

The Pelican Record

Corpus Christi College Vol. LV December 2019





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The President's Report



As evidenced not least by this redesigned *Pelican Record*, it has been a year of energetic progress and innovation across all the College's activities – intellectual, material and financial. Much Governing Body time and attention over the past year was dedicated to a review of our statutes and governance. As a result, revised and updated statutes were submitted to the Privy Council, accompanying regulations were written, and terms of reference were created or refreshed for all new and existing committees. Alongside this constitutional activity, we undertook a wide-ranging five-year strategic review that highlighted in particular two priorities: a renewed emphasis on outreach and access, and enhancements to our provision for graduate students.

In 2018–2019, Corpus delivered 112 outreach events, interacting with students from 369 UK state schools. As a result of the outreach priority identified in the strategic review, the College has decided to increase substantially the funds available to aid in the recruitment of talented students of high academic potential who come from diverse and economically disadvantaged backgrounds; one tangible result is the introduction of a travel bursary for eligible students applying to attend our events. In Trinity Term, Governing Body approved the College's first outreach strategy, which will ensure we focus our outreach effort and expenditure where it is likely to have most impact. As a result, the College provided financial support to the 2018–2019 expansion of Target Oxbridge, granting funding for five places on this sustained contact programme (Target Oxbridge aims to help black students of African, Caribbean and mixed heritage increase their chances of gaining a place at Oxford or Cambridge).

Outreach activities in general are benefiting from an increased level of data visibility across the university; as far as Corpus is concerned, this data revealed that over the last three years we have admitted a higher than university-average number of state school students, and a higher than university-average proportion of students from postcodes indicating socio-economic disadvantage. Over that period, we have also had the second highest share amongst Oxford colleges of students from postcodes indicating areas of low progression to university. Going forwards, the College is strongly committed to continuing and enhancing our work in this area.

Activity on the academic front has been energetic as ever and our undergraduates have not disappointed. Of the 68 students who sat Finals, 24 secured Firsts; 98.5 per cent were placed in the top two classes. This put us thirteenth (of thirty) in the Norrington Table. Twenty-one of those sitting Prelims achieved Distinctions. A gratifying measure of our undergraduates' distinction across a wide range of disciplines is the admirable number of University prizes. Eighteen prizes were awarded to Corpus students, including a significant number for either best performance on a paper or in a specific School. The College also congratulated seventeen graduates on being awarded their DPhils and was delighted that seven graduates on taught Masters courses received Distinctions and seven the newly introduced Merit.

We have been fortunate in the good relations that have prevailed between the College's common rooms this year, and thank the JCR and MCR Presidents (Rhiannon Ogden-Jones and Ian O'Grady) and committees for their generous service to their peers and the wider College community. Following on from the successful joint Governing Body and JCR working group that developed the proposals for the JCR refurbishment in 2018, another joint group comprising undergraduates, graduates, staff and Fellows took on the task of redesigning the College's website. This has proved a very rewarding project, with much positive and valuable input from departments and individuals across the College. The new website will be launched in early 2020.

Although Corpus is now 502 years old, the legacy of our Quincentenary year lives on, and it is fitting that this edition of *The Pelican Record* should pay tribute to the life of Hugh Oldham, Corpus's founding benefactor, who died 500 years ago. In the summer of 2019, it was a pleasure to mark the publication of *The Building Accounts of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1517–18*, edited by Barry Collett, Angela Smith and Julian Reid, with a reception in the cloisters. The launch of this book completes the publishing programme that has marked both the College Quincentenary of 2017 and, with Harriet Patrick's *A College at War* (reviewed in the 2018 *Pelican Record*), the 100th anniversary of the end of the Great War. An anniversary of a different kind was on our minds in January 2019, when Corpus hosted a half-day conference (organised by David Russell and Jaś Elsner) marking the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Ruskin. The Victorian period's most influential art critic and an advocate of social and environmental reform, Ruskin was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College in 1871 as holder of the Slade Professorship of Fine Art; David Russell considers the impact of Ruskin's "vision of creative dissent" in the pages that follow.

