

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE
THE PELICAN RECORD



Vol. LII
December 2016

The Pelican Record

Editor: Mark Whittow

Design and Printing: Lynx DPM

Published by Corpus Christi College, Oxford 2016

Website: <http://www.ccc.ox.ac.uk>

[Email: college.office@ccc.ox.ac.uk](mailto:college.office@ccc.ox.ac.uk)

The editor would like to thank Rachel Pearson, Julian Reid, Joanna Snelling, Sara Watson and David Wilson.

Front cover: Detail of the restored woodwork in the College Chapel.

Back cover: The Chapel after the restoration work.

Both photographs: Nicholas Read

CONTENTS

<u>President's Report</u>	3
<u>Carol Service 2015</u>	
<i>Judith Maltby</i>	12
<u>Claymond's Dole</u>	
<i>Mark Whittow</i>	16
<u>The Hallifax Bowl</u>	
<i>Richard Foster</i>	20
<u>Poisoning, Cannibalism and Victorian England in the Arctic: The Discovery of HMS Erebus</u>	
<i>Cheryl Randall</i>	25
<u>An MCR/SCR Seminar: "An Uneasy Partnership?: Science and Law"</u>	
<i>Liz Fisher</i>	32
<u>Rubbage in the Garden</u>	
<i>David Leake</i>	34
<u>My City of Dreaming Spires</u>	
<i>Megan Armknecht</i>	37
<u>An Immersive Experience in South Korea: Sharpston Travel Grant Report</u>	
<i>Jack Holland</i>	40
<u>The Many Delights of an Open Environment</u>	
<i>Fabrizio Titone</i>	44
<u>The Corpus Estate</u>	47
<u>A Speech at the President's Farewell Dinner</u>	
<i>John Watts</i>	49
<u>Farewell from the President</u>	
<i>Richard Carwardine</i>	53
Reviews	
<u>Isaiah Berlin, <i>Affirming: Letters 1975–1997</i>, edited by Henry Hardy and Mark Pottle</u>	
<i>Michael Friedman</i>	58
<u>Peter E. Pormann, <i>A Descriptive Catalogue of the Hebrew Manuscripts of Corpus Christi College, Oxford</i></u>	
<i>R.M. Thomson</i>	65

The Pelican Record

Obituaries

Christopher Akester	69
John Cameron, Lord Coulsfield	70
Alan Davies	72
Anthony Henning	74
Stephen Maslen	77
Peter Newey	79
Theodore Saunders	81
Hubert Stadler	82
Charles Thomas	85
Brian Wiggins	88
Jingnian Yang	93

The Record

Chaplain's Report	95
The Library	98
Gifts to the Library	101
The College Archives	112
The Junior Common Room	115
The Middle Common Room	117
Travel Grant Reports	120
Chapel Choir	127

Clubs and Societies

Rowing	130
Men's Football	133
Women's Football	134
Cricket	135
Netball	136
Tennis	137
Rugby	137
Werewolves	140
Pool	140
Christian Union	141
Owlets	142
The Tortoise Fair	142

[The Fellows](#)

[News of Corpuses](#)

News of Old Members	158
Deaths	160
Corpus Association Biennial Dinner	161
Scholarships and Prizes 2015–2016	163
Graduate Examination Results	166
Undergraduate Examination Results	168
New Members of the College	176

PRESIDENT'S REPORT



OVER SEVERAL MONTHS of the past year the hordes of tourists taking the route along Merton Street have tended simply to pause outside the Corpus gate and then hurry swiftly on. Catching a glimpse of the acres of tarpaulin, the forest of scaffolding poles and the trenches criss-crossing the quad, they could be forgiven for questioning their guidebooks' description of the College as a beautiful little gem. With the Chapel undergoing a major renovation, the Library acquiring a new roof, the sundial receiving a facelift, the oriel window on the north front demanding repair and the underground service pipes and cables being renewed and rerouted, it required an effort of imagination to believe in the declared harmony of the Front Quad. While these projects were getting under way, the eighteen-month enhancement of the New Building and Annexe on Magpie Lane continued. Consequently, it was with an audible sigh of relief from the Bursar that Corpus was able to start Michaelmas Term 2016 with these major improvements completed, ensuring that the College would look more handsome than ever for the Quincentenary Year. No less important, the redesigned buildings in Magpie Lane (now renamed The Jackson Building and The Oldham Building, in honour of Oxford's great Victorian architect and the College's most munificent founding benefactor), when taken together with the

Liddell Building and the new Lampl Building, allow Corpus to boast student accommodation unsurpassed amongst the colleges in its quality and availability. Readers of the *Sundial* will have seen images of some the various works mentioned here; a more complete record of the achievements of the Bursar and his team can be accessed through the College website (and elsewhere in *The Pelican Record*).

Our buildings are, of course, the means to our academic ends. This year, one in three of our finalists took Firsts (23 out of 69); forty secured 2.1s and six got 2.2s. Our percentage of 2.1s and 2.2s combined (91.3 per cent) was slightly higher than last year but we were ranked fourteenth in the Norrington Table (compared with tenth in 2015). A more gratifying measure of our undergraduates' distinction across a wide range of disciplines is the dazzling record of University prizes. Particular mention must be made of Sophie Waldron's Congratulatory First in Experimental Psychology, for securing first-class marks in seven of her eight papers; Sarah Richardson won the Wronker Prize in Medical Sciences for a research project that was subsequently published in the peer-reviewed *Scientific Reports*; Nikhil Venkatesh took the Elizabeth Anscombe Prize in Philosophy for the best thesis in Finals; Sophy Tuck was awarded the De Paravicini Prize for the best thesis on a Roman topic, and Katherine Backler the Gaisford Essay Prize for the best thesis in Greek language and literature; and Helen Thompson won the Biochemical Society Project Prize. Outstanding performances in Materials Science included those of Barnaby Parker, who won the Armourers & Brasiers' Company Medal and Prize for the best Part II Project; Marcus Cohen for the Materials Best Team Design Project; Adrian Matthew for the Materials Annual Prize for the most significant improvement between Parts I and II; and Yijun Lim, winner of the Armourers & Brasiers' Company/Rolls-Royce Prize for outstanding overall performance in Prelims. In Physics, Gibbs Prizes were awarded to Aniq Ahsan, for the BA Practical, and Natalie Buhl-Nielsen for the Physics Group Project. Sacha Tchen took the Turbutt Prize in Practical Organic Chemistry; Saul Cooper was runner-up for the Inorganic Chemistry Part II Thesis Prize. Henry Carter won the Gibbs Prize in Classics & English Prelims. These were heartwarming achievements.

The College took much pleasure in awarding the Miles Clauson Prizes to Bethany Currie and Alexander Dymond for their presidencies, respectively, of the JCR and MCR. Other College prizewinners were Katherine Backler (the Haigh Prize for Classics), who is

also to be congratulated on her election to a Fellowship by Examination at All Souls College, Poppy Brown (the Music Prize), Daniel Coleman (the Christopher Bushell Prize for History) and David Moore (the undergraduate Sidgwick Prize). Henry Carter was awarded the Corpus Association Prize, given to the first-year undergraduate deemed to have made the most outstanding contribution to the life of the College; he also won the Palmer European Travel Prize. Jack Holland's report on his Sharpston Travel Scholarship can be found later in the *Record*. Rosie Brady (Biochemistry), Benjamin Thorne (Classics Mods) and Adam Wicks (History) won Fox Prizes for coming in the top five per cent in the First Public Examination. We congratulate them all.

The College's highly selective policy on postgraduate admissions was rewarded by outstanding performances in both taught and research degrees. This year twenty-three students secured D.Phils, and of the eighteen students on taught Master's courses eleven were awarded distinctions. It is particularly pleasing to record that Megan Armknecht won the graduate Sidgwick Prize and Bethany Kingston the Hobson Mann Lovel Scholarship for outstanding progress on the clinical medical course. Superlatives are barely adequate to describe the brilliant achievement of Amédée von Moltke, who won the Clifford Chance Prize for the Best Performance in MJur, the Monckton Chambers Prize in Competition Law, the Winter Williams Prize in European Business Regulation (the law of the EU's internal market), the Law Faculty Prize in Intellectual Property Law and the Law Faculty Prize in the Constitutional Principles of the EU. Patrick Meyer Higgins, now in his first year of doctoral research following his outstanding performance in Finals in 2015, won the Charles Darwin Award and Marsh Prize, which is awarded by the Zoological Society of London for the best zoological project by an undergraduate, in this case a comparative study of the Strouhal number in birds.

The research activities and achievements of Fellows are recorded in detail elsewhere, but it is good to give particular congratulations here to Professor Helen Moore for winning a Leverhulme Research Fellowship (has any other college scooped more of these awards than Corpus in recent years?) and to Professor Pete Nellist and his colleagues for their paper *Imaging screw dislocations at atomic resolution by aberration-corrected electron optical sectioning*, which won the Outstanding Paper Award in Materials Science for 2015 from the European Microscopy Society. At a time when we are encouraged to measure scholarly "impact" beyond academia we should also note,

inter alia, the contribution of the White's Professor of Moral Philosophy, Jeff McMahan, to BBC Radio 4's *Analysis* programme, discussing the moral issues surrounding animal suffering and the eating of meat; and Dr. Judith Maltby's engagement at the Bloxham Literary Festival to speak about her book project, *Anglican Women Novelists: Charlotte Bronte to PD James*. No Fellows merited heartier congratulations than Dr. Mark Whittow, elected to the position of Senior Proctor, and his Pro-Proctors, Dr. Anna Marmodoro and Professor Robin Murphy. The office of Proctor is the oldest in the University, its holders entrusted with maintaining discipline and, above all, with the responsibility of serving as ombudsmen and tribunes of the people; liaising with the Vice-Chancellor and sitting on all important committees, Proctors provide a key linkage between the colleges, faculties, departments and the University administration. New Proctors are elected annually on a cycle that brings the office to Corpus every twelve years or so: both College and University are especially well served by the forensic skills and public spirit of the current team.

The year saw the departure of several Fellows and senior members. Lucia Zedner, Tutor in Law, Professor of Criminal Justice and Tutor for Graduates, was elected to a Senior Research Fellowship at All Souls College. It is no routine statement of appreciation to say that Lucia will be sorely missed as a tutor, as well as in the councils of the College: she has put her superb scholarship, keen intellect and wise judgment at the service of Corpus throughout the twenty-two years of her Fellowship. We congratulate her warmly on her translation to a most distinguished Fellowship while regretting the loss of an anchoring presence in College. A similar sense of loss accompanies the decision of Jay Sexton, Tutor in Modern History, to return to his native United States to join the new Kinder Institute on Constitutional Democracy at the University of Missouri. During his sixteen years in Oxford, twelve of them as a Fellow of Corpus, he has made a huge contribution both to the College and – most recently as its Director – to the Rothermere American Institute. Mature beyond his years, subtle in his historical understanding, generous, energetic, unassuming and with a searching intellect, he has encouraged students to trust themselves, introducing them to hard thinking and a whole new vocabulary of sporting metaphors. He was also a very effective Dean, winning the undergraduates' confidence and seeing through any attempts at nonsense.

Three key members of the tutorial cluster in PPE also took their leave. Professor Josh Parsons, Tutorial Fellow in Philosophy, returned to his native New Zealand. Dr. Emanuel Coman, who as Lecturer in Politics has taken on Professor Capoccia's teaching responsibilities during the latter's research leave, departs for a post at Trinity College Dublin; he has rightly won a high place in the students' esteem as an outstanding teacher. This, too, can be said of Dr. Andrew Mell, who completed his four-year appointment as the Andrew Glyn Career Development Fellow in Economics. The College is grateful to all three for their contributions; we wish them every success in the next phase of their careers. We extend similar sentiments to Dr. Hannah Christensen, JRF in Atmospheric, Oceanic and Planetary Physics, who will take up an Advanced Study Program Postdoctoral Fellowship at the US National Center for Atmospheric Research, the leading climate centre in the US; and to Dr. Matt Blake, Leverhulme JRF in Inorganic Chemistry, who as well as being highly productive in his research and publications over the last few years has been a shrewd and conscientious interviewer for undergraduate admissions. We also thank Dr. Geoffrey Nelson, whose term as Stipendiary Lecturer in Physical Chemistry has drawn to a close. Three long-serving members of College staff also took their leave, either to step into retirement (as did Stuart Dutson, the Master of Works, and Dave Barker at the Porters' Lodge) or to enjoy a period of well-earned leisure before taking up a new assignment in Florida (the Hall Manager, Robert Patterson – the ultimate professional). They have each contributed handsomely to the College and have helped to sustain its special sense of community. We wish them well, as we do Ange Purvis, who leaves the Development Office for a new post.

The Governing Body was pleased to elect three new Honorary Fellows. Two of them need little introduction to readers of *The Pelican Record*: Professor Robert Gordon (CCC 1962), elected for his distinction in Economics, and Professor Philip Hardie (CCC 1970), for distinction in Classical Studies. Few, however, are likely to be familiar with the third: Professor Jingnian Yang, whose life was a truly inspiring story of courage, enormous hardship, loyalty to family and basic human values, political and social idealism and sustained commitment to scholarship and teaching. Born in a poor village in China in 1908, at the end of the Qing Dynasty, he sided with the Nationalist party as a young man, survived the turmoil of the revolutionary period working as a school teacher, and seized the

opportunity to come to Oxford for a D.Phil in Economics in 1945. He returned to teach at Nankai University, chose to stay after the Communist Party took power, and was hired by the new government to establish its Ministry of Finance. When the Cultural Revolution started in 1967, he suffered the fate of other intellectuals and was put to labour. Following his rehabilitation in 1979, he returned to teaching and writing on economic development, while caring for his chronically disabled wife. Aged 93, he translated Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*, which became a bestseller in China, and in 2008, then 100 years old, he published his autobiography. We must thank the sharp eye of Julian Reid, the Corpus archivist, for drawing attention to Professor Yang's remarkable life after he left Corpus in 1948. Representatives from Nankai visited Corpus to thank the College on his behalf.

Naturally, it was with sadness that we learnt of Professor Yang's death a few months later, in September, at the age of 108. Other old members who died during this year included Christopher Akester (aged 82; Modern Languages, 1955), the Rt. Hon. Lord John Coulsfield (aged 82; Classics, 1952), Professor Alan Davies (aged 84; English, 1950), Tony Henning (aged 90; PPE, 1948), Canon Stephen Maslen (aged 79; Classics, 1958), Theo Saunders (aged 59; Music, 1975), Dr. Hubert Stadler (aged 68; History, 1984), Professor Charles Thomas (aged 88; Law, 1948) and Dr. Brian Wiggins (aged 73; Medicine, 1961). Their obituaries can be found elsewhere in *The Pelican Record*.

Corpus welcomed several new arrivals this year: Professor David Russell, as Tutorial Fellow in English; Dr. Sam Gartland, as Departmental Lecturer in Ancient History; and Dr. Sarosh Irani and Dr. Geoff Higgins, as Medical Research Fellows. Our new Junior Research Fellows were Dr. Alex Middleton (M.G. Brock JRF in Modern History), Dr. Luke Brunning (British Academy Post-Doctoral Fellow in Philosophy), Dr. Struan Murray (JRF in Biochemistry) and Dr. Daniel Lametti (JRF in Experimental Psychology). Our Visiting Fellows were Florin Curta, Professor of Medieval History and Archaeology at the University of Florida, a specialist in the history of Southeastern Europe (Michaelmas Term); Ilaria Ramelli, Professor of Theology and endowed Chair, "Angelicum" University, and Professor of Roman History and Fellow in Ancient Philosophy, Catholic University, Milan (Hilary Term); and Dr. Fabrizio Titone, Ramón y Cajal Researcher at Universidad del País Vasco, working on

a monograph on the dioceses of Catania and Barcelona from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries (Trinity Term). We benefited from the presence, as Visiting Scholars, of Professor Norman Doe of Cardiff University Law School, pursuing research for a book, *The Legal Architecture of English Cathedrals*; Professor Yoshie Kojima of the Department of History of Sophia University of Tokyo, a specialist in the reception of Western art in Japan during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and Professor Paul Kerry of Brigham Young University, whose current research focuses on the American historian George Bancroft and the influence of German thought on his intellectual formation. The Huntington Exchange Fellow was Professor Jennifer Smith of Pepperdine University, a specialist in Middle English; the College selected Dr. Ben Mountford to take up the Corpus side of the exchange at the Huntington Library. We welcomed several new members of staff: John Jackson (returning to Corpus, as Hall Manager), Chris Daw (Master of Works), Michelle Mayes and Niamh Tuite (Accommodation and Conferences) and – at the Lodge – Vanessa Ciara and Trevor Greenaway.

This year's visiting speakers included Christopher Cannon, Professor of English at New York University, who gave a much-appreciated Bateson Lecture, "'Wyth her owen handys': What Women's Writing Can Teach us about Langland and Chaucer". Professor Catherine Steel of the University of Glasgow gave the annual lecture of the Corpus Christi College Centre for the Study of Greek and Roman Antiquity: "Editing oratorical fragments: challenges and opportunities in the Roman Republican material". The President's Seminar in Michaelmas Term hosted the playwright Peter Nichols, who spoke illuminatingly on "Casting the Audience". Sir Malcolm Rifkind in Hilary Term addressed an overwhelmingly Europhile audience on many of the issues that would be raised in the June referendum, when he gave a talk on "Britain and Europe. Is the future what it used to be?". The President-Elect, Professor Steve Cowley, spoke to a full house in Trinity Term on "The Quest for Fusion Energy". We were fortunate in inducing Sarah Whatmore, Professor of Environment and Public Policy in Oxford's School of Geography and the Environment, to speak at this year's Scholars' Dinner.

This year's events for alumni included the 1980s Decade Dinner in September 2015 and the Gaudy for matriculating years 2005–2007 (when Joanna Healey and Laura Lee-Rodgers, respectively, spoke on

behalf of the Old Members). The Varsity Match, London drinks at the Middle Temple (thanks, as ever, to the great generosity of Andrew Thornhill) and Chapel carols and mince pies: these punctuated the pre-Christmas calendar. The Eights Week Lunch, the Tortoise Fair and the Hardie Golf Tournament were the familiar markers of Trinity Term. In April, a good number of Old Members attended the Oxford University biennial North American Reunion, on this occasion held in Washington DC, with a dinner at the Library of Congress, a panel convened by Professor Sexton on the state of American politics and drinks on the roof terrace of PricewaterhouseCoopers' building on Pennsylvania Avenue, arranged thanks to the good offices of Chan Harjivan (MBA, 1999). While in Washington, Nick Thorn, the Development Director, with the President and David Bloch (CCC 1997) pushed forward arrangements for the three-month exhibition of Corpus manuscripts, books and silver at the Folger Shakespeare Library (*500 Years of Treasures from Oxford*) that will open in February 2017.

Thanks to Brendan Shepherd, the College's enterprising Outreach and Admissions Administrator, and Professor Pawel Swietach, newly appointed Tutor for Admissions, who were supported by a vital team of student subject ambassadors, Corpus continued to work with schools in its designated areas of Derbyshire, Derby and much of Greater Manchester. We engaged in some capacity with nearly half of those in our prescribed region, with many of whom we had no previous history of activity. We were also involved with a number of schools from elsewhere in the country where the College has historic or alumni links. The three Open Days, in June and September, drew over 450 prospective students (and quite a few parents), for meetings with tutors and student-led tours of the College, resulting in increased applications for the current year. In 2015 we broke new ground by running four interview workshops in Greater Manchester, in collaboration with colleagues from Pembroke College, Oxford, and Murray Edwards College, Cambridge. These reached over two hundred Year 13 students from the area's state schools and were repeated in 2016. Hosted in hub schools and colleges, the events included subject-specific sessions led by tutors, who included the Senior Tutor, Dr. Mark Wormald (Biochemistry and Chemistry) and Dr. Sam Gartland (Ancient History). The North West Science Network – a collaborative scheme, now in its fourth year, involving Corpus, Pembroke, Xaverian College (Manchester) and South Cheshire

College (Crewe) – continues to be led by Professor Pete Nellist. This year's programme involved lectures, a Maths school and lab visits across the northwest. The Network's annual summer school at Corpus in June included lectures in the auditorium, departmental activities and preparation for tutorials and poster projects. Five of those attending have since applied to Oxford; following the 2015 summer school, three students are now in their first year at Oxford, two of them at Corpus. The annual Schools Science Prize, now in its seventh year, was offered in Chemistry and Biomedical Sciences: it attracted some sixty entries from across the country.

This will be the final President's Report to sit above the name below. It has been my privilege to serve Corpus for the last twenty terms; some expression of my debt to colleagues appears later in this edition. I am stepping down on the eve of a year of celebrations to mark the first half-millennium of Richard Fox's foundation and do so knowing that it is in the hands of loyal staff, Fellows who make the College a beacon of outstanding scholarship and teaching and a new President who brings proven qualities of leadership and academic brilliance to the office. It is a good time to leave.

Richard Carwardine
President

Corpus Carol Service 2015

On 3 December 2015 the carol service sermon preached by the Chaplain, the Revd. Canon Dr. Judith Maltby, reflected on the presence at the Nativity of the shepherds and the Magi and the continuing significance of this.



THE ILLUSTRATION on our order of service tonight is one of an extraordinary set of medieval “bible windows” in Canterbury Cathedral, depicting two sets of human visitors to the infant Christ: the shepherds and the Magi, or “wise men”. The infant Jesus has clearly had an upgrade from a smelly old stable as he sits enthroned in majesty, albeit on his mother’s lap. Artists, however, should always be allowed some licence.

This window reminds us is that the young Christ received human visitors in addition to the angelic choruses. They were visitors of great contrast – or so it would appear. There are two versions of the birth of Jesus in the New Testament: in St Matthew’s gospel, which we heard tonight, the visitors are a set of Eastern intellectuals. In St Luke’s gospel, the infant Christ is visited by a group of rustic farm workers. It appears an unlikely pairing. Agricultural workers poorly educated and spontaneous on one hand, and Magi, “wise men”, “sages”, or as I prefer to think of them “the three dons” – anything but spontaneous and prone to over-speculation. The shepherds, we are told by Luke’s gospel, *rush* to the infant Christ, urged to do so by an angelic

messenger. The Magi, in contrast, take *years*: stopping, measuring, calculating, assessing. The “wise men” take so long to get to Bethlehem that the novelist Evelyn Waugh called them “the patron saints of the chronically late”. Working in a university, I have long thought that it took them so long to reach their destination because they had to keep applying for research grants to continue their studies of the heavens.

The seventeenth century poet Sidney Godolphin, whose poem *Lord, when wise men came from far* we’ve also heard read this evening, is not very well known now. From an important Cornish gentry family, Oxford-educated (Exeter College) and MP for Helston, he was killed fighting on the Royalist side in 1643. Godolphin explores the contrast between these two sets of visitors to the infant Christ:

*Lord, when the wise men came from far,
Led to thy cradle by a star,
Then did the shepherds too rejoice,
Instructed by thy angel’s voice;
Blest were the wise men in their skill,
And shepherds in their harmless will.*

*Wise men in tracing nature’s laws
Ascend unto the highest cause;
Shepherds with humble fearfulness
Walk safely, though their light be less:
Though wise men better know the way,
It seems no honest heart can stray.*

Godolphin, at first, points out the obvious and fairly predictable (he is, after all, a member of the intelligentsia and of a distinguished gentry family) contrast between these two sets of visitors. The shepherds, charmingly innocent in their rustic ignorance yet, because “their light be less”, are incapable of ascending “to the highest cause” of the wise men. Godolphin would appear to be implying that there is a hierarchy of believing, finding the simple faith of the shepherds amiable, but impoverished, compared to the intricate reasonings of the wise men. The poet, though, has a curve ball in store for us.

*There is no merit in the wise
But love (the shepherd’s sacrifice):
Wise men, all ways of knowledge past,
To th’ shepherds’ wonder come at last;
To know can only wonder breed,
And not to know is wonder’s seed.*

Godolphin, very much a seventeenth century member of the intellectual elite, is nonetheless being “counter-cultural” in his understanding of these different seekers after Christ. And the “object”, the “objective”, of this journeying, Christ, is in fact the one character who says and does *nothing* in both Luke’s and Matthew’s nativity stories. He simply “is” – he is simply the “object” of this seeking, this curiosity, this enquiry, this longing, this desiring.

*‘Tis true, the object sanctifies
All passions which within us rise,
But since no creature comprehends
The cause of causes, end of ends,
He who himself vouchsafes to know
Best pleases his creator so.*

There is then, for this Christian poet, a sort of “democracy”, not a hierarchy, of those who seek, who long, who desire Christ, the very “object [which] sanctifies”.

*When then our sorrow we apply
To our own wants and poverty,
When we look up in all distress
And our own misery confess,
Sending both our thanks and prayers above;
Then, though we do not know, we love.*

I mentioned earlier that Godolphin was being “counter-cultural” by sticking up for the shepherds, albeit maybe he is also just a teeny bit condescending. Godolphin was, like we all are, a product of his time and upbringing. His natural affinity was with the protracted intellectual speculation of the wise men – those agonised intellectuals burdened by their own cleverness. As a result the shepherds need his “special pleading”.

And one might be inclined to say that in our culture of the early twenty-first century, the natural affinity remains with the Magi; the “simple shepherds” need some magnanimity and special pleading. But I am not sure that is at all right in either British society or in contemporary faith groups.

In our society at large, amongst both religious and non-religious people, it seems to me that the “simple faith” or “simple answers” of the shepherds is in the ascendant, not the complex reasoning of the Magi. I regret to say that anti-intellectualism is pretty rampant in both its secular and confessional contexts. The removal of public subsidy

to universities for the study of the humanities and social sciences by the previous government, for example, implies that there is no “public benefit” for our society in the study of these disciplines. In religion it is commonly expressed that the life of faith is primarily about an uncritical, emotional assent to a set of propositions about God’s nature that can only get muddled by thinking about it too much. And reflecting on the terrible recent events in Paris, we have had brought very close to us the consequences of faith which ceases to use the tools of its own tradition to be self-critiquing – that’s what religious extremism is. Last week I heard the Archbishop of Canterbury say in a speech at Synod, when speaking about the Paris atrocities, that *all* faiths, Christianity included, have a history of, and the capacity for, extremism. A self-critiquing faith is essential to resist it.

So, one might, in concluding a homily on the wise men and the shepherds, remain “counter-cultural” and stick up for the Magi: stick up for the place of intellect in the life of faith and in society more widely.

But I am not going to conclude that way either because, seventeenth-century language aside, I don’t think Godolphin does that either. His insight to us, his gift to us, is that “Tis true, the object sanctifies/All passions which within us rise” – that it is Christ who sanctifies and hallows, not you and me. The point is to *make* the journey to Truth, which for the Christian is Christ – to seek, to long, to desire. And whatever your position on matters of faith, there is something of the Magi and something of the shepherds in each of us, and therefore in our common life as a college, a university, a society. Christ, “the object”, draws out of us – as individuals and as the human community – requires of us, desires for us the spontaneity of the shepherds *and* the careful “calculation” of the Magi. To *feel* and to *think* are, in the new order created by the Incarnate God, in partnership, not in opposition.

*There is no merit in the wise
But love (the shepherd’s sacrifice):
Wise men, all ways of knowledge past,
To th’ shepherds’ wonder come at last;
To know can only wonder breed,
And not to know is wonder’s seed.*

Judith Maltby

Claymond's Dole

A sermon given at the Sung Eucharist before the annual distribution of "Claymond's Dole", by Dr. Mark Whittow, on the First Sunday in Lent (14 February) 2016, in Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford.

TO HAVE BEEN INVITED to preach today is a great pleasure, and indeed an honour. This is a great occasion; a double feast: that of St Valentine and the occasion of the distribution of Claymond's Dole, one of the great events of the Magdalen year.

Regarding St Valentine, my pleasure is quite genuine, and the honour uncomplicated. This is a feast surely well worth celebrating. I hope you have all been sending and receiving anonymous messages of devotion, and I hope too that the Lodge has been full of flowers and chocolates delivered by those who love you dearly. (If not, I should complain.) But St Valentine is not the reason I have been asked, nor the reason why in fact my pleasure is slightly tainted, and the honour you are showing me more than a little two-edged. Rather I am here because I am a Fellow of Corpus, and today sees the distribution of Claymond's Dole, which from the perspective of both Magdalen and Corpus is a slightly touchy subject.

John Claymond was born at Frampton in Lincolnshire. His background was that of a yeoman family. Not poor but not rich. But in any case a family with ambition for their son, who was well educated from an early age – probably in the first place at Magdalen School. The facts become clearer in 1484 when, aged sixteen, we know he was admitted to this college, and four years later in 1488, aged twenty, he became a Fellow. In 1498, he was ordained a priest, and in the same year we hear of him lecturing in the Schools.

Claymond was a clean-living, pious and notably scholarly young man, with serious interests in the new learning of Renaissance humanism. You can judge his standing by the fact that the greatest humanist intellectual of the age, the Dutch scholar Erasmus, knew and admired him; so much so that Erasmus dedicated to Claymond one of his books, a Greek edition of John Chrysostom's work, *On Fate and Divine Providence*.

Clean-living, pious and scholarly were not descriptions that could be applied to many of his contemporaries at Magdalen. A visitation in 1507 discovered fellows and demies who knew little Latin, skipped lectures to go hunting, argued with the President and spent dinner in

hall shouting at each other. The Vice-President was accused of perjury, adultery, heresy, receiving stolen goods and, for good measure, witchcraft too. He had apparently baptised a cat, and used magic to look for treasure.

Claymond's good qualities brought him to the attention of another serious and able Magdalen man, very keen on the new learning, namely Richard Fox. This was a good career move because Fox was a key figure at Henry VII's court, one of the king's most trusted servants, and from 1501 Bishop of Winchester – by far the richest see in England, much richer than London, York or even Canterbury. Fox was impressed by the young Magdalen fellow, and made sure that rewards flowed in his direction, rewards that included the Mastership of St Cross Hospital, near Winchester, and a string of other highly lucrative ecclesiastical appointments. By 1507 Claymond had become a very rich man indeed.

Meanwhile, as we have seen, all was not well in the college; and the critics, Claymond prominent among their number, blamed the President, Richard Mayhew, himself a powerful man and Bishop of Hereford. The rebels made an appeal to the visitor, who conveniently happened to be Claymond's patron and friend, the Bishop of Winchester. Bishop Fox acted swiftly, sacked Mayhew, and ordered the election of a new President. At this point it seems that the Fellows of Magdalen had not quite got the message, because rather than choosing the bishop's man, namely Claymond, they elected another fellow, John Veysey. Bishop Fox was not pleased. The new President was summoned to see the bishop, a meeting which so clarified Veysey's mind that he promptly resigned. The Fellows now also came to see things in a new light, and this time elected the bishop's man without argument. So Claymond became President of Magdalen – a post he filled for the next ten years.

Fox, however, had another scheme in hand, namely a college of high morals and plain living, that would be at the cutting edge of humanist scholarship. The result was Corpus Christi, which will be celebrating its quincentenary in 2017. Fox wanted Claymond as its first President and, as you will have realised, the bishop was a man accustomed to getting his way. Claymond knew better than to argue. In 1516 he resigned the Presidency of Magdalen, and headed to Merton Street to take charge of his patron's new project.

The result was in many ways a great success. Corpus thrived, and under Claymond's leadership fulfilled all that Fox could have

wanted; but one wonders whether Claymond had any qualms about the events of 1507 and 1516?

When he came to draw up a will, was he looking to make his peace with the college which had educated him since he was a child, and to which he owed so much? I say that because it is striking that although he gave the large number of very valuable humanist books and manuscripts he had acquired to Corpus, he gave his other major bequests to Magdalen, and moreover he gave them in company with two other Magdalen fellows. Last year the Dean of Divinity interpreted this joint gift in terms of friendship; and to some extent I quite agree. Not least because, apart from any personal factors, friendship on a Ciceronian model was a relationship highly valued by the humanist scholars of his generation. But I suspect too as he grew older and more frail, Claymond wanted to put any bad blood behind him. Hence in his will, not just gifts to the poor of Oxford, though they were there too (including an endowment for a supply of clean straw for prisoners in the castle), but a mass to be said in Magdalen chapel every year for Claymond's soul, and the dole to be given each year in his name to the President, Fellows, Demies, Academical Clerks and Choristers of his old college.

But here also was the sting; and here also is the reason for my presence today, and my not unalloyed sense of pleasure and honour. Claymond clearly did not completely trust the Fellows of his old college to do the proper thing. Those who had elected Veysey in 1507 might be tempted to take Claymond's money and forget a man they would have reason to think of as the Bishop's stooge.

Claymond had a message for them: "Should they neglect (which Heaven forbid) to observe this my ordinance, then I will and ordain by these presents that the President and Scholars of Corpus Christi College in the University of Oxford... shall enter into all the lands aforesaid, that they may take possession of them, and enjoy them, for themselves and their successors for ever..."

In other words, I am here to witness that Magdalen is still adhering to the terms of Claymond's bequest. My pleasure on this occasion is thus ever so slightly alloyed by the thought that no dole, and we at Corpus would become much richer as a result.

Those of you who heard the Dean's sermon on Claymond and the value of friendship last year may think I am being slightly mean-spirited; but that is not my intention. Among the messages one could draw from the story of Claymond's dole, I would like to emphasise two.

First, the value of making peace with your enemies. If I am right in thinking that the events of 1507 and 1516 left bitter memories, then I think it is impressive that Claymond did at the end want to make peace, and that the fellows of Magdalen were willing go through an annual ceremony that they might have seen as a humiliation. It speaks on both sides to an ability to let bygones be bygones: to swallow pride; to make up. That is a message with strong support in the Gospels, and one that we could all benefit from hearing again, and following through in our own lives.

Finally, though, there is what could be thought of as the reverse message: of not letting bygones be bygones, of preserving memories and maintaining traditions. Claymond's Dole may have survived to this day because its repetition each year guaranteed that the manor of Standlake could not be claimed by Corpus, but it has become a part of both colleges' histories; part of the web of connections with events in the past that make all of us feel that we are part of something larger than ourselves, and to which we owe more than the pursuit of our own immediate self-interest. History, acted out in the form of ceremony, serves to make us less selfish.

It is a message emphasised in the Old Testament reading we have heard this morning from Deuteronomy 26, where the Israelites are coached in the importance of charitable giving by reference to events and persons in their history. It is a message that could even be taken from the feast of St Valentine: the history may in that case be fictitious, but the tradition it has come to embody is even so still good for us, encouraging us, like Claymond's Dole, to think outside ourselves and to be kinder and less selfish people.

Mark Whittow

The Hallifax Bowl

Dr. Richard Foster, Fellows' Librarian and Keeper of Collections at Winchester College, investigates the intriguing history of a seventeenth-century treasure in the Corpus collection of silver plate.



