterham School
Patrick Lees	Horsforth School
Jian Jun Liew	Temasek Junior College
Edmund Little	Royal Grammar School, Worcestershire
Shona McNab	Firrhill High School
Saskia Mondon-Ballantyne	Latymer Upper School

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Deborah Monteiro-Ferrett	The Tiffin Girls School
Ryan Moody	Lycée Francais MLF
Alice Moore	Latymer Upper School
David Moore	Langley Grammar School
Thomas Munro	Abingdon School
Angus Nicholson	Eton College
Robert Oliver	The Read School
Leila Parsa	Withington Girls' School
Stephanie Paterson	Cheadle Hulme School
Xavier Peer	Royal Grammar School, Guildford
Henner Petin	Christ's Hospital
Ioan Phillips	Bishop of Llandaff School, Cardiff
John Pontifex	International Christian School of Budapest
Ada Pospiszyl	Paderewski Private Grammar School, Poland
Paul Ritchie	The King's School, Peterborough
Gerald Roseman	Malvern College
Ruby Seresin	Camden School for Girls
William Shaw	St Mary's RC High, Chesterfield
Faith Skinner	Simon Langton School
Thomas Spink	Allestree Woodlands School
Jemimah Taylor	Greenhead College
Huw Thomas	Winchester College
Benjamin Thorne	Howells School, Llandaff
Francesca Vernon	Sevenoaks School
Rebecca Waterfield	The Perse School
Adam Wicks	Paston Sixth Form College
Anna Wiecek	St Edward's College, St Helens
Adam Wigley	Colchester Royal Grammar School
Molly Willett	Maidstone Grammar School for Girls
Kwang Ik Wong	Raffles Junior College, Singapore
Julian Woods	Sponne School
Youren Yu	Sidcot School



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*Graduates reading for Higher Degrees or Diplomas*

Ayushma Basnyat	Thammasat University
Anna-Janina Behrens	Westfälische Wilhelms Universität
Pietro Benetti Genolini	University of Cambridge
Carsten Bormann	Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität
Can Buldun	Jacobs University, Bremen
Laura Chan Wah Hak	University College, London
Angela Charles	University of Essex
Thomas Coventry-Brooker	University of Brighton
Maurits de Leeuw	Vrije University, The Netherlands
Tasneem Deo	National Law School of India, Bangalore University
Rumur Dowling	Harvard University
Alexander Dymond	King's College, London
William Fletcher	Lincoln College, Oxford
Jodi Gardner	Magdalen College, Oxford
Jennifer Lawrence	Yale University
Jacob Levenstein	Endicott College
Tongri Liu	Peking University
Annina Loets	Humboldt Universität zu Berlin
Harriet Mercer	Australian National University
Timothy Naginey	Old Dominion University
Christoph Nitschke	Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität
Marc Shi	Harvard University
Alkistis Stavropoulou-Deli	National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
Phillip Tucciarone	State University of New York
Ailsa Warnock	University of Auckland
Tao Wei	Nankai University
Martin Wilcock	University of Dundee
Stefanie Wilkins	Balliol College, Oxford
Henry Wilson	University of St Andrews
Yijun Zeng	Monash University

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

Stephen Ambrose  
Francesca Cioni  
Hannah Dawson  
Emelen Leonard  
Voraphol Malsukhum



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