We congratulate distinguished old members of the College who have been honoured in the 2018 and 2019 Queen's Birthday Honours. Former President Steve Cowley (1978) was appointed Knight Bachelor for services to science and to the development of nuclear fusion in 2018. Birthday honours in 2019 were bestowed on alumni Stephen Lovegrove (1986), who has been appointed KCB, Steve Douglas (1982), who has been awarded a CBE, and Angus Lapsley (1988) and former President Richard Carwardine (1965), who have been appointed Companions of the Order of St Michael and St George.

Corpus is also proud to congratulate two of our Fellows on significant international recognition bestowed this year. Professor Michael Johnston received the Harrie Massey Medal and Prize at the Australian Institute of Physics Congress in December, and Professor Nicole Grobert was elected a Member of Academia Europaea, a non-governmental organisation that promotes European scholarship and research. Books written or edited by Fellows including Judith Maltby, Anna Marmodoro, Neil McLynn and Matthew Dyson have ranged over the subjects of Anglican women novelists, metaphysics, Gregory of Nyssa, criminal law and risk in legal theory.

As ever, goodbyes were said to a number of members of the Corpus community. We congratulate Richard Cornall on his appointment as Nuffield Professor of Clinical Medicine, but are sorry that this entails a move to a Fellowship at Magdalen. Despite his multiple University duties, Richard has been a loyal and much valued participant in College life: our committees in particular offered many opportunities for the exercising of his characteristic wit and perception. At the end of the academic year 2017–2018, Geoff Higgins and Sarosh Irani concluded their tenures as Medical Research Fellows and Luke Brunning, Daniel Lametti, Alex Middleton and Daniel Waxman completed theirs as Junior Research Fellows; this year we said goodbye to Junior Research Fellows Alice Kelly, Jennifer Le Roy, Daniel Sawyer and Saloni Krishnan. Sam Gartland and Rachel Moss also moved on to the next stages of their careers: we wish them all every success for the future. Other leavers were Revd. Brian Mountford (Acting Chaplain for 2018), Michelle Laynes (Assistant Academic Registrar) and Vanessa Chylinski and Robin Inglis (Porters). Mike Curran, the Manciple, retired in November 2018 after 28 years at Corpus. During that time Mike saw many changes, both technological and culinary, all of which he took in his stride; he has been an important part of Corpus life for many years. Mike is succeeded by Jimmy Hinton, who will take the title of Head Chef. Another long-serving member of staff who has also seen many changes, Pauline Walker, retired after a remarkable 44 years as Accounts Clerk in the Bursary. We send our warm good wishes to all our colleagues who have left this year and thank them for their numerous contributions to life at Corpus.

During the year we welcomed to the Fellowship Mr. Nicholas Melhuish as Bursar, Professor Nikolaos Papazarkadas as Associate Professor of Ancient History, Professor Marek Jankowiak as University Lecturer in Byzantine Studies and Professor Judith Olszowy-Schlanger, President of the Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies. Junior Research Fellowships were taken up by Michael Joseph (Brock JRF in Modern History), Alice Little (Music), Gabriele Pupo

(Chemistry) and Heba Sailem (Biomedical Sciences); George Tofaris joined us as Medical Research Fellow. Dr. Penelope Curtis (1979) was elected as an Honorary Fellow in recognition of her outstanding contribution to the cultural life of the nation, and Professor Rod Thomson was elected to a Claymond Fellowship for his contribution to the academic life of Corpus and other Oxford and Cambridge colleges over a long period of time. It was a pleasure to host as Visiting Fellows Professor Peter Wilson, Professor Sara Lipton and Professor Chennupati Jagadish, and as Visiting Scholars Professor Paulina Remes and Dr. Michael Breidenbach. Other new arrivals to the College community include Aoife Walsh as Assistant Academic Registrar, Diana Blowers as Accounts Clerk and Brian Lester and Meba Tadesse as Porters.

Notable achievements by the undergraduate and graduate body include the annual Tortoise Fair, which attracted crowds that snaked up past Oriel as they queued for entry and raised well over £3,000 for Homeless Oxfordshire. The choir continued in very good heart and voice, and sang in venues including the Sagrada Familia during their tour to Barcelona in July. On the sporting front, particular mention must go to the Corpus/Somerville rugby team, who won the league and were valiant runners-up in the Cuppers final. The cricket team continued its recent run of success, being placed fourth in Division 1 at the end of the season. On the river, three CCCBC crews achieved blades (including the Women's 1st Torpid), and the Men's 1st VIII finished the year in its highest position since the 1980s. Fiona Jamieson and Katie Hurt rowed in the victorious Women's Lightweight blue boat. On the stage, the Owlets produced or co-produced two sell-out shows and took Caleb Barron and Joshua Fine's *Redacted Arachnid* from the Burton Taylor Studio to the Edinburgh Fringe.