A REGULAR AT HIGH TABLE on guest nights, the Hallifax Bowl is one of the most intriguing pieces in the collection of plate at Corpus. Dating from the seventeenth century and named after its early eighteenth-century donor, the silver-gilt bowl is decorated with numerous portrait roundels. At first glance these appear to be ancient coins, set into the sides of the bowl so that the obverse and reverse of each can be seen. This unusual decoration often attracts comment and has frequently been the cause of some puzzlement. Although the bowl was included in the Ashmolean Museum's exhibition of Oxford college plate in 2004, and was briefly mentioned in the accompanying catalogue, it remains little known and has never been studied in detail. The piece is unmarked, so its place of manufacture has long been uncertain: Italy and Germany have both been suggested. The portrait roundels are another puzzle: some of these appear to be genuine Roman coins, but several must be later imitations, and none has been specifically identified.

The donor, William Hallifax (1655–1722), was admitted scholar of Corpus Christi in 1674 and became a fellow in December 1682. From 1688 to 1695 he served as chaplain to the Levant Company in Aleppo and was one of the first Europeans to explore the ruins of Palmyra. There he copied inscriptions which were published in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society. Hallifax returned to England in 1695,

later serving as chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons and becoming rector of Oldswinford, Worcestershire.

Hallifax left much of his estate to Corpus. Several of the items mentioned in his will reflect his interest in the Near East and were presumably acquired during his time in Aleppo. To the College Library he gave a Koran and a Persian manuscript of the Psalms, along with 40 Italian books. He also left a collection of over 400 coins, most of them from the Ancient Near East and collected in Aleppo. His other major gift to the Master and Fellows was “my Silver Gilt Bason with two handles which I bought at Aleppo in the sides whereof are fixed or set Severall antient Coins or Meddalls”. An inscription on the bowl commemorates Hallifax’s gift and describes the piece donated as “*numismatibus ornatum*”. For understandable reasons it has sometimes been suggested that the coins which decorate the bowl were among those collected by Hallifax in Aleppo, but from what follows it will become clear that this cannot be the case.

There are ten ancient coins around the lower part of the bowl. Most of these are Roman denarii. Several date from the Republican period; there are two coins of Faustina the Elder (c. 100–140) and one from the fourth century. The most intriguing and unusual coin is of the Dacian king Koson (c. 44–42 BC), probably deriving from the large hoards of these coins discovered in Transylvania in the sixteenth century. Above the row of ancient coins are ten larger roundels. These resemble coins at first glance, and I have heard them described as *fake* ancient coins. They are in fact Renaissance medals made in imitation of ancient coins, but without any intention to deceive. Inscriptions in Greek and Latin identify the figures depicted as Helen of Troy, Aristides, Lycurgus, Solon, Iphigenia, Cimon, Arethusa, Marcus Furius Camillus, Aeneas and Gaius Marius. On the reverse of each medal is an emblematic device or narrative scene: for example, showing Aeneas carrying Anchises out of Troy, and the sacrifice of Iphigenia.

All are from a series designed by Valerio Belli (c. 1468–1546), a Vicenzan artist who had by 1520 established himself as the leading gem engraver in Rome. He received commissions from Pope Leo X, became friends with Michelangelo and had his portrait painted by Raphael. Highly praised by Vasari and many other of his contemporaries, Belli has been rather neglected by modern art historians. Towards the end of his career he produced many small medals with portraits of figures from antiquity, and it is from this

series that the medals on the Hallifax Bowl derive. Around 1540 the Portuguese painter Francisco de Holanda described a meeting with Belli at which he “produced from the velvet robe that he was wearing fifty medals of purest gold, made by his hand in the manner of ancient medals, and so admirably made that they seemed to increase the respect that I had for antiquity”. The original series was struck from dies engraved by Belli, but most surviving examples of the medals are cast from moulds derived from these struck examples. Medals from the series are quite commonly encountered, and are found in a variety of metals: silver, silver-gilt, bronze, copper and lead.

European silver of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was occasionally decorated with ancient coins. There is at least one other example in Oxford, a German bowl that recently entered the Ashmolean as part of the Wellby bequest. Medals were also sometimes set into items of plate, though all the examples that I have encountered include medals from Northern or Central Europe. The Hallifax Bowl may be unique in incorporating Italian Renaissance medals.

Although decorated with Italian medals, and purchased in the Ottoman Empire, the Hallifax Bowl was actually made in Northern Europe. It has usually been described as German, but there are a number of indications that point instead to Lithuania or Poland as its place of manufacture. The practice of decorating silver with coins and medals was especially popular in the Baltic states in the seventeenth century, and a medal set into the base of the Hallifax Bowl is particularly suggestive of a Polish-Lithuanian origin: signed by the artist, Jan Engelhart, and dated 1626, it commemorates Eustachy Wollowicz, bishop of Vilnius from 1616 to 1630.



Rear (left) and front inner detail (right) of the Hallifax Bowl, silver-gilt, Poland-Lithuania, seventeenth century

A search through the literature on Polish-Lithuanian silver has led to the unexpected discovery that the Hallifax Bowl is not unique, but one of a pair, its twin now in the State Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg. The Hermitage bowl is near-identical to the one at Corpus and is decorated with exactly the same coins and medals. It is kept as part of an important collection of seventeenth-century Polish-Lithuanian silver in St Petersburg, which includes many pieces presented to the Russian court as diplomatic gifts. Before entering the Hermitage, the bowl belonged to the Yusopov family, one of the wealthiest in Russia, whose art collection was nationalised in 1923. Its early provenance is unknown, but it is possible that this bowl, and perhaps also the Hallifax Bowl, came into the family's possession in the late seventeenth century when the first Prince Yusopov and his descendants held prominent positions at court.

The existence of two bowls with identical decoration shows that the Hallifax Bowl is not decorated with original coins and medals, but with casts. The silversmith would have made moulds of the originals, into which molten silver was poured. One feature of the bowl's decoration gives an insight into how this was done. The medal of Helen of Troy was originally designed with a personification of Concord on the reverse, but on the Hallifax Bowl this medal appears with an adapted version of the reverse from a different medal in the series, of the philosopher Thales of Miletus. This otherwise unrecorded combination of the obverse and reverse of two different medals suggests that casts of each side were made separately, and the two halves joined together before being set into the bowl. This technique would have been easier than making a cast of the whole medal and had the additional advantage of allowing the silversmith to determine the thickness of the cast to match the thickness of the bowl.

It is possible only to speculate on the routes by which ancient coins and Belli's medals might have been available to a silversmith in Poland-Lithuania during the seventeenth century. Part of the answer may lie in the marriage of Bona Sforza to Sigismund I, King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, in 1518, which ushered in a period of close cultural and artistic ties between Italy and Poland-Lithuania. In the middle decades of the sixteenth century numerous Italian sculptors, architects and craftsmen travelled north, particularly to the city of Vilnius. One of the most successful was Jacopo Caraglio (c. 1500–1565), who worked in Rome and Venice before arriving at the

court of Sigismund I in 1539. Like Belli, he worked as a gem engraver and medallist and it is certainly possible that he brought examples of Italian medals with him.

We will probably never know exactly how the bowl travelled from Northern Europe to Aleppo, where Hallifax purchased it. By the late seventeenth century the city had become a gateway to trade with Turkey and much of the rest of the Ottoman Empire. It was home to large communities of merchants from many European nations and served as an entrepôt for the exchange of exotic items from all over the world. After travelling thousands of miles across Europe, the Hallifax Bowl has passed the last three centuries in relative quietude, journeying only between the Manciple's safe and High Table.

I have had considerable help from various people in writing this article: I am very grateful to Julian Reid, Joanna Snelling, Matthew Winterbottom and in particular Justine Potts for their assistance.

Richard Foster (History, 2008)

**Poisoning, Cannibalism and Victorian England in the Arctic:
The Discovery of *HMS Erebus***

Cheryl Randall was honoured to have been one of the few British participants in the Canadian-led discovery of HMS Erebus, the flagship of Royal Navy polar exploration in the nineteenth century.

IN SEARCH OF THE FABLED Northwest Passage, the Royal Navy sent its most experienced polar ships *HMS Erebus* and *HMS Terror* from Portsmouth on 19 May 1845, keen to find the long sought after trade route with Asia through the blank map of the Arctic.

The two ships carried 128 men under the command of Sir John Franklin, who was knighted in 1829 after two overland expeditions surveying the coast of Canada. Although Franklin charted over 3,000 miles of new coastline during those overland expeditions, he lost ten men to cold and hunger and became known as “the man who ate his boots”, without the skills to sustain himself or his men in the harsh Arctic environment. The Lincolnshire officer was later appointed Governor of Tasmania; on return to England he lobbied hard for this command with the benefit of his Arctic experience. When asked why the Navy should send a 60-year-old man into the Arctic, he replied that he was only 59!

The ships were loaded with three years’ worth of provisions, including lime juice to prevent scurvy and over 8,000 tins of preserved meat and vegetables. The two ships were last seen by two passing whaling ships in Baffin Bay in August 1845.

Although the crew thought they would be in the Pacific by the following summer, there was no expectation within the government of hearing from the expedition for a number of years, and it was therefore not until March 1848 that the House of Commons first raised the idea of a relief expedition when nothing had been heard.

The first relief expedition, sent by the Royal Navy and led by Sir James Ross in 1848, was the only one with a theoretical chance of rescuing Franklin’s men. Unfortunately the expedition suffered seven deaths onboard and, after spending only one winter in the Arctic, it returned unsuccessfully to Britain. Over the next fifteen years, 32 rescue missions were sent to the Arctic in search of the Franklin expedition. These expeditions, though they failed to find Franklin or his ships, together filled in the blanks of Canadian Arctic charts with innumerable islands and channels.

The Pelican Record

On 23 August 1850, the first traces of the expedition were finally found on Devon Island. Four days later, the first winter quarters of the expedition were found on Beechey Island; these included an armourer's forge, a storehouse, large cairns and the graves of three sailors.



The winter quarters on Beechey Island, with the three graves, was discovered in August 1850

The interred men were John Torrington, the lead stoker on *HMS Terror*, who died on 1 January 1846 at 20 years of age; John Hartnell, an able seaman on *HMS Erebus*, who died on 4 January 1846 at 25 years of age; and William Braine, a Royal Marine with *HMS Erebus*, who died on 3 April 1846 at 32 years of age. Scurvy, brought on by a lack of vitamin C for 90 days or more, and indicated by pitting and scaling on skeletal remains found later, was the suspected killer of these three men, and would have caused agonising pain for months before their deaths.

However, scurvy was not the only killer at work. In the 1980s these three bodies were exhumed in a bid to shed light on the disappearance of the expedition. Although the men were found to

have died from tuberculosis and pneumonia, very high levels of lead were found in the bones, indicating lead poisoning from faulty soldering in the tin cans supplied to the Royal Navy.

The symptoms experienced from lead poisoning would have included emaciation, shooting pains through the limbs and abdominal colic. Such debilitating effects would have taken their toll on the entire crew, men and officers alike. Tragically, on Beechey Island the tins were found to have been reused as cups and bowls, with handles and pouring lips added after initial use.

Four years after this initial discovery, the experienced Arctic traveller Dr. John Rae, who led four overland expeditions in the region, found members of the Inuit living on the land with Franklin artefacts. He returned to Victorian England with this news and reported that Franklin's men had been driven to the last resort, cannibalism, the Inuit having seen mutilated corpses and the contents of kettles scattered around campsites.

Rae's comments caused outrage in England. He was personally ostracised and Inuit testimony was held to naught. The reports were dismissed as "the chatter of a gross handful of uncivilised people with a domesticity of blood and blubber" by Charles Dickens, among others. The president of the American Geographical Society even proclaimed that Franklin's men had been "murdered by the Indians".

The indefatigable Lady Jane Franklin sponsored four expeditions in search of her husband, and inspired many more. Royal Navy officer Francis McClintock led four such searches. On 20 April 1859, McClintock took Inuit account that two abandoned ships had been seen; one had sunk in deep water and one visited by the Inuit in the shallows.

In a momentous discovery, on 5 May 1859 the only official record ever found from the Franklin expedition was located in a cairn near Victory Point on King William Island. It was dated 28 May 1847 and stated: "Sir John Franklin commanding the expedition. All well." However, a postscript was added on 25 April 1848, with worrying developments. Sir John Franklin had died on 11 June 1847, just a fortnight after the date of the original note. The deaths to date included "nine officers and 15 men". *HMS Terror* and *Erebus* had been beset in the ice since 12 September 1846, and the two ships had been "deserted" on 22 April 1848. "Start on to-morrow 26th for Backs Fish River," it stated.

The note demonstrated that command of the expedition had been taken over by Francis Crozier, captain of *HMS Terror* and Franklin's

second-in-command, with Commander James Fitzjames taking command of the men on *HMS Erebus*. The reported deaths indicated the hidden problem of lead poisoning onboard, which was putting the entire expedition in jeopardy; scurvy often plagued only the men, with more luxurious food protecting the officers. In addition to the cruel Arctic surroundings they faced, the crew were being attacked, slowly and unsuspectingly poisoned by the tins soldered in England containing their only sustenance.

The final aspect of the note highlights the extent of the difficulties the expedition faced. Crozier had extensive Arctic experience and both he and Fitzjames would have known the tortuous nature of the proposed expedition towards the Hudson's Bay Company down the Back River (also known as the Great Fish River), and could only have agreed such a plan in dire circumstances. They knew they were making a run for their lives.

Further discoveries were made, and on 24 May 1859 a bleached skeleton was found wearing a Royal Navy steward's uniform, lying face down on a gravel ridge, reflecting Inuit testimony that the men "fell down as they walked along". A lifeboat with two human skeletons was also discovered following Inuit oral testimony. Inside the lifeboat were curtain rods, books, scented soap – "a mere accumulation of dead weight" for the sledging team to drag as they tried to carry their Victorian world with them across the Arctic wastes. The lifeboat was facing north towards the abandoned ships, not south towards their supposed destination of the Back River, suggesting that the men may have turned back, realising the difficulty of their set course. A field hospital was also discovered, around 80 miles from the location of the record at Victory Point. Altogether, the skeletal remains of between seven and 15 individuals were found on King William Island.

Analysis of skeletal remains at Booth Point found cut marks on the bones made by a metal implement, while fracture lines on a skull demonstrated that it had been forcibly broken and the face (jaw and teeth) removed, and although parts of the skeleton (head, arms and legs) were found, most of it was missing. The bone analysis supported the claims of cannibalism, with identifiable parts recognisable as "human" removed, to make eating human flesh less difficult in such desperate circumstances. Too late for Rae, Inuit oral testimony was finally recognised as accurate.

The Victoria Strait expedition

The 2014 Victoria Strait Expedition was the biggest search mounted for Franklin's ships since the 1850s. The collaboration involved seven vessels, which met in Pond Inlet, Baffin Island, where then Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper was encouraging success in the name of Canadian sovereignty over the Arctic waterways. We were joined onboard by the Chief Executive of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society, John Geiger, the manager of Underwater Archaeology for Parks Canada, Marc-André Bernier, the founder of the Arctic Research Foundation (and formerly founder of Research in Motion), Jim Balsillie, and members of Defence Research and Development Canada (DRDC).

The Arctic proved fickle, and from the beginning we encountered sea ice conditions that would have no doubt been familiar to Franklin and his crews. After visiting Beechey Island and inspecting the remains of thousands of soldered tin cans stored at the wintering quarters, we met the Canadian Navy vessel *HMCS Kingston*, which was unable to penetrate the ice, and from it collected a remotely operated underwater vehicle (ROV).



Transferring the launch Investigator to the Sir Wilfred Laurier

Deep in the sea ice of Victoria Strait, we met the icebreaker *HMCS Sir Wilfred Laurier* to make our delivery of the Parks Canada underwater archaeological launch *Investigator* and the ROV. The icebreaker approached our stern and carefully lifted the *Investigator* onto its bow with its crane, and then steamed off through the ice into the fog.

Our role was to survey the ocean floor with the use of a bright yellow eight metre-long autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV), searching for evidence of *HMS Erebus* and *Terror*. The \$10 million AUV owned by DRDC is equipped with synthetic aperture sonar for very high-level imaging for the identification of wreckage on the ocean floor. The imaging quality was critical, as theories of the ships being crushed in the ice meant that conceivably the only easily visible remains might be their boilers.

DRDC needed sufficient open water to launch and manoeuvre and to run its missions; in the event that the AUV needed to abort a mission, it would surface automatically – less than ideal under sea ice, where we would struggle to retrieve it. The AUV was hoisted off the ship by crane and launched on missions lasting up to ten hours at a time. The AUV ran eight missions in our Northern search area, adding greatly to efforts to chart the ocean floor of the Canadian Arctic.

Meanwhile, in the Southern search area, the helicopter on the icebreaker was carrying out an aerial survey of areas mentioned in Inuit oral testimony. Closer inspection of artefacts spotted on an island at the eastern end of Queen Maud Gulf led to the discovery of an iron fitting from a davit and the two halves of a wooden deck hawse plug, used to cover the hole on a ship's deck through which the anchor chain ran, complete with Royal Navy arrow markings.

Surveying the nearby seabed in the *Investigator*, *HMS Erebus* was found intact and in pristine condition in just 11 metres of water, undisturbed in almost 170 years. The location of the wreck, in amongst the shallow islands of Queen Maud Gulf, suggested that some of the crew may have returned to the ship after its initial abandonment, as it is somewhat unlikely to have drifted unmanned so far south into the islands; this opens interesting possibilities for discovering what happened in those final months.

In September 2016, *HMS Terror* was found by the Arctic Research Foundation in 24 metres of water in Terror Bay on the southwest coast of King William Island. Initial indications suggest that the ship was



Launching the AUV (left) and sending it on its first mission in the Victoria Strait

closed up and the anchor was set, with windows remaining intact. Further investigations will be carried out, but given the geographical difficulty of the ship making its way unmanned into Terror Bay, it is again possible that the crew returned to *HMS Terror* after the initial abandonment.

The discovery of the ships opens many opportunities for widening our knowledge of that fateful expedition and allowing us to piece together this British maritime mystery.

Cheryl Randall (Law, 2000)

**An MCR/SCR Seminar:
“An Uneasy Partnership?: Science and the Law”**

Liz Fisher, Professor of Environmental Law at Corpus, describes her own recent contribution to the very successful series of MCR/SCR seminars.

THE MCR/SCR SEMINAR is a wonderful feature of life at Corpus. The chance for graduate students and fellows to present their work to a non-specialist audience is a great opportunity. It is also a reminder that, despite the fact that we all do very different things, every member of the College is in pursuit of more robust ways of understanding the world. I have sat entranced in a seminar about the methodological challenges in determining the effectiveness of breast cancer screening and a seminar about re-envisioning the state after 9/11. These seminars get at the very heart of what intellectual inquiry is about.

I made my own small contribution to the series in November 2015 by presenting a paper that I had written with two co-authors concerning how generalist courts have approached the judicial review of decisions made by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in setting National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) over a 45-year period. I'm sure that statement is enough to make your eyes glaze over, but there are three features of what we were studying which are more graspable.

First, these standards are important (air quality has a major impact on health) but this form of standard setting must grapple with the dynamic limits of science. NAAQS standard setting is also controversial as it has economic implications for a range of actors. Second, NAAQS standard setting is an intensive exercise in which the EPA is trying to determine the most rigorous way of inferring from the scientific information available. The EPA is under a duty to revise these standards every five years, a duty that reflects scientific advances in this area. Third, judicial review is where a generalist judge reviews an administrative decision to ensure that it is within the legal bounds of power of the EPA. Those legal boundaries are found by interpreting the statute and by a well-established body of legal doctrine. In US law, a decision that is not scientifically rigorous will not be within legal bounds, as it will not be consistent with the legal test that a decision should not be "arbitrary and capricious". To sum up these three points, what we were looking at was the review

of scientific decision-making by non-scientists in a politically controversial context.

My co-authors and I spent a couple of years studying the reasoning in this rich and complex body of case law before we could see a pattern emerge, but when it did, it was striking. What we found was that over those 45 years there were three eras of case law. In the first era, judges reviewing the case law were adrift. They knew it was important that there were “yardsticks” to judge the integrity of scientific decision-making, but the relevant statute provided none. They thus looked to the agency to aid in the development of these yardsticks. The EPA did take some steps, but in the second era litigants were using the lack of yardsticks to their advantage. This was an era of analytical opportunism in which litigants were using any perceived scientific flaw as a basis for arguing that the decision was “arbitrary and capricious”. Given the uncertainties in this type of standard setting there were many such flaws, but non-specialist judges found it hard to distinguish between arguments that did raise genuine issues about the integrity of the decisions and those that did not. In the third era, the EPA did generate explicit yardsticks for what was scientifically robust standard setting and courts have used these to develop a more coherent body of judicial review cases. It is not that the EPA now always wins (it doesn’t), but it is clear that the courts have a better sense of what is good standard setting.

There are two important implications of our analysis. First, the science/law partnership is uneasy, but it is important. What we were charting was how law cases were forcing the agency to articulate what is good scientific decision-making, and in turn that was strengthening judicial review. Second, while the interdisciplinary divide is a very real one, in areas such as these it cannot be ignored. In particular, a study of these cases is a reminder, just as the MCR/SCR seminars are, that it is vitally important in a polity to ensure that we base decision-making on the most rigorous ways of understanding the social and physical world.

Liz Fisher

A full version of the argument can be found in Elizabeth Fisher, Pasky Pascual and Wendy Wagner, “Rethinking Judicial Review of Expert Agencies” (2015), Texas Law Review 93, 1681-1721.

Rubbage in the Garden

College Gardener David Leake muses on the value of the seemingly inconsequential and on horticultural synchronicities across the centuries.



IN THE COLLEGE ACCOUNTS OF 1623/24, it was recorded that a sum of £3.7s.4d was paid to Leake for “carrying of rubbage to ye President’s garden”, to which John Bramble in his seminal work on the history of the garden commented “why £3.7s.4d?” and, on a more Jungian or Koestlerian note, one might ask “why Leake?” (this is all about coincidences).

And from what can be seen today, it would appear that the College is still paying Leake for carrying rubbage into the garden, even if Leake has somewhat changed (or has he?), his motives have changed (or have they?), or has time itself even changed? There are restless souls inhabiting this College and the Presidents themselves have been restless, never quite content in their habitation, moving from the tower to various sites against the Christ Church boundary wall, and then fleeing out of the site altogether to a pink house on Merton Street with a different garden altogether, where Leake is not really welcomed (how much rubbage can a President put up with?). Leake himself attempted once to become President (is he not content?), thwarted by Val Cunningham’s terse rejection: “On this occasion we have decided not to proceed with your application.” Was it Leake’s

mysterious criminal record, his links with various secret services (his father's early death was linked to over-exposure to the Senior Service) or was it the risk of the College becoming a post-Judean anarcho-syndicalist commune, or even more mysteriously was it to save him; for Cunningham would have read Michael Innes' *Death at the President's Lodging*, where death indeed does occur just before a college's 500th anniversary.

Now age has conspired against any further attempt and Leake has been exiled to a little wooden hut up against the Fellows' Building and there are attempts to destroy even that by building some expensive underground bunker (please refer to past, present and future requests for donations). Madame Lulu, as she is incorrectly named, is guarding him, however. She has more than one sharp arrow in her quiver.

Anyway, back to the rubbish. What was Leake doing in 1623? As Bramble pointed out, £3.7s.4d was a not inconsiderable sum for just rubbish. You only have to look at what remains of the city wall to see where it all went – right up against it. The city authorities were, as usual, against Leake and feared that the wall would collapse, which of course it did (Leake can be a destructive as well as constructive force), but walls can be rebuilt and now there is a walkway from where one can look across to the meadows of Christ Church and down upon the small but perfectly formed site of our beloved College. And what did this rubbish consist of? Was it just rubbish, or were there hidden treasures? Any excavation would have revealed the answer if anyone was interested, but once again (Jungian coincidences) it was left not to Bishop Fox but to Madam Fox, who over the winter of 2014/15 was commissioned by Leake to make a dozen deep holes in the mound for the not inconsiderable payment of a rent-free home for herself and her little cubs, and as many tulip heads as they could bite off. And she revealed – just rubbish; Leake had done what he was paid for, no messing about, 100 per cent genuine proper rubbish. Of course the foxes left behind their own rubbish when they left – goose wings, rabbit skins, eggs, bones and black excrement – leaving the twenty-first century Leake to ponder upon this earlier creation. In the mound lay the beginnings of a philosophical move away from the rigid geometry of the original garden, which was in part a symbolic fear of the chaos that lay beyond, towards a more relaxed Romantic vision where things grew wild and without trimming in the rich diversity of their nature shapes.

And so the rubbish of the seventeenth century has been replaced by the rubbish of the twenty-first. Leake has form – and to quote Tim Richardson in his chapter on Corpus in *Oxford College Gardens*, there is “an abundance of plants even where they are not expected”, along with an overflow from the greenhouse of not just plants but stones and shells, rusted metal, driftwood, fossils and ceramics.

Rubbish takes many forms; it can be both wildness and wilderness (it was Don *Wild* and John *Bramble* who hired Leake – what did the College think they would get?). To an environmental lawyer, rubbish can be a subject of legal confusion. For Leake’s daughter, to say that something is rubbish is to say that it is sad in a painful, even tearful way (there are some alumnae who feel the same way but their tears are different), but Leake hopes that his rubbish is joyful and adds to what is, in his opinion, the most beautiful college in Oxford. He will eventually leave but one thing is certain – he’ll be back.

David Leake

My City of Dreaming Spires

In this Sidgwick Prize-winning essay, Megan Armknecht describes her expectations on coming to Oxford. In July 2016 Megan was awarded the inaugural Carwardine Prize for the year's outstanding US History Master's student. The award, named in honour of Corpus President Richard Carwardine, is presented by the Rothermere American Institute.

OXFORD IS A CITY OF TALES. From Dorothy L. Sayers to Philip Pullman, great thinkers and storytellers have drawn on the conversation and atmosphere of Oxford to create wonder and inspire inquiry. There must be something in the Cherwell water, some river spirit that breathes imagination into poets, novelists, artists and even professors.

Sooner or later, Oxford becomes a part of everyone's story. When it comes down to it, I suppose the main reason I went to Oxford is because I wanted to make Oxford a part of *my* story. I applied for graduate work at Oxford because I thought it would challenge me and give me tools and opportunities to become a better scholar... but I ultimately came because it is what my heart wanted. I yearned for these yawning, century-old buildings and cobblestoned streets to become my own; I wanted to lose myself in the bookshelves of the Bodleian; I hoped to fulfil all of my wildest Hogwarts dreams by simply stepping into the Corpus Christi dining hall. Oxford was my idea of heaven, with history, books and endless possibilities for learning and growth at my fingertips.

I soon found that heaven can be overrated. After the initial wonder of arriving in Oxford ("Look at these gardens! Listen to those bells! Feel that English rain!"), real life knocked at my door and, without asking permission, settled in. My course was challenging and I worried that I would not have the amount of time I would like for adventuring or exploring. I ached for my close relationships back home. That English rain continued to pour and painted everything grey and gloomy. The bright, shiny pin of reality burst my ambitions. There was no possible way I could do everything that I wanted to do – rowing happened the same time as that club's opening social, which was on the opposite side of town from the lecture I needed to attend, and I hadn't even *started* on the reading. All the same, as an incorrigible over-achiever, I still attempted to do everything, afraid to miss out on Facebook moments, afraid that missing out on

opportunities meant that I would not have that “perfect” Oxford experience I had dreamed of having.

One night after a formal hall, I was struck with a sense of world-weariness. It frightened me because I had not expected to feel so empty at the place of my dreams. As I walked across Magdalen Bridge, it dawned on me that I was experiencing something I had only read about in books. I was feeling the pangs of *poshlost*¹, an untranslatable Russian term best described as being when someone aims for “the falsely important, the falsely beautiful, the falsely clever, the falsely attractive”.¹ I had analysed Russian literary characters who had wasted their lives because of *poshlost*, and now I analysed its effects in myself. I was trying too hard to be everything to everyone, which left me feeling superficial, stretched and selfish. If I could not change my outlook, I could see my graduate experience at Oxford leaving me hollow and disillusioned. The prospect scared me.

However, being able to name that fear empowered me. It allowed me to take control of the situation. That night was a crossroads for me as I assessed what I honestly wanted out of my Oxford experience. I was chasing the phantom of a dream – a “perfect” Oxford experience that didn’t exist – instead of simply breathing the night air, enjoying the intellectual struggle and engaging myself in the relationships around me. I did not want the “falsely beautiful” in my life; I did not want a social media saga. I wanted to engage myself in what mattered most – relationships and growth, both as a scholar and as an individual. I did not have to go to every single networking event, extemporaneous seminar or fancy dinner. The perfect did not have to become an enemy of the good. Opportunities would come and go, but missing out on one or even two (or even a couple of hundred) did not mean missing out on fulfilling my Oxford dreams. I had to choose what was most important to me, and then fully immerse myself in those experiences and friendships, meeting the good and the bad with determination and grace.

Perhaps the most important lesson I have learned here is that life at Oxford is just that: life. There are challenges, including tears, loneliness, long nights in the library and blisters from cobblestoned streets. There are regrets. There are events I wish I could have attended and people I wish I could have become better friends with. My Oxford experience has been far from perfect. But it has been very

¹ Vladimir Nabokov, *Nikolai Gogol* (New York, 1944), p.70.

The Pelican Record

good. Oxford has become mine... but not in the way I expected. To be honest, I *was* expecting perfection – a glorified version of all of my favourite Oxford stories rolled into one. The reality is much better than the dream, because it is something I can hold, criticise and ultimately love, not just idealise.

At the same time, Oxford can never *completely* be mine, just as I will never completely belong to Oxford. Oxford has lived so many lives, and there are so many lives in Oxford. So many times and seasons are lost to me; there are evensongs and brunches I never attended; societies I never joined; different colleges I never properly visited. Those parts of Oxford belong to someone else's city of dreaming spires.

But for me, my Oxford consists of a library of epiphanies, Merton Street in morning glow, Magdalen Bridge by moonlight, jogging in Port Meadow and a hearty dose of friendship. It is not everything, but it is more than enough to be a part of my story, to soak into my skin and fill my soul.

Megan Armknecht (US History, 2015)

An Immersive Experience in South Korea: Sharpston Travel Grant Report

Chemistry undergraduate Jack Holland used a Sharpston scholarship award to help fund a six-week internship in Seoul in summer 2016, where he conducted research into practical applications of nanoparticles.

THIS SUMMER I spent six weeks as a research intern at Yonsei University in Seoul, South Korea. The project involved spending time with researchers at the forefront of nanotechnology, more specifically work on nanoparticles. The division I was placed in was the Center for Evolutionary Nanoparticles (CEN); this group works on almost every aspect of nanoparticle science, from the synthesis of raw particles to their functional implementation in biological and medical applications. My decision to apply for this position was spurred both by the opportunity to see how science is applied in a professional research group in an area with which I was previously unfamiliar and also by the chance to spend six weeks in South Korea. Having never been anywhere in Asia before, spending so long there was a very daunting but also a very exciting prospect. My stay was funded by the Oxford University Careers Service, Yonsei University and the Sharpston travel grant from Corpus. The trip would have been impossible without the funding I received, and I am extremely grateful for it.

My time in Korea began with a few orientation sessions. My internship was actually part of a wider programme entitled Yonsei International Summer School or YISS, to which students came from all over the world to study for six weeks. There were about 1,000 students on the programme; however, the majority were taking classes at the university as opposed to doing internships. After the YISS general orientation, I and the other CEN interns were told to go to the lab to meet Professor Cheon, the head of the group. The lab facilities were very impressive: it was obviously quite new and it showed that the government had clearly invested quite a substantial sum of money into this research venture. I couldn't wait to get started.

The internship began with some guided reading of articles from the literature that gave us an overview of the kind of work that was done in the group. Throughout the six weeks we were mentored by current Ph.D students, who were very helpful and who provided a wealth of knowledge and insight into the science. The first half of the

internship was dedicated to teaching us how to synthesise and functionalise magnetic nanoparticles. It was quite fun to do some chemistry outside of the Oxford bubble. As the internship progressed, we were introduced to some more advanced topics concerning the applications of nanoparticles in medicine. We were given some choice with regards to what we spent our time doing; I personally opted to spend some time with a Ph.D student who was working on designing nanoparticles for use in an “intelligent” MRI contrast agent.

The final two weeks of the internship were spent working with Korean summer school students on short research projects. Again, I chose to work on the MRI contrast agent project, as well as on a project on the real-time kinetic analysis of a protein-protein interaction. The final day required us to present our work to the professors and other interns. This was a great experience, though my communication skills were really tested, as the Korean interns on my team had only very basic English. However, we got through it with some gusto and won an award for our presentation. After the final ceremony the grad students took us out for a Korean BBQ – a really great way to end my time at the CEN.

I didn't spend all my time doing science: Seoul is the most vibrant and lively city I've been to and I wasn't going to miss the chance to soak it all in. The two aspects that I have missed the most since coming back home are the food and the nightlife. Korean food is amazing, and eating out seems to be so much more of an experience than it does in the UK. For a start, most meals are designed to be shared between at least two people, which means that eating is much more sociable. The service at almost every restaurant I went to (and I went to a lot) was impeccable. Eating out is also noticeably cheaper than in the UK, and I ate out most evenings because it was such good value. Korean BBQ restaurants were common; meals often consisted of pork belly barbecued on a grill on the table, and often you would barbecue your own meat. Another dish I particularly liked was *bingsu*, a type of dessert. This came in a variety of flavours and forms but the core was shaved ice made from frozen milk – a very refreshing dessert, and eating it didn't entail too much guilt. However, the peak of my culinary experience was a dish called *dak galbi*. This consisted mainly of chicken marinated in a red sauce that was fried, along with rice cakes and various vegetables, at the table on a large hotplate.



After the meat was cooked through, cheese was added to the centre of the hotplate, which complemented the spicy tang of the chicken excellently. Of course I also ate lots of *kimchi*.

I was shown around Seoul by a fellow Corpuscule and resident of Seoul, Jin Kim. He provided me with a great window into the city and South Korea, and for this I am very grateful. He showed me around Gyeongbokgung, an ancient palace dating from the Joseon dynasty in the fourteenth century. I really enjoyed the juxtaposition of this ornate, aged complex with the bustling metropolis that is Seoul. Together with a few other interns, we also visited Busan for a weekend. Busan is the second largest city in Korea and is located on the southeastern coast. It was beautiful, very different from Seoul as it had an almost sub-tropical climate. The beaches were golden and the weather was excellent. It was here that I tried my first raw fish; it was exquisite.

One day a few of the interns and I decided to hike up one of the many mountains dotted around Seoul. Inwangsan was the name of the peak that we set out to conquer. On the way up we passed many religious shrines that spoke of a Korea of days gone by. The views from the summit were breathtaking, and this was one of the few occasions when I really got a sense of how massive the city is. Skyscrapers extended to the horizon in every direction. After climbing the mountain, we decided to try out a *jimjilbang*, a Korean bathhouse. This was the perfect way to unwind after a hard day's

trekking and was quite an insight into the way that some Koreans choose to spend their downtime. The bathhouse was open 24 hours a day and featured seven floors of entertainment, including restaurants and a video games arcade, as well as the spa facilities.

My time in South Korea was a very good way to utilise my summer. My time in the lab has given me an insight into what life might be like as a professional research scientist working at the forefront of technology, and I feel that this experience will definitely swing my future decisions towards a career in science. It was really quite cool to see people doing science and applying the same principles that I have learned here in the chemistry department halfway round the world. I will definitely be going back to South Korea sometime in the future, as I think it is such a fun place. I have fond memories of my time at Yonsei and made some excellent friends there.

Jack Holland

The Many Delights of an Open Environment

Fabrizio Titone, a researcher at the University of the Basque Country specialising in urban history, spent Trinity Term 2016 as a Visiting Research Fellow at Corpus, working on a monograph on the dioceses of Catania and Barcelona from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries. Here he reflects on his impressions of Oxford.

WHEN I WAS INVITED to write an article about my stay at Corpus Christi College during Trinity Term 2016 as Visiting Research Fellow, I accepted at once. I had already thought of jotting down for my own use a few notes about my experience, and so I was very pleased at having the chance to share them. When I heard about the VRF scheme, the opportunity to apply to the College where John Watts works was all too tempting. I even thought that the committee might be so unwise as to grant me the fellowship – who knows, maybe after a formal dinner with a lot of good wine. As far as I can gather, wine was indeed a factor in granting me the fellowship.

Apart from a brief one-day visit a few years ago, I had never had the chance to visit Oxford properly and everything was new to me. The location of Corpus can hardly be bettered, since it is just a few minutes from the Bodleian Library and has a little garden neatly inserted between the gardens of Merton and Christ Church: a trick of perspective gives the impression that it is endless.

Two distinct aspects of Corpus particularly impressed me. The first was the cordiality and warmth of the Fellows, qualities reflected in Professor Richard Carwardine's decision to dispense with a tie when sitting for his portrait. It was a pleasure to have lunch in the SCR, not only on account of the delicious meals but even more for the opportunity to have a chat with those who, though strangers to me, were such pleasant company. Each time I met a different colleague, including for example Mark Whittow, with his warm smile and spontaneous and friendly manner. You'd never imagine that he could be tough and, in his role as Senior Proctor, have to deal with cases of plagiarism. For somebody as fond as I am of British culture and society, it was a pleasure to listen to a range of contrasting opinions and to gain insights into a wide range of different matters. So it was that a quick break for lunch allowed me to recover from an intense morning's work and start the second part of the day at the Library. The second aspect of Corpus to impress me so deeply was the

hammerbeam roof of the spectacular Hall, which can compete with or even outshine the most beautiful halls in Oxford.

My time was taken up with my research schedule, with going to various meetings and also with attending a number of very rewarding University seminars. At first I felt somewhat disorientated, but with good advice I was able to work out which seminar programmes to follow. There was not very much time left to explore Oxford, but I made sure to do so nonetheless. I generally went for an hour's walk in the morning, before the Bodleian opened. The flat that the College generously offered us could not have been better located, and from there I was able to explore the city's narrow alleyways when they were almost deserted. It was a delight for me. Almost every corner has a different tale to tell, and not necessarily of confrontations between Town and Gown. While I was approaching the Radcliffe Camera with All Souls alongside it, I took any number of photographs from Brasenose Lane. This vista never ceased to impress me. The biggest surprise to me was the Bodleian Library, the wealth of its resources and its comfortable new building with the terrific collection of manuscripts. The staff could not have been nicer. During my stay, my girlfriend and I devoted each Sunday to visiting the city and we found it to be a treasure trove, from the Divinity School – a superb lecture room for theology – to the succession of colleges whose architecture is so impressive: the imposing Balliol College, the cloister at Magdalen, the Chapel at All Souls, and so on. Many hours are needed to do all these buildings justice.

The cultural level of the city is reflected among other things in the superb collections of the Ashmolean Museum. And music is another of Oxford's strengths. It was nice to find out that the original model for the Sheldonian Theatre was the Theatre of Marcellus in Rome. Well, it was only loosely modelled on it, but in any case the result is an outstanding theatre with very good acoustics. And what a surprise to find that there are tickets for concerts on sale at reasonable prices. The only available seats we found were in the upper gallery. The theatre's policy apparently being to make use of every available space, during the concert I found myself almost hugging the person next to me. But it was fun.

Anyone who is familiar with the city will inevitably have bumped into a guy with a good voice who sings almost constantly as he walks along. I don't know how he manages to keep singing for so long. I hope somebody in the music business spots him. In Oxford when I

asked for directions, as I frequently did, everyone was kindness itself. I like to imagine that this courtesy shown by the city's residents is in some way due to its great traditions. This may well be true and, of course, the never-ending flow of tourists and foreign students has made Oxford a naturally open place. Generally I did not take directions with me even when I was unsure about how to reach my destination, for I knew that I had only to ask. And that was the case also when I went to Iffley, a pleasant village just 30 minutes on foot from the city centre, to see its impressive Romanesque church.

The VRF was quite an experience, in terms of all that I learned, the colleagues I met, the new friends I made, the places I saw and the many pleasant times I had. And I hope to come back soon. I feel very grateful to all the colleagues at Corpus who gave me this opportunity, and indeed made my stay so rewarding.

Fabrizio Titone

The Corpus Estate

THE COLLEGE UNDERTAKES a huge amount of work to maintain and restore its fabric and buildings and, with the Quincentenary in 2017, much more is planned. To record the projects undertaken and the work of skilled specialists and tradespeople, it has set up a new website, and it is hoped that the images recorded here will in time become a valuable resource. Currently the site details restorations of the Chapel, the Pelican sundial and the Library roof, plus work to manage cracks in Staircases 3 and 5 and to update the electrical supply. The site can be found at: <http://ccctheestate.com/> (click on the photo for projects).



The Chapel had been in need of renovation for many years, with the roof failing and damp penetrating the walls and monuments. The Governing Body decided to undertake a significant refurbishment from February 2016 that included stabilisation of the roof, cleaning of all the oak panelling and the Jacobean screen and cleaning and preservation of the original Tudor roof-bosses, whose intricate detailing had been hidden for centuries.



In preparation for the 2017 celebrations, the Governing Body decided to reinstate to its original glory the Turnbull (Pelican) sundial in the Front Quad; this was erected by Charles Turnbull in 1581 in the reign of Elizabeth I. Like the Chapel restoration, the work was undertaken by specialist contractors Cliveden Conservation; it included reinstating a missing dial and restoring the paintwork. All photographs by Nicholas Read.

A Speech at the President's Farewell Dinner

At a special Leaving Dinner held in Hall on 1 July 2016, Professor John Watts paid tribute to Professor Richard Carwardine, Lincoln scholar and outgoing President.

AT THIS POINT in the evening, the Fellows are accustomed to settle back in pleasurable expectation of the President's lovely dark-brown voice, with its slight suggestion of Richard Burton in his prime. But tonight, I'm afraid, you have ten or fifteen minutes of my suburban baritone to get through as I try to present something of the College's gratitude to Richard for the six-and-a-half years of his presidency.

I should like us to begin by casting our minds back to the academic year 2008–2009, when we began the search that would end in Richard's election. We were certain that we wanted a scholarly president. In the see-sawing way of these things, after a decade of civil service rigour under Tim Lankester – a decade in which the College's material position was greatly strengthened – we were ready for a return to the academic virtues in our head of house (you know the kind of thing: casuistry, profligacy, backbiting, promotion of hopeless causes...). Having chosen someone of impeccable scholarly credentials – the Rhodes Professor of American History – imagine the Fellows' consternation when we found we had elected somebody of great humanity, high morality and deep political discernment.

As things turned out, Richard, you were going to need these qualities. You have led the College through remarkably turbulent times. Your presidency began, of course, in the wake of the financial crisis of 2008, and shortly before the publication of the Browne Review of Higher Education and the beginning of George Osborne's austerity. It proceeded through the introduction of £9,000 fees, heightened concerns about student access and indebtedness, and falling rates of graduate employment. And it has ended in another bout of Higher Education reform, even more philistine than the last, and – most recently – in Brexit.

These movements in the great world, so challenging to negotiate, have found echoes in our own little ant-hill (or perhaps beehive is a better word). You arrived, President, to a confrontation with undergraduates and Old Members about the closure of the College sports ground and the decision to share facilities with Univ. After a few months' respite, you were plunged into a bitter row with the junior members about rent increases. Less than a year later, you faced

every head of house's nightmare, with the sad loss of our long-serving and highly regarded Bursar, Ben Ruck-Keene. And over the next few years, you had to endure a significant array of lesser, but still appreciable, difficulties: rows about policy on sexual harassment; a recurring problem of leaking roofs and cracking staircases; the headache of new buildings; and the insistent pressure of the impending Quincentenary – our once-in-many-lifetimes chance to do something really big for the College, at the mid-point of its first millennium.

There is a certain irony in all this. The man of peace – and there could be no-one more eirenic than you, Richard – has had to be a wartime President. A person of great modesty has found himself creating ambitious plans and presenting them with gusto. The quintessential Old Corpuscle has been obliged to imagine what a new Corpus might look like and how we might get there. To some of our classically minded colleagues, you have resembled Plato's philosopher prince, laying aside the pleasures of scholarship for the burdens of civic duty. But in fact, as I shall go on to say, you have managed somehow to keep scholarly activity going. And, as a historian, I prefer to see you as the ideal medieval king, who has deployed the cardinal virtues – prudence, justice, temperance and fortitude – in the service of the common weal. In these times, when intellectuals are widely regarded as useless, it is worth pausing to consider the significant worldly achievements of the College under your presidency:

- The endowment has risen by two-thirds, from £76 million to £124 million, and we are as well protected against the storms of the near future as any comparable organisation can be.
- Corpus has built one new building, transformed a second, and minutely planned a third.
- We have designed a tremendous programme of activities for the Quincentenary, and – just as important – planned and inaugurated a huge and complex fundraising initiative.

All of this, as you would be the first to say, has drawn upon the work and ingenuity of others: previous presidents – Keith Thomas, who focused the intellectual energies of the College and strengthened relations with our alumni, Tim Lankester, who created the Investment Committee and set up the Development Office; our Director of Development, Nick Thorn, and Head of Alumni Relations, Sarah Salter; our Bursar, who has worked so tirelessly on these projects and on much more besides; and all the Fellows and staff of the College, in

various ways and at various times. But these triumphs have owed a great deal to your intelligent, reflective and inspired leadership: to your astuteness, in choosing good officers and taking the trouble to understand their needs and perspectives; to your generosity in supporting the work of others, always listening, encouraging, endorsing and – when there are tensions – reconciling... (Let me interject that many, many colleagues have remarked on your kindness, Richard – from the member of staff who commented that it takes you ages to get across the College to your office in the morning, because you make time to stop and talk with everyone you meet on the way; to the fellow who said that your judgements “always take into account the effects of any policy or action on individual people as well as the institution, and reflect your down-to-earth and practical humanity”.)

But the achievements of these years are also down to your hard work, your spirit of optimism and your imagination. The Library scheme, the plans for the exhibitions and various other fundraising initiatives were, in the first place, or for the most part, *your* ideas, and they represent the best possible chance for reaping the potential benefits of 2017. We have been very lucky to have a President with your vision and determination as we move towards our all-important anniversary. And – may I just add – we have been very lucky to have a President’s wife in the shape of Linda, who has been willing to share you with us at a time of life when she might have expected to enjoy a mutual retirement, and who has been willing to put aside her own work and affairs to come down here and support you in your activities for the College. Linda, we thank you most warmly.

And (he says, rather portentously), has scholarship suffered while all this was going on? (There’s a ripple of anxiety here, as the tutors wonder if I’m referring to the College’s Norrington performance... But no, I have in mind the happier topic of your own research!) On the eve of your presidency, you ran a conference on “Global Lincoln” with Jay Sexton. It was an important move in US history, looking at the famous President from the perspective of mid-century developments across the whole world, re-contextualising American affairs and making an early contribution to the global turn that has subsequently swept through Britain’s historical community. Despite the very heavy workload I’ve described, you maintained progress on a big book on evangelical religion and nineteenth-century American nationalism – the culmination of a lifetime’s work; and you’ve given numerous papers on this and other topics. And you’ve somehow

finished another book – on Lincoln and humour, a study of how a great President used the human arts for political purposes. Now, whom does that remind me of?

Lincoln, of course, spoke of fooling all of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time. That has not been your way; but I do think you have used your humour politically, in the best sense – for the common good of our little polity, to defuse and reconcile, to amuse, and to build the friendships that are so essential to the textures of a happy college.

Our scholarly community has flourished under your headship. We, as students and teachers, have felt understood by a President who shares our values; the staff have felt appreciated by a President who cares as deeply about the College as they do; and I know the junior members have felt that you were open to their concerns, and ready to do everything you could to help them get the most from their time among us. I said earlier that I thought you were like a medieval king, and I just want to close with some words from the chronicler, Thomas Walsingham, about the great fourteenth-century warrior-monarch, Edward III. They are unexpectedly appropriate:

He was friendly, humble and gentle to all, as much to foreigners as to his own; favouring, esteeming, advancing and dutifully ruling all his subjects. He was outstanding in his devotion to God, often making pilgrimages, and venerating and honouring priests of the Church. In secular affairs, he was prudent and yielding, and discreet in council; in the pleasantness of discourse, gentle and courteous; in carriage and manners, composed and mature. He was like a father to orphans, compassionate to the wretched... He behaved almost like an equal to inferiors, and amongst men of first rank and princes of the world, he showed himself a lord. He was assiduous and eager in the construction of buildings... Assuredly, he ruled his kingdom actively, wisely and nobly right up to the feebleness of old age. And because he had been distinguished by complete integrity of character, under him to live was to reign, as it seemed to his subjects.¹

John Watts

¹ Trans. J. Barnie, *War in Medieval Society* (London, 1974), pp.140-2.

Farewell from the President

Professor Richard Carwardine, President from 2010 to 2016, made the following speech in response to the tribute from Professor John Watts, on the occasion of the special Leaving Dinner held in his honour on 1 July 2016.

LAST WEEK, over 17 million people said “Leave!” I tried not to take it personally, but let me confirm that I really am going. Many of you may be here this evening to make sure that I keep my word.

Let me begin with thanks to the Manciple, Mike Curran, the Hall Manager, John Jackson, and the SCR Butler, Krzysztof Lewandowski, and all their kitchen and buttery staff for this magnificent farewell dinner, and to the College for encouraging me to cast my invitations widely and embrace all those who have made my time here so special. This is uncommon generosity. It puts me in mind of the Scotsman and the Yorkshireman who dined sumptuously and incurred a bill of £400. The waiter was surprised to hear the Yorkshireman say, “I’ll pay for that.” The next day’s newspapers carried the headline: “Mysterious death of Scottish ventriloquist”.

Thinking about what I might say this evening, I reflected on the experience of the pair of Adventist missionaries who approached a house, rang the bell and introduced themselves to the man who opened the door.

“Come in, come in!” he said. “Take your coats off. It’s draughty in the hall: come into the front room. Have a seat. No, not there: take the sofa, it’s more comfortable. You must have a cup of tea. Milk? Sugar? Do have a sandwich. And a cake. Help yourself to biscuits. Now then ... what do you have to say?”

“I don’t know. We’ve never got this far before.”

Well, like them, I’ve never got this far before. This is uncharted territory.

I can begin, however, by emphatically thanking you all, not just for coming this evening but for making my years in Oxford, and in Corpus above all, so stimulating, memorable and happy. I first came to Corpus not as President but as an undergraduate historian, in October 1965; indeed, my earliest acquaintance with the College was a year before that, when I travelled up from Wales to be interviewed by the Tutors in Modern History – Trevor Aston and Michael Brock – and by the President, Frank Hardie. As you may be able to detect

from his recently painted portrait behind me, President Hardie was a notoriously shy man, so it was not an interview in any conventional understanding of the term: we sat in silence for long stretches while he appeared to consult his notes, and occasionally asked a question – mostly of the kind that invited only a “yes” or “no” answer. However, my contribution to those silences was evidently convincing, and I got in.

In the Corpus of that time the legacy of Victorian and Edwardian Oxford was still much in evidence. Each evening the formal hall of gowns and Latin grace served food from College kitchens where the chief qualification, as one of my contemporaries noted, was to have had one’s taste buds shot away during the War. We experienced the last gasp of the “college servant”. In the reminiscences of undergraduates of my time, scouts are ever present, and none more so than my own, Godfrey Price, “the genius of the JCR afternoon tea”, who “managed always to leave you with the impression both that he had forgotten who you were and that he knew something you’d rather he didn’t”. Early in my freshman year I caught him sweeping a large pile of dirt under my lino. “Just poppin’ it under there for now, Sir. I’ll be back later with my pan.” The debris was still there three terms later, and may still be, for all I know. Tom Blake – “Welsh Tom” – was by contrast shrewd and witty, and certainly not idle. He was once heard to remark, arriving at a student’s room, Hoover in hand, “Just coming to take the topsoil off, Sir.” Then there was “Sanitary Sid”, the superintendent of the lavatories, at times grievously mocked by the junior members, but not without his own special form of cunning, which included the piecemeal stealing of parts of the undergraduates’ bicycles.

The luck of getting into Corpus was just the beginning of the great good fortune that I experienced throughout my undergraduate years and continued into my time as a postgraduate student. This table is filled with the historians who have sprinkled their gold dust as teachers and friends, and for whose example and companionship I am profoundly grateful. I’m pleased to give particular thanks to Sir Keith Thomas, not least for a second-year tutorial report that was arrestingly encouraging about my academic promise; and to the two colleagues seated each side of me, whose teaching first inspired a love of American History. Ken Morgan – now Baron Morgan – convened a memorable seminar for the celebrated “Slavery and Secession” special subject, which first stirred my life-long interest in Abraham

Lincoln. He later encouraged me to apply for a graduate scholarship in American History at Queen's College, one which I landed after the friendliest interview imaginable (a measure of the College's desperation, I have good reason to believe). John Walsh, generous to a fault, tutored me throughout my final year with a zest and authority that belied his deprecatory self-description as an "amateur" American historian. He then graciously agreed to supervise my doctoral thesis, having pointed me towards a subject rich in potential. Without John's influence, I doubt if I would have become a historian of American religion; I know for a fact that without the example of his sensibilities and discernment I would have been a much poorer one.

When a lectureship came up at Sheffield University, John and Ken urged me to apply. I did, got the job, and found in its History Department what John had accurately described as "a nest of singing birds". I had no plans to leave. But in 2002 I found myself heading south to begin work in Oxford as (trigger warning here) the Rhodes Professor of American History. And then, on New Year's Day 2010, even more surprisingly, I returned to Corpus, forty years after I'd left.

The Fellows perhaps judged that a historian of the American presidency would be better prepared than most for the challenge of leading the College. I'm not sure that the modern White House offers much in the way of positive example – though I'll happily endorse John F. Kennedy's remark that "the pay is good and I can walk to work". Richard Nixon impeached himself and in revenge gave us Gerald Ford – "a nice guy who played too much football with his helmet off". It was Ford who, speaking of the economy, declared, "We see nothing but increasingly brighter clouds every month." Jimmy Carter said, "We're all fuzzy on the issues. The great thing about being president is you have a much broader range of issues on which to be fuzzy." The battle for the mind of Ronald Reagan was likened to the trench warfare of the Great War: "never have so many fought so hard for such barren terrain". George Herbert Walker Bush was "born with a silver foot in his mouth"; his son, Dubya, was a chip off the old silver block. Bill Clinton, as Hillary put it, was "a hard dog to keep on the porch".

If there is a lesson to be learned from their example, it's that it really helps to have a good memory for names and identities. Abraham Lincoln was awe-inspiring in his capacity for recall. One of the challenges I've discovered as the head of even a small college is to recognise not just the current 500 students and staff but the alumni,

too. President Hardie once bumped into me in the quad and asked, "How are things in the home country?" (This seemed an odd way to refer to Wales, but I later discovered that he'd confused me with an Australian.) I now have much more sympathy for his muddle, though my own mistakes are dwarfed by an exchange at a school commencement ceremony in Arizona in 1964, when Ronald Reagan introduced himself, saying, "My name is Ronald Reagan. What's yours?" The other replied, "I'm your son, Mike."

What the US experience really reveals are the limits to presidential power. Harry Truman chuckled that his successor, Eisenhower, would find the office not a bit like the army: "Poor Ike – he'll sit right there and he'll say do this, do that! And nothing will happen." Bill Clinton put it rather more crisply: "Being president is like running a cemetery: you've got a lot of people under you, and nobody's listening."

The truth, as you know, is that as President I've not said "do this, do that!" nor have I taken the view that my colleagues are "under me". Still, a lot has happened and (mostly) people have been listening. We have elected eleven newcomers to Governing Body Fellowships; raised funds to endow tutorial fellowships in Philosophy, English, History and Latin; expanded our admissions outreach and access; become a partner in the North West Science Centre; made a vast improvement in the quality and extent of our residential accommodation; enjoyed happy relations with both JCR and MCR; refurnished and reroofed the Hall; restored the Chapel to its former glory; planned a New Library; come close to doubling the endowment; and adopted a Forty Year Plan. In all this I'm tempted to claim the credit, on the grounds that I shall certainly be held accountable for all that's gone wrong, but of course the reality is that it's the result of the collective effort of the whole College and especially of the truly outstanding contribution of its major officers: three Vice-Presidents, three Senior Tutors, three Tutors for Graduates, two Deans, one Dean of Welfare, three Tutors for Admissions, three Bursars, two Domestic Bursars, one Fellow Librarian, one Librarian, one Archivist, one Computing Fellow, one Development Director, one Head of Alumni relations and – leaving the biggest collective debts to the end – one Wine Fellow and one Academic Registrar, the indispensable Rachel Pearson.

I'm not alone in recognising that the relationship of the Oxford colleges to the University at large offers a striking resemblance to the American Union and its sovereign states. A head of house is more like

a state governor than the federal president. Increasingly, the job of a college head is not only to supervise its internal affairs – its teaching and scholarship, the well-being of its members and staff, the health of its estate and finances – but also to engage with other “state governors” in defending and promoting the well-being of the University as a whole. The days when colleges were almost entirely inward-looking and had little to do with one another have long gone. The conference of colleges, and the joint committees of the Conference and the University, have the capacity to make Oxford more than the sum of its parts and I am delighted that several of my fellow heads of house, who have made a huge contribution to this common working, are here this evening. Thank you, all.

Two more acknowledgments. First, to Sara Watson, who over two years ago came to take up the newly configured role of President’s Administrative Assistant. She has not only energised my office with her enterprise and reliability, and helped me keep a healthy sense of proportion, but has been the ultimate team player, working happily with other administrative departments of the College.

My most profound thanks, you will not be surprised to learn, are reserved for Linda, for whom my translation from Sheffield to Oxford – you may perhaps have noticed – did not inspire rapture. But she has responded sacrificially and been an absolute brick, keeping the show on the road at both ends of her regular cross-country rail journeys. I thank her from the bottom of my heart. Without her support the job would have been undoable in the way that I’ve done – or, more correctly, in the way that we’ve done it together.

Let me end with a story that will be familiar to those who interviewed me for the presidency seven and a half years ago. I think it bears repetition. It involves the Prime Minister, William Ewart Gladstone, and the French ambassador. Their relationship was not an easy one and – in a conversational attempt at cordiality – the ambassador is said to have remarked to Gladstone, “Had I not been born French, I would have wished to be born English.” A puzzled Gladstone replied: “That’s odd. Had I not been born English, I would have wished to be born – English.” Along the same lines, I can equally say, “Had I not been a Corpuscule, I would have wanted to be – a Corpuscule.”

Richard Carwardine

REVIEWS

Isaiah Berlin, *Affirming: Letters 1975–1997*, edited by Henry Hardy and Mark Pottle (Chatto & Windus: London, 2015)

AS THE EDITORS EXPLAIN in their helpful Preface, this is the fourth and final volume of a collection of Isaiah Berlin's letters to an extraordinarily large and varied group of correspondents, which began with *Flourishing: Letters 1928–1946* and continued with *Enlightening: Letters 1946–1960* and *Building: Letters 1960–1975*. Berlin was intensively engaged with such correspondence throughout his long career, and it amounted to an independent and indispensable part of his total literary output.

Berlin was born into a prosperous Jewish family in Riga, now the capital of Latvia, in 1909. After his family had lived for some years in Russia, settling in Petrograd (now St Petersburg) in 1917, they emigrated to England in 1921, and Berlin spent almost all of the rest of his life at Oxford, beginning with his years as an undergraduate at Corpus – where one can still find a remarkable portrait of him in the Senior Common Room. During his time at Oxford Berlin became one of the most prolific and most discussed intellectuals of the mid- to late twentieth century, writing particularly on moral and political philosophy and the history of ideas.

The Isaiah Berlin Lectureship in the History of Ideas was established at Oxford after his retirement. I myself had the honour of delivering these lectures in the Michaelmas Term of 2015/2016, under the general title "The Idea of a Scientific Philosophy from Kant to Kuhn and Beyond". The Berlin Lecturer typically resides as a Visiting Fellow at Corpus, and I was no exception. My stay at Corpus was one of the most enjoyable and exciting experiences of my life, and it naturally piqued my curiosity about Berlin himself. Indeed, it is possible, but by no means certain, that the room in which I stayed, the Corpus Visiting Fellows room, was where Berlin had lived as an undergraduate. One day there was an unexpected knock on my door and two gentlemen politely asked if they could come in to take a look. They had an old photo of Berlin in his undergraduate quarters and had reason to suspect that the Visiting Fellows room was his. Their verdict, it turned out, was "inconclusive" – there was of course no bathroom there at the time, and almost all of the main wall in the photo (which would have been opposite the door) was covered floor to ceiling with his books. But this only piqued my interest further.



Isaiah Berlin as an undergraduate at Corpus in the 1920s

That my interest had to be piqued in the first place indicates that I was not all that familiar with Berlin at the time. I am a philosopher of science and a scholar of Kantian and post-Kantian developments in that area. Nevertheless, I do have substantial interests in moral and political philosophy, especially of the Kantian variety, and I had a broad and general idea of Berlin's views. Berlin is famous, in particular, for representing, and perhaps even initiating, a pluralist approach to moral and political philosophy according to which no single overarching system of values is possible, whether Kantian or utilitarian or any other. On the contrary, there will always be incommensurable or even incompatible values between which we must choose (liberty and equality, for example), with no clear way of resolving the conflict. And, for this reason, Berlin's distinctive version of political liberalism is sometimes called "*tragic liberalism*" – a name, and a doctrine, that appears to be increasingly relevant today.

I had not read any of Berlin's many books and essays when I arrived at Corpus, but only shorter excerpts and discussions that had appeared in the *New York Review of Books*. Right before I arrived in the autumn of 2015, I read a letter that Berlin had written to his friend Robert Kaiser on 17 October 1989 concerning the American political columnist Joseph Alsop, which appeared in the 8 October 2015 issue of the *New York Review* and appears in *Affirming* on pp.375-79. Both Kaiser and Berlin had been friends of Alsop's, and they had just

attended his memorial service in September. The question addressed by Berlin was what now to make of Alsop as a character: a former New Deal democrat who had become an increasingly rabid anticommunist and right-winger after the War, an arrogant and abrasive “super Wasp” aristocrat who often treated those of different political persuasion with contempt, an angry drunkard, a terrible (and terrifying) social snob who was notorious within the community of political journalists as a very bad actor indeed. Berlin’s attempt to explain Alsop’s character and his own warm feelings towards the man is extraordinary. While explicitly acknowledging all these difficult aspects of Alsop’s character, Berlin emphasises his wide knowledge, sharp intellect and patriotism – and, above all, his personal integrity, honesty and loyalty, even (and especially) towards someone like Berlin himself, a self-described “middle-of-the-road liberal, extreme left of the right, extreme right of the left” (*Affirming*, p.378). Here I became acquainted for the first time with what was perhaps Berlin’s most important personal and intellectual virtue: his ability to grasp and explain the life, character, spirit and ideas of an individual human being as a highly complex yet still somehow integrated totality.

While at Corpus I resolved to delve into Berlin’s work more deeply. And on my return to Stanford, I settled on one of his most famous essays, *The Hedgehog and the Fox*, which began its life as a lecture at Oxford and was published in a Slavic studies journal in 1951. It then appeared as a book in substantially revised and expanded form, first in London in 1953 and then in New York in 1954. The book takes its title from a line by the Greek poet Archilochus: “The fox knows many things, but the hedgehog knows one big thing.” Many people, including myself before I read the book, are acquainted only with this saying, which appears to fit well with Berlin’s moral and political pluralism. The fox is the pluralist, the hedgehog the monist. The fox wisely understands that reality (including especially the realm of values) cannot be neatly unified into a single coherent system, at least by us human beings. The hedgehog, not satisfied with the limitations of our human condition, rashly and naively insists on precisely the one big idea that will reduce all this variety to unity. Understood in this way, the point of the essay then appears to degenerate into a device for classifying artists and thinkers into two mutually exclusive categories – the heroes and villains in Berlin’s intellectual firmament.

As soon as one opens the book and reads through the short first section, however, one is in for a surprise. The sub-title is "An Essay on Tolstoy's View of History" (the original 1951 article was entitled "Lev Tolstoy's Historical Scepticism"), and Berlin clearly explains his purpose at the end of the first section of the book: "In short, it is an attempt to take Tolstoy's attitude to history as seriously as he himself meant his readers to take it, although for a somewhat different reason – for the light it casts on a single man of genius rather than on the fate of all mankind." Tolstoy, for Berlin, is of particular interest precisely because he inextricably combines elements of both the hedgehog and the fox, and the puzzle Berlin seeks to address is one that many readers have found in *War and Peace*. How can we reconcile Tolstoy the great novelist, distinguished by his unparalleled ability to penetrate deeply into the particularities of individual characters and events, with Tolstoy the philosopher of history, whose philosophical digressions scattered throughout the text concerning the more general historical meaning of the events he has so perspicuously described have struck many readers as both banal and irrelevant?

Berlin does not attempt to solve this puzzle so much as, in his own words, to cast light on it, and he does this by masterfully placing *War and Peace* into Tolstoy's own personal and intellectual context – including the Russian writers on history by whom Tolstoy was influenced and to whom he was reacting, Tolstoy's earlier thoughts on the philosophy of history before *War and Peace* and, perhaps most strikingly, Tolstoy's debt to the Savoyard royalist and Catholic reactionary Joseph de Maistre, who had developed a similarly sceptical attitude concerning our ability to grasp the meaning of history as a whole, albeit from a far more pessimistic and indeed misanthropic point of view than Tolstoy's. Although there is no adequate way briefly to summarise Tolstoy's point of view as illuminated by Berlin, I can perhaps offer a brief (and thus ultimately misleading) suggestion. On the one hand, Tolstoy the novelist is dedicated, above all, to the intimate particularities of individual human characters and events. On the other hand, however, his deep interest in these particular characters and events is motivated by the desire to grasp humanity as such, the universal meaning of human life. Yet Tolstoy is also deeply sceptical about our ability to pinpoint this universal meaning, which can only be approached as a kind of regulative ideal – or, to use the Wittgensteinian idiom with which Berlin was undoubtedly familiar, we can at best *show* the universal

meaning by a perspicuous representation of particularities but never explicitly *say* what its content actually is.

I now return to *Affirming*, whose incredibly rich trove of letters is simply impossible briefly to summarise. And the first point I want to make is that the same personal and intellectual virtues I had found in the letter of 17 October 1989 exploring the life and character of Joseph Alsop are also displayed in Berlin's exploration of Tolstoy in *The Hedgehog and the Fox*. Although the latter is a groundbreaking work in the history of ideas and the former is not, they both exhibit a welcoming and open-minded tolerance towards the diversity of human characteristics, both between different individuals and within the same individual. And in neither case, as we have seen, does Berlin look to divide the human world into heroes and villains. So, with this point in mind, I endeavoured to search further into *Affirming* for what Berlin had to say about several philosophical figures to whom I am particularly close.

The first figure is Immanuel Kant, and I have dedicated a very large part of my philosophical life to the study of his works. Before I came to appreciate Berlin's extraordinary intellectual openness, I feared that he might have been philosophically repelled by the sage of Königsberg – a grand systematic thinker, and thus an apparent hedgehog, if there ever was one. It turns out, however, that Kant was one of Berlin's favorite philosophers. As he explains in a letter to Michael Moran of 29 September 1981, what Berlin calls his "favourite quotation" (*Affirming*, p.170) is from Kant's *Universal History with a Cosmopolitan Purpose* of 1784: "Out of the crooked timber of humanity nothing completely straight can be made." The task of Kant's *Universal History* is to explain how a fully just cosmopolitan order can ever arise, and the point of the quotation is that this goal can at most be progressively approximated but never completely attained. Moreover, the point of Kant's *History* more generally is that imperfect human beings can never be counted upon to make this goal their conscious end, so he instead proposes an invisible hand explanation for how creatures with widely diverse personal ends can nevertheless be led, through the large-scale effects of many individual actions motivated solely by self-interest, to a just cosmopolitan order in spite of their imperfect natures. Thus, the normative conception of human history that Kant here proposes is not so very different, in the end, from the conception that Berlin attributes to Tolstoy.

The second figure I shall consider is the American moral and political philosopher John Rawls, the author of *A Theory of Justice* (1971), which is widely considered to be perhaps the most important work in political philosophy of the second half of the twentieth century. I came to know Rawls personally in my first academic job at Harvard as an Assistant Professor in the years 1972–1975. Indeed, since we shared a deep interest in Kant (Rawls characterises his view as “highly Kantian in nature” in the Preface to his book), we eventually became rather close. In any case, however, I was curious and somewhat fearful of Berlin’s reaction to Rawls for the same reasons as in the case of Kant – and, once again, my fears turned out to be groundless. Thus, in a letter of 9 May 1978 (which does not itself appear in *Affirming*) Berlin wrote to Rawls acknowledging *A Theory of Justice* as a “masterpiece – for such I, too, truly think it to be” (*Affirming*, p.335, n1). Berlin was even more enthusiastic when Rawls later fundamentally revised his conception of justice in *Political Liberalism* (1993), which explicitly emphasises what Rawls calls “the fact of pluralism” and claims that no single “comprehensive doctrine” (of which the conception of *A Theory of Justice* is a primary example) can, by itself, be adequate to this fact. In particular, in a letter of 31 August 1988 (which again does not itself appear in *Affirming*) Berlin wrote to Rawls as follows: “[Y]our defence of pluralism speaks to both my heart and my mind – it is to me, as it is to you, ‘a permanent feature of [the] public culture of modern democracies’” (*Affirming*, p.412, n2; Berlin was likely responding to Rawls’s first articulation of his revised conception presented in lectures at Columbia University and then published in the *Journal of Philosophy* in 1980).

I shall conclude with the Israeli philosopher Avishai Margalit, who is much closer to my own generation than either Berlin or Rawls, and whom I have recently had the pleasure of getting to know on a personal basis. Margalit visited at Stanford in the Winter Quarters of 2014, 2015 and 2016, and he and I taught a seminar together on “Science, Religion, and Democracy” in the winter of 2016 (after I had returned from Corpus). The treatment of religion and democracy in Rawls’s *Political Liberalism*, with which neither I nor Margalit was completely satisfied, was one of the main topics of the seminar. In the case of Margalit, however, I had no initial apprehensions about Berlin’s attitude. Berlin and Margalit were long-time close friends and, for example, Margalit and his wife Edna Ullmann-Margalit (also a philosopher) organised a conference in celebration of Berlin’s

eightieth birthday at the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities in Jerusalem. In addition, Margalit was one of the original founders of Peace Now and thus an important resource for Berlin in his own attempts to come to terms with the Israeli-Palestinian conflict over many years.