The upkeep of historic and beautiful buildings such as ours is a privilege but also a logistical preoccupation. Three major projects have been completed this year: the replacement of the electrical mains to the west side of College; the refurbishment of 8–9 Magpie Lane, completing the renewal of the Magpie Lane houses over the past three years; and the renovation of the windows in the Grade 1-listed Fellows' Building, one of Oxford's first neo-Palladian buildings. Most significant of all, however, has been the extensive kitchen refurbishment project. As well as enjoying a complete refit of its facilities, the kitchen has become all-electric, which will have ongoing environmental benefits through greater energy efficiency.

In addition to preserving our historic built environment, we have been addressing actively the future needs of Corpus students and scholars. In March, the College received the largest gift in its history with a donation of £5 million from Michael Spencer (1973). At the time of writing, Governing Body has just approved a new design (by the specialist library architects Wright & Wright) for the long-planned Library Special Collections Centre. This new building will not only improve the conditions in which we keep our remarkable books and manuscripts, but will also provide the opportunity for a transformative rescoping of the College's study and teaching spaces, ready for our next five hundred years of existence. We are profoundly grateful to Michael for his generosity.

The alumni community has been as lively as ever. Three splendid dinners were held in College: the Biennial Dinner in September, the Gaudy 1979–1984 in March and the Gaudy 1971–1975 in June, with Richard Atkinson, Patrick Maxwell and Edward Fitzgerald flexing their rhetorical muscles as after-dinner speakers. The highly popular Christmas drinks hosted by Andrew Thornhill at the Oxford and Cambridge Club once more drew alumni of all ages to enjoy a very convivial evening, and the revived Business and Finance Network gathered twice, in the City and at the House of Lords, kindly hosted by Michael Spencer and Lord Nash respectively. This year saw the launch of the College's Frost Society for those who have remembered Corpus in their will. The Society is named after William Frost, Bishop Fox's steward, who was the first person to leave a legacy to the College, and the Society's inaugural lunch took place on a sun-drenched day in July.

It was a great pleasure to welcome two relatively recent old members as speakers at important College events. Emmanuel Botwe (1999), former JCR President and now Headteacher at Tytherington School in Macclesfield, was guest of honour at the Scholars' Dinner, and Paul Ramsbottom (1994), Chief Executive of the Wolfson Foundation, spoke at the President's Circle held in the splendid but also thought-provoking surroundings of the Foundling Museum in London. The annual Bateson Lecture was given by Professor Dinah Birch of the University of Liverpool on the timely theme of "Utopian Topics: Ruskin and Oxford", and new arrival to the Fellowship Michael Joseph delivered the Brock Lecture under the title "Rethinking the First World War from a Caribbean Perspective".

"Rethinking", like Ruskinian "creative dissent", is something that Corpus and its members must and should do well: as individuals and as an institution, we have a mission to interrogate and innovate, at a local, national and international level. The disruptive progressivism of the nineteenth century is very evident in the person of Robert Cholmeley, campaigner for women's suffrage and a member of the Head of the River crew in 1883, as described by Sarah Salter. Harriet Patrick's article on the arrival of women at Corpus forty years ago demonstrates just how much rethinking was necessary to bring about a change that now seems self-evidently logical. The necessity of constant "rethinking" was brought home to me in a surprising way by my daughter during the coverage of 100 years of women's suffrage in 2018; hearing the anniversary announced in a rather self-congratulatory way on the news, she remarked with the piercingly disruptive insight of youth – "What's so great about that? Only 100 years?" It is all a reminder of how much we have yet to learn about the limitations of our own current perspectives, and how important the task of continuing to rethink them remains.

Helen Moore





John Ruskin, photographer unknown

John Ruskin (1819–1900)



Ruskin's Vision

David Russell

Two hundred years on from the birth of John Ruskin, Dr. David Russell explores the way in which he saw the world, as a critic both of art and of society – a vision unsettling to many of his contemporaries but which still has much relevance today.