It is particularly striking, therefore, that Berlin communicated a statement on "Israel and the Palestinians" to Margalit in one of the very last letters of *Affirming*, dated 16 October 1997. The statement read, in part, "compromise, i.e. partition, is the only correct solution, along Oslo lines", and "[t]he solution must lie somewhat along the lines of reluctant toleration, for fear of far worse" (*Affirming*, p.568). Since, according to the editors, it seemed that Berlin wanted to make this statement public (something that he had never done so explicitly before), Margalit showed it to the left-leaning newspaper *Haaretz* and inquired about publication – they did not find it so significant but they did agree to publish it in a relatively obscure part of the paper. And, because Margalit wanted explicit confirmation from Berlin that the statement was indeed intended for publication, Edna Ullmann-Margalit called Berlin at home in Oxford, but he was too ill to take the call. The confirmation was sent by fax on the very last day of Berlin's life on 5 November 1997: "The answer is 'Yes'" (*Affirming*, p.569). *Haaretz* published both the statement and the news of Berlin's death on its front page on 7 November 1997.

The frontispiece of *Affirming* (p.vi) contains two quotations. The first is "The answer is 'Yes'" from the fax to Edna Ullmann-Margalit of 5 November 1997. The second is from a review of the previous volume of *Letters* by John Banville that appeared in the *New York Review of Books* of 19 December 2013: "[Isaiah Berlin] was one of the great affirmers of our time." In their footnote to the first quotation, the editors explain that Berlin's affirmative answer "stands here more broadly for [his] life-affirming temperament" – which, as I have come to understand it, amounts to nothing more nor less than the open-minded welcoming embrace of all things human that pervaded his literary life.

Michael Friedman, Stanford University

Peter E. Pormann, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Hebrew Manuscripts of Corpus Christi College, Oxford*
(D.S. Brewer: Cambridge, 2015)



FROM LOUVAIN, on 27 June 1519, Desiderius Erasmus wrote his famous letter to President John Claymond, with its fulsome praise of Richard Fox's "wonderful college ... consecrated to the three principal languages" and its "marvellous trilingual library". The Founder was certainly concerned that his College should be consecrated to the study of Greek and Latin. Whether Hebrew was equally important to him is doubtful: it is not mentioned in his statutes and there is no Hebrew, and only one aid to its study (a dictionary), among the 121 surviving books that he donated. In fact, it was Claymond who was personally responsible for any claim the College could make that its course of studies and the content of its library were in any sense "trilingual". There are only fourteen Hebrew MSS in the College library today, of which the most important are MSS 5–11, given by Claymond, who also provided a printed Hebrew–Latin Bible. MS 165, of the late twelfth century, was donated to the College in 1540. MS 133, written in France c. 1200, was at the College by 1589. MSS 34–35 were written by fellow Robert Burhill, shortly before his death in 1641. MS 273, from the seventeenth century, came to the College in

mysterious circumstances, some time between 1697 and 1852. That leaves only MS 469, which consists of fifty-four paper leaves from the account-book of a north Italian pawnbroker in the early fifteenth century. The book was later broken up and the surviving leaves used as pads in the binding of an unidentified printed book. They were extracted, separated and bound together by Robert Proctor at the end of the nineteenth century. That means that only MSS 5–11, 133 and 165 relate to the programme of Hebrew studies perhaps conceived by the College's Founder and put more firmly in place by its first President. To them may be added a further four printed aids to these studies – dictionaries, a grammar and a concordance – that appear in the College's 1589 library catalogue. It may be thought that a total of fourteen volumes, when compared with the hundreds in Latin and Greek, hardly made the library trilingual. Of course, that may not be the true picture. The books that we *know* were given by Fox and Claymond were nearly all chained to desks in the library room. But they also gave other books meant to circulate among the fellowship; we do not know how many of these there originally were, for very few have survived and there are no surviving lists.

Perhaps it is more to the point to stress the extraordinary importance and rarity of these Hebrew MSS, especially those that make up Claymond's donation. As the new Catalogue's dust-jacket states: "Taken together, the Corpus collection forms one of the most important collections of Anglo-Jewish manuscripts in the world." MSS 10 and 11 represent the scholarship of the Franciscan school at Oxford University in the mid- and late thirteenth century. The brilliant work of Judith Olszowy-Schlanger has shown that MSS 5–9, while not constituting a "set", bear a strong family likeness and witness to collaborative Christian–Hebrew studies at the Fenland abbey of Ramsey before the expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290. Presumably these manuscripts were available on the open market, but how and where Claymond located them is, and probably always will be, unknown.

The new Catalogue of these precious books is a handsome volume in large format, with excellent colour plates of each MS and some related documents. The small number of books has allowed Pormann (Classics, 1994) the luxury of writing discursively, and of providing a long historical introduction, so that the catalogue can be read with profit by interested persons (particularly the College fellowship) who are not necessarily specialists in medieval Hebrew. Riches are brought

to light, such as the introduction to the text of the Psalter in MS 10, perhaps the work of the great scholar Robert Grosseteste (d. 1253), and the autograph letter in MS 35 addressed to the President and Fellows by Robert Burhill.

That said, the descriptions of each book are not easy to navigate, especially as the sub-headings provided do not always correspond in any obvious way to the content of the sections they introduce. Each description begins with a section entitled "Contents" which, however, contains a variety of introductory, general information about the book. The beginning and ending (*incipit* and *explicit*) of the contents (not provided for each individual item) occur under "Physical Description". Later comes a section headed "Volume Contents", which consists only of the number of leaves and the foliation. Surely this information should have come right at the start of the description, and been integrated with the section he calls "Contents". Strangely, the books have not been collated (i.e. their quiring described), so that no account can be given of their construction. MSS 9 and 11 are each described as being in two parts (A and B), but it is unclear when the parts were united, if they were not together from the beginning.

Every catalogue of manuscripts will contain errors and room for improvement. I note just a few important items of both sorts. On p.21 is translated the interesting list of Christian debtors and their debts made in England by a Sephardic Jew writing Judaeo-Arabic. Pormann comments that little is known of the few persons named in the list. However, William Chemillé was archdeacon of Richmond earlier than 1196, when he became bishop of Angers, dying in 1202. 1196 is thus the *terminus ante quem* of the list and of the manuscript as a whole, which cannot have been made much earlier.

On p.43 it is said that MS 5 "belongs to a group of manuscripts ... bequeathed to the college by ... John Claymond in his will". This is an unfortunate error. Claymond's will mentions no books at all (nor does the reference footnoted in support say he did). His generous donation was undoubtedly spread over the period of his presidency. He certainly gave one book in 1521, and the thirty MSS he acquired from the estate of William Grocyn presumably arrived not long after the latter's death in the same year.

MS 165 was given to the College by a certain Richard Colyar. Unfortunately, Pormann (p.104) mistranscribes one of the two cancelled *ex dono* notes that occur on f.1r: it reads "*Ricardus Colyar me [...emit] hunc librum ex Clementi Browne* [Pormann has "Bronin"]

quondam rectore de Byddyndon in Cantia anno 1529". Colyar was apparently a former Carthusian monk who was rector of Sittingbourne in 1530, while Clement Browne, vicar of St Mary's Oxford and other places, gave a quantity of books to Oriel College, which received them on 16 June 1528. At his death he was vicar of Biddenden, about twenty miles from Sittingbourne.

Some smaller blemishes suggest that the author is not quite in control of his material. For instance, on p.66: "This marginal note is written in an Anglicana Book Hand". There is no such thing: "Anglicana" is always cursive; here we have to do with a scholarly note-hand. On p.51 under "Marginalia": "Corrections both by original scribe and by a later non-Jewish scholarly hand. One of them ... could be the same as that appearing in MS 8 fol.147r." This is confusing because a few lines earlier it is stated that there were not one but *two* original scribes. In any case, it is surely possible to distinguish between the work of the original scribes and a later hand of a different type. On p.95: "The first two items are written by an Ashkenazic hand, which may even be the same." This is not intelligible.

We all know that Fox referred to the College, many times over, as his "beehive", an image that caught on early, and was used for example by Erasmus (Letter 1661). It is therefore interesting to find at the beginning of MS 10 (p.72) a note in a hand of c. 1300 glossing "Alveare" in English ("a be hyfe"). Similarly, near the beginning of printed book A.10.3, given by Claymond, is a marginal gloss "*Aluearium* a place where a multytude of bey hyvys be".

Rodney Thomson, University of Tasmania

Obituaries

Christopher Akester 1934–2016

AFTER EDUCATION at Ipswich School and following National Service in the Royal Army Service Corps (he spent his commissioned service at a joint Army/RAF camp at Watchfield, near Shrivenham in Wiltshire), Christopher Akester came up to Corpus to read French in 1955. He obtained a second in 1958, and then stayed up for a fourth year to take a Dip.Ed in 1959, including teaching practice in Hilary Term 1960 at Lancing College.

His first teaching appointment was to teach oral English as an *assistant d'anglais* at the Lycée Victor Hugo in Besançon, a university town in the east of France not far from Switzerland. While there, he continued to study at the university and was awarded a Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures with a "*mémoire*" about Balzac.

From 1960 he taught French, initially at public school level at Lincoln School and then at Oundle. Then, after five years, he taught at prep school level; most of his career was spent teaching French at Dover College Junior School.

He was one of several members of staff made redundant in 1987, following financial difficulties at the school caused by a reduction in pupil numbers without a corresponding reduction in the teaching staff. In October of the same year he was injured in a house fire. When he had recovered sufficiently, he went to teach French at St Edmund's School, Hindhead for one year.

He took early retirement in 1989 and remained living in Hampshire until 1994, when he returned to his native Suffolk, to the village of Hundon where his family lived. He was appointed to be a churchwarden in the village church in 1995, until he had to retire in 2002 following the onset of Parkinson's disease and osteoporosis. After a major stroke in October 2015, he spent a few months in hospital and a nursing home, dying peacefully on 25 February 2016 at the age of 81.

**John Cameron, Lord Coulsfield, PC
1934–2016**



JOHN CAMERON, Lord Coulsfield, who has died at the age of 81, was an eminent member of the Court of Session and an outstanding member of the Scottish legal profession. He had a distinguished career on the bench, and because of his profound knowledge of the law he was chosen in 2000 to be one of three judges to sit in Holland on the controversial trial at Kamp van Zeist of Abdelbaset Ali Mohmed al-Megrahi for the Lockerbie bombing. For 84 gruelling days, Coulsfield sat with his two colleagues, Lords Sutherland and MacLean, with Lord Abernethy as associate judge, listening to the complex and involved evidence in what became a historic case of epic proportions. The case made a strong impact throughout Scotland and, indeed, throughout the world. Coulsfield was involved in its minutiae and ensured that the court concentrated on the facts and the propriety of the evidence. He fully realised the importance of the case for both the Scottish judiciary and for the 270 people aboard the plane and the inhabitants of Lockerbie who were killed on that horrendous night just before Christmas in 1988.

Coulsfield was a man of absolute integrity, with a powerful mind. He is remembered by court officials – one recalled him as “a pleasant gentleman, considerate and polite” – as a judge of much courtesy,

with an understated sense of humour. He always showed patience and understanding to even the most nervous witness.

John Taylor Cameron was the son of the director of education in Dundee; he was a scholar at Fettes College and then read law at Corpus Christi College, Oxford and Edinburgh University. He was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in 1960 and also lectured in public law at Edinburgh University. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1973 and served as an Advocate Depute from 1977 to 1979. Prior to his being appointed a Senator of the College of Justice in 1987, he was a judge in the Courts of Appeal of Jersey and Guernsey.

Coulsfield distinguished himself in many criminal and civil cases, but it was the Lockerbie trial for which he will be remembered. Libya made three stipulations when agreeing to hand over the two accused: that they would not be interviewed by the police; no-one else in Libya would be sought for the bombing; and the trial should be held before three Scottish judges sitting without a jury. It was a celebrated trial; signs to the camp were posted to SCIN (Scottish Court in the Netherlands) and the area was designated as Scottish land. Despite its complexities, the trial was fair and conducted with a scrupulous balance, the defence being given every opportunity to present their case. In fact, the defence listed 121 witnesses but only called three. The fact that Megrahi chose not to be cross-examined meant that certain points could not be comprehensively explored.

Over the years the verdict has become a much-debated subject – akin to the deaths of President Kennedy and Princess Diana – and many contentious aspects are still aired. But the decision to free one Libyan and sentence Megrahi to life imprisonment was widely considered correct. The judges concluded that the “conception, planning and execution of the plot which led to the planting of the explosive device was of Libyan origin”. Megrahi was imprisoned in Scotland but only served nine years – he was released on compassionate grounds in 2009 and survived until 2012. Controversy bedevilled this legal saga even after an appeal unanimously upheld the judgment.

In an interview with *The Scotsman*, Lord Abernethy recalled his colleague with much affection. “I had known John for many years – we were both Faculty officers in the 1980s before the Lockerbie trial. He was always delightful company with a wry sense of humour. He wore his learning lightly and was known, affectionately, throughout the Scottish legal profession as ‘the Scholarly Lord Coulsfield’. John was a man of much distinction in the profession. I followed him as a

justice of appeal following his retirement from the bench in Botswana. There his judgments and command of the law are fondly remembered. John was an authority on Burns and is remembered throughout the Scottish community in Botswana for once getting up and reciting the whole of *Tam O'Shanter* at a Burns Supper without a prompt."

As chair of a working group, he devised the procedural reforms that resulted in reparation actions in the Court of Session following a set timetable. His proposals were later adapted in the sheriff and summary cause courts. Coulsfield, who retired in 2002, married Bridget Sloan in 1964, and she survives him. Both were keen hill walkers on the hills near their farm in Perthshire.

This is an edited version of an obituary by Alasdair Steven, The Scotsman, 7 March 2016

**Alan Davies
1931–2015**



ALAN DAVIES, who died on 26 September 2015, was Professor Emeritus of Applied Linguistics at the University of Edinburgh, where he taught and researched in applied linguistics over a period of fifty years. He was also the founding Director of the Language Testing Research Centre at the University of Melbourne, where he spent some five years in the 1990s, and held the posts of Visiting Professor at universities in Hong Kong, Nepal, Malaysia, Antwerp, Auckland and Vienna.

Alan was born on 17 February 1931 in Briton Ferry near Neath in South Wales to Welsh- and English-speaking parents, William Irfonwy and Anne. He was the eldest of three children, and was followed by his younger siblings Richard and Mary. He spent his early years in South Wales but, following the Second World War, the family moved to England. Alan stayed with the family of a school friend in Leicester to prepare for his School Certificate for Oxford. He went up to Corpus in 1950 to read English, and then stayed a further year at the University to complete the Diploma of Education.

After his degree at Oxford, he spent his National Service as a conscientious objector working for the Friends Ambulance Service. He met Anne at a European Conference in Birmingham in 1957. They married in 1958 and soon after departed for Kenya to teach English at a Quaker school in Kamusinga. In the 1960s he returned with his family to the UK. Alan and Anne separated and divorced in the 1990s, but they remained in contact and supported each other in later years.

Alan was a committed socialist and an active member of the Society of Friends (Quakers), discovering this with his father when he was a teenager and staying with it for the rest of his life. At the time of his last admission to hospital he was editing the Edinburgh Quaker bulletin, *Sesame*.

He was a loving father and grandfather, with a weakness for ice cream and sweet cakes. He was also a keen runner and took part in many marathons. But his real love and main form of transport was cycling. He holidayed on his bike all over Europe with family and friends. The above photograph was taken in 2011.

Alan's academic career began with a Ph.D on Proficiency in English as a Second Language, which drew on his experience of developing the English Proficiency Test Battery (EPTB, more often known as the Davies Test) for the British Council at the University of Birmingham. He was appointed to a post at Edinburgh University in 1965, where he became Emeritus Professor and was recognised as a major theorist in the field of applied linguistics.

Alan's early work on test development had a major impact on the professionalisation of UK language testing, and his achievements in this field were acknowledged in 2003 when he became the first recipient of the Cambridge/ILTA Lifetime Achievement Award. Alan also had broad sociolinguistic interests, and his influential work on the status of the native speaker in applied linguistics culminated in 2006 with the award of a Leverhulme Emeritus Fellowship for a study

entitled *Native Speakers and Native Users: Loss and Gain*, which appeared in book form in 2013. The British Council-sponsored annual Davies Lecture is named in his honour.

Alan died surrounded by his family in St Columbus hospice in Edinburgh, following a long battle with prostate cancer. His family and the many others who came into his life will sorely miss him.

Ben Davies

**Anthony Henning
1926–2016**



TONY HENNING was one of life's gentlemen. I first met him and his wife Phoebe when his daughter Christine took me to Tavistock to be introduced as a potential new family member. I remember the strong handshake, the warm welcome and the genuine smile, and then him telling me how pleased he was that at last he wouldn't be the only male in a family of three females. When Christine and I got married, I asked Tony if he would come to Norwich to give his daughter away – to which he replied. "There's no question of money changing hands, is there?" His sense of humour was never far away.

Tony was the youngest of three children with two older sisters, Mary and Viv, and the family lived in Whittlesford, just south of Cambridge. As a young boy he had the misfortune to contract polio, but fortunately recovered well and never allowed it to interfere with his life. When his father left home, Tony assumed the role of father figure for the family, and having this responsibility thrust on his shoulders at an early age brought out his qualities of care and

consideration for others, which stayed with him throughout his life.

Following a brief period in the army, he won a bursary to study PPE at Corpus in 1948. It is impossible to overstate how much he valued that opportunity, and how much he enjoyed his time there and the friendships that he forged. One friend recently said that if he ever felt a bit on the low side, Tony was always the man to lift his spirits. He graduated in 1951, but kept in close touch with the College and his contemporaries, frequently returning to Oxford for events such as dinners and golf tournaments. He was immensely proud of Corpus and his association with it.

Tony loved all sports, and one of his favourites as a young man was tennis. With his family still living in Whittlesford, he spent quite a lot of time on home territory and joined Great Shelford tennis club, which is where he met Phoebe. Their on-court relationship quickly developed into off-court activity, and they were married in November 1951.

Tony's working life began in earnest at Fibreglass Limited in St Helens, which at that time was a pioneer in the development of fibreglass products, and the idea of building one of the first ever fibreglass boats was of immense interest to him (one of their first attempts, called *Frippet*, still resides in the family garden). When the Duke of Edinburgh arrived for a visit, Tony was chosen to conduct a tour around the new factory and show him the various processes. Two boats had been made for the occasion, one with a smooth and shiny fibreglass deck and the other with fine sand added to improve the grip on deck. At the end of the tour, the Duke was invited to choose one as a gift for his trust. When he chose the one with added sand, Tony blurted out, "Don't choose that one, Sir, it tears the backside out of your trousers"; unfortunately, "backside" wasn't the word he actually used, but apparently the Duke laughed his head off.

Career progression took the family to Wokingham when Tony joined Fine Tubes in Weybridge, the company he stayed with for the rest of his working life. When he moved to the firm's headquarters in Plymouth as sales and marketing director, Tony and Phoebe chose Tavistock as their home and base for family life, now with their two daughters, Christine and Jocelyn. Family was important to Tony: not only his wife, his children and grandchildren Daniel and Crispen, but also his wider family – his own sisters, Phoebe's sisters and their children and grandchildren. His was a very close-knit family and he got tremendous pleasure from it.

He made a big impression during his time at Fine Tubes, with one former colleague describing him as “the best manager ever”. A busy working life and a great deal of travel meant that he was frequently away, but when he was at home he and Phoebe shared their favourite pastimes of gardening and sailing. They joined the Royal Western Yacht Club in Plymouth and kept a Drascombe sailing boat at Salcombe, where they sailed for many years.

Tony was enthusiastic about everything he did, so when he became interested in riding and bought a horse (or three horses, to be accurate), he joined the local hunt and then started a polo club. His riding skills came in handy at Fine Tubes when it was the company’s turn to host a tournament at Tavistock Golf Club. Tony was asked to mastermind the event, but had injured himself and was unable to play on the day. However, never one to miss out, he turned up and made a grand entrance by riding his favourite horse Boyse right onto the course.

Golf was a great love of his and he would still play three rounds a week at the age of 89. This gave him the slightly dubious honour of being the oldest playing member at Tavistock Golf Club. He greatly enjoyed the socialising that golf gave him and particularly valued the many friendships he made, even when he was no longer able to play.

In later years, there was sadness when Phoebe became unwell and over a period of eight years needed more and more care and attention – which he gave tirelessly day and night, with never a hint of complaint. Christine and I would regularly come down to give him a break from his responsibilities and within a few minutes of arriving he and I would head to the Whitchurch Inn for a pint or two of Jail Ale, and I could see the stress drain away from his face as we would “shoot the breeze” about anything and everything.

When his own health started to deteriorate, Tony never asked for help. But that was completely unnecessary because, being the inspiration to others that he was, he was surrounded by people who gladly gave it. Over the last year of his life, and with a poor prognosis, he nevertheless had a remarkably busy schedule. His enthusiasm and determination to make the most of life never waned. He wanted to visit family, friends and relatives all over the country and his ancestral family homes, go sailing on Suffolk rivers and cruising on the Norfolk Broads with his sister, and visit old haunts and new ones. There were trips to beaches and harbours to watch the boats, flying a kite on the cliffs, lunching in restaurants and pubs from his past, seeking out new experiences, sampling hotels he’d always wanted to try – and not forgetting his wonderful 90th birthday party. All this was in addition

to his regular routine in Tavistock and a procession of visitors at home. Tony was an outstanding man, truly one of life's gentlemen, kind, generous, enthusiastic and an inspiration and example to everyone he met.

Mike Bown (son-in-law)

**Stephen Maslen
1937–2016**



CANON STEPHEN MASLEN, who died on 8 February 2016, developed the qualities which made him the most trustworthy of friends and an outstanding parish priest from an early age. Like many previous generations of the Maslen family, he grew up in Bath. At Monkton Combe School his quiet sense of authority, deep integrity and ability to relate to all and sundry resulted in him becoming head boy, as well as captain of cricket.

We first met at a tented camp for teenage boys. With its successors this had a great influence on both of us, through the friendships we made, many for life, the Christian teaching which we received and the opportunity to question, discuss and learn more.

Stephen was commissioned in the Royal Artillery during National Service and we were delighted to find that we both had places at Corpus, Stephen to read Mods and Greats. The College community included many outstanding intellects, but if you wanted to talk something over with a really good listener, a source of even-handed counsel and wise advice, it made sense to meet up with Stephen. In his second year he was selected to lead the vibrant Christian Union.

He was ordained in 1964. Eight weeks later he married Jennifer Olsen, whom he met when she was cooking for the boys' camp but

then worked for Oxfam in Oxford. Their contrasting personalities gave them a wide range of points of view in discussing opportunities and problems, to the advantage of their family life with children Jonathan and Anna and of Stephen's ministry. He insisted that Jenny should develop her own career, though she was always supportive, keeping "open house" for parishioners.

As the senior of three curates in his second curacy, at Cheltenham, he became a founding member and Deputy Director of the Samaritans. He then moved to London, charged by Bishop Mervyn Stockwood with merging the parish of St Mary's Lambeth – the church in front of Lambeth Palace now used as a museum for botanist John Tradescant – into the Methodist circuit. Duties ranged from visiting housebound single parishioners on the fourteenth floor of tower blocks (he found two dead when he arrived) to being the first Anglican priest to preach in St George's Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Moving to Horley, right by Gatwick Airport, he was responsible for three churches with team vicars and curates, and he set up the Cruse Bereavement Group for East Surrey. As Rural Dean of Reigate he provided personal counselling in a community troubled by the continuing growth of the airport. His final job involved a move to Old Coulsdon, where he fostered the growth of Youth, Counselling, House and Alpha groups. An able chairman of meetings, appreciative of all contributions, and an encouraging trainer, he was made examining chaplain of ordinands for Southwark Diocese and appointed an honorary Canon of the Cathedral.

In an active retirement, returning to Gloucestershire, he found time to develop lifelong interests in music and painting, also adding modern Greek to Italian and French as spoken languages. Taking a further MA degree in Interfaith Relations, he joined the Middle East Council of Churches, developing relations with the Orthodox Bishop of Paphos and meeting with Palestinian Christians in Jerusalem and the West Bank. His preaching continued to attract congregations. Delivered in his gentle manner, often laced with quiet humour, he challenged his listeners to develop new ways of presenting the kingdom of God and helped many in personal crisis towards renewed hope.

In short, all his life he was a round peg in a round hole.

John Collins (Modern History, 1958)

**Peter Newey
1926–2016**



PETER NEWEY was born in Reading in 1926. He seemed able to rise above his early childhood difficulties; his mother Dora died when he was nine months old, and his father Eric died when he was sixteen. He retained a clear picture of his parents, however. He knew his mother had been a keen pianist, and he could recall her father playing the violin beautifully. Peter's uncle Keith was an artist, so both music and art were part of his own legacy to his family. As would have been common then, Peter was cared for most of the time by aunts and grandparents. When he was around six, his father remarried Doris; he was very fond of his stepmother.

Peter originally went to school as a day boy in Reading, but then won a scholarship to Christ's Hospital, Horsham. Here he made firm friends. In particular there were long walks with Ross Monroe, during which Peter's love of botany developed. After Christ's Hospital, he won a scholarship to Corpus to read Classics, and Oxford and Corpus always occupied a special place in his heart. His first and overwhelming impression of Oxford was the sound of Merton College bell as he sat the entrance exam in 1943.

He was at Oxford for six months initially but, as it was wartime, his studies were interrupted by a period in the RAF. He finished at Oxford in 1950. Corpus gave him many fine and loyal friends, in particular Brian Poynton, Derek Costain and Ken Chamberlain, who recalled his dedication to the college cricket team as scorer – unfailingly accurate and his word in matters of dispute being respected as law. Another friend was Rex Audley; Peter reminisced in particular about a raucous punt trip with Rex and others to The Fishes at Hinksey on the first evening after Finals.

After Oxford Peter moved to London, working initially for South Eastern Gas and in due course for British Telecom. His love of Classics continued, and it was at a meeting of the London Classical Association that he met Joan. They married at Harrow and, before their children Alison and James were born, moved to New Malden, where they lived in a flat above a gas showroom. It was here that he performed an act of great courage, climbing along a narrow upper-floor window sill to the house next door to rescue an elderly lady from a fire. He won a bravery award from the Fire Brigade, but it was typical of his modesty that he preferred not to mention this. In 1978 Peter accepted a position as Personnel Director for BT's SouthEast Region and the couple moved to Brighton, which remained the family home until Peter's final move to Cumbria. As well as his career, he had an amazing range of interests: botany, music, Classics, astronomy, crosswords and history. Retirement brought a period of tranquillity and fulfilment. With Joan there were many interesting trips to Europe and further afield, while at home there were frequent get-togethers with family and friends. The arrival of grandchildren Jennifer, Daniel and Thad was a great joy.

Throughout Peter's life, his links with Corpus and Oxford remained important to him. It was a source of joy and pride that in due course Alison (St Hilda's) and James (St Edmund Hall) studied at Oxford – not least because it provided the perfect excuse for further visits to a place that meant so much to him. He continued to keep in touch with his Corpus friends and attended Gaudies and other College events as often as he could.

In recent years Joan's failing health brought challenges, but he looked after her with enormous dedication and determination, despite his own significant mobility difficulties, and his loyalty and devotion to her shone through. In February 2016, following her death, he moved to Cumbria to be nearer to his daughter Alison and her family. When he arrived, the countryside was firmly in winter's grip; but Peter was able to enjoy the beautiful sycamore at the bottom of the garden come into bud and then into full leaf.

He was able to travel back to London for a party to celebrate his 90th birthday in March 2016. Meanwhile his life in Cumbria encapsulated his kindness and wonderful ability to connect with people and touch their lives; the sparkle in his eyes remained. There were trips to Carlisle Cathedral for Evensong, which he loved. Those who cared for him were especially dear to him. There were some typical "Peter" interactions; as his memory began to fade he could

remember the names of local wild flowers only in Latin, leaving Nicky, one of his carers, to Google the English common name.

With his move to Cumbria there was a sense of his life coming full circle, particularly in his love of nature, while the frequent visits from family members both near and far continued to give him great comfort and pleasure.

James Newey

Theodore Saunders 1957–2016

WITH THE DEATH of Theo Saunders, the people of Armagh and the world of cathedral and church music have lost a great friend, loved and respected by all who came into contact with him, but especially by those who knew him well. Theo was a humble man, but his gifts as a composer, accompanist and teacher should not be underestimated. Works were even composed in his honour, not least a piece by Antony Baldwin, *Mr Theo Saunders, His Trumpet Tune*.

Theo was a fine organist, pianist and accompanist, and many lesser musicians have pushed themselves forward into higher positions; but he saw his work very much as a spiritual journey: modesty and “truth in the inward parts” were always uppermost in his mind when planning services and concerts, at which everything was done “decently and in order”.

Born in Hereford in 1957, Theodore Patrick Saunders was the son of a clergyman, and was steeped from the beginning in the Tractarian tradition of *The Book of Common Prayer*. Educated at King’s College, Taunton, he went up to Corpus where his teachers included Timothy Harrison, Walter Hillsman and Simon Preston.

He was appointed Director of Music at Exeter Cathedral School, followed by posts at Ryde Junior School on the Isle of Wight, St David’s Cathedral, Cardiff and St John’s College, Cardiff. He became Head of Music at Stoneysgate School, Leicester, which he combined with the post of Director of Music at St James the Greater, also in Leicester.

He was a member of numerous societies and a Trustee of the East Midlands’ Choir Trust, dedicated to the support of traditional men’s and boys’ choirs in the area. His appointment in 2002 as organist and choirmaster of St Patrick’s Cathedral, Armagh, fulfilled his boyhood ambition to be a cathedral organist. He served the cathedral faithfully,

and was well known throughout the province, deputising at several churches and teaching widely. A highlight of his time in Armagh was the occasion of the Royal Maundy Service in 2008, when it was widely felt that the boys of St Patrick's were more than equal to their Chapel Royal comrades.

Theo was the only in-post cathedral organist in the UK and Republic of Ireland to be a member of the Campaign for the Traditional Cathedral Choir, and he also actively encouraged parish church choirs. He saw the introduction of girls in many cathedrals as a threat to an age-old tradition dating back to biblical times.

Many successful musicians today owe much to Theo's kindly and sensitive teaching and encouragement. Despite having to relinquish the cathedral post in 2015 because of ill health, he continued to teach privately until just before his death on 12 January 2016. Theo Saunders will be greatly missed by all who knew him. A great light has been extinguished in Armagh, and the void will be keenly felt, but his influence will live on in the hearts of those whom he touched.

Stephen Beet © Church Times, 22 January 2016

**Dr. Hubert Stadler
1948–2016**

EARLY IN THE NEW YEAR, the History Faculty was shocked to learn of the sudden death in post of Hubert Stadler, its Graduate Officer and one of the longest-serving members of the admin team. Since 1997 he had provided invaluable counsel to successive Directors of Graduate Studies (DGS), and some 4,000 students passed under his watchful eye. As we came to terms with his passing, we remembered his endearing idiosyncrasies: the colourful waistcoat often implausibly combined with jeans, the ruminative cigarette breaks, his curious dietary habits revolving around bananas, chocolate and salami; his exotic but slightly archaic vocabulary in which words like “flummoxed” and “flabbergasted” featured regularly; his vivid expostulations (“Oh bloody hell!”), usually delivered in the face of some new Microsoft outrage; the waving arms when he was really, really cross; the curiously Austrian syntax of his minutes; and the endearing vulnerability in the email signed “Panicking Hubert”. All this we have recalled with wry smiles and pleasure. But many of us

realised how little we really knew about this complex character, at once a rebel and a conformist.

Hubert Markus Stadler was born on 11 October 1948 in Obervellach, a village in the Molltal valley in Carinthia, in the southern Austrian Alps. His family circumstances were modest; his father Markus was a construction worker and his mother Katrina a postwoman. Carinthia was pretty conservative and his mother was deeply pious, so Hubert was destined for the priesthood, and undertook training with the Jesuits in Munich. He liked to refer to this as his “Sturm und Drang” phase, recounting with relish how he would let rip with the communal moped at such speed that it needed repair every time he used it. There was a romantic attachment, and he was attracted by radical politics; by his own account, he even spent some time in a post-1968 commune. So, he abandoned hopes of entering the priesthood. He remained fascinated, however, by the Catholic Church. There were plenty of irreverent stories, such as his snacking on communion wafers as a schoolboy. He looked on papal politics from the perspective of someone who believed that the last legitimate pope was the Antipope Benedict XIII. The Great Schism lived on in the Graduate Office.

He retained his interest in theology and philosophy, and eventually began work in 1970 on a doctorate at Ludwig-Maximilians Universität in Munich on the subject of Dante’s *De Monarchia*, which he completed in 1975. There was apparently a clash with the university authorities over the extent to which he had satisfied the requirements for the doctorate; the university bureaucracy caved in. Presumably he was the sort of student who would have driven his later self to distraction.

After finishing the Munich doctorate, Hubert worked in publishing and he completed a couple of handbooks, one on Popes and councils, another on Luther. He somewhat quixotically determined on another doctorate, this time at Oxford, matriculating at Corpus in 1984. Karl Leyser was designated as his supervisor but it was not a meeting of minds, rather a clash of two mighty Germanic temperaments, and David D’Avray, now at UCL, took over. His thesis – it had to be an M.Litt. because of funding problems – was on the psalm commentary of Nicholas Trivet, the fourteenth-century Dominican and a leading Hebrew scholar, and is apparently still the best thing on the subject.

He hankered for an academic career, and for a while in the early 1990s he was a presence on the academic conference circuit, applying

for jobs, and occasionally making it to the shortlist. But the academic career was not to be. And he was disappointed in his personal life too; it proving difficult to keep up his relationship with his latest German girlfriend, he had to abandon the project of buying a fine house with her in Chipping Norton. One assumes he was pretty low in spirits. In 1996 he secured a job as a porter to the History Faculty, a post “grotesquely beneath his capabilities”, as the then Administrator remarked. It was Cliff Davies who realised that Hubert was one of the few people in the building with any IT savvy, and within a year of his arrival he was plucked to become part-time secretary to the DGS; within eighteen months the post was full-time. And from there began the building of Hubert’s graduate empire.

He was not an Administrator like any other, hating the label of “bureaucrat”. Outwardly pretty irreverent towards the University, he shared the scepticism of academics about the creeping managerialism of “Wellington Square”, but that concealed a profound respect for the University’s core values. He enjoyed the human comedy of the History Faculty and developed a pretty shrewd sense of the strengths and weaknesses of academic colleagues, inevitably getting on with some better than others: “Why can’t the ones I don’t like be *undergraduate* examiners?” was a regular lament. His sense of priorities was sometimes idiosyncratic, and the office had an improvisational quality. There was also a streak of “obstructive perfectionism”, which might lead to decisions being put off. His office manner could be somewhat grouchy; he worried that if he appeared to be too nice to the graduates, they would never be out of the office. His relationship with IT was likewise profoundly ambivalent. The man whose favourite screensaver was Bill Gates washing Windows remained ever inventive in solutions to IT issues; and he loved testing the University systems to destruction.