This year marks the 200th birthday of John Ruskin, one of Victorian Britain's great thinkers who, at a crucial time in his career, was given a home at Corpus. In 1869, Ruskin was appointed the first Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford. In 1871, Corpus Christi College took the risk of making him an Honorary Fellow and giving him a set of rooms, despite his having no prior connection with the College. I say it was a risk because although Ruskin was by this time a very famous and distinguished writer, he was also known to be rather odd. The Vice Chancellor of Oxford University, Henry Liddell (Alice in Wonderland's father), had at first opposed, and soon came to regret, Ruskin's arrival as Slade Professor, since Ruskin quarrelled with both the university's teaching methods and its administration ("I begin greatly to repent having furthered his election," Liddell remarked to a colleague in 1870).¹ But Corpus didn't regret taking him in: recollections of Ruskin by fellows in the College archives suggest that he was an eccentric but also a lively and kind presence, and an excellent listener to others. He was very popular with students, who turned out to his university lectures in vast numbers. He filled his rooms in the Fellows' Building (in what is now the Bursary) with art – there were alleged by visitors' reports to be a Titian, a Raphael, Turners, old missals and bits of rock and strange

¹ Unpublished letter, Henry Liddell to Henry Acland, 15 January 1871, Bodl. MS Acland d. 69, fo. 94.



Gates of the Hills, version of J.M.W. Turner's *St. Gothard*, frontispiece for Volume 4 of *Modern Painters* by Ruskin



Follower of Salvator Rosa, *Monks Fishing*, seventeenth century, oil on canvas, 73 x 42.2 cm, DPG137. Dulwich Picture Gallery, London

found objects – and he invited students and fellows to visit him and discuss the collection. One tradition that developed was that he would throw regular lavish breakfasts in his rooms and, when they were well fortified, lead students (and the occasional don) out to the nearby village of Ferry Hinksey to dig a road, as a sort of community service project.

This eccentric behaviour was mocked in *Punch* magazine and criticised in *The Times* as a bizarre and inefficient activity. But there was some method to this seeming madness. It had underlying purposes as both criticism of organised college sports, which had taken off in the 1870s and which Ruskin really had no time for; and also as a rebuke to the landlords of Ferry Hinksey, the Harcourt family, who had not kept the village in good repair and allowed their tenants to live in squalor. More generally, the road-building project was a form of outdoor education, as Ruskin would discuss natural phenomena and the arts as they all worked. Some of the undergraduates who gathered around him later had prominent careers, such as the liberal politician Alfred Milner and the economic historian Arnold Toynbee. One of the road diggers recalled in a memoir that the road – as a road – itself didn't really come to anything: "partly because of the soil, partly because of the laziness of the undergraduates, and partly because Mr. Oscar Wilde would insist on stopping and lecturing upon the beauties of the colour of the soil that turned up."² Wilde would later say that his walks and talks with Ruskin were a chief part of his undergraduate education.

Ruskin was the most important art critic, and one of the most important social critics, of his times. His vision is difficult to summarise, but the story of his road building seems to convey something of his qualities: his charisma and unpredictability, and his apparent unpractical

² Quoted in Graham MacDonald, *John Ruskin's Politics and Natural Law* (Palgrave, 2018), p.150.

wrongheadedness which, if attended to in the right way, might lead to deeper purposes and deeper insights. His was a vision of creative dissent. We might attempt to apprehend what his vision was all about by way of two general propositions, or rather sets of propositions.

First, that there is a great secret about art: people don't like it. Especially the ones who think they do like it. They go in great numbers to galleries and shows to look but they don't really know what they think or feel or like about what they see. And this goes for looking at the natural world too. When people do respond to what they see, it is usually in the conventional ways they feel they ought to be seen to respond. This is because they think art – and the experience of beauty more generally – is an optional extra to life: something to be occasionally consumed, and not at the very centre of who they are as people.

And second, that we live in a time when one conversation has come to dominate all others, and this conversation is about profit and security; we might say, money and walls. In this conversation people are reduced to their role as units of production and consumption in a market economy, while the wider possibilities of experience in a human life are neglected. Human reason is reduced to the reason of the market. Alternative conceptions of life, of what makes it valuable, are marginalised or drowned out. These lost values include a stewardship of the natural world, which understands it as held in trust for the future. A valuing of education for its own sake and not for prospects of future wealth (the idea that the treasures of the world are found in books and not in banks). A valuing of buildings and architecture that is focused on beauty, and the expression of a common history, and the right of everybody to shelter, rather than consisting of endless perspectives of black skeleton and blinding glass square, organised for the prideful display and security of the wealthy against the poor, where walls go up everywhere, where those outside them are treated as potential thieves while those kept inside them go mad through their paranoid obsession with security. An insistence that the roots of honour are based in honest civic participation, rather than a politics based on individual gain and in which businessmen are deemed the fittest candidates for political office. And a world where people live in communities, conscious of the claims of the past and future generations, rather than spending their lives in an eternal present, in constant transit, in traffic.

Ruskin offered all these propositions to his own time. In the summary above I have paraphrased many of his statements (and included some direct quotation). Ruskin was a man who thought his nation was in trouble. His vision aimed to convey this sense of trouble and, like a prophet, warn the people of Britain. He was, to borrow the title of a 1953 book by John Holloway, a "Victorian Sage": one of the literary-intellectual figures of the nineteenth century who wrote with the authority of prophets, warning their people of the dangers of their way of life. What makes Ruskin distinct, though, is the way he linked this wider sense of what is wrong with Britain to the first proposition I summarised above: the relationship of individuals to art, and to their own aesthetic experience – that is, their everyday sense of what is ugly and what is beautiful – more generally. Ruskin thought that the salvation of his culture, if it was to come



Snow Storm – Steamboat off a Harbour's Mouth making Signals in Shallow Water, and going by the Lead, 1842, Joseph Mallord William Turner 1775–1851, Turner Bequest 1856; transferred to the Tate Gallery 1910, returned to the National Gallery 1952 and to the Tate Gallery 1968. © Tate

at all, would come through the reformation of the way people saw art and architecture and, through art and architecture, the world around them. That is, aesthetic experience – and the question of how much access to it people had in their ordinary lives – was not for him a luxury issue, a relaxation from the real business of life, or the ethical tithe that prosperous business paid to its culture. It had to be at the centre of life for a society to be worth living in. Ruskin understood people's sensory experience, in their ordinary pleasure and preferences in daily life, as an index of the quality of the society they lived in. "Half the evil in the world," he said in his 1853 book *The Stones of Venice*, "comes from people not knowing what they like".³

Now, every new movement in art and aesthetics tends to promise a new vision; but Ruskin uncompromisingly insisted that it was the way to reform all spheres of society. What he was really interested in was not a specialised seeing only available to the genius, or connoisseur. So great artists, like J.M.W. Turner, help us to see. But even if we could never paint like Turner, we don't have to be a great artist to be able to see like Turner. A lot of Ruskin's writing is about looking at landscape and noticing things, and the teaching of this looking and noticing to others, as he must have done on the road at Ferry Hinksey.

³ *Library Edition of the Complete Works of John Ruskin*, ed. Cook and Wedderburn (George Allen, 1903–12), Vol. IX.71.

So it was that Ruskin famously declared, in Volume 3 of his series *Modern Painters* (1856), that:

The greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see something and tell what it saw in a plain way. Hundreds of people can talk for one who can think, but thousands can think for one who can see. To see clearly is poetry, prophecy and religion, all in one.⁴

How did Ruskin substantiate this claim? He was a puzzling and contradictory thinker. His own life story – his obvious eccentricities, the scandal of his personal life – has tended to muddy the waters further. As his life went on, he suffered terrible and prolonged periods of mental breakdown. But there is a way of describing his central ideas, and to tell a story about the way they are at the heart of his own life, and his contribution to his culture and ours. It is about a process, or a way of looking, far more than any final recommendations or claims.

Ruskin grew up in Camberwell, South London, under powerful demands from his loving parents. His parents, John James and Margaret Ruskin, were Scottish. Margaret was a very devout evangelical who was associated with the famous "Clapham Sect" of nonconformist activist protestants. John James was a successful sherry merchant, who had clawed back the terrible debts left by his own father, who had suffered bouts of insanity and ended his own life. The elder Ruskins' marriage had come only after a long and hard struggle to achieve financial security; by the time John was born, they were prosperous and ready to enjoy their lives, but also shaped by the risks and suffering they had come through. They were very protective and ambitious for their only child. When he went up to Christ Church, Oxford as a student in 1837 Ruskin's mother came too, and took lodgings on the High. Ruskin saw nothing odd in this arrangement (although some of his contemporaries did). In 1839 he had a sort of breakdown and had to interrupt his studies, to return in 1841, when he graduated.