But Hubert was above all an absolutely dedicated servant of the Faculty, working Stakhanovite hours and coming in regularly on Sundays. For all that he might have seemed grouchy, the office door was always open, and he would go to great lengths to help students in difficulty. It wasn’t an empire he created, it was a refuge. He was never really at ease with the wider world; perhaps that streak of youthful idealism had been dashed by bitter experience. There were connections beyond the Faculty. He remained devoted to his mother, who died only a few years ago, and he continued to make regular visits to the home of his youth. But it was the Faculty that provided the basic framework for Hubert’s sociability. It is often said that DGSs

went native, that none of us were able to reform his quirky ways, and that we all became his inadvertent champions. That is probably true: in part because I think few realise the scale of the operation he supervised, but it is also because I think we came to appreciate Hubert as a warm and sympathetic human being, someone we came to count on not only as a wise counsellor but as a friend.

Ian W. Archer, Director of Graduate Studies, 2013–2016

Charles Thomas
1928–2016



PROFESSOR (ANTONY) CHARLES THOMAS was born on 26 April 1928 in Camborne, Cornwall, the elder son of Donald and Viva Thomas. In 1941 he went to Winchester College on a “Headmaster’s Nomination” and in 1944, aged 16, he obtained a place at Corpus. At 17 he joined the army in the dying months of the war, serving in Northern Ireland, in Portsmouth and then as an ammunition inspector with the RAOC in Egypt, where his time at an excavation helped to inspire his enthusiasm for archaeology.

He was demobilised in 1948 and returned to Corpus to read Law, receiving a BA Honours degree in Jurisprudence in 1951. His heart, however, was set on pre-history and, following Oxford, he obtained a place at UCL Institute of Archaeology under V. Gordon Childe and in 1953 was awarded a Diploma in Prehistoric Archaeology.

At this time archaeological posts, academic or otherwise, were few and far between, so he combined practical fieldwork, something he enjoyed for the rest of his working life, with writing and part-time lecturing for the Workers’ Educational Association (WEA) in

Cornwall and further afield, and in developing the West Cornwall Field Club. In 1958 he took up the post of Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Edinburgh under Professor Stuart Piggot. He was made an FSA in 1960 and was awarded a Leverhulme Fellowship in 1965–1967.

In 1967 he was appointed the first Professor of Archaeology at the University of Leicester. In 1971 he was a key figure in persuading the University of the South West in Exeter to discharge its responsibility (under the terms of its charter) to establish a distinct Institute of Cornish Studies in Cornwall. In 1972, he was appointed Professor of Cornish Studies at the ICS, a post he held until his retirement in 1991. In 1983 he was awarded a Doctorate of Literature by the University of Oxford and in 1985 and 1986 he was the Sir John Rhys Fellow at Oxford and Visiting Senior Research Fellow at Jesus College.

For all his working life he was very much the hands-on archaeologist: starting with his first dig at Gwithian, Cornwall (1952–1963), he was continuously active in the field for the next 55 years, first on Salisbury Plain and then, moving towards the major theme of his life (early Christianity in Roman Britain before 500 AD, with particular emphasis on the Christianity of the Western Celts), he directed excavations at Nendrum Monastery on Mahee Island, Strangford Lough, Tintagel, Ardwall in Scotland, Iona, Tean on the Isles of Scilly and Lundy, as well as many minor sites. The term “Dark Ages” he considered to be (and was able to show that it was) both inaccurate and misleading. Later in his career he was invited to carry out an important (and very public) excavation in 1988–1990 at Tintagel. This identified very early Christian graves on the site of the parish church, revealing that Christian worship at Tintagel had begun earlier than previously thought. The booklet that he subsequently wrote for English Heritage, firmly relegating Arthur to the realm of legend, was not very kindly received by either English Heritage or the Tourist Board.

He pioneered (or was one of the pioneers of) the concept that simply to concentrate on a dig and its finds was not enough. First at Gwithian and then with *Exploration of a Drowned Landscape: Archaeology and History of the Isles of Scilly* (1985), he established a new model for archaeology, ocean mechanics, botany, palaeobotany, prehistory, place-names, linguistics and history both ancient and more contemporary, giving, as one receiver expressed it, “a completer picture, without which archaeology in isolation is far less significant”.

His life-long interest in and encyclopaedic knowledge of inscribed stones of the late Roman and post-Roman period culminated in two

books: *And Shall These Mute Stones Speak?* (1994) and *Christian Cults: Messages and Images* (1998). These proposed new readings (at the time controversial, though now generally accepted) of memorial stone inscriptions, revealing the survival of Roman learning in the form of “letter games and codes” which would have been comprehensible to educated contemporaries, although lost to us today.

He contributed over decades to public archaeology. In 1968 he was a joint founder of Rescue, a movement which lobbied, successfully, for statutory provision for archaeological surveys to be made mandatory in all cases of infrastructure development. He became a leading figure at the Council of British Archaeology and for several years was its President. In 1983 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, where he served for two seven-year terms, being elected Acting Chairman in 1988–1989. He was a trustee and then Chairman of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, which he served for 42 years.

In numerous ways he promoted archaeology through his support and patronage of national projects and county services and by giving unstintingly of his time to local societies, particularly in Cornwall. At his 80th birthday celebrations, five of the six professors of archaeology present were either past junior colleagues or ex-students.

To his time at Corpus and to the friends and contacts he made there he attributed his wider range of interests: local history, linguistics, cryptozoology, cereology and military history. In the latter field, he became a nationally recognised authority on the emblems and insignia of volunteer forces from pre-Napoleonic times up to the Home Guard, as well as RFC and RAF insignia.

His hereditary interest in Methodism (he was a leading figure in the Methodist Historical Society) took a practical form in the purchase and rescue of the last remaining thatched chapel at Gwithian in Cornwall, securing its fabric and finances and reopening it for worship. Touchingly, his family funeral was held there.

Over 65 years his output was phenomenal. Almost his last publication was a Pulmanesque short story located in Oxford, written in 1951 as an undergraduate and rediscovered in 2012. As well as being a Fellow of five Royal Societies, he was an Honorary Fellow of four universities. In 1988 he was gazetted as a Deputy Lieutenant for Cornwall and in 1990 he was awarded a CBE for services to archaeology.

Nicholas Thomas (English, 1950)

**Brian Christopher Wiggins
1943–2016**



BRIAN WIGGINS was born in Leigh-on-Sea, Essex and, together with his younger brother Colin, was brought up by parents Chris and Annie. He was very proud of his Essex roots, keeping an eye on Southend United's performance right up until the end of his life. When he was 11 he started at Southend High School for Boys, where he was a member of Sparta house. According to his school friends he was a complete all-rounder, being the best at everything both academically (he always came top in the form, despite strong competition) and on the sports field. His main love was hockey: he played centre-half in the school 1st XI for two years, was a county-standard player and trialled for the England team. However, he was chosen as cricket captain, where he applied his highly logical brain to try to out-think the opposition. He also excelled in other activities such as chess, bridge and leadership. Others looked up to him as an example, yet he was always modest and remained "one of the lads" and a reliable friend. His popularity amongst his peers meant that he was chosen as School Captain in his final year. Brian loved his time at school, and kept in touch with many of his old friends over the course of 60 years and attended, and indeed hosted, numerous reunions. There are plans to install a permanent memorial in his memory at the school.

Of course he passed his driving test first time, at which point his parents, who used to hold memorable parties, bought him a small car. He and friends would set off in this creaky jalopy to watch football matches in London. If they broke down, which sometimes they did, his ever loyal and patient parents would receive a reverse charge

phone call and off they would set to rescue them. Motor maintenance wasn't Brian's strong point, but only because he never took it up.

Brian stayed on a year at school to apply to Oxford to read medicine, winning a state scholarship. He was the only medical student starting at Corpus in 1961 and he took his academic studies seriously. He won the University's Welsh Memorial Drawing Prize in his first year for his anatomical drawings, which according to a contemporary were incredibly neat and detailed. However, life wasn't all about academia and he continued to play hockey for both the College and the Occasionals, the University Second XI.

After Oxford Brian moved to finish his medical training at the London Hospital in Whitechapel, which is where he met Jenny. They were married soon after, in secret as hospital sisters were not allowed to be married, so it entailed a weekend dash to Marazion and back to work on the Monday (a long thirteen-hour journey in those days). Brian's career then took him to Cambridge, followed by the role of surgical registrar at Newmarket Hospital. He was a brilliant surgeon who easily passed the exams to become a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. He was easy to work with, was exceptionally skilful and precise and easily managed to operate on a dozen or so patients in an afternoon session. An appendectomy carried out in twenty minutes was nothing special for him. As a surgical registrar he clearly had in front of him a potential career as a renowned surgeon, but instead he chose a quieter life as a Newmarket GP, which gave him the option of spending more time with his by then growing daughters Christine and Mary and allowed him time to spend on his hobbies.

Brian was a kind, gentle person who cared passionately about others, and these skills made him a very talented GP. He worked in general practice at the Rookery surgery for nearly 30 years, with a weekly Wednesday morning surgery in Moulton, and was much loved by his patients. He continued to practise his surgical skills by setting up a small minor surgery unit within the Rookery, which meant that he could continue to use his talents to deal with ingrowing toenails, vasectomies and other "lumps and bumps". He was regularly featured in the medical journals and there are numerous videos in existence of him demonstrating his skills for others to benefit from.

Brian, Jenny, Christine and Mary moved to Moulton in 1975. Both Brian and Jenny threw themselves into village life and in 1977 were

both heavily involved in the village celebrations for the Queen's Silver Jubilee. Brian continued to serve the community for many years and was a governor at Moulton Primary School and a member and vice-chairman of the parish council. Even after retirement from the council he always supported village events and remained until his death a member of the Fuel Land Charity, a role he took very seriously. It is also hoped to create a permanent memorial to Brian in the village; several trees in its centre are nearing the end of their lives and replacement of some of these would seem a fitting memorial.

After retirement from the Rookery, Brian joined the Rotary Club of Soham Staploe, where he became President in 2005–2006, remaining on the club council for several years. He always thoroughly enjoyed the food and conversation at the weekly meetings, and loved getting involved in the Soham pumpkin fair (his pumpkins were always huge), the beer festival and setting up the Christmas tree in Soham and collecting money on Saturday mornings in December.

Brian never did things in half-measures, and could not take up a hobby without mastering it. When the family first moved to Newmarket, it was breeding tropical fish, with a whole room of their house dedicated to this. Sadly, before they moved to Moulton, the fish cooked when the thermostat broke while they were on holiday. Instead, when they moved to Drove End Brian decided to focus on gardening, earning the nickname "Diggy" from his daughters. The size and structure of his garden compost was something to admire, and always allowed him to grow the biggest and best of everything. He also had the most manicured lawn in the village, with the straightest stripes, and the children were not allowed to play on it for many years. When he got interested in cacti, two greenhouses were purchased to accommodate the multitude of species he then grew. Fishing was probably his favourite hobby, started at an early age and one he continued until illness stopped him. He became an expert at all types of fishing, whether sea fishing, where he held some British records for his catches, coarse fishing or in latter years fly-fishing, for which he tied his own flies. He could always be guaranteed to catch the most and the biggest fish. Who knew that the goldfish in his pond were actually the best bait for catching pike?

Brian lived life to the full, and he and Jenny were the ultimate host and hostess. The parties held at Drove End were legendary, going on well into the early hours. Once Christine and Mary went off to university the parties continued, with their university friends now joining in. Where else could you play croquet in the dark on a

perfectly manicured lawn with a glass of wine in your hand? The only exception was the annual Christmas Eve gathering, which started at 11am but had to stop just before midnight for the final stragglers to get to church on time. Brian was adamant that one last party should be held at the house, and indeed made sure that all the drinks were purchased before he passed away, and the family welcomed guests after the funeral service to raise a glass in his memory.

Brian had a photographic memory, which meant that he sailed through exams. He put it to good use throughout his life, whether he was beating people at cards (he always knew which cards were in your hand as he'd counted them) or winning pub quizzes with the Rotary group. He always knew "things". He had an air of certainty and confidence, which was borne of an enormous range of factual data which he had read somewhere and assimilated. He never baffled you with science or jargon; mainly, he just "knew". He was always keen to share his knowledge and love of things with others and introduced many people to new experiences over the years, such as opera, ballet, fishing and good food and wine. Brian enjoyed his last Christmas discovering how well champagne and morphine mix; the musical prelude at his funeral was from the opera *Die Fledermaus*, which included an aria in honour of champagne.

When his wife Jenny was so ill at the end of her life, Brian was quietly and touchingly caring, preserving dignity with huge patience. Sadly, soon after the loss of Jenny, he suffered a minor stroke. With time and patience he recovered almost completely from this, although he sometimes got his words (or worms, as his daughters teased him) slightly muddled up. Brian continued to enjoy life after losing Jenny, and his faithful greyhound Nellie was a constant companion. When initially diagnosed with cancer, he was very philosophical about the prognosis. When he discovered that the treatment had not been successful and it had spread, he took the decision not to have further treatment. He had no regrets and knew his time had come to be back with Jenny.

Brian leaves behind two daughters, Christine and Mary, and two grandchildren, Sophie and Christopher. Few people have been so unconsciously and undemonstrably able to evoke such unconditional love and affection. He touched the hearts of many, and was a great and loyal friend to those close to him. He will be remembered and greatly missed by everyone whose life he touched in whatever way.

Christine Barrie

A contemporary at Corpus, Humphrey Rudgard (Physiology, 1961), recalls: Brian Wiggins and I went to the physiology and biochemistry lectures and practicals together. It was through his diligence that he and I were sponsored (through David Jamieson, the Dean) with a grant to go to Germany in the summer vacation of 1962 to visit the Leica factory and see the latest optical microscopes. We spent four weeks hitchhiking there. He also introduced me to ballet at the New Theatre. We played hockey together. In all this time I don't remember one cross word from him. He was indeed a kind and generous person.

Howard Nichols (Physics, 1961) adds: Brian had a good sense of humour and we had many conversations about our different and shared interests. Events from our undergraduate years that I remember in particular include the time he brought up his kayak from home and we went paddling on the Cherwell, a first for me, and also the time we found a mouse frozen to death in our shared set during the cold winter of 1962–1963. In those days we were not allowed to have motor vehicles until our third year, and they had to have a green light on the front at night. Where Brian lodged that year there was nowhere to park his old Austin 7, so he used to park it at my digs, way out in Summertown.

I became a guinea pig for one of the experiments associated with his studies: I was blindfolded and touched with nylon fibres of different diameters on my hands, arms and face. This demonstrated that some areas of our body have more touch sensors than others. He also taught me how to fillet a fish properly, a skill I still possess and which has become a reminder of him. He was kind and generous and a friend for life. I spoke to him several times on the phone in his last days, and he was cheerful and joking to the end. The world is a poorer place without him.

Professor Jingnian Yang
1908–2016



JINGNIAN YANG, born in Miyang, Hunan province, China, was a well-known economist and translator with a good command of English and Russian. He was a professor of economics at Nankai University in Tianjin, where he founded the forerunner of the Department of Economics.

In 1932 he began his studies at the Central Political Institute, graduating in 1936 with a BA degree, and then moved on to the Institute of Economic Studies at Nankai University in 1936–1937. In 1944 he enrolled as a public student bound for the UK with funding from the Eighth Boxer Indemnity Scholarship Program. All Chinese students in the UK on this programme were overseen by the Universities' China Committee in London (UCCL), an educational trust jointly administered by Britain and China.

Yang arrived in England in October 1945 to study for a Ph.D at Corpus. The President of the College at that time was Sir Richard Livingstone, who was also Vice-Chancellor of the University. His moral tutor was C.H. Wilson and his supervisor was K.C. Wheare, Gladstone Professor of Government and Public Administration. In May 1948 he was examined on his doctoral dissertation, "The Distribution of Functions Among the Central Government Departments in the United Kingdom (with Some Comparison of the United States of America and British Dominions)", and in June he graduated with the degree of Ph.D. Sir Richard allocated £100 from College funds for the purpose of publishing the dissertation, a copy of which was kept in the Bodleian Library, but this came to nothing due to the long interruption in Sino-British relations.

The Pelican Record

Professor Yang later became director of the Academic Degrees Committee of the Department of Economics at Nankai University and managing director of the Chinese International Economic Cooperation Association. At the age of 90 he finished translating Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations* into Chinese, and at the age of 100 he wrote an autobiography, looking back on his past century of life.



THE RECORD

Chaplain's Report



Patrick Meyer Higgins

IT WAS AN EXCEPTIONALLY eventful year for the College Chapel, as in March the builders, conservationists and other specialists moved in to begin much-needed work on the fabric of the Chapel and Ante-Chapel. For many months, the Chapel had floor-to-ceiling scaffolding, which allowed for close examination of the bosses and monuments. The months proved an easy exile, however, as we found a home in Trinity Term singing Evensong on Sunday evenings in the chancel of the University Church of St Mary the Virgin and shared other services such as Compline, Ascension Day and Corpus Christi Day with Oriel Chapel. Much gratitude is due to the Vicar of St Mary's and the Chaplain of Oriel for their hospitality. It was nonetheless delightful at the beginning of the new academic year to return to our beautifully restored Chapel.

Over the academic year, we benefited from a wide range of visiting preachers, representing a range of churches and traditions. Among them: the Revd. Rosemary Durward, formerly Senior Lecturer, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst; Prof. Norman Doe, Director of the Centre for Law and Religion at the University of

Cardiff and Visiting Research Scholar; the Revd. Canon Dr. Alison Joyce, Rector of St Bride's, Fleet Street; the Very Revd. Simon Gaine, OP, Regent of Blackfriars, Oxford; Prof. Helen King, Professor of Classics, Open University; the Revd. Canon Jeremy Davies, formerly Canon Precentor at Salisbury Cathedral; and Prof. David McClean, Emeritus Professor of Law, University of Sheffield.

The year saw the introduction of a new honorary post of Chapel Homilist, which was taken up by Avril Baigent (CCC 1992). Avril is a former Director of Youth Work for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Northampton and is working on a Ph.D in Theology from the University of Durham. She is coming to College twice a term to preach. Avril was active in the Chapel community when a student at Corpus, and through her role as Chapel Homilist is getting to know the current Chapel community.

The Chaplain had the pleasure of officiating at the marriage of Corpuscles Duncan Alston (Clinical Medicine, 2006) and Naomi Miller (Classics, 2008), both former choir members. The marriage was held in the University Church due to the closure of the Chapel. It was conducted in accordance with the rites of the Church of England, but was enriched by incorporating a number of elements from the Jewish marriage service, so that the faith traditions of both Duncan and Naomi were honoured and celebrated.

Through prayer and service, the Chapel attends to both the local community and the wider world. Last year we raised £2,200 for the Oxford Gatehouse and its work with people who are homeless and £1,075 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 Chapelwardens and Organ Scholars. They all worked as a team to keep the Chaplain relatively on track and organised: Skye Montgomery, Anna Blomley and Jonathan Griffiths (MCR); Judith Edmondson (and Oxford Gatehouse Link), Hannah Taylor and Francesca Vernon (JCR). We said goodbye at the end of Trinity to long-serving Chapelwarden Skye Montgomery upon the completion of her D.Phil. We had a trio, as opposed to just a brace, of Organ Scholars for the year: Peter Ladd, Theodore Hill and Eric Foster. Theodore and Peter continue with us in graduate studies, while we bid Eric farewell (not without a twinge of jealousy) to an organist's

The Pelican Record

post at the Episcopal Church in Rome for the following year. The Organ Scholars are superbly supported in their work by Dr. Katie Pardee, the College Lecturer and Advisor in Music.

The Choir goes from strength to strength, as alumni can hear for themselves by coming to a service (Old Members are always welcome) or by purchasing the Choir's third CD, *Carols from Corpus*, produced as part of the Quincentenary celebrations. A musical highlight of 2017 will be the first ever Choir Reunion in June.

Judith Maltby, Chaplain



Patrick Meyer Higgins

The Library

AFTER TWO YEARS of leaks and floods, it is a great relief not to be starting this year's report with tales of woeful disaster. In fact, it has been a busy and successful year. There have been sufficient building works to tempt fate, but the Library has emerged unscathed and better protected for the future. The reason for this optimism is a renewed roof. The old library section of the Front Quad was the last range, or row of buildings around this quadrangle, to have its roof renewed. It was daunting at the end of Trinity Term to see the scaffolding envelop the old library and then the roof tiles being removed.

The College was conscious of the great risk in exposing the Library for months on end, and invested in a shrink-wrapped temporary roof to provide added protection against the elements. Inside the Library we were aware of the work through the unavoidable noise and the gloom brought on by the scaffold shell. It also became clear that the old library itself needed special protection from the dust and grit dislodged from the ceiling as work continued on the roof above. The Library resembled a country house closed for the season as we wrapped the fabric benches in polythene, and capped each book press with plywood protection. Readers were few in number (probably because of the noise), and were encouraged to work in other parts of the Library, but we remained open during the majority of this work.

In fact, the Library was only closed for five days in the Long Vacation, and this was primarily to enable some essential electrical maintenance. We were happy to facilitate this work, as it formed part of the project to prevent major power failures such as the one that afflicted the Library at the beginning of Hilary Term. The then Assistant Master of Works managed to transfer power to support the lights and sockets, meaning that the Library and Issue Desk could remain open, but the absence of heating was sorely felt in this cold spell. Free-standing heaters were arranged, but it was a relief two weeks later to have the power properly restored and the central heating functioning again.



Emma Sillett

Polythene wrapping protected the library during renovation of the roof

The other major project going on around us has been the renovation of the Chapel. The Library enjoys a close relationship with our next-door neighbour, with unrivalled views from the library gallery and the pleasant sound of the organ playing (and the lovely choir singing) serenading library readers. It was a shock to see the jungle of scaffolding installed floor to ceiling to enable the restoration work. Governing Body designated Trinity Term for quiet work only, and the contractors liaised closely with library staff to minimise noise in this most stressful of terms. More unexpected was the smell of the chemicals needed to clean the centuries of soot in the Chapel. A special extractor fan was fitted, and fortunately the worst of the smell came in the warmest months when we could keep the windows open. All the stress has been worth it, as the renewed Chapel looks stunning, and the view of the cleaned roof bosses from the Library window is spectacular.

Equally spectacular will be the celebrations in the College's forthcoming quincentenary year. The Library will play its part by displaying items from the historic collections to support Professor Thomson's Lowe Lectures in February, as well as providing another display to accompany the residential conference "Corpus in Context" in September. The Quincentenary will also be marked in the USA by

a major exhibition of items from the Library: *500 Years of Treasures from Oxford* will be available to view at the Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington D.C., from February to April and at the Center for Jewish History in New York from May until August. This exhibition focuses on the foundation of the Library and its development during the first hundred years of the College's existence, and will include donations from the Founder, early presidents and fellows. An external curator, Peter Kidd, assisted with the process but, not surprisingly, such an ambitious project has required significant support from myself and the Library and Archives team more generally. We hope that our Old Members and friends in America will make the most of this opportunity to see these fascinating items from our collections. We also look forward to welcoming alumni to the Library itself as they revisit old haunts in this important year.

Despite these distractions, the regular business of the Library has carried on as usual. We continue to buy books and journals to support the students and develop the collection. We are also very fortunate in the generosity of our donors, as each year we are given about half as many books as we buy. The kind individuals who have thought of the Library and presented these welcome tomes are noted in the gift list that follows. We are very grateful to them for their generosity. This list does not include the several hundred books we were delighted to receive last year from the retiring (in one sense of the word) Professor Cunningham; we are still processing these and making space for them on the shelves. We have managed to add the books generously presented by Dr. Parsons before his return to New Zealand. There are many more large donations awaiting the time and space needed to assess and process them, and these will feature in next year's lists. Amongst these, we are waiting in some trepidation to see how much room Professor Carwardine's generous donation will need in our already enhanced American history section. Still, managing the collection is what we do, and having weeded out obsolete or duplicate material in the dated Modern Languages section, we are now in the process of filtering that space to where it is needed (a short process that involves moving every single book on the first floor of the Library!).

Once the book moves are complete, we will finally be able to commission professional signs for the old library. Rather than the old labels on art paper, these smart signs will provide added clarity to help readers looking for books on the shelves. The signs will also

enable us to honour in a more fitting way the unfailing generosity of the Old Members who have kindly sponsored the renovation of the 400-year-old book presses. Two more presses were restored this summer, work that was kindly facilitated by our donors: Mr. Geoff Helliwell (CCC 1949) sponsored press FG, and Mr. James M. Holt (CCC 1970) sponsored press IK. This essential, yet expensive, work provides structural reinforcement for sinking or splitting desk supports and loose shelves, as well as aesthetic improvement of the presses (or shelf and desk units). The furniture conservators, Tankerdale, have also repaired bench finials and have secured loose boards and mouldings on the window sills. We are thrilled to have now conserved 12 book presses, leaving six full presses and four half-presses (against the walls) to be restored with future funding.

Joanna Snelling, Librarian

Gifts to the Library 1 August 2015 – 31 July 2016

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

From Nigel Bowles:

Terry H. Anderson, *The pursuit of fairness: a history of affirmative action*

African American lives. General editors: Henry Louis Gates, Jr., Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham

From Richard Carwardine:

Dēmosthenēs Papamarkos, *MetaPoiēsē*

Evangelicalism: comparative studies of popular Protestantism in North America, the British Isles, and beyond, 1700–1990. Edited by Mark A. Noll, David W. Bebbington and George A. Rawlyk

Theatre programme of *The tragicall history of Dr. Faustus*, performed in 1966, in which R. Carwardine appeared. Signed by Richard Burton

From Thomas Charles-Edwards:

Statuta antiqua Universitatis oxoniensis. Edited with an introduction by Strickland Gibson

From Jaś Elsner:

Carolyn L. Connor, *Saints and spectacle: Byzantine mosaics in their cultural setting*

Jaroslav Folda, *Byzantine art and Italian panel painting: The Virgin and Child Hodegetria and the art of chrysography*

Fritz Graf, *Roman festivals in the Greek East: from the early empire to the Middle Byzantine Era*

Daniel I. Howell, *A catalogue of the Late Antique gold glass in the British Museum*

Gervase Rosser, *The art of solidarity in the Middle Ages: guilds in England 1250–1550*

The last statues of Antiquity. Edited by R.R.R. Smith and Bryan Ward-Perkins

Tim Whitmarsh, *Battling the gods: atheism in the ancient world*

From Jaś Elsner, via his Tutorial Book Allowance account:

Beazley and Christ Church: 250 years of scholarship on Greek vases.

Edited by Diana Rodríguez Pérez, Thomas Mannack and Cristina Neagu

Christopher Stray, *Eduard Fraenkel: an exploration*

From Sebastian Fairweather:

Thomas Piketty, *Capital in the twenty-first century*

From Stephen Harrison:

Flavian Epic. Edited by Antony Augoustakis

Statius, Thebaid 8. Edited with an introduction, translation and commentary by Antony Augoustakis

Horace's Epodes: contexts, intertexts and reception. Edited by Philippa Bather and Claire Stocks

Klaas Bentein, *Verbal periphrasis in ancient Greek: have- and be-constructions*

Aristophanes: Wasps. Edited with introduction and commentary by Zachary P. Biles and S. Douglas Olson

Peter Birks, *The Roman law of obligations*

Sheldon Brammall, *The English Aeneid: translations of Virgil 1555–1646*

Alan Cameron, *Wandering poets and other essays on late Greek literature and philosophy*

Hope, joy, and affection in the classical world. Edited by Ruth R. Caston

The Oxford history of classical reception in English literature (v.1: 800–1558). Edited by Rita Copeland

Cynthia Damon, *Studies on the text of Caesar's Bellum civile*

Franco De Angelis, *Archaic and classical Greek Sicily: a social and economic history*

- Homeric receptions across generic and cultural contexts*. Edited by Athanasios Efstathiou
- The Oxford handbook of ancient Greek religion*. Edited by Esther Eidinow and Julia Kindt
- The Epistles of Pliny*. Edited by Roy Gibson and Christopher Whitton
- Emily A. Hemelrijk, *Hidden lives, public personae: women and civic life in the Roman West*
- Phillip Sydney Horky, *Plato and Pythagoreanism*
- Nicholas Horsfall, *The epic distilled: studies in the composition of the Aeneid*
- Scott Fitzgerald Johnson, *Literary territories: cartographical thinking in late antiquity*
- Mary Lefkowitz, *Euripides and the gods*
- Michael Longley, *Selected poems*
- Hellenistic sanctuaries: between Greece and Rome*. Edited by Milena Melfi and Olympia Bobou
- Gideon Nisbet (CCC 1988), *Greek epigram in reception: J.A. Symonds, Oscar Wilde, and the invention of desire, 1805–1929*
- Martial, Epigrams*. Translated with an introduction and notes by Gideon Nisbet (CCC 1988)
- Georgia Petridou, *Divine epiphany in Greek literature and culture*
- Alexander Pope, *An essay on man*
- Rebecca Rist (CCC 1995), *Popes and Jews, 1095–1291*
- Alan J. Ross, *Ammianus' Julian: narrative and genre in the Res gestae Graeco-Egyptian interactions: literature, translation, and culture, 500 BC–AD 300*. Edited by Ian Rutherford
- Evina Sistakou, *Tragic failures: Alexandrian responses to tragedy and the tragic*
- The Oxford handbook of ancient Anatolia, 10,000–323 B.C.E.* Edited by Sharon R. Steadman and Gregory McMahon
- Benjamin Straumann, *Crisis and constitutionalism: Roman political thought from the fall of the republic to the age of revolution*
- The Oxford handbook of the Abrahamic religions*. Edited by Dr Adam Silverstein and Guy Stroumsa
- Laurens E. Tacoma, *Moving Romans: migration to Rome in the principate*
- Peter Thonemann, *The Hellenistic age*
- Gareth D. Williams, *The cosmic viewpoint: a study of Seneca's Natural questions*

The Pelican Record

Urban craftsmen and traders in the Roman world. Edited by Andrew Wilson and Miko Flohr

N.G. Wilson, *Herodotea: studies on the text of Herodotus*

From Judith Maltby, via her Tutorial Book Allowance account:

Catherine Clay, *British women writers, 1914–1945: professional work and friendship*

Philip Eade, *Evelyn Waugh: a life revisited*

Diarmaid MacCulloch, *All things made new: writings on the reformation*

Kate Narveson, *Bible readers and lay writers in early modern England: gender and self-definition in an emergent writing culture*

Douglas Lane Patey, *The life of Evelyn Waugh: a critical biography*

From Neil McLynn, via his Tutorial Book Allowance account:

Group identity and religious individuality in late antiquity. Edited by Éric Rebillard and Jörg Rüpke

From Josh Parsons (a combination of personal and Tutorial Book Allowance purchases):

Steven M. Cahn, *Ethics: history, theory, and contemporary issues*

F.C. Copleston, *Aquinas*

Joel Feinberg, *Doing philosophy: a guide to the writing of philosophy papers*

J.N. Findlay, *Studies in philosophy: British Academy lectures*

Peter van Inwagen, *Ontology, identity, and modality: essays in metaphysics*

Jaegwon Kim, *Metaphysics: an anthology*

Basil Mitchell, *The philosophy of religion*

Dominic Murphy, *Stich and his critics*

Martin Peterson, *An introduction to decision theory*

Louis P. Pojman, *Philosophy of religion: an anthology*

Christopher Shields, *The Blackwell guide to ancient philosophy*

David Wootton, *Divine right and democracy: an anthology of political writing in Stuart England*

From Joanna Snelling:

A concise guide to colleges of Oxford University

Library History (Volume 15, Number 2, November 1999)

From John Watts:

The fifteenth century XIV: essays presented to Michael Hicks. Edited by Linda S. Clark

Bernard Donoghue, *Downing Street diary: with James Callaghan in No. 10*

Gerard Keown, *First of the small nations: the beginnings of Irish foreign policy in the interwar years, 1919–1932*

Isabella Lazzarini, *Communication and conflict: Italian diplomacy in the early Renaissance, 1350–1520*

Mara van der Lugt, *Bayle, Jurieu, and the Dictionnaire historique et critique*

Oren Margolis, *The politics of culture in Quattrocento Europe: René of Anjou in Italy*

Thomas Marsden, *The crisis of religious toleration in Imperial Russia: Bibikov's system for the Old Believers, 1841–1855*

Lucie Ryzova, *The age of the efendiyya: passages to modernity in national-colonial Egypt*

Jonathan Sumption, *The Hundred Years War* (v.1–3)

Alice Taylor, *The shape of the state in medieval Scotland, 1124–1290*

From John Watts, via his Tutorial Book Allowance account:

Roadworks: medieval Britain, medieval roads. Edited by Valerie Allen and Ruth Evans

Pierre Bauduin, *La première Normandie (Xe–XIe siècles): sur les frontières de la haute Normandie: identité et construction d'une principauté*

David Crook, *Records of the general eyre*

The growth of royal government under Henry III. Edited by David Crook and Louise J. Wilkinson

L. Grenade, *The singularities of London, 1578 = Les Singularitez de Londres, noble, fameuse Cité, capital du Royaume d'Angleterre: ses antiquitez et premiers fondateurs*

John Robb, *Punk rock: an oral history*

Sheila Rowbotham, *Beyond the fragments: feminism and the making of socialism*

From Nigel Wilson:

Nikoletta Kanavou, *The names of Homeric heroes: problems and interpretations*

From Lucia Zedner, via her Tutorial Book Allowance account:

The penal landscape: the Howard League guide to criminal justice in England and Wales. Edited by Anita Dockley and Ian Loader

Jef Huysmans, *Security unbound: enacting democratic limits*

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

From Ewen Bowie:

Ewen Bowie, *Plutarch and Literary Activity in Achaia: A.D. 107–117 in Sage and emperor: Plutarch, Greek intellectuals, and Roman power in the time of Trajan (98–117 A.D.)*. Edited by Philip A. Stadter and Luc van der Stockt

From Nigel Bowles:

Nigel Bowles and Robert K. McMahon, *Government and politics of the United States*

From Richard Carwardine:

Richard J. Carwardine, *The politics of Charles Hodge in Charles Hodge revisited: A critical appraisal of his life and work*. Edited by John W. Stewart and James H. Moorhead

From Norman Doe:

Norman Doe, *Christian law contemporary principles*

From Denis Feeney:

Denis Feeney, *Beyond Greek: the beginnings of Latin Literature*

From Henry Hardy:

Isaiah Berlin, *Affirming: Letters 1975–1997*. Edited by Henry Hardy and Mark Pottle

From Stephen Harrison:

Stephen Harrison, *Two-author commentaries on Horace: three case studies in Classical commentaries: exploration in a scholarly genre*. Edited by Christina S. Kraus and Christopher Stray
Lucretius and the early modern. Edited by David Norbook, Stephen Harrison and Philip Hardie
Roman drama and its contexts. Edited by Stavros Frangoulidis, Stephen J. Harrison and Gesine Manuwald

From Anna Marmodoro:

Causation and creation in late antiquity. Edited by Anna Marmodoro and Brian D. Prince
The metaphysics of relations. Edited by Anna Marmodoro and David Yates

From Neil McLynn:

Conversion in late antiquity: Christianity, Islam, and beyond. Edited by Neil McLynn, Arietta Papaconstantinou and Daniel L. Schwartz

From Francis Oakley:

Francis Oakley, *Watershed of modern politics: law, virtue, kingship, and consent (1300–1650)*

The Pelican Record

From Josh Parsons:

John Parsons, *Conceptual conservatism and contingent composition* in *Inquiry* v. 56, no. 4 (August 2013)

Josh Parsons, *Is everything a world?* In *Philosophical Studies* v.134 (2007)

From Claudia Rapp:

Claudia Rapp, *Brother-making in late Antiquity and Byzantium: monks, laymen, and Christian ritual*

From Eric Rauchway:

Eric Rauchway, *The money makers: how Roosevelt and Keynes ended the depression, defeated fascism, and secured a prosperous peace*

From Michael Winterbottom:

William of Malmesbury, *Miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary*. Edited and translated by R.M. Thomson and M. Winterbottom

Gifts from Old Members

From the Library of Paddy Griffith (CCC 1965) given by his friend Tim Cockitt (Pembroke 1978):

Wellington: Commander: the Iron Duke's generalship. Edited by Paddy Griffith

D.R. Howlett, *The Celtic Latin tradition of Biblical style*

D. W. Winnicott, *Playing and reality*

From Bernard Jacobson:

Bernard Jacobson, *Star turns and cameo appearances: memoirs of a life among musicians*

From Peter Sinclair:

Inflation expectations. Edited by Peter Sinclair

The capital needs of central banks. Edited by Sue Milton and Peter Sinclair

From David Scott:

Thomas Arnold, *Principles of church reform* (1833)

William Palmer, *Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Arnold's principles of church reform* (1833)

Charles Thomas, *Gathering the fragments: the selected essays of a groundbreaking historian*

From Nicholas Thomas:

C.D. Yonge, *An English-Greek lexicon*

From Jack Dixon Welch III:

Robert M. Adams, *Proteus, his lies, his truth; discussions of literary translation*

Felix Heinimann, *Nomos und physis: Herkunft und Bedeutung einer Antithese in Griechischen Denken des 5. Jahrhunderts*

James Wilson Poultney, *The syntax of the genitive case in Aristophanes*

Karl Reinhardt, *Aischylos als Regisseur und Theologe*

Cornelius C. Vermeule, *Greek and Roman sculpture in America: masterpieces in public collections in the United States and Canada*

Other gifts

From Ashgate Publishing Limited:

The Crusades and visual culture. Edited by Elizabeth Lapina, April Jehan Morris, Susanna A. Throop and Laura J. Whatley. With thanks for the use of an image of CCC MS 2*, Matthew Paris's *Map of Palestine*

From the Bodleian Libraries:

Nicholas Vincent, *Magna Carta: origins and legacy*. With thanks for the use of an image of CCC MS 157 (pp.382-3)

From Keith Briggs:

Keith Briggs and Kelly Kilpatrick, *A dictionary of Suffolk place-names*. With thanks for the use of an image of CCC MS 197 f.107v

From the British Museum:

Celts: art and identity. Edited by Julia Farley and Fraser Hunter. With thanks for the use of two images from CCC MS 122

From Laurence Brockliss:

L.W.B. Brockliss, *The University of Oxford: a History*

From Cleobury Mortimer & District History Society:

Cleobury Mortimer & District History Society, *Cleobury chronicles*, Volume 12 (2016). With thanks for the use of an image CCC MS 157 fol.339

From the Codrington Library:

Richard P. Feynman, *The meaning of it all*

Leszek Kolakowski, *The presence of myth*

Zoé Oldenbourg, *Massacre at Montségur: a history of the Albigensian Crusade*

Stephen O'Shea, *The perfect heresy: the revolutionary life and death of the medieval Cathars*

Ludwig Wittgenstein, *The Big Typescript*, TS. 213

From Éditions Picard:

Eric Rieth, *Navires et construction navale au moyen âge: archéologie nautique de la Baltique à la Méditerranée*. With thanks for the use of an image from CCC MS 157 (p.383)

From Marion Ellis:

Marion Ellis with Ian Rowson, *To my daughter one red cow: life and death in Braceby Lincolnshire 1530s to 1630s*. With thanks for permission to reproduce extracts from Corpus archival documents

From Erzbischöflichen Diözesanmuseum Paderborn:

Caritas: Nächstenliebe von den frühen Christen bis zur Gegenwart: Katalog zur Ausstellung im Erzbischöflichen Diözesanmuseum Paderborn. Edited by Christoph Stiegemann. With thanks for the use of an image from CCC MS 255A fol.16v

From the Folio Society:

William of Malmesbury, *The deeds of the English kings = Gesta regum Anglorum*. Edited and translated by R.A.B. Mynors; completed by R.M. Thomson and M. Winterbottom; introduced by Peter Ackroyd. With thanks for the use of an image from CCC MS 157 p.383r

From the Faculty of Theology and Religion, University of Oxford:

Michael Banner, *Ethics of everyday life: moral theology, social anthropology, and the imagination of the human*

From the Flemish-Netherlands Association:

The Low Countries: arts and society in Flanders and the Netherlands v.24 (2016)

From Hertford College Library:

Aristotelian Society Supplementary volume, v.38, v.59 and v.60

From David Johnson:

K.J. Dover, *Aristophanic Comedy*

E. Karpodini-Dimitriadi, *The Peloponnese: a traveller's guide to the sites, monuments and history*

B. Petrakos, *National Museum: sculpture, bronzes, vases*

B. Petrakos, *Delphi*

From Owen Vernon Jones:

Owen Vernon Jones, *Porth County: the school and its boys*

Owen Vernon Jones, *Rhondda recalled in rhyme*

From Michael D. Konaris:

Michael D. Konaris, *The Greek gods in modern scholarship: interpretation and belief in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Germany and Britain*

From Albert de Lange:

Europa reformatata: Reformationsstädte Europas und ihre Reformatoren.

Edited by Michael Welker, Michael Beintker and Albert de Lange.

With thanks for the use of an image of the title page of CCC .B.1.1

The Pelican Record

From Allan Ledger:

Allen P. Ledger, *A Spencer love affair: eighteenth-century theatricals at Blenheim Palace and beyond*

From Manchester Grammar School:

Pass it on, boys: MGS at 500. Edited by Zoey Ward. With thanks for the use of an image of Bishop Oldham

From Hannah Morgan:

Michael Hornby and Josephine Peach, *Foundations of organic chemistry*

John Jones, *Core carbonyl chemistry*

Michael J.T. Robinson, *Organic stereochemistry*

From Eileen Nedeleev (via Sir Stephen Sedley):

Multiple volumes from the *Variorum* series, key publications (as collected papers) in late antique, Byzantine and medieval history and art history

From Sophie Page:

Sophie Page, *Magic in the cloister: pious motives, illicit interests, and occult approaches to the medieval universe*. With thanks for the use of an image from CCC MS 125 f.1

From St Peter's College Library:

Contemporary fiction and the fairy tale. Edited by Stephen Benson

John Gerard, *The autobiography of an Elizabethan*

From Radcliffe Science Library:

Jeremy Cook, *The embryonic disk: a digital resource for the study of human development* (two copies)

From the Royal Library, Denmark:

Of chronicles and kings: national saints and the emergence of nation states in the High Middle Ages. Edited by John Bergsagel, David Hiley and Thoma Riis. With thanks for the use of image from CCC MS 134 fol.34v (p.257)

From Pamela Selwyn (née Black):

Pamela M. Black, *Matthew Parker's search for Cranmer's 'great notable written books'*. An offprint from: *The Library*. Fifth series vol. 29, issue 3 (September 1974)

From Somerville College Library:

Michael Adams, *Slang: the people's poetry*

Classics and imperialism in the British Empire. Edited by Mark Bradley

Fred Feldman, *What is this thing called happiness?*

The Pelican Record

From Laurence M. Vance:

Laurence M. Vance, *King James, his Bible, and its Translators*. With thanks to the Archivist, Julian Reid

From Michael Vickers:

Michael Vickers, *Aristophanes and Alcibiades: echoes of contemporary history in Athenian comedy*

From David Willis:

New insights from recent studies in historical astronomy: following in the footsteps of F. Richard Stephenson: a meeting to honor F. Richard Stephenson on his 70th birthday. Edited by Wayne Orchiston, David A. Green and Richard Strom. With thanks for the use of an image of CCC MS 157 (p.380)

Archivist's Report

THE YEAR 2015–2016 saw the Archivist engaged in a race to submit his final contributions to the forthcoming new history of Corpus Christi. The pleasures of research and discovery had to be tempered by the reality of writing, deciding what to include and what to leave out and trying to make sense of people and events, in the face of immutable deadlines. The first draft was ready (just) for circulation among a small band of internal readers just before Christmas 2015. The authors are grateful to these critics for their resulting comments on both content and style. Hilary Term witnessed the challenges of revision – the introduction of new material or exposition, the excision of paragraphs long laboured over and the checking of footnotes and references. At the same time there was the more pleasurable task of selecting illustrations, both from the College's own collections and from those of other institutions. A visit by Professor Thomas Charles-Edwards and Head Porter Nicholas Read to the Founder's birthplace of Ropsley, Lincolnshire, resulted in photographs of the house where, according to tradition, Bishop Fox was born and the porch of the church built at his expense. The authors are indebted to Nicholas Read for taking these and other photographs to be included in the book. The manuscript and illustrations were finally submitted to the press in the first week of July, and at the time of writing the authors were engaged in preparing the index while awaiting the first proofs.

Time spent on the history has only been made possible by the day-to-day running of the archives having been taken on by our Assistant Archivist, Harriet Patrick (née Fisher), who has continued with the answering of enquiries, from both within and without the College, looking after the needs of visiting researchers and supervising photography, as well as continuing to transfer the existing paper catalogue of the archives to computer. Her contribution to the new history of Corpus cannot be overestimated.

Visiting scholars continue to mine the rich veins of the College's archival and manuscript holdings. Research in college manuscripts has included Catalan alchemy in the fourteenth century, Middle English devotional literature, the history of Hereford Cathedral School, Greek homiletics and medieval lives of the Virgin Mary. Meanwhile, the archives proper have provided research material for, among other subjects, music in post-Reformation college chapels; George Morley, Bishop of Winchester and College Visitor 1662–1684;

the history of the Old Bank, Oxford; and college gardens in the eighteenth century.

A total of 97 research visits have been made this year, slightly below the annual average of 101 over the past five years. The figures do not include use made of the archives in the course of the writing of the new history. The majority of researchers (57) continued to come from within the UK. It is pleasing to note that, of these, five visits were made by members of Corpus, with a further twenty visits made by researchers in Oxford beyond Corpus, drawn from at least eight different colleges. Other British institutions with members visiting our Special Collections included the universities of Cambridge, Essex, Leeds, London, Newcastle, Reading, Sheffield, Sussex, Swansea and York. The international origin of the remaining researchers remained equally diverse, with visitors coming from Austria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Switzerland and the USA.

In addition to providing access to manuscripts and archives, the Archives staff also answer enquiries on equally varied subjects received from around the world. This year's enquiries have included Corpus sub-sacristans c. 1580; evidence of the original glazing of Corpus chapel; the value of a scholarship c. 1850; and college estates, including College Farm, Condicote (Gloucestershire), Brambridge (Hampshire) and those in Wiltshire. Biographical information on Old Members is a regular subject of requests from both family and academic historians, and the subjects of enquiries this year have included Richard James (1608), Ozias Linley (1785), John Keble (1806), James Legge (Professor of Chinese, 1876), Thomas Case (President, 1904–1924) and Stanley Squire (1912, killed in WWI).

The Librarian's Report elsewhere records the forthcoming exhibition *500 Years of Treasures from Oxford*, to be held in Washington DC and New York between February and August 2017. Closer to home, Corpus was able to contribute to the Bodleian Library's summer 2016 exhibition *Shakespeare's Dead*, which addressed the themes of death in Shakespeare's plays – not only the manner of deaths, but also last words, funerals, mourning, ghosts and more besides. Corpus was able to lend a later seventeenth century copy of a letter originally written in 1610 by fellow Henry Jackson, in which he recorded his response to witnessing the death of Desdemona in a performance of *Othello* in Oxford by the King's Men. The extract from the letter was preserved by a later Corpus fellow and antiquary, William Fulman (1648).

Fulman was an inveterate collector of historical data on a variety of subjects, both as original documents and in copies made in his beautifully clear hand. His volumes of notes on the history of Corpus and its earliest members were indispensable to the writing of the college's early history. His copy of the notes written by John Bois, Jacobean theologian and linguist, on the deliberations of the company that revised the final text of the King James Bible, is one of the few surviving documentary sources of the processes by which the translation was undertaken. Consequently, it too has featured in exhibitions beyond the College. It appeared in *Manifold Greatness: Oxford and the Making of the King James Bible*, first at the Bodleian Library in the summer of 2011, before transferring to the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington DC later that year.

The manuscripts came to Corpus after Fulman's death in 1688. Despite being re-bound after their receipt they had suffered from three centuries of subsequent handling, with the creasing of some pages and the accretion of surface dirt. Where larger and smaller gatherings had been bound together, many of the obtruding pages had become scuffed or started to curl up. In the summer of 2015 the Library was awarded a grant of just over £7,000 by the National Manuscripts Conservation Trust for their cleaning and repair. Between October 2015 and March 2016, twenty-seven volumes of Fulman's manuscripts were conserved by the staff of the Oxford Conservation Consortium. The conservation was completed in time for the *Othello* letter (MS 304) to go to the Bodleian Library in April, while the copy of John Bois's notes (MS 312) will be returning to the United States in January to take its place in the *500 Years of Treasures* exhibition.

Julian Reid, Archivist

The Junior Common Room

THIS YEAR, as ever, has been an exciting and fulfilling one for the Corpus JCR. We can proudly claim to be one of the friendliest and most welcoming undergraduate communities in Oxford, while we continue to maintain a presence in both the academic and extracurricular life of the university as a whole.

A fantastic “Big Night In” (a night of performances from musicians in and around Corpus) during Freshers’ Week was the beginning of a particularly outstanding year for Corpus. This year we have seen two President’s Concerts: the first, in Hilary, was full of various classical performances, including an orchestra made up purely of Corpus students, while the second was an evening of jazz in Trinity, with a full jazz band accompanying numerous soloist singers and musicians. That our small undergraduate community should be capable of putting on two concerts of such quality is not as surprising as it seems, since many of our students are key members of a wide range of university orchestras, choirs and bands, which all perform regularly throughout the year.

Corpus has not only flourished in music, but also in drama. Multiple JCR members are on the committees of the Oxford University Drama Society and the Oxford University Light Entertainment Society. The wide popularity of theatre is evidenced by the constant stream of advertisements in the JCR featuring Corpus students prominently billed. Throughout the year, shows ranging from Shakespeare to pantomime have involved students from the College, including a charity “Play in a Day” led by Alice Moore, where a group of six students wrote and rehearsed a play in just two hours before performance and raised over £600 for Helen & Douglas House.

In charity work and donations, Corpus continues to be one of the leading colleges in Oxford. Our annual Tortoise Fair raised a record-breaking £4,471.49 for the Against Malaria Foundation; it was organised by James Bruce, our Tortoise Keeper, whose marvellous efforts led to an imaginative and fun-packed day, the highlight of which was watching Foxe, our beloved college tortoise, retain his title in the tortoise race. The Unity Week initiative, which began last year, continued to be successful this year, with a greater number of colleges involved and consequently greater outreach.

As a JCR we have also become linked to the charity IntoUniversity, thanks to the hard work of our access representative, Alice Rubbra. IntoUniversity supports young people from disadvantaged backgrounds to attain a university place or another chosen aspiration, and Corpus will host one of its information days, with a number of Corpuses also having signed up to help with specific projects at the IntoUniversity Centre. Corpus is also integral to charity efforts across the university, as Teneeka Mai, a Physics fresher, is President of this year's Raising and Giving ball. We all look forward to seeing her wonderful ideas come to fruition.

Another source of excitement within the JCR is next year's Commemoration Ball. Much of the planning is now under way, after a fearsome executive team was elected to lead the way in what we hope will be Corpus's grandest undergraduate ball yet. While on the theme, Corpus Christi, Oxford pride remained equally strong this year with another enthusiastic round of the inter-varsity Corpus Challenge, which this year was held at Cambridge. Although our larger sister college narrowly defeated us, our morale remains strong and we will be back with a vengeance next year. Our sporting prowess is undoubtable, with a number of our JCR members leading the way in numerous university sports teams, which has resulted in a notable collection of Blues. We are proud to support members of University teams in cricket, hockey, golf, sailing, athletics, tennis, boxing and football – an especially impressive list given the small size of the Corpus undergraduate community.

Over the coming academic year, we want to continue shaping Corpus as a forward-looking and progressive college, playing an active part in campaigning for the things that the JCR is genuinely passionate about, which can only be made easier by two of our most recent graduates joining the ranks of hard-working and inspiring OUSU Vice Presidents. I feel incredibly lucky to have been JCR President in such a thriving community of students, and I look forward to seeing what else can be achieved in the coming year.

Jemimah Taylor, JCR President

The Middle Common Room

"What we do in life echoes in eternity."

Maximus Decimus Meridius

WITH ANOTHER YEAR GONE, the MCR was champing at the bit for the promise of more scholarship, friendship and fun that the academic year 2015–2016 would bring. It began, as ever, in Michaelmas Term with the welcoming of the freshers and the returning of the veterans and tribal elders after the Long Vacation. Thanks to the hard work of the committee, a fine and frivolous Freshers' Week calendar was put together and carried out with great success. Pub crawls, rural Oxfordshire walks, pizza, films, bops and board games ensured that there was something for everyone. There was much rejoicing.

The beginning of Michaelmas also coincided with the beginning of the Rugby World Cup. Thanks to our new TV, and our Sports Officer Will Guast, the MCR showed matches throughout the competition. The Entz team of Adam Wright, Fiona Jamieson and Tom Boyd did not allow the high social standards set in Freshers' Week to fall. The regular classics of exchange dinners and bops continued smoothly and without incident (save for one instance where some rogues from Oriel MCR stole Ellie, our resident pelican – happy to say she was returned safely without harm). These were supplemented with another fabulous Eurovision night (soon to become a regular classic), and the inspired "Beer and Cheese" and "Cider and Fish" nights. In addition, Piet Schönherr and Ana Clark of Welfare fame were diligent in their regular duties catering for the MCR brunches. So too Anna Blomley, the Food Officer, brilliantly selected some delectable dishes and provisioned port and chocolates for the Guest Night dinners, the jewel in the social calendar crown.

In short, 2015–2016 was a formidably enjoyable year for the MCR. The gratitude of everyone goes out to committee colleagues who, undaunted by odds, unwearied in their constant challenge, facilitated the happiness of the MCR by their prowess and by their devotion. Never in the history of Middle Common Rooms was so much owed, by so many, to so few.

Turning to more serious matters, this year the MCR played host to a constitutional convention. The constitution as it stood at the beginning of the year had fallen into disuse. Few knew of its existence

and even fewer knew of its contents. It was yearning desperately for amendment. Remembering that a society grows great when the older generation plant trees whose shade they know they shall never sit in, the MCR charged Jonathan Griffiths and Stefanie Wilkins (our unofficial Attorneys-General) with the mammoth task of reforming it. Incorporating the wishes and comments of our members, and applying their first-rate legal education, Jonathan and Stef meticulously and completely revised our constitution, eliminating the contradictions and confusion that were rife throughout the document as they went. After months of tireless work, the lawyers presented the MCR with a solid, intelligible and sensible document. Now the MCR has for its constitution a flawless statement of legal precision that will hopefully endure well into posterity. I would like to thank Jonathan and Stef for taking the lead on this great constitutional matter with patience, grace and consideration, both intellectual and practical.

The constitutional convention was a resounding success that ushered in a new era of MCR politics (so much so that it earned Jonathan the epithet “Restitutor Reipublicae”). Notably, the elections for the MCR committee in Hilary Term were conducted for the first time using an online ballot, which dramatically increased voter turnout. Seeking to strengthen our bonds with the JCR (a cornerstone



of the Dymond presidency), and on a suggestion from Tom Boyd, the constitution provided for the creation of a JCR-MCR liaison officer: a fourth-year undergraduate who sits on both the JCR and MCR committees. Much like JFK's hotline to the Kremlin, we will now have an immediate communications link to the other place.

Finally, in a sincere display of loyalty reminiscent of the DPRK, the MCR elected to raise a portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, honouring our monarch who celebrated her 90th birthday in 2016. Long may she reign over us. Not long to reign over us is the outgoing Professor Richard Carwardine, President of Corpus for an ephemeral six years, to whom the MCR extends thanks and best wishes for the future. The MCR looks forward to welcoming his successor, the President-Elect, Professor Steven Cowley, in Michaelmas 2016.

Alexander Dymond, MCR President

Travel Grant Reports

THE COLLEGE OFFERS undergraduates travel grants of up to £200 to help fund trips overseas. Applicants must describe the academic purpose of their trip and how it relates to their course of study, and must include an itinerary and estimated costs. Successful applicants are expected to write a short report for the Senior Tutor upon their return. The following are summaries of recipients' reports in the 2105–2016 academic year; as ever, they reflect a diverse range of academic interests and an equally wide variety of destinations.

Adam Wigley (Physics) undertook an eight-week summer research project and internship with the Oxford Particle Micro Detectors (OPMD) group, which develops silicon detectors for the ATLAS detector at the Large Hadron Collider at CERN. He worked on two main projects at the clean room lab in the Robert Hooke building at the University Physics Department. The first was to develop a machine vision system for the Aerotech four-axis motion gantry system – a highly accurate computer-controlled robot used for assembling pixel modules. It uses a vacuum tool to pick things up, along with a high-magnification video camera. His task was to develop a pattern recognition system so that the camera could automatically find parts, using a graphical programming language called LabVIEW. The second project involved a Nordson EFD glue-dispensing robot, encapsulating wire bonds just microns thick with a silicon elastomer in order to increase their durability. Adam said: "I acquired a variety of lab skills, and part of my internship was a series of lectures delivered by people actually working at CERN. It was a useful insight into a career in research, and afterwards I switched from the three-year to the four-year physics course, so I will now get a masters degree and may pursue physics further in the future."

Judith Edmondson (English) and *Francesca Vernon* (Classics) volunteered for a two-week humanitarian project in Romania organised by national student charity Student Life and the Global Aid Network. This supported two small local charities, Pro-Roma and Zody, in the Pata Rat settlement, a Roma village built on a landfill site outside the city of Cluj-Napoca. The group of thirteen UK volunteers worked primarily with Zody, their main task being to build a path and steps to improve access to the charity's centre. Other manual work included clearing sewage canals, picking litter and sorting

donations. They split into smaller teams to help deliver pastoral work, running activity afternoons for younger children and English language clubs for teenagers. They also organised sports afternoons for children and women's group sessions for mothers, including cake-making and a beauty evening. On the final day they laid on a barbecue, sports day and worship evening for the teenagers.

Judith reflected: "I am extremely thankful that I was able to be part of this team to make even a small difference to the community there. I also feel inspired with a new confidence in my skills for youth work, which I had been considering before the project." Francesca added: "The construction was very hard work, but looking back I feel a huge sense of accomplishment in seeing the path finished and knowing the impact it will have in allowing the children to reach their classes much more safely."

Abigail Newton, Elizabeth Shelmerdine and Robert Jackson, all reading English, spent nine days together travelling in Italy. Their first stop in Milan was the Museo del Novocento; after a poor night's sleep in a crowded dormitory ("the true price of a cheap hostel", reflected Abigail), they resumed their exploration the next day at the Duomo. Of this, Elizabeth noted: "It was stunning to see in real life, and we spent a good while admiring its colossal height and fine marble details, reflecting on Ruskin's condemnation of its mish-mash of styles and wondering if we were simply not cultured enough to recognise its flaws." Serendipity took them to the Castello Sforzesco where they were impressed by Michelangelo's Rondanini Pietà and, later, to a fine art exhibition at the Pinacoteca di Brera. This taught them a lesson: "Look inside somewhere, and if no one tells you to leave, keep looking." This approach worked again in Vercelli, where at the Museo del Tesoro del Duomo a curator gave them a private view of the Vercelli Book, which contains some of the Old English poetry they had studied, in particular *The Dream of the Rood*. "Seeing the book before me, touching it as people had touched it a thousand years ago, I could see the poetry out of the academic context," said Abigail. In Venice they went in search of Ruskin's ghost, but the overwhelming impression was one of heat and crowds. However, they chanced upon the Jewish Ghetto, evoked by Shakespeare in *The Merchant of Venice*, and explored the Jewish Museum.

In Rome they spent a fascinating morning at the Colosseum, followed by the Palatine Hill and the Forum. On day two they headed

for the Vatican City and queued for three hours to see the Sistine Chapel where, according to Robert, “the umbrellas of the tour guides of a hundred nations thronged under *The Last Judgement*”. Abigail observed: “There was a distressing amount of gold on everything, considering how on our way we’d passed multiple beggars on the streets.” As an antidote, they spent their last afternoon at the Keats-Shelley Memorial House. Of the exhibits, Elizabeth remarked: “A personal favourite letter detailed Shelley requesting deadly poison of a friend – not because he wanted to kill himself, but because ‘I like to always have the option’. It allowed visitors to feel a certain closeness to the authors we know and love so much.”

Arthur Hussey (Materials) spent ten weeks over the summer working in a materials research lab at the University of California, Santa Barbara, as part of an international internship programme. He was researching the characterisation of thin-film semiconducting perovskites, specifically barium stannate (BaSnO_3). He used X-ray diffraction (XRD) to characterise the films in order to establish their quality, running two separate scans. When he had a good sample, he would put it in an atomic force microscope to take micrographs. These were used to establish whether the sample was flat and to detect any small second phases on the surface of the film that had gone undetected by the XRD. He then fed all this information back to his mentor, who used it to adjust growth conditions the following day.

Anastasia Carver (Classics) spent ten days visiting classical sites in Greece. A copy of Simone de Beauvoir’s 1966 novel *Les Belles Images*, picked up in an Athens bookshop, set the tone, prompting her to muse on what it meant to “engage” with historical sites and monuments – particularly in the wake of Greece’s economic troubles and the refugee crisis in the Mediterranean. “The visibility and magnitude of current social issues at times made my pilgrimage feel an exercise far removed from reality,” she observed. Nevertheless, this did not dull the excitement of retracing the footsteps of ancient writers, politicians and architects. Of the Athens museums, she particularly enjoyed the Islamic art in the Benaki Museum and the Greek vases in the Archaeology Museum, familiar from Mods. Climbing up to the Parthenon was a surreal experience, but the highlight of the visit was Delphi, the site of the ancient sanctuary and the famous oracle.



Abigail Newton, Elizabeth Shelmerdine and Robert Jackson spent nine days travelling in Italy, including time in Rome and Venice (top left and right). Judith Edmondson and Francesca Vernon volunteered with charities assisting a Roma community in Romania (middle left). Shona McNab and Eleanor Howland toured industrial sites in Sweden, including the Max IV Synchrotron in Lund (middle right). Yukihiro Murakami cycled across Hokkaido to reach Japan's northernmost point (bottom left and right)

Eleanor Howland and *Shona McNab* were among a group of sixteen Materials Science students who took part in a five-day industrial tour of Sweden and Denmark in March 2016. At Volvo Group's Advanced Technology and Research Centre in Gothenburg they were given presentations on materials technologies, together with lunch with employees and a tour of the research labs. In Lund, they visited the university's nanoscience department and clean room facilities before touring MAX IV, a new synchrotron radiation facility, and the European Spallation Source (ESS). This is a joint European venture between eighteen nations, including the UK, and when completed in 2025 it will be the world's most powerful neutron source.

In Lund they were hosted by members of the Teknologkåren (the Faculty of Engineering student union), who gave them a tour of the city and the university campus and laid on a social mixer with Lund students that included elk steaks and a rooftop sauna. The next visit was to powder metal company Höganäs and its 3D printing sister company Digital Metal, where they toured the huge powder metal plants and the R&D facilities and left with gifts of miniature 3D printed whistles. They then visited Trelleborg Group, an advanced polymer manufacturer founded in 1905 as a rubber factory. The last day was a free day in Copenhagen to see the sights, including the Christiansborg Palace, the National Gallery and the Little Mermaid.

Eleanor reflected: "The industrial tour was so worthwhile in every way; as well as managing to tick off two of my degree's compulsory industrial visit reports I was able to talk with so many different people who work as materials scientists and engineers." And Shona commented: "Overall the whole experience was extremely rewarding. It was great to see such exciting materials science, as well as finding out about Swedish culture."

Maya Ghose, who is reading Classical Archaeology and Ancient History, attended a summer course at the British School at Athens in August/September 2016. The course gave her a thorough grounding in the history, mythology and archaeology of mainland Greece, with visits to sites such as Delphi, Eleusis, Bassae and Olympia and various locations within Athens. She said: "The relationship between geographical variation, material remains and literary evidence as a lens through which to view history was explored in depth. One particularly interesting example was the site of the Temple of Artemis at Brauron, which many scholars have argued is associated with the sea but is tucked away in a secluded valley, heightening the sense of

Artemis as the goddess of wildlife. I found the course incredibly helpful not just in relation to my degree, but also in broadening the ways through which I can look at the world."

Laurence Cook (Physics) spent a week in France at a summer school at Laboratoire d'Annecy-le-Vieux de Physique des Particules (LAPP), a particle physics research lab hosted by the Université Savoie Mont Blanc and the CNRS research council. It consisted of several short lecture courses introducing a number of graduate-level research fields in the theoretical and experimental areas of particle physics, astroparticle physics and gravitational waves, given by researchers based at LAPP and CERN. It included practical introductory sessions to the computing language ROOT, a tour of the laboratories at LAPP and a visit to CERN, where the group inspected the ATLAS control room and the beam pipe development area. Laurence said: "One of the best things was how easy it was to talk to the lecturers about their fields. I have been considering applying to do a Ph.D and talking to other researchers and Ph.D students has really confirmed that this would be the right thing for me to do. It was also interesting to speak with students from other universities and to see my degree in a European context. I was really impressed with the idea of global collaborations of scientists working together on the same experiment. It was a really valuable introduction to a huge variety of fields in particle physics."

Yukihiro Murakami (Mathematics) embarked on a three-week cycling tour of Hokkaido, northern Japan. With a companion, he started out in Tokyo, en route to the ferry port at Ibaraki. It took them two days to cover 140km in temperatures of 35°C and 70 percent humidity, but eighteen hours on the ferry gave them time to recover. Cycling conditions in Hokkaido were much better, cool and dry, and they covered on average 80km a day, cycling in the early morning and resting or exploring in the afternoon. The leg through the volcanic Daisetsuzan National Park involved a climb up a mountain, and Yukihiro recalled: "It felt as if I was making almost zero distance and time had slowed down. It didn't matter how much I pedalled, the road just kept on winding around and around. But something kept me going." Next they battled through a two-day hurricane before reaching the beautiful Shiretoko peninsula, with its waterfalls and hot springs. Along the way, they were offered hospitality by local people celebrating Bon Odori, a traditional dance festival for the spirits of the

dead. Finally, they reached their end goal: Cape Soya, the northernmost point of Japan, with Sakhalin island and Russia just across the water. Despite an initial lack of preparation, they covered around 1,700km in total by bike and ferry, at minimal expense. Yukihiro concluded: "I was able to come into contact with the cultural heritage of my home country, which I feel I have lost from having spent so much time away from Japan. I am very thankful for the travel grant from College."

Chapel Choir

CORPUS CHOIR has had a terrific few months, with an enthusiastic band of new recruits – including a Graduate Organ Scholar joining the team in the shape of the talented Theodore Hill – lots of new music and some really exciting opportunities, making this a year to remember. Early highlights included a superb rendition of Howells’ *Collegium Regale* in Christ Church Cathedral, performing Fauré’s *Cantique de Jean Racine* accompanied by a string quartet and an enthusiastic rendition of his *Requiem for All Souls Day*, with solos from three new choral bursars, Hannah Taylor, Mike Nelson and Ambrose Yim. Michaelmas Term culminated with two splendid Carol Services, which included Jim Clements’ arrangement of *Gabriel’s Message*, Joubert’s *Torches* and Morten Lauridsen’s *O Magnum Mysterium*. Shortly after term ended, the choir decamped to Exeter Chapel to record a CD of Christmas music drawn from the last five centuries to celebrate Corpus’s upcoming 500th anniversary; the CD will be released this winter.

Hilary Term saw some expansive new additions to the repertoire, including fabulous renditions of Stainer’s *I Saw the Lord* at Christ Church (solos from Francesca Vernon, Abi Newton, Josh Blunsden



Patrick Meyer Higgins

The choir recorded a CD of Christmas music in Exeter College Chapel

and Mike Nelson), Bainton's *And I Saw a New Heaven* and the Stanford *Beati Quorum Via*. The Passion Service, which featured Purcell's *Hear My Prayer*, Bach's *Crucifixus* from his *Mass in B Minor* and a new setting of the *Corpus Christi Carol* by Peter Ladd, made for a moving end to the term, with the anthems interspersed with dramatic readings from the Gospel of Mark, all taking place in the University Church. The choir maintained an admirable standard even during the exam period in Trinity Term, in spite of several singers – and even a couple of organ scholars – being temporarily out of action. Services took place in the University Church and Oriel Chapel; highlights included singing Andrej Makor's contemporary setting of *O Lux Beata Trinitas* on Trinity Sunday, a strong performance of Mozart's *Spatzenmesse* for Corpus Christi Day and a glorious final Evensong, which featured choir favourite *Insanae et Vanae Curae*, although the choice of piece turned out to be rather ironic when it emerged that the service was to feature an infant baptism!

This year has also seen the start of increasingly competitive post-dinner choir games of pool, as well as the inaugural Choir Sports Day; future choir members are advised to note that throwing buckets of water over the Senior Organ Scholar at said event will be met with stern words.

Special thanks go to our choral bursars, Francesca Vernon, Hannah Taylor (both soprano), Abi Newton, Maria Dance (both alto), Josh Blunsden (tenor), Mike Nelson, Ambrose Yim and Patrick Meyer-Higgins (all bass) for their hard work throughout the year. This year sees the departure of President Richard Carwardine and his wife Linda Kirk, who have both been much valued members of the Chapel community; many thanks to them for their encouragement and support. We also say farewell to our Junior Organ Scholar Eric Foster, who has thrown himself into Corpus life in an exemplary way over the past couple of years; his talent, enthusiasm and sense of fun will be much missed (not to mention his contribution to the Choir football team). Finally, we must of course thank our wonderful chaplain Judith Maltby for all the hard work and deep thought she puts into running Chapel life.