All this is to say that Ruskin possessed all the intense capacities and the disadvantages of precocity. He could attain to a thunderous moral authority and great refinement of kindness in his personal life, while also remaining, his whole life, a boy, a loving son (D.H. Lawrence called him one of England's last generation of sons). Over his life, his expression of his sensitivities could draw people's ire, but they are the key to his genius. For Ruskin the sensitive child also forms the basis of his major claims; his messages for others are about susceptibility and interdependence. He understood how much suffering is created by the denial of connection between people, and the denial of the need that everyone has for beauty, for an environment to thrive in. This theme links Ruskin's aesthetic and social criticism.

True to his precocious talent, Ruskin's emergence on to the literary scene came at an early age. He published the first volume of what would become a five-volume series, *Modern Painters*, in 1843, when he was 24. In it he made the case for valuing a discredited modern art – of which Turner stood in the vanguard – against the art conventionally valued at the time. This was art as

⁴ *Library Edition* V.333.

endorsed by Joshua Reynolds' Royal Academy: the masters of the seventeenth century, Claude Lorrain, Salvator Rosa and Gaspard Poussin. Ruskin demolishes established conventions of painting by taking each aspect of a landscape under a heading – for example “space”, “water” or “skies”, and showing how the supposed great masters get things wrong about the actual experience of the environment, and how Turner gets it right. He proposed a wholly new idea of truth to nature.

In defending Turner, what Ruskin took issue with was the way that people assumed the canonical seventeenth century masters were superior to modern art because they offered clearer, seemingly more accurate mirrors of the world. Compare, for example, the painting *Monks Fishing* by a follower of Rosa, which is in the Dulwich Picture Gallery in London, with Turner's *Snow Storm – Steamboat off a Harbour's Mouth*, in Tate Britain.

By the conventional view of the time, says Ruskin, the first was praised for its clarity and clearness, while the second was derided for its vague and blurred effects (a contemporary critic called it “soapsuds and whitewash”). Ruskin, though, inverts this judgment, to claim that Turner's painting does not give a mirror of the world, with the viewer at a distance from it, but the record of a creative mind responding to the world. The picture does not trace neatly legible clouds; rather it throws us into a storm. He saw Turner as not just more realistic than other painters, but as a visionary. He shows us a way of seeing the world, and so connects us to another mind, another way of seeing. Turner's paintings are about how we are implicated in the world, and also connected to other people, and other minds. Over *Modern Painters*, Ruskin makes the claim that great artists could compose images in a way that showed higher unities – interrelations between natural forms, man and nature, and man and God.

Even after Ruskin lost his orthodox faith, he kept this belief in art granting us a sense of higher unities, and connections between things that we had not seen before. This is the point of art for Ruskin: to show us – to make us see – again and again, the interconnection of people, places and things in the world. He would explain that “these books of mine, their distinctive character, as essays on art, is their bringing everything to a root in human passion or human hope... Every principle of painting which I have stated is traced to some vital or spiritual fact.” This is what led Ruskin from his work on aesthetics to his work in politics: other connections, between the rich and poor, between the city and the country, were being denied too. He became a powerful critic of the psychology of cruelty and of economic injustice, one who would have a wide influence on readers as diverse as the founders of the British Labour Party, Marcel Proust and Mahatma Gandhi. So when he was at Oxford he insisted on teaching art, not as a specialised subject, but as it touched on all of reality. No wonder he left Henry Liddell unsettled, but I am glad that Corpus, in the main, had the sense to be delighted. This is the legacy that Ruskin's writings leave us with today: to turn to art as a mode of connection, and always to be suspicious of walls, and neat boundaries.





A Brief History of Women's Arrival at Corpus

Harriet Patrick



CCC Matriculation, 1979

Michaelmas Term 2019 marked 40 years since women first matriculated as undergraduates at Corpus and 45 years since the first woman graduate members arrived. Assistant Archivist Harriet Patrick gives a brief overview of the history of women's entry into the academic life of the College.

In 1964 the Warden of New College circulated a memorandum to other colleges within the University, seeking comments on the proposal to admit women to New College. Discussing this memorandum at the College Meeting of 15 February 1965, Corpus replied that:

The College welcomes the initiative taken by New College in raising the question whether there is a case for admitting women undergraduates to the present men's colleges, and agrees that the proportion of women students at Oxford should be increased provided that the effect of such an increase would be to improve, or at least to maintain, the general academic level of students.

However, Corpus Governing Body considered that any such decisions should be deferred until after the Franks Commission of Inquiry had reported¹ (the Franks Commission, an internal, major review of the University's structure, size and shape, was carried out in 1964–1968 but gave no clear guidance on the matter). Nonetheless, subsequent steps taken by Governing Body helped to ease women's academic entrance into Corpus in the interim.

¹ CCCA/B/4/1/18: College Minutes, 15 February 1965.

One such step occurred a year later. During the College Meeting on 5 February 1966, the Governing Body accepted a proposal from its graduate students that a Middle Common Room should be established at Corpus; the College assigned the MCR a room in the Front Quad (11.1.R) five weeks later.² As we shall see, the existence of Corpus MCR would greatly facilitate women's entry into the College shortly afterwards.

A landmark in the history of women at Corpus occurred during the College Meeting of 13 March 1967 when "Mrs. D.M. Horgan was elected to a Lectureship in English Language from the beginning of Trinity Term 1967".³ Dr. Dorothy Horgan was the first woman to be employed as a Lecturer at Corpus, and remained as a College Lecturer until 1981. (In 1965, the Tutorial Committee had appointed Mrs. M.A. Twycross "to teach English Language for the College for two hours per week for the academic year 1965–6"; but Margaret Twycross's Lectureship was for Worcester College, and Corpus reimbursed Worcester for the Lectureship fee.⁴ Dorothy Horgan was the first woman Lecturer to be employed directly by Corpus.) In 1973 Dr. Horgan was granted CCC MA status, and thus became the first woman to matriculate through Corpus Christi College.⁵ Another incremental step in the journey towards female academic entry at Corpus occurred during a College Meeting at the start of Michaelmas Term 1967, when Governing Body declared that "Mrs. Horgan, Lecturer in English Language, was given the normal dining rights of Lecturers on Thursdays and Sundays, and the right to one free dinner in each week of Full Term".⁶ As well as being the College's first female lecturer and the first woman to matriculate at Corpus, Dr. Horgan thus also became the first woman to eat meals at Corpus in her own right, rather than as the guest of a male senior or junior member.

Another indirect step that aided women's entry into Corpus occurred during May 1968. Governing Body agreed to "frame terms of reference for a Committee of members of the Governing Body and representatives of the Junior and Middle Common Rooms to consider matters of concern to junior members".⁷ This Joint Committee was duly formed and went on to discuss the issue of co-residence throughout the early 1970s. Much of the impetus for these discussions about co-residence came from the JCR, which repeatedly raised the issue in its own meetings. Indeed, at the end of 1968 members of the JCR proposed to hold a referendum⁸ on the proposition, "We should welcome the admission of women as junior members of Corpus Christi College". The motion was carried by 33 to 16, with seven abstentions,⁹ and the JCR President promised to organise a referendum. Subsequently, at a JCR meeting in March 1969, the motion that "The JCR instruct its joint committee with the SCR to discuss at the beginning of its next term the possibility of admitting women as members of the College" was passed nem. con. Somewhat paradoxically, however, a previous JCR motion to allow women into the

2 Ibid.: College Minutes, 5 February and 14 March 1966. 3 Ibid.: College Minutes, 13 March 1967.

4 CCCA/B/10/2/2: Tutorial Committee Minutes, 26 April 1965.

5 P.A. Hunt (comp.) and N.A. Flanagan (ed.), *Corpus Christi College Biographical Register 1880–1974*, p.66.

6 CCCA/B/4/1/18: College Minutes, 18 October 1967.

7 Ibid.: College Minutes, 1 May 1968. 8 CCCA/E/2/1/6: JCR Minutes, 1 December 1968.

9 Ibid.: JCR Minutes, 9 March and 26 January 1969

JCR had been narrowly defeated (15 to 17, with six abstentions). Women's entry into Corpus had both supporters and critics among its junior and senior members.