Patrick Meyer Higgins

Choir members: Anna Blomley, Francesca Vernon, Hannah Taylor, Ursula Sentence, Catriona Graffius, Constance Tongue, Imogen Huxford, Philippa Stacey, Harriet Fisher, Emma Johnson, Rebecca Satchwell, Jem Jones, Maria Dance, Noni Csogor, Abi Newton, Anda Totoreanu, Ailsa McKinlay, Josh Blunsden, Ben Winchester, Robert Jackson, Bertie Veres, Mike Nelson, Patrick Meyer-Higgins, Peter Haarer, Michael Greenhalgh, Ambrose Yim

Graduate Organ Scholar: Theodore Hill. **Junior Organ Scholar:** Eric Foster. **Senior Organ Scholar:** Peter Ladd

Peter Ladd, Senior Organ Scholar

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Rowing

THIS YEAR has been a trying one for CCC Boat Club, with the men beginning it without a coach and the women having only a handful of returning rowers. Adam Wigley stepped up to the plate for the men's squad, taking over both as men's captain and as the coach of the novice eight; the latter went on to the semi-finals in Nephthys Regatta, losing out to Wolfson, who ultimately won the competition. The women drew inspiration from David Locke, who returned as women's coach after a one-year leave of absence. Under his guidance the women went on to reach the Friday of Christ Church Regatta, with Martha Wallace in the stroke seat taking over as Captain at the end of term. The men's Christ Church campaign was ended early on the Saturday when they once again came up against Wolfson and were once again unable to hold them off. Nonetheless I was extremely proud of the progress made by the novices, who formed the strongest novice crews I have seen in my time at Corpus.

Moving on to Torpids, another familiar face returned to the club, with James Marsden taking over the role of men's coach. We were happy to see the majority of the novices staying on from the previous term, as well as more experienced rowers joining the crew. Due to the lack of returners, the women's Torpid was made up almost entirely of novices. Needless to say, this was not ideal when starting from bungline seven in Division 2. W1 fell eight places in Torpids, but despite all the odds managed to avoid spoons by rowing over at the top of Division 3 on Friday. The men meanwhile entered two boats, with the second being filled by old friends of the Boat Club such as Gavin Suen, who coached the women last year, and Emily Boocock, who returned to the coxing seat due to the difficult stream. Both crews fell one place overall. Despite concerted efforts from M1, the surrounding crews were simply too strong. M2 did well early in the week, bumping up on Thursday, but disaster struck on Saturday when an unfortunate crab led to two bumps, and the crew finished the week at the foot of the river (much to the amusement of some of the returners).

Corpus began Trinity with the traditional pre-term training camp. While the women went to train on the Reading stretch, the men stuck to the Isis, where they entered a four into the City Bumps Regatta. It



was a difficult day, with Corpus starting as sandwich boat and rowing the length of the course five times, getting bumped once and bumping twice to finish the day in Division 1 (I am informed that this makes them the first Corpus crew to reach this level in bumps racing since the Second World War). All effort was made to carry this success through to Summer Eights, where Corpus entered three men's boats and one women's boat, with varying levels of success. M3 started from the foot and went up two places, while M2 unfortunately fell two places. M1 started the week well with a very quick bump on Christ Church M2, but weren't quick enough to reel in Exeter the next day. A klaxon meant that on Friday we were trapped between Exeter and Merton and were bumped outside Long Bridges Boathouse. Overall, M1 stayed level for the week.

W1 were an inexperienced crew compared with those around them but still managed to bump Brasenose on Wednesday and row over at the top of the division on Thursday, thanks in no small part to the steering of Emile Roberts, who only started coxing in Hilary. Unfortunately W1 were bumped on both Friday and Saturday, leaving them down one place for the week.

So overall it was not the most successful year for Corpus, but it was definitely an impressive one in terms of crew development. As a small college and a club with such limited resources, it should be no surprise that we struggle to bridge the gap between Divisions 3 and 2, but I am extremely hopeful that in the coming year we can build on the hard work and start working our way back up the river.

Cameron McGarry

Men's Football



AN EXCITING BATCH of footballing freshers was welcomed to Corpus this year, with only one regular player leaving after the previous season. A brand new kit was ordered to match our brand new winning attitude, returning to the classic maroon/navy combination of our college colours. CCCFC started off extremely well, with an inspirational performance leading to an 8-1 thrashing of local rivals Oriel. This was quickly followed by a hard-fought yet convincing 7-4 win against Trinity on their home turf. This dream start was meant to continue into Cuppers, with a juicy away fixture against St Johns to start off the historic cup run. It didn't quite go according to plan: our young team struggled against an experienced side, which battered us 6-0. Unfortunately, this disappointing result initiated a losing streak that lasted another four games, with losses against Univ, Somerville, Hertford and our noisy neighbours Christ Church. None of the results were entirely deserved, with a mixture of bad luck, poor refereeing decisions and – in true Corpus fashion – a lack of numbers contributing to our downfall.

Corpus bounced back after the Christmas break, with another two great results in the league against Oriel and Trinity. However, the biggest game of the season came against our sister college in Cambridge during the Corpus Challenge. A feisty, physical game ended in a well deserved victory on penalties – this means that we have won the football at the Corpus Challenge for three years in a

row. The rearranged Old Boys fixture followed this, and again we prevailed on penalties. However, as was the case the previous term, a disastrous run ruined all hopes of promotion, with successive losses against all the teams above us in the table. A final-day victory against table-topping Univ proved that on our day, with a full-strength team, we can take on any team we like. Hopefully next season will bring the promotion that we all know we deserve.

David Windmill

Women's Football



THIS HAS BEEN another incredible season for women's football at Corpus. Our joint team with Pembroke were runners-up in the league and we were only narrowly beaten in a very closely fought Cuppers final.

Our first ever season in the second division started well in Michaelmas with a 5-2 win over Jesus. This was impressive considering that half of our team were new, with some never having played football before. There were then two tough matches, which ended with a 2-2 draw against Queens and an unfortunate 2-0 loss against a strong St Johns team. Even better results followed in Hilary with a 2-1 win over Foxes, who later went on to win the league. This was a huge uplift for the team, having lost to Foxes in last year's Cuppers final. Although our unfortunate results early in the year

while still developing our team meant that we were runners-up in the league, our confidence was building for Cuppers.

We also had two trips to Cambridge in the year, one to play Queen's, Cambridge as part of Pembroke's sports trip. This was followed by a fun trip to Corpus, Cambridge with the rest of the College, and only Corpus players were involved in this match. There were excellent goals from Sarah Richardson and two from Shona McNab, which resulted in a 3-0 victory. November was a very busy time for Cuppers matches and here we had some great results – 6-0 against Wadham, 4-0 against Queens and 5-1 against Christ Church. The highlight of the season was playing in the Cuppers final, which this year was held at Iffley Road Stadium, against New College. This was an extremely tough match and we all played well; it finished in a 0-0 draw. It all came down to penalties, which ended in a really unlucky 2-1 loss.

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

Team members: Bethan Murray, Sarah Richardson, Katherine Turner, Miriam Lee, Shona McNab, Ellie Howland, Rosie Brady, Ingrid Tsang, Danni Fernandes, Alice Rubbra, Olia Zadvorna, Anna Reed

Bethan Murray

Cricket

IT WAS A RAIN-AFFECTED SEASON for the newly promoted CCCCC, as we fought hard to avoid relegation. Of a scheduled nine competitive games this season, at the time of writing only four have been played, all of them losses, with one more to be played. There have been mixed performances across the season, as injuries to key players hindered our progress. We started well, restricting Queen's to a miserly 105-4 off their 20 overs but, as became apparent as the season went on, our bowling department is far stronger than our batting and a calamitous middle order collapse led to us being bowled out for 73, despite a strong 46 from all-rounder Kavi Amin. As exams approached, we lost more of our core players, leading to two punishing defeats in the middle of the season by Jesus and Exeter, as

opposition batsmen got set and scored big and our batting disintegrated once again.

However, in our penultimate game of the season, against Trinity, a star was born. Corpus lost the toss and bowled first and, despite regular wickets, one of the Trinity openers got set and blasted 122 out of a team total of 186, before finally having his off-stump removed by Max Phillips, who was unlucky not to have bowled him in the first over of the day with a yorker that missed off-stump by the width of a coat of varnish. After our openers came and went quickly, Max came in to bat, with the required run rate approaching ten an over. He started slowly, only occasionally hinting at the fireworks to come, as he smashed the occasional straight drive down the ground. However, with two wickets remaining, he realised he was running out of time. In a stunning display of power hitting he dismantled the Trinity attack, racing from 34 to 95* in the space of just six overs, sadly just running out of time to reach his 100. It was left as a game of what ifs.

Sadly the Clock Match was cancelled this year, due to unavailability on the part of the Old Boys, although the inaugural annual match with the Derby Quad CC was played, with Corpus winning a tight T20 that was played very much in the spirit of cricket.

Arthur Hussey

Netball

THE 2015–2016 SEASON has been a pleasure to captain. Unfortunately, despite huge interest in Freshers Week, not many first years were so keen during the year, meaning that a lot of the time we struggled to get the numbers for each match. When we did play there was some fantastic quality netball, with a strong second year turn-out leaving me very optimistic for next season. Bad weather also meant that a few of the matches were called off; of the matches we did play, we won around half.

Stephanie Paterson

Tennis

THIS YEAR HAS SEEN a huge increase in participation in Corpus tennis. On the men's side, we have players at all levels in the Oxford University Tennis Club, ranging from Blues to the Men's Fifths. The Seconds, Thirds, Fourths and Fifths Varsity match was about to be played at the time of writing (18–19 June), and the Corpus contingent was hoping to put in a good showing. The Blues Varsity match was scheduled for 2–3 July, and the team was hopeful of building on its strong performance the previous year to retain the trophy.

As for the College, we have participated in Mixed Cuppers this year, the first time we have fielded a team in a few years. Our hiatus seemed to give us renewed vigour and strength as we went on a cup run all the way to the semi-finals. It was a fantastic effort, with the highlight undoubtedly being victory over the second seeds Worcester in the round of sixteen – a monumental effort that upset the bookmakers but one that the team believed would happen. Our strength in depth was key to overcoming a team that contained a couple of very strong players, as they could not match our ability further down the order, with Imogen Gosling (second year Historian) in particular exhibiting a quality of tennis that Worcester's third pair were hard-pressed to match. I am hoping that this result will be a stepping-stone to fielding a league team and potentially a second Cuppers team next year. Interest as well as ability is shown to be present in abundance in our College, so here's hoping for another fantastic season next year.

Angus Nicholson

Rugby

CORPUS/SOMERVILLE STARTED THIS SEASON on the back of their most successful year ever. We started the 2014–2015 season in Division 3 but, thanks to a strong influx of freshers, were promoted to Division 2 for the first time in our history as grand slam champions. We quickly followed this up by becoming grand slam champions of Division 2 and so moved to the dizzy heights of the top division. The Cuppers campaign also went really well, seeing us lose out in the plate final to a St Anne's/St John's team packed with Blues.

Following such a successful season, and losing so many players to graduation, 2015–2016 was always going to be difficult. Thankfully

we had yet another good crop of freshers coming into the team – especially in the front row, so often the Achilles heel of College teams. Our first game saw us come up against a much-improved St Peter's side, whom we perhaps took too lightly following our crushing 96-5 victory the year before. After a tense match, with half-backs who'd never played in those positions before, we fell just two points short, losing 17-15 in a pulsating match. It did us the world of good, however, allowing new combinations to gel and players to learn their new positions.

As predicted, the season proved to be a difficult one, though one from which we were able to learn a lot. A particular highlight was a hard-fought match against Teddy Hall, where it felt like a losing bonus point was not a just reward for all the hard graft we had put in. Despite a resounding 50-point victory over Jesus in our final game, we were unable to avoid relegation back down into the second division.

Hilary is always a hard term for college rugby as academic commitments ramp up, meaning we were often short of numbers. (The team with the fewest players starts the game five points behind the other, plus two points per player-in-deficit.) Despite this, the season went very well, although we would prefer not to dwell on the game against the combined might of St Anne's/St John's, who are becoming something of a bogey team. However, we were unable to secure promotion back into the top division, after heartbreakingly losing to Christ Church by a single point: if only we'd had one more player!

Nevertheless, the college rugby season proved invaluable for us in our preparations for the upcoming Cuppers campaign. Having got a bye in the first round, we came up against Pembroke in the second. Due to the combined effects of Mother's Day, exams and several players having University rugby commitments, we sacrificed more than thirty points before kick-off, and winning the on-field match comfortably wasn't enough to overcome the massive pre-match deficit. This meant that we progressed into the quarter-finals of the second-tier plate competition, where we faced a joint Lady Margaret Hall/St Hugh's team. This turned out to be an excellent match for us, and only lapses in concentration meant that we didn't run away with the game. The start of Trinity saw us facing Magdalen in the semifinal, played at the OURFC pitch on Iffley Road. Our fitness was perhaps on the low side following the break, but after we had blown



Corpus steal Balliol ball at lineout time

away the cobwebs we took control of the game. Magdalen stuck at their task, though, and were always close behind in an excellent game full of running rugby. The final score was close at 40-33 to us, seeing us make our third plate final in four years. The final proved to be a step too far, however, as we came up short against a very strong and well-drilled Balliol side who won 21-5.

However, my favourite moment of the year came in the Corpus Challenge, which was held in Cambridge this year. No Somerville players made the trip with us, which meant that we fielded a wholly Corpus team for the first time

in years. Despite facing a team consisting of no fewer than three colleges (Corpus, Clare and King's), all of which are roughly twice our size, the game was an incredibly close, hard-fought affair, with us eventually ending gallant losers at 12-7. The game did wonders for rugby's popularity in Corpus, reintroducing many to a sport they hadn't played since school – meaning that the Corpus to Somerville ratio in the team is only going to increase.

Despite not being able to replicate the achievements of last year and finishing on the wrong side of too many results, the 2015–2016 season was a highly successful one. We have managed to build a very strong core of players for next year, and only losing two to graduation bodes extremely well. There are exciting times ahead in CCC/Somerville rugby.

Robbie Oliver

Werewolves

WE MEET AS A SOCIETY weekly during term-time, on Tuesdays from 8.30pm to 12 midnight; in addition, an extra session is sometimes held in 0th week of Michaelmas Term to introduce freshers to the game. These meetings are usually held in the Fraenkel Room, but on certain occasions have been held in the Auditorium or in other available rooms in college depending on circumstances. Membership is free. Weekly turnout tends to range between a minimum of five and a maximum of fifteen depending on the time of year; naturally Trinity Term is less well attended due to exams. As soon as enough members arrive we begin games of Werewolf, also known as Mafia. It is a turn-based game with two teams, with a party of villagers endeavouring to discover and eliminate by vote all the werewolves among their number before the werewolves eliminate all the innocent villagers; gameplay mostly consists of group discussion and continues until midnight or until most members have left for bed. The game is played while eating a variety of snacks, which can vary from shop-bought crisps to homemade chocolate cake depending on the inclination of the treasurer, whose duty it is to buy food and drink for each meeting.

Paul Marsell

Pool

WE CAME INTO THIS YEAR hoping to build on the promotion won last season, and we adapted very successfully to our new division. Playing in Division 2a, our main aim was to win promotion for the second season in a row, and thereby to secure our place at the pinnacle of college pool. It is fair to say that we couldn't have come closer. We finished in second place in the league, only two points behind the team in first, and this meant that we entered Hilary facing the prospect of a play-off. After a superb comeback in the semi-final, only Somerville stood between us and glory. After an epic game lasting approximately five hours there was nothing to separate us at 9-9, and I must apologise to the team for losing a sudden death frame, consigning us to another season in Division 2. However, the signs are all there that it won't be long before we're in the top league.

Unfortunately, we were handed a very unkind draw in our Cuppers group, and were unable to make it into the knockout stage. The start of Trinity brought more excitement, as we held the inaugural

Corpus pool tournament. Overall, about thirty members of the JCR took part, and we also had a decent turnout to watch the semi-finals and final. It was a fantastic tournament throughout, with people from a wide range of years and subjects participating, and hopefully it will be the first of many.

David Chown

Christian Union

THE START OF MICHAELMAS TERM saw the CU organise Welcome Packs which were given to every fresher starting at Corpus, and which included teabags, chocolate and a washing tablet. During the term, as well as a number of text-a-toastie events – where people can ask any question about Christianity that they may have, and we bring them an answer along with a toastie – the CU hosted a service in the Chapel. This was a chance for people to come and hear what being a Christian means to us personally. A particular thanks to Peter Ladd, who preached for us. The University-wide carol service in the Sheldonian was well attended, both by CU and college members, and was preceded by mulled wine and mince pies in College.

OICCU's main event week occurred in Hilary. This saw college and CU members attend a number of lunchtime and evening talks organised centrally, as well as a Corpus-specific event where a few members of our CU shared something of how their faith impacts their lives. Over the past year, many of the CU members have been involved with the social action group Just Love. Notably they were involved in two campaigns, both fighting against modern slavery: "Stand for Freedom", a 24-hour demonstration in the city centre aiming to raise awareness of the issue of modern slavery, and "I See You", where students pledged to go slavery-free in one aspect of their lives, such as clothing, tea and coffee, or food.

David Chown

Owlets

OWLETS HAVE HAD a quiet year, once again. The majority of our efforts were given over to a Corpuscule-run production of *Henry V* which, after a number of delays, was set to take place in Michaelmas Term of 2016. The Owlets Committee itself has seen another changeover, with the very enthusiastic and capable Frances Livesey taking the role of President; her committee will be chosen later in the year. Owlets would like to extend thanks to Old Corpuscule Robert Orchard, whose generous donations have helped with the funding of *Henry V* this year and a production of *Titus Andronicus* last year. This funding has been invaluable at a time of relative financial difficulty for the society. We look forward to seeing the no doubt numerous successes of Frances Livesey's tenure.

Anantha Anilkumar

The Tortoise Fair

FROM THE DEPTHS of a peaceful Oxford college, the thunderous stomping of 32 testudinal feet can be heard. From deep within the heart of every Oxford student, a deep and ancient passion is summoned. And above it all, the hot sun beats down on a heated battle between colleges and their champions.

This year over 1,500 eager tortoise nuts showed up for the jolliest summer fair of the year, the annual Corpus Tortoise Race. Our good pal Helios also swung by, and did us a favour by raining sunshine on the whole jamboree. With ample Pimm's, ice cream and sweets to be had, and a number of quirky game stalls scattered about, the fair raised over £4,000 for the Against Malaria Foundation, which provides anti-malaria measures such as mosquito nets to the worst-affected regions of the world.

The Tortoise Fair began in the summer of 1974 as a "gentlemanly challenge ... issued to Oriel". What started as a desperate idea to raise money for RAG has now developed into something deeper and more meaningful than most would expect. In past years, it has been described as the high spot of the Oxford summer, and attendance has swollen from 80 in 2007 to more than 400 in 2009, and over 1,500 in 2016. This year it featured a bizarre variety of activities, including alcoholic apple-dunking, folk dancing, specialised bops, a Mr. Universe competition and a competition of death, organised by a

notorious member in JCR mythos, Dr. Death. Special mention must go to a secret-shrouded stall hidden in a corner of the Fellow's Garden – that of “Mystic Pete and the Mysterious Kraznopolski”. Accompanied by the music of ancient wise men, these two foresaw countless futures for all, and in the name of charity their palms were crossed with much silver.

One thing never changes – the main event, the Tortoise Race. This year's showdown ended dramatically within only a few minutes in a draw between Oxford's top-speed tortoises, Foxe of Corpus and Zoom of Worcester – though the result was hotly contested by supporters on both sides. I can only hope that future fairs bring even greater numbers of tortoise-lovers to Corpus.

James Bruce

THE FELLOWS

Last year *Colin Akerman*, the Corange Fellow and Medical Tutor at Corpus, began his Investigator Award from the European Research Council. The award has enabled Professor Akerman to expand his research team to ten scientists and will fund five years of work investigating how early interactions between nerve cells regulate the development of the brain. In addition, his group has continued to contribute to the European StemBANCC project, whose aim is to generate and characterise human-induced pluripotent stem cell lines to study neurological diseases, including schizophrenia and Alzheimer's disease. Professor Akerman's team published research articles in the journals *Neuron*, *Journal of Neuroscience* and *Developmental Neurobiology*. In terms of international meetings, he presented findings at the meeting for the Federation of European Neuroscience Societies (FENS), several invited seminars in the UK and meetings associated with the StemBANCC consortium.

After stepping down as Director of Oxford's Rothermere American Institute in September 2015, *Nigel Bowles* spent 2015–2016 as Director of Studies in Corpus's PPE School. He and his colleagues took great pleasure in the strong performances of finalists in the Final Honours School, with two undergraduates gaining Firsts; one of the two won the University's Elizabeth Anscombe Prize in Philosophy for his outstanding Philosophy thesis. In PPE Prelims, three of the six candidates gained Distinctions. The PPE School enjoyed a series of early evening seminars at Corpus with distinguished invited speakers, and benefited greatly from the generosity of Robert Orchard and Michael Cockerell, distinguished Corpuscles both, in arranging and hosting a day at the Houses of Parliament for Corpus PPE students in March 2015 where we had meetings of exceptional quality with, among others, Lord (Menzies) Campbell; John Bercow, Speaker of the House of Commons; Nigel Evans; Kevin Brennan; and Stephen Doughty (who read PPE at Corpus). Robert and Michael were not just wonderful hosts, but insightful guides to the cultures and practices of British parliamentary politics. When not working with Corpus students, Dr. Bowles gave invited papers in London and elsewhere, and continued with the research and writing of his book on the politics of the Federal Reserve System in the post-war period.

Giovanni Capoccia, Fellow in Politics, spent the second year of his Leverhulme MRF working on his monograph on responses to neo-fascism in post-war Europe. He did archival research in France and Italy, where he collected primary evidence for the project. He presented three papers and co-organised two panels at two professional conferences, both held in Philadelphia, and gave a well-attended talk at Duke University in the Speaker Series on "Institutions, Identities and Behavior". Even though he always thought that networks were horizontal, non-hierarchical aggregations, he has accepted an invitation to become Chair (from 2017) of the Research Network on the Historical Study of States and Regimes in the Council for European Studies, the leading professional association for European studies. He continued to make progress on his collaborative projects with Professor Grigore Pop-Eleches (Princeton) and Professor Laura Stoker (Berkeley), the results of which are now close to being submitted for publication. He published an article on institutional theory in the leading international journal *Comparative Political Studies*. He also took part, with various short essays and contributions to professional online discussions, in the ongoing debate on transparency in political science, which is currently engulfing the discipline. In his contributions he noted, among other things, that it is unclear that the debate in question will result in an improvement on the current standards, despite the best intentions of some of its promoters. He continued to supervise his graduate students.

The outgoing President, *Richard Carwardine*, completed his book *Abraham Lincoln's Sense of Humor*, now in press for publication in 2017. His essay, "About the South", appeared in *Becoming Southern Writers: Essays in Honor of Charles Joyner*, edited by Orville Vernon Burton and Eldred E. Prince (University of South Carolina Press, 2016). He gave papers on Lincoln and emancipation at the Lincoln Studies Center, Knox College, Illinois, and on domestic and foreign readings of Lincoln's assassination at the Huntington Library, San Marino, California. At an international conference on US Presidents and Russian rulers at the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow he spoke on "Independence Restrained: British-American Relations, 1776-1865". He also gave talks to the Stowe School History Society, the Winchester Historical Association and the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers.

Ursula Coope continued to work on her book on *Freedom and Responsibility in Neoplatonism*. She was on leave in Michaelmas Term and gave talks at Columbia University in New York, at a conference in Lisbon and at two different conferences in Oxford. Some of these talks were related to the Neoplatonist project, while others were on Aristotle's account of skill (*techne*). Since January she has been back teaching, and has also taken over as co-editor of the ancient philosophy journal *Phronesis* (the other editor is George Boys-Stones, who is a former member of Corpus).

Jaś Elsner began the academic year 2015–2016 by taking his entire Empires of Faith research team of four post-docs, one museum curator and three doctoral students (based between the British Museum and Wolfson College, Oxford) to an international conference in Chicago in early October, where they presented versions of the first major collective product of their Leverhulme Trust-funded exploration of the beginnings of the visual expressions of the world religions in Late Antiquity (c. 200–800 AD). The topic concerned the ways that modern historical constraints in nineteenth and twentieth century scholarship (i.e. the eras of colonialism and post-colonialism) have shaped approaches in the variety of fields concerned – the art histories of the Roman Mediterranean, of Zoroastrian Persian, of late ancient Judaism, of early Buddhism in what are now Afghanistan, Pakistan and northern India, of the religious cultures that ultimately became Hinduism, of early Christianity (both eastern and western) and of Islam. He ended the year by submitting an edited volume of essays by the team on this theme to Cambridge University Press. In between, the team has prepared a major loan exhibition at the Ashmolean, scheduled for October 2017, on the theme of the rise of the arts of the world religions, which will borrow objects from across the UK, especially the British Museum, the National Museum of Scotland, the British Library and the V&A, as well as the Bodleian and Ashmolean more locally. In addition, he has lectured in Chicago, Cleveland, St Louis and Odense internationally and at the universities of Cambridge, London and Warwick as well as at the British Museum in the UK. He has published articles on relics and icons in Byzantium, on religion and cultural memory in Roman antiquity, on vision and memory in Roman art and on the relation of visual culture to the writing of history in illustrated ancient Greek documentary inscriptions.

Liz Fisher had another busy year. Much of it was taken up with her last year of being Vice Dean of the Law Faculty, but alongside that she has continued to teach EU law and administrative and environmental law and to act as General Editor of the *Journal of Environmental Law*. She has also given papers in London (transparency and access to environmental information), Stockholm (the Research Excellence Framework and accountability), Yale (third party objector rights in planning law), Oxford (judicial review of wind turbine planning decisions) and Cambridge (rethinking the US Administrative Procedure Act 1946). She was also honoured to participate in an academic seminar in Bergen celebrating the award of the prestigious Nils Klim Prize to Corpus alumna Dr. Sanja Bogojevic. Alongside this she has been working on a number of papers, including one on climate change and legal disruption, and co-authoring a teaching module on scientific models and policy-making for the US National Academy of Sciences. She is utterly delighted with Professor Zedner's richly deserved appointment to an All Souls Senior Research Fellowship, but will also miss her terribly as she has been a wonderful colleague to work with. She is also very pleased by the appointment of a new law fellow, Dr. Matt Dyson. She spent her summer walking in Liguria and will be spending 2016–2017 on sabbatical.

Andrew Fowler continues his relentless and haphazard migration back and forth between Limerick and Oxford, and his concept of where he actually lives becomes increasingly blurred. His major adventure of the year was a two-month stay in Wellington, New Zealand, where he is adjunct professor at Victoria University. While there, he went to see the Hurricanes on their way to the Super 14 rugby championship, taught half a course on mathematical modelling, gave about six different talks in Wellington, Auckland and Palmerston North, and turned a set of twenty-year-old lecture notes on chaos into a book, in collaboration with his friend and colleague Mark McGuinness. Wellington is a very interesting city, essentially built on a fault line, and everything is vertical, as well as being covered in jungle. All the houses are accessed from the roads by descending or ascending ten metres. There are numerous hiking trails within the city and he took full advantage of these, catching sight of various blue and red birds in Zealandia, a nature reserve. He also realised that the sounds made by R2-D2 in *Star Wars* are essentially a representation of New Zealand bird song. He wants to go back (and

if younger he would emigrate there), but is already booked up next year for the equally idyllic and uncomprehendingly pleasant Geophysical Fluid Dynamics (GFD) summer school at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Massachusetts.

Constanze Güttenke writes that it has been a busy and rewarding year teaching and lecturing, for both undergraduates and graduate students. In March, between terms, she was able to exchange Oxford for a month as a visiting professor at the University of California, Santa Barbara. It is hard to beat the library resources of Oxford and Corpus, but a window seat on the tenth floor with a view of the Pacific is not to be sneered at either. She co-convoked a faculty research seminar on “Reception and the History of Scholarship”, which continued with a Corpus Classics seminar in autumn 2016 on “Shared Knowledge and Scholarly Communities”, and she had the opportunity in the summer, with her UK and international colleagues who constitute a research group on Postclassicism, to continue work on a collaboratively written book of key concepts, something that is still rare in the Humanities.

Stephen Harrison had a busy year back in harness in 2015–2016 after leave in 2014–2015. He joined OUP as Classics Delegate (board member) and organised or co-organised conferences at Corpus on classical reception in the eighteenth century, ancient erotic literature and Classics in the Renaissance, and one at Leeds on the reception of Apuleius. He gave a paper at the fifth International Conference on the Ancient Novel in Houston and lectured at the University of Texas at Austin, the University of Crete, the University of Rome La Sapienza and the universities of Bern and Bochum; attended conferences in Nauplion, Munich and London; examined a doctorate in Göttingen; and made his regular visits to Copenhagen and Trondheim as visiting professor. He published a co-edited book, *Roman Drama and its Contexts* (de Gruyter, 2016); his commentary on Horace’s *Odes* 2 is still in press with CUP and will now come out in 2017, as will a short book on the reception of Horace in nineteenth century Britain (with Bloomsbury). Articles and chapters appeared on Catullus, Horace, Seneca, Juvenal and Apuleius; see further at <http://users.ox.ac.uk/~sjh/>. In January–March 2017 he will teach a term at Stanford and will enjoy Northern California’s better weather.

Peter Hore continues to do research in biophysical chemistry on the mechanism of the avian magnetic compass, the chemical and biological effects of weak non-ionising electromagnetic fields and spin dynamics. This year's invited seminars and conference talks included Arlington, Beijing (three talks on the same day), Cardiff, Chengdu, Colchester, Durban, Klosters, London (Queen Mary, Royal Holloway, University College), Oldenburg, St Andrews and Stuttgart.

Michael Johnston's current research involves gaining a fundamental understanding of the optical and electronic processes in novel semiconductors, with a focus on using this knowledge to develop next-generation solar cells. In particular, this year he started a new EPSRC-funded project aimed at gaining control over electrical doping in semiconductor nanowires. His group also continues to develop vapour deposition techniques for creating hybrid organic-inorganic perovskite films. These materials promise to be excellent energy conversion materials and are thus becoming the focus of an intense international research effort.

Hans Kraus and his research group are currently focusing on building a very large detector to search for dark matter in our galaxy. For the past 20 years the group has participated in building several dark matter detectors, always increasing in size when the data analysed from them showed no clear and confirmed evidence for the detection of dark matter particles. The next large detector is LZ (<http://lz.lbl.gov/>), based on a target mass of seven tonnes of liquid xenon. It will be installed in the Sanford Underground Research Facility in South Dakota (<http://sanfordlab.org/>). The research group has been busy with prototyping new sensors that are central to the detector's commissioning and running during dark matter searches. Apart from leading the research effort, Professor Kraus has been appointed Head of Teaching in the Physics Department, is an editor of *Astroparticle Physics* and is a member of the review committee for the Subatomic Physics Evaluation Section of NSERC.

Judith Maltby continued her research on the novelist Dame Rose Macaulay (d. 1958), the author of *The Towers of Trebizond* (1956), as part of a larger book of essays, *Anglican Women Novelists: Charlotte Bronte to PD James*, which she is co-editing with Profesor Alison Shell (UCL).

The book is under contract with Bloomsbury and publication is expected in 2018. In February she appeared with Professor Shell and the author and novelist Francis Spufford (also a contributor to the book) at the Bloxham Festival of Literature and Faith to discuss the project. They spoke to a packed auditorium, chaired by the novelist Catherine Fox. In September 2017 she will start off a lecture series made up of contributors to *Anglican Women Novelists* in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Maltby concluded her three years as Vice-Chair of the University's Personnel and Equality Committee and has taken on the role of Chair for 2016–2017. She continues to serve the Church of England at national level, including General Synod, as a member of the Crown Nominations Commission – the body which nominates individuals to the Crown to be diocesan bishops. She also continues in her role as chair of the Church of England's Research Degrees Panel, which funds ordinands to undertake postgraduate research while training for ordination. She has preached several times at Winchester Cathedral in her role there as Canon Theologian; other external preaching engagements have included Sheffield Cathedral and the University Church of St Mary the Virgin.

Mereology, power gunk and dialetheism are the keywords that encapsulate (even if perhaps do not illuminate) what *Anna Marmodoro's* research has focused on during the year. She has worked on various issues in metaphysics, all broadly speaking concerning the question of what is fundamental in nature – perhaps even space and time are not? – and how the fundamental and simple compose into complex entities, such as electrons, humans, planets. In the past year she has written a variety of papers on these issues, and has given research talks in the UK, Europe and the US. She has published an edited volume on *The Metaphysics of Relations* (OUP, 2016), and is coauthoring with Erasmus Mayr a monograph with the ambitious title *An Introduction to Metaphysics*. She also continues to direct her research group, which collectively works on the metaphysics of quantum entanglement. In her other main research area, classical and Late Antiquity philosophy, during the past year she has completed a monograph on the early Greek thinker Anaxagoras of Clazomenae (OUP, 2017), an edited volume on philosophical conceptions of divine powers in Late Antiquity (OUP, 2017) and another on the mind-body relation as theorised, again, in Late Antiquity (CUP, 2017). With Neil McLynn she has run a seminar on the Late Antique thinker Gregory

of Nyssa and has written on the topic as well. She has also continued her interaction with Robin Murphy on the topic of how depressed agents conceptualise the working of causation in nature, and how modifying their conception of causal agency might be of therapeutic value with respect to their mental health issues. Philosophy has no boundaries: there are indeed areas of specialism, but no reason why one should develop one only – this is the mantra that she keeps repeating to herself, and which her work during the past year embodies. Given her philosophical interests in the building blocks of reality, and how they combine to make up material objects, the reader will not be surprised to learn that the future College library modelled in Lego currently on display in the SCR is the work of Dr. Marmodoro and Dr. Paul Dellar.

Within a fortnight of his return from sabbatical in October, *Neil McLynn* was already a week behind with his research schedule, hopelessly unprepared for his graduate classes and desperately renegotiating deadlines with three different editors. A role model, as ever, for his students. He maintained these exemplary standards through the year, contriving nevertheless in occasional interludes to see through the press a couple of papers (one on the religious eccentricities of a bald Roman senator, another on the shouting match at the church conference at Carthage in 411), provoke Oxford audiences with seminar papers on Julian the Apostate's strategic sense and Gregory of Nyssa's freelancing style, and spread heresy abroad with papers on "Conversion Anxiety" (Paris) and "Decline in Three Dimensions" (Rome).

Jeff McMahan has spent much of the past year trying to learn how to cope with the burden of academic and administrative work that Oxford imposes on its faculty, which is substantially greater than that to which he was accustomed during the many years that he taught in the US. He has, however, found time to continue to publish articles on issues such as assisted death, self-defence, "effective altruism", proportionality and necessity in the conduct of war, gun control and the comparative badness of death at different ages. He has lectured in Sweden, Norway, France, Germany, Austria and Romania, as well as at many universities in the UK and the US. But he has also been doing his bit for Oxford. In addition to serving as the convenor of the Moral Philosophy Seminar (http://www.philosophy.ox.ac.uk/lectures/moral_philosophy), he worked with his colleague Cécile Fabre of All Souls College to introduce

a new examination paper in philosophy on Practical Ethics. Although the paper will not be examined until the spring of 2018, he gave the inaugural core lectures in Practical Ethics in Michaelmas Term 2016 and was gratified by the heavy and sustained attendance by undergraduates. The new paper will cover issues such as war (including terrorism and torture), the moral status of animals, abortion and infanticide, punishment, collective responsibility, causing people to exist (including some discussion of disability), genetic modification or enhancement, duties to aid, euthanasia and assisted death, ethics of the market (including commodification of organs), consent in medical ethics, race and gender, and so on. As a result of this initiative, most of these issues will now be formally taught in lectures and tutorials for the first time in the history of the University.

In 2015–2016 *Helen Moore* completed her second and final year as Chair of Final Honour School Examiners in English. Her published work in the year included various online publications for Oxford University Press and an essay on the translation of French fiction into English in the 1650s. She was awarded a Leverhulme Trust Research Fellowship for the academic year 2016–2017 for a project entitled “John Webster: A Critical and Cultural Life” and so will be spending the year writing a biography of the playwright, a contemporary of Shakespeare’s.

Robin Murphy writes: 2015–2016 was another successful year for Corpus Psychology, with a string of good results from the finalists. In addition to the twelve undergraduates taking Experimental Psychology and Psychology/Philosophy/Linguistics, we also have six biomedical science students studying some form of neuroscience. With an additional five postgraduates, our numbers continue to grow and – like new synaptic connections – only serve to enhance our thoughts. This past year we also saw the arrival of Dr. Daniel Lametti, a new Junior Research Fellow, a British Academy Fellow with a strong academic background and current research interests in the cerebellum. Daniel is also an alumnus of McGill University. My own academic progress was highlighted by a trip to Norway in Michaelmas Term – arranged to develop the research network CauseHealth, a thirty-strong consortium seeking to develop causal understanding in the medical professions – and another to Yokohama in the summer, to the International Congress of Psychology to present

a symposium on new advances in the psychology of individuals in relation to psychopathy. I am looking forward to some new interactions this coming year, with a social analytics start-up firm that promises to change the way we think about ourselves and each other in our online interactions. As the academic year came to a close, *The Wiley Handbook on the Cognitive Neuroscience of Learning* was finally published – as I have been promising the careful reader of the *Pelican* for a number of years now.

Tobias Reinhardt completed the second year of his Leverhulme fellowship and continued work on an edition of Cicero's *Academica*. He gave talks about aspects of his work in New York, Vienna and Newcastle. His naturalisation process, almost completed after nineteen years, suffered a setback on 23 June 2016.

The academic year 2015–2016 was *David Russell's* first year at Corpus, where he arrived from King's College London and, before that, Columbia University in New York City. He has enjoyed his first year immensely. He feels welcomed by his colleagues and is impressed by his students. As well as teaching literature in English at the College from 1800 to the present day, he convened for the faculty the Masters of Studies in Literature, 1830–1914, and organised a research seminar which brought scholars from the UK and Europe to speak on Victorian literature and culture. He also completed his manuscript, *Tact: Aesthetic Liberalism and the Essay Form*, which is forthcoming with Princeton University Press in autumn 2017. It is about how essays thought about the way that people should handle one another in the nineteenth century, and beyond. He also published an essay, in the journal *Raritan*, on Tennyson's poetry and feeling stupid. His new project is called *Ruskin's Vision* and is about Corpus's very own John Ruskin: the foremost art critic – and possibly the most controversial social critic – of his day. It will be a short book and will try to explain Ruskin's belief that teaching people to correctly see the difference between beauty and ugliness would cause them to demand a better and more just society in Britain. During the year, Dr. Russell was awarded a one-month Fellowship to the Huntington Library near Los Angeles – part of an exchange programme with Corpus – which he will use in December/January 2016–2017 to research the connections between Ruskin and his visionary predecessor, William Blake. He is also co-organising a conference at Brown University in

the USA, which will bring together scholars, critics, psychologists and curators to discuss what it means to pay attention to art, literature and the world around us.

Mark Sansom has continued his research in three broad areas of computational biochemistry: lipid/protein interactions and the dynamic organisation of biological membranes; simulation-based annotation of ion channel structures; and simulation and design of membrane-based nanosensors. He was Head of Department of Biochemistry until April 2016, when he started a twelve-month sabbatical to focus on research. He will return to being HoD in April 2017. He published over twenty research papers, including major papers in *Structure*, the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* and various *Nature* journals. Graduate students and post-docs from his group have taken up positions at KCL, Leeds, ANU (Canberra), Beijing, New York and elsewhere.

In the 2015–2016 academic year, research in *Pawel Swietach's* laboratory has focused on four scientific questions. Firstly, he writes, we have an interest in colorectal cancer, particularly in the role of acidity in this disease. Acid is a waste product of metabolism, and the environment in which cancer cells grow unavoidably becomes acidic. Most cells find this environment untenable, but cancer cells are able to adapt (partly because of their genetic instability). In doing, the more aggressive forms of the disease emerge. We believe that manipulating the acid-base balance in cancer can change the trajectory of disease, but viable biological targets are needed to make this a clinical option. We have shown that myofibroblasts, a non-cancer type of cell present in colorectal tumours, can absorb large quantities of acid and that this can shape the acid-base landscape of tumours. The molecules in myofibroblasts responsible for this are novel targets that we hope to test in the near future. Our findings have been published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. We have also completed a longer project in collaboration with Adrian Harris on the effect of low oxygen levels (hypoxia) on transporters that extrude acid from cancer cells. This work, now published in *Cancer Research*, demonstrates that a specific molecule called SLC4A9 is strongly induced by hypoxia and serves to extrude excess acid from cancer cells. This transporter is a novel target that we hope to explore through collaborations with medicinal chemists. This

work was funded partly by Worldwide Cancer Research. Secondly, pancreatic cancer has a very poor prognosis and is highly metastatic. Ongoing work that is currently under review and is the topic of a near-complete Ph.D thesis by Tobias Dovmark has looked at new mechanisms by which pancreatic cancer cells can remove their major metabolic waste, lactate. We find that the mechanism is particularly important in metastases, which may be a new angle to understand cell selection in the disease process. This work is funded by the European Union. A third area of research is signalling in the heart. We have an interest in diffusion and our latest work, in collaboration with Kostas Lefkimmiatis, studied how quickly cAMP, a chemical messenger, “moves” inside heart cells (cardiac myocytes). cAMP is the messenger that is evoked in, for example, adrenaline, and a current hypothesis states that it is a highly compartmentalised molecule, meaning that it is produced and acts within small regions of a cell. This, however, requires cAMP diffusion to be slow, an untested assertion. Using a virally delivered sensor of cAMP, we have shown that the molecule does indeed diffuse slowly, supporting the compartmentalisation hypothesis. This work was published in *Cardiovascular Research* and was funded by the British Heart Foundation. Finally, we are working on nuclear pH in cardiac cells. The nucleus hosts the cell’s genome and is the site where genes are activated or repressed. We have developed a method to measure pH in the nucleus and with this we have demonstrated that nuclear pH can be regulated, a process that has not been described previously. This work, published in the *Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology*, opens the possibility of pH as a regulator of gene expression. We have secured project funding from the British Heart Foundation (£225,000) to work in this area, with a particular focus on the effect of nuclear pH in heart failure. A major concern for the laboratory has been the UK’s decision in June 2016 to leave the EU. The effect of this decision is likely to bring major disruption to funding, current and future collaborations and our ability to attract talented researchers to the university. I have been Tutor for Admissions for one year; during this time, I have learned more about the admissions process and participated in open days and outreach activities with our admissions and outreach officer, Brendan Shepherd. This was an exciting experience.

John Watts' year has been substantially shaped by administrative responsibilities, which he has found highly rewarding, by and large. At this moment – early October 2016 – he is Vice President of the College, Director of Graduate Studies for History, Chair of the Oxford Historical Monographs Committee and one of the two History Delegates for OUP; in short, he begins to feel a bit like Cardinal Wolsey, and is looking for opportunities to slim down! A brief spell as Acting President was illuminating – even in the depths of the summer vacation, there was a surprising amount to do – and he has enjoyed trying to assist in the transfer of responsibilities from one President to another (resisting the temptation to steer additional funds towards History all the while...). In his part-time career as a historian, he has made progress with a couple of jointly written articles on aspects of politics and political communication in medieval Europe and Song–Yuan–Ming China (this has been part of a hugely enriching project entitled “Towards a Global Middle Ages”, from which he has learned a tremendous amount). His book on 1461–1547 has not advanced this year – if we take the tiresomely narrow-minded view of counting words on a page – but he has figured out what he thinks the Henrician Reformation was all about, and enjoyed communicating his ideas to audiences in Bristol and Oxford. He starts the Quincentenary year full of nervous excitement about the conference he has organised – “Renaissance College – Corpus Christi College, Oxford in Context, c. 1450–1600” – but hopes to be book-writing again by the New Year. A slightly sad note to end on, though: this year, we said goodbye to Jay Sexton, bringing to an end twelve years of shared endeavour on behalf of the Corpus History School. I learned a lot from working with Jay: he was a remarkably discerning colleague, as well as a remarkably efficient one, and we had such good times together.

Every fourteen years the college elects one of the proctors for the year, an office that goes back to at least the early thirteenth century, and carries with it duties to perform university ceremonies, discipline students and, most importantly, maintain a general oversight of the running of the University. In March *Mark Whittow* was installed as Senior Proctor, with Anna Marmodoro and Robin Murphy as Pro-Proctors. The day passed with much ceremony, including a procession by all the Fellows from Corpus to the Sheldonian, and the college celebrated with a packed hall and guests including the Vice-

Chancellor. Readers of the *Pelican* will receive a full report on the year in the next issue, but for now it is enough to say that in increasingly interesting times for the University life as a proctor is never dull. Teaching stopped when Dr. Whittow took up office, but writing and research on a variety of things Byzantine and global have continued. It has also been possible to organise two day-conferences in Corpus, one on the ninth-century Iraqi historian, al-Baladhuri, the other on Egypt in the *longue durée*, and to speak at conferences in London and Cambridge. He also continues to see his doctoral students, who give pleasure by completing their theses and finding jobs.

Lucia Zedner has enjoyed a second year as Tutor for Graduates in College and finds her many interactions with the Corpus graduate community to be a continuing source of inspiration. The range of graduate scholarly endeavour and the wealth of talent exhibited by Corpus graduates is truly impressive, including pioneering research in far-flung corners of the globe and also a well-deserved Corpus Physics winner of the 2015 “Dance your Ph.D” contest! This year saw new editions of two of Professor Zedner’s books: *Security* appeared in Turkish translation and her monograph *Preventive Justice* (coauthored with Andrew Ashworth) was published in paperback. Aside from a busy year of researching and publishing articles, she also gave invited lectures in Oxford, Cambridge, Sweden and Germany. After many years’ engagement in academic life in Australia, she was delighted to be elected as an Overseas Fellow of the Australian Academy of Law. Sadly, after twenty-two very happy years at Corpus, she will be leaving the College in October to take up a Senior Research Fellowship at All Souls College. However, she very much hopes that her move to the other side of the High will allow for a close continuing association with Corpus.

NEWS OF CORPUSCLES

News of Old Members

We are grateful for information about the College's members, either from themselves or others. Information about careers, families and pursuits, as well as degrees, honours and distinctions, are always of interest to contemporaries and form a valuable archive of members' lives, activities and achievements. Items of news (preferably not exceeding 200 words) may be emailed to sara.watson@ccc.ox.ac.uk or posted to the President's PA, Corpus Christi College, Merton Street, Oxford OX1 4JF, to arrive before 1 October 2017 for the next edition. All members' news is published in good faith: the Editor is not responsible for the accuracy of the entries.

1965 *Philip Hall* writes: "When he published his first novel, *The Prophets of Baal*, in 2013 (ebook) and 2014 (paperback), the former Corpus Captain of Boats hoped he could continue to be known as Philip Hall. Unfortunately he discovered another writer already was, so to avoid confusion he added his little-used middle name. Looking for a way to promote the novel, he decided it would be a good idea to write short stories for prominent magazines, little realising that the art of the short story writer differs markedly from that of the novelist. Nevertheless, not being a believer in the inability of old dogs to learn new tricks, he persevered and was rewarded by twice achieving publication in *AE – The Canadian Science Fiction Review* in 2013 and 2014. In 2015 he made his debut in a UK publication when he managed to squeeze in between Nikolai Gogol and Washington Irving in Flame Tree Publishing's hardback anthology *Chilling Ghost Short Stories*. Philip has been a regular entrant in the Writers of the Future Contest, where he has so far received eight Honourable Mentions and One Silver Honourable Mention. He has been shortlisted for the International Aeon Award and some of his work appeared in an anthology of writers eligible for the Campbell Award at the 2016 Hugos. In 2016 the number of his published stories exceeded all previous years put together. All of the six stories have appeared in the USA, though four are available to read free online if you Google 'Philip Brian Hall' or check his blog at sliabhmannon.blogspot.co.uk. With over forty stories currently on submission to publishers, Philip is hoping there's life in the old dog yet."

1975 Dina Gold writes: “My book *Stolen Legacy: Nazi Theft and the Quest for Justice at Krausenstrasse 17/18, Berlin* came out in paperback in November 2016, published by the American Bar Association. The book is now updated, with an extra 12,000 words. In May 2016, the BBC flew me from Washington DC to Berlin to film the story for broadcast on *The One Show* on 27 January 2017 as part of Holocaust Memorial Day.”

1977 Peter Gardner, Chair in Microwave Engineering, University of Birmingham, was promoted to Professor last year.

1980 Derek Browning has been nominated as the Moderator Designate of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. He should be elected and installed on 20 May 2017 and will hold office for the following year.

1981 Mark Harris has had a carol published. His setting of *How Far Is It To Bethlehem?* was published by Tim Knight Music in August 2016. It is available from Spartan Press.

1985 Paul Edwards has published an academic monograph, *Perle noire. Le photobook littéraire* (Presses Universitaires de Rennes, 2016), as well as a novel: Lady Danielle et Paul Edwards, *Les Aventures de Mr. Fewer-Barrel* (Édition bilingue illustrée, Paris: Tituli, 2016) and a critical edition: Alfred Jarry. *Œuvres complètes*, vol. 4, Édition d’Henri Béhar, Paul Edwards, Matthieu Gosztola et Jean-Paul Morel (Paris: Classiques Garnier, 2016). He also curated the *Early Literary Photobooks* exhibition at UCLA while he was Visiting Professor there.

1987 Matthew Davies has been appointed as Executive Dean of Social Sciences, History and Philosophy at Birkbeck, University of London.

1992 Paul Ralley is delighted to announce the arrival of Max Aidan Ralley on 3 December 2015.

1996 Jaime Rall married Paul Saieg on 4 July 2015 at Assumption of the Theotokos Greek Orthodox Cathedral in Denver, Colorado.

1998 Alex Ganotis became Leader of Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council.

Deaths

AKESTER, Christopher (Modern Languages, 1955). 25 February 2016, aged 81
BROWN, Donald (PPE, 1948). 18 July 2016, aged 90
COULSFIELD, John (Classics, 1952). 28 February 2016, aged 82
DAVIES, Alan (English, 1950). 26 September 2015, aged 84
DERVAIRD, John (Classics, 1956). 23 December 2015
DUNNETT, Denzil (Classics, 1935). 4 March 2016, aged 99
HENNING, Tony (PPE, 1948). 29 January 2016, aged 90
HULME, Geoff (Modern Languages, 1950). 11 July 2016, aged 85
KENNEDY, Roy (English, 1946). 7 January 2016, aged 94
KERWOOD, Ben (Modern History, 1959). 9 October 2015, aged 77
MASLEN, Stephen (Classics, 1958). 8 February 2016, aged 79
NEWHEY, Peter (Classics, 1944). 1 July 2016, aged 90
PARSLOE, Eric (PPE, 1970). 27 November 2015, aged 78
ROBSON, James (Physics, 1990). 5 September 2016
SAUNDERS, Theo (Music, 1975). 12 January 2016, aged 59
SCHWABL, Johann (Classics, 1951). 2 April 2016, aged 91
STADLER, Hubert (Modern History, 1984). 9 January 2016, aged 68
THOMAS, Charles (Law, 1948). 7 April 2016, aged 88
THOMSON, Iain (Law, 1959). 24 May 2016, aged 78
WHITELAW, James (Modern Languages, 1941). 5 July 2016, aged 93
WIGGINS, Brian (Medicine, 1961). 8 January 2016, aged 73
YANG, Jingnian (Social Studies, 1945). 4 September 2016, aged 108

Corpus Association Biennial Dinner

The Corpus Association Biennial Dinner was held in College on 30 September 2016. This was the first formal engagement for the 31st President, Professor Steve Cowley. The photographs on these pages reflect the warm and happy atmosphere of the evening.



The Pelican Record



All photographs by Nicholas Rose



SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES 2015–2016

College Prizes

Andrew Hopley Memorial Prize awarded to Sarah Richardson

Christopher Bushell Prize awarded to Daniel Coleman

Corpus Association Prize awarded to Henry Carter

(First-year undergraduate who has made the most outstanding contribution to the life of the College)

Fox Prize awarded to Rosie Brady (Biochemistry), Benjamin Thorne (Classics Mods) and Adam Wicks (History)

(Awarded to an undergraduate who is ranked in the top 5 per cent in the First Public Examination)

Haigh Prize awarded to Katherine Backler

James F. Thomson Prize awarded to Nikhil Venkatesh

Miles Clauson Prizes awarded to Alexander Dymond and Bethany Currie

Music Prize awarded to Poppy Brown

Undergraduate Sidgwick Prize awarded to David Moore

Graduate Sidgwick Prize awarded to Megan Armknecht

Sharpston Travel Scholarship awarded to Jack Holland

Palmer European Travel Prize awarded to Henry Carter

Scholarships and Exhibitions

Senior Scholarships

Alexander Dymond and Nicola Steinke

Undergraduate Scholarships

Joshua Blunsden, Rosie Brady, Poppy Brown, James Bruce, Judith Edmondson, Chloe Farrar, Hugo Fleming, Joseph Gough, David Jianu, Kelvin Justiva, Gerard Krasnopolski, Alice Lattey, David Moore, Thomas Munro, Angus Nicholson, Jacob Rainbow, Paul Ritchie, Faith Skinner, Benjamin Thorne, Adam Wicks and Adam Wigley

Exhibitions

James Aitkenhead (awarded 2014–2015), Josh Bell, Hannah Cox, Eleanor Howland, Jamie Lagerberg, Jian Jun Liew, Paul Marsell, Deborah Monteiro-Ferrett, Robbie Oliver, Xavier Peer, Henner Petin and Gerald Roseman

University Prizes

Undergraduates

Armourers & Brasiers' Company/ Rolls-Royce Prize for outstanding overall performance in Prelims	Yijun Lim
Armourers & Brasiers' Company Medal and Prize for best MS Part II Project	Barnaby Parker
Biochemical Society Project Prize	Helen Thompson
Elizabeth Anscombe Prize for the best undergraduate thesis in Philosophy in Finals	Nikhil Venkatesh
Gaisford undergraduate Essay Prize (best thesis in Greek language and literature)	Katherine Backler
Gibbs Prize (Classics and English Prelims)	Henry Carter
Gibbs Prize (Physics BA Practical)	Aniq Ahsan
Gibbs Prize (Physics Group Project)	Natalie Buhl-Nielsen
Inorganic Chemistry Part II Thesis Prize (runner-up)	Saul Cooper
Materials Best Team Design Project	Marcus Cohen
Materials Annual Prize for the most significant improvement between Parts I and II	Adrian Matthew
Turbutt Prize in Practical Organic Chemistry	Sacha Tchen
Wronker Research Project Prize	Sarah Richardson
2nd De Paravicini Prize (best thesis on a Roman topic)	E. Sophy Tuck
Congratulatory First (seven out of eight First Class marks)	Sophie Waldron

Graduates

Clifford Chance Prize for the Best Performance in MJur	Amédée von Moltke
Monckton Chambers Prize in Competition Law	Amédée von Moltke
Winter Williams Prize in European Business Regulation (the law of the EU's internal market)	Amédée von Moltke
Law Faculty Prize in Intellectual Property Law	Amédée von Moltke
Law Faculty Prize in Constitutional Principles of the EU	Amédée von Moltke
Hobson Mann Lovel Scholarship for outstanding progress on the clinical medical course	Bethany Kingston

GRADUATE EXAMINATION RESULTS

Advanced Degrees and Diplomas 2015–2016

Doctor of Philosophy

Antony Smith	<i>Seneca's De ira: a Study</i>
Louis Karaolis	<i>Fundamental Rights Adjudication in the European Union. Exploring the Jurisprudence of the Court of Justice</i>
Zahra Moradi	<i>Towards an understanding of the perceptual foundations of prejudice</i>
Beatrice Krebs	<i>Joint criminal enterprise in English and German Law</i>
Eleanor Grieveson	<i>Irradiation Effects on the Deformation of Oxide Dispersion Strengthened Steels</i>
Iona Easthope	<i>Strategies for Enhancing the Therapeutic Targeting of Phosphatidylserine in Oncological Disorders and Viral Infections</i>
Sara Gordon	<i>Reading and imagining family life in later medieval western Europe</i>
Anne Hillebrand	<i>Coloured graph models: Associating emitters and ships</i>
Benjamin Fell	<i>The interaction of positive and negative intergroup contact</i>
James Watson	<i>Investigations into the robustness of statistical decisions</i>
Julian Bartram	<i>Synaptic Plasticity during Cortical Up-Down State Oscillatory Activity</i>
Nikhil Pal	<i>Metabolomics in Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy and other Myocardial Diseases</i>
Emma Rix	<i>Tombs and Territories: The Epigraphic Culture of Lycia, c. 450–197 BC</i>

The Pelican Record

David Mathers	<i>A Hybrid Naïve Realist-Representationalist Theory of Phenomenal Consciousness</i>
Octavia Cox	<i>Pope's Poetic Legacy, 1744–1830</i>
Tulio de Souza	<i>Data-level privacy through data perturbation in distributed multi-application environments</i>
Nataliia Stepina	<i>Biocompatible carbon nanotube/titanium alloy composite materials</i>
Levon Haykazyan	<i>Aspects of Nonelementary Stability Theory</i>
Alison Skye Montgomery	<i>Imagined Families: Anglo-American Kinship and the Formation of Southern Identity, 1830–1890</i>
Kenneth Padley	<i>A Reception History of the Letter to the Hebrews in England, 1547–1685</i>
Andrew Dyson	<i>Mitigation in the Law of Damages</i>
Islom Nazarov	<i>Dissecting the mechanisms of pacemaking in the heart using photo-affinity probes and pharmacological intervention</i>
Matthew O'Shea	<i>The characterisation of mycobacterial control profiles and underlying immune signatures in patients with latent tuberculosis infection and active disease</i>

Master of Science

Criminology and Criminal Justice	Jacob Burnett Paraskevas Hiotakos
Mathematical Modelling and Scientific Computing	Devin Grant (<i>Distinction</i>) Yifan Zhao (<i>Distinction</i>)
Neuroscience	Lori Dershowitz (<i>Distinction</i>) Freddy Trinh
<i>Master of Philosophy</i>	
Classical Archaeology	Henry Wilson
Greek and/or Roman History	Jennifer Lawrence (<i>Distinction</i>)
<i>BPhil</i>	Annina Loets

The Pelican Record

Master of Studies

British and European History
1500–present

Geraldine Porter (*Distinction*)

Late Antique and Byzantine Studies
English

Alasdair Grant (*Distinction*)

Rosalind Brody (*Distinction*)

Charlotte Crowe (*Distinction*)

History of Art

Tianmin Chen

US History

Megan Armknecht (*Distinction*)

B.M., B.Ch.

William Hallan

James Little

Dominic McGovern

Niall O'Hara

Katie Townsend

MJur

Diego Sobejano Nieto

Amédée von Moltke (*Distinction*)

The following student does not wish their result to be published:
Debasmita Padhi.

UNDERGRADUATE EXAMINATION RESULTS

Final Honour Schools 2016

Biochemistry Part II

Class I

Amber Barton

Emilia Milne

Class II.i

Haydn Child

Helen Thompson

Biomedical Sciences

Class II.i

Nadine Paul

The Pelican Record

Chemistry Part II

Class I	Saul Cooper
Class II.ii	Yiyuan Chen

Classics & English

Class II.i	Cleo Henry
------------	------------

English

Class I	Tom Fleet Mary Trend
Class II.i	Anantha Anilkumar Samuel Webb

Experimental Psychology

Class I	Sophie Waldron
Class II.i	Jason Yuen
Class II.ii	Katherine Turner

History

Class I	Daniel Coleman Megan Erwin Chui-Jun Tham
Class II.i	Charles Dennis Ian Headley Susama Kitiyakara Tom Lyons Philippa Stacey Florence Wang

History & Politics

Class I	Luke Mintz
Class II.i	Edward Green

Jurisprudence

Class I	Rachel Wong
---------	-------------

The Pelican Record

Class II.i	Daniel Blaston Iona Caseby Ryan Hyde Vandana Venkatesh Rebekah Warke
------------	--

Literae Humaniores

Class I	Katherine Backler
---------	-------------------

Class II.i	Alicia Eames
------------	--------------

Materials Science Part II

Class I	Chloe Farrar Barnaby Parker
Class II.i	Jonathan Mainwaring Adrian Matthew

Mathematics (MMath)

Class I	Alice Lattey Jacob Rainbow
Class II.i	John Fernley

Mathematics (BA)

Class II.ii	Hannah Germain
-------------	----------------

Medical Sciences

Class I	Sarah Richardson
Class II.i	Samuel Breen Emma Johnson Byung Jin Kim

Physics (M.Phys)

Class I	Olga Zadvorna
Class II.i	Matthew English Robert Hornby

The Pelican Record

Physics (BA)

Class I	Aniq Ahsan
Class II.ii	Olivia Hammond

Politics, Philosophy and Economics

Class I	Kate Ogden Nikhil Venkatesh
Class II.i	Philippa Downs Rory Johnson Loughlan O'Doherty Philippa McKenzie

Psychology, Philosophy and Physiology

Class II.i	Lillian Baker
------------	---------------

Honour Moderations 2016

Classics

Class I	Thomas Munro Angus Nicholson Benjamin Thorne
Class II.i	Lucy Hirst Alexander Hogan Madeleine Norman Henner Petin Francesca Vernon

Passes in Unclassified Examinations 2016

Ancient and Modern History

Prelims	Frances Livesey
---------	-----------------

Biochemistry

Prelims	Jonathan Machin (<i>Distinction</i>) Emile Roberts Peter Woodcock
---------	---

The Pelican Record

Part I Raphaella Hull

Biomedical Sciences

Prelims Eleanor Tovey

Part I

Milo Fabian
Jemimah Taylor

Chemistry

Prelims

Cameron Lonie Alec
Murphy (*Distinction*)
Hannah Taylor Alexandre
Tchen

Part IA	Joshua Blunsden
	Noah Glasgow-Simmonds
	Edmund Little
	Julian Woods

Part IB	Sam Exton
	Jack Holland
	Rebecca Satchwell
	Ryan West

Classics & English (4 year)

Prelims (Year 1) Henry Carter

Prelims (Year 2) Molly Willett

English

Prelims

Shahryar Iravani (*Distinction*)
Robert Jackson (*Distinction*)
Abigail Newton
Elizabeth Shelmerdine
Polly Williams-Blythen

Experimental Psychology

Prelims

Yanakan Logeswaran
Calum Prescott
Alexandra Wilson

The Pelican Record

Part I

Susanna Diver
Hugo Fleming

History

Prelims

Theodore Frydensberg-Hall
Oliver Hirsch (*Distinction*)
Miriam Lee
Santiago Richardson Vassallo
(*Distinction*)
Martha Wallace

History & English

Prelims

Emma Christie (*Distinction*)

History & Politics

Prelims

Alice Rubbra

Jurisprudence

Mods

Jack Beadsworth
Jeremy Huitson
Jingyuan Li

Materials

Prelims

Joshua Deru (*Distinction*)
Thomas Fairclough
Justin Fung
Yijun Lim (*Distinction*)

Part I

Marcus Cohen
Miles Partridge
David Windmill

Mathematics

Prelims

Jack Counsell
Patrik Gerber (*Distinction*)
Bethany Graham
Kyle Ragbir

The Pelican Record

Part A	David Chown David Moore Youren Yu
Part B	Yukihiko Murakami (II.i) Jay Swar (I) Ruijia Wu (II.i)

Mathematics & Computer Science

Part A	Gabriel Wong (I)
--------	------------------

Mathematics & Statistics

Part A	David Jianu
--------	-------------

Medical Sciences

First BM Part I	William Greaves Ailsa McKinlay Oxford Wang
First BM Part II	Xavier Peer Thomas Spink Rebecca Waterfield

Physics

Prelims	Katie Hurt Jake Hutchinson Kyle MacFarquharson (<i>Distinction</i>) Teneeka Mai Benedict Winchester (<i>Distinction</i>)
Part A	James Bruce Paul Marsell Robert Oliver Huw Thomas Adam Wigley
Part B	Joshua Bell (I) Laurence Cook (I) Cameron McGarry (II.i)

Politics, Philosophy and Economics

Prelims	Kavi Amin (<i>Distinction</i>) Akshay Bilolikar (<i>Distinction</i>) Maximilian Brook-Gandy (<i>Distinction</i>) Faith Lai Anna Reed Redha Rubaie
---------	---

Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics

Part I	Poppy Brown
--------	-------------

Supplementary Subjects

<i>Quantum Chemistry</i>	Joshua Blunsden (<i>Distinction</i>) Noah Glasgow-Simmonds
<i>Chemical Pharmacology</i>	Yiyuan Chen Ryan West Julian Woods
<i>Aromatic & Heterocyclic Chemistry</i>	Yiyuan Chen
<i>Chemical Crystallography</i>	Edmund Little

The following students do not wish their results to be published:
Elizabeth Backhouse, Natalie Buhl-Nielsen, Ella Carlsen-O'Connor,
Hannah Cheah, Jennifer Chen, Bethany Currie, Danica Fernandes,
Lucy Ginger, Yutao Gui, Nicholas Hodgson, Jem Jones, Jung Hoon
Kim, Peter Ladd, Qi-Lin Moores, Sarah Murphy, Bethan Murray,
Joseph Pollard, Gerald Roseman, Rima Shah, Rose Shendi, Paige Sides-
Pearson, Ingrid Tsang, Emily Sophy Tuck, Junnan Wang and Myles
Woodman.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE, MICHAELMAS TERM 2015

Undergraduates

Kavi Amin	Westminster School
Elizabeth Backhouse	Marlborough College
Jack Beadsworth	Baxter College, Kidderminster
Akshay Bilolikar	Bishop Stopford School, Kettering
Maximilian Brook-Gandy	King's College School, Wimbledon
Henry Carter	Peter Symonds College
Hannah Cheah	HELP University, Malaysia
Jennifer Chen	St George's Girls High School, Sydney
Emma Christie	Southbank International School
Jack Counsell	The Judd School, Tonbridge
Joshua Deru	King's College School, Wimbledon
Thomas Fairclough	Reading School
Theodore Frydensberg-Hall	Charterhouse
Justin Fung	Tonbridge School
Elektra Georgiakakis	Charterhouse
Patrik Gerber	Kecskeméti Bolyai János Gimnázium, Hungary
Bethany Graham	The Long Eaton School, Nottingham
William Greaves	Sir John Lawes School, Harpenden
Oliver Hirsch	St Paul's School, London
Nicholas Hodgson	Sullivan Upper School, Belfast
Arthur Holmes	Latymer Upper School
Jeremy Huitson	The Grammar School, Leeds
Katie Hurt	Bolton School
Jake Hutchinson	Allestree Woodlands School
Shahryar Iravani	Emanuel School, London
Robert Jackson	Nottingham High School
Jung Hoon Kim	Korean Minjok Leadership Academy
Yi Kit (Faith) Lai	Hwa Chong Institute, Singapore
Yijun Lim	River Valley High School, Singapore
Frances Livesey	Brighton Hove & Sussex VI Form
Yanakan Logeswaran	City of London School
Cameron Lonie	Brighton College
Kyle MacFarquharson	King's School, Canterbury
Jonathan Machin	Reading School
Teneeka Mai	Withington Girls School, Manchester
Amelia Martin-Jones	Nottingham Girls High School

The Pelican Record

Ailsa McKinlay	Howard of Effingham School
Qi-Lin Moores	Royal Wootton Bassett Academy
Alec Murphy	Oundle School
Eve Navias	JFS, Harrow
Abigail Newton	Loreto College
Max Phillips	Richard Huish College
Calum Prescott	Beechen Cliff School, Bath
Kyle Ragbir	John Lyon School, Harrow
Anna Reed	King Edward VII School, Sheffield
Santiago Richardson	
Vassallo	Eton College
Lucie Rigaud Drayton	Hills Road Sixth Form College
Emile Roberts	King Edward VI School, Stratford-upon-Avon
Redha Rubaie	Heckmondwike Grammar School
Alice Rubbra	Exeter College
Rima Shah	King Edward VI Grammar School, Chelmsford
Elizabeth Shelmerdine	Pates Grammar School
Hugo Shipsey	Ampleforth College
Paige Sides-Pearson	St Mary's RC High, Chesterfield
Hannah Taylor	Epsom College
Alexandre Tchen	Eton College
Constance Tongue	Cirencester College
Eleanor Tovey	Redland Green, Bristol
Ho Ching Ingrid Tsang	South Island School, Hong Kong
Bertram Veres	St Albans School
Martha Wallace	Kendrick School, Reading
Jack Waller	Yarm School, Cleveland
Oxford Wang	North View High School, GA, USA
Polly Williams-Blythen	Coleg Cambria, Yale Campus, Wrexham
Alexandra Wilson	Mander Portman Woodward School
Benedict Winchester	Monmouth School
Peter Woodcock	Manchester Grammar School
Myles Woodman	Sir William Borlase's Grammar School, Marlow

The Pelican Record

Graduates reading for Higher Degrees or Diplomas

Adesanmi Adekanye	Bristol University
Megan Armknecht	Brigham Young University
Marco Bassetto	Padova University
Rosalind Brody	Christ Church, Oxford
Jacob Burnett	Wabash College
Tianmin Chen	Bryn Mawr
Ana Clark	Nottingham University
Wesley Correa	Universidade Federal de São Paulo
Charlotte Crowe	University of Iowa
Lori Dershowitz	Harvard University
Alasdair Grant	University of St Andrews
Devin Grant	Memorial University of Newfoundland
Sally Harding	King's College, London
Paraskevas Hioutakos	City University
Fiona Jamieson	Christ's College, Cambridge
Jiawei Jiang	Université de Technologie de Compiègne
Michael Nelson	Girton College, Cambridge
Sarah Norvell	Yale University
Debasmita Padhi	University of Delhi
Geraldine Porter	University of Queensland
Sanziana Rotariu	Edinburgh University
Tayo Sanders II	University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire
Diego Sobejano Nieto	Autonomous University of Madrid
Freddy Trinh	Copenhagen University
Amédée von Moltke	Catholic University of Louvain
Yifan Zhao	Universität Duisburg-Essen

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

Anna Blomley
Andrew Deeble
Jonathan Griffiths
Patrick Meyer Higgins
Karina Vihta