Days after the JCR had voted to instruct the Joint Committee to discuss the possibility of admitting women to Corpus, the Governing Body elected its second female Lecturer: Miss R.M. Hursthouse was elected to a Philosophy Lectureship with effect from 1 October 1969.¹⁰ Rosalind Hursthouse remained as a Philosophy Lecturer at Corpus until 1974.

1970 saw further advancement for women's entry into Corpus in both JCR and College meetings. During an Extraordinary Meeting of the JCR on 13 February 1970 the motion "That the ban on the admission of women to the J.C.R. should be temporarily lifted for the evening of the 14th February" was "passed overwhelmingly", although "the suggestion that this relaxation be extended in perpetuum was voted controversial".¹¹ Evidently the presence of women in the Corpus JCR on Valentine's Day did something to assuage the lingering reluctance of junior members, since on the very next day the JCR motion "That henceforward women be allowed into the J.C.R. at all times" was passed by 33 votes to seven, with one abstention.¹² Three months later, the JCR motion "That equal opportunity should be given to male and female candidates for election to Fellowships of Corpus Christi College" was won by 33 votes to none against, with three abstentions. At the same meeting, the JCR motion "That equal opportunity should be given to male and female candidates for admission as junior members of Corpus Christi College, and that the Governing Body be asked to change admissions policy to this effect" was won by 28 votes to six, with two abstentions.¹³

Although Governing Body did not immediately alter the College Statutes to allow women to become senior or junior members, one month later it was decided to allow women to become MCR members by association:

It was agreed that associate members of the M.C.R. may be admitted for a trial period of one year, the situation to be reviewed in Trinity Term 1971 ... [g]raduates of either sex, writing for a diploma, certificate or similar qualification of this University who have been unable to obtain membership of a College, or of a society or institution in Oxford established for the purpose of higher study and approved for the purpose of University Decree.¹⁴

Such members – male and female – were granted use of the MCR, allowed to lunch and dine in Hall, and had use of the Library upon payment of the Library subscription. Associate MCR members were not, however, allowed to use College sports facilities or go into the JCR unless invited, and could only be in College during visiting hours. The Governing Body recognised that "the most urgent need" for such membership "appears to be that of female candidates for

10 CCCA/B/4/1/18: College Minutes, 22 March 1969. 11 CCCA/E/2/1/6: JCR Minutes, 13 February 1970.

12 Ibid.: JCR Minutes, 15 February 1970. 13 Ibid.: JCR Minutes, 24 May 1970.

14 CCCA/B/4/1/18: College Minutes, 22 June 1970.

the Certificate of Education, particularly those from overseas”, and as such decided to admit a maximum of ten associate members to Corpus in 1970–1971. The trial was evidently judged a success, as in the following March Governing Body “agreed that associate members of the M.C.R. should be admitted for 1971/72 under similar conditions”.¹⁵

The question of co-residence remained on both College and University agendas throughout the 1960s and 1970s. At a College Meeting in December 1970, “the President reported the results of a meeting on co-education held in the Queen’s College”. Five months later, “the President reported the progress that had been made by the group of ‘interested’ colleges investigating the possibility of co-residence”. Corpus agreed that the report of the Working Party of this group of colleges should be discussed at the Joint Committee on Co-Residence, and then at the next meeting of the Governing Body. It was further agreed that the College should take a decision whether or not to change its Statutes not later than the first meeting in Michaelmas Term 1971.¹⁶

In the interim, at a College Meeting in June 1971 the idea was mooted to establish a “scheme of close co-operation” with the female-only Somerville College. It was agreed that the President of Corpus, Derek Hall, would approach the Principal of Somerville and initiate discussions on the feasibility of such a scheme.¹⁷ The relationship with Somerville subsequently evolved throughout the 1970s to involve shared fellowships, lunching and dining rights for senior and junior members and joint MCR parties.

As agreed, Governing Body met at the start of Michaelmas Term 1971 to vote on changing the College statutes to allow the admission of women to Corpus. Although it narrowly voted in favour of co-residence (13 votes to 12), the two-thirds majority required for alteration of the statutes was not obtained: the motion was thus defeated.¹⁸ It was, however, agreed to discuss the admission of women as Fellows and graduate members of the College at the next meeting. Duly, in November 1971, Governing Body was in favour of admitting women both as Fellows (14 for, none against) and as graduates (15 for, none against), upon the understanding that the proposal was received favourably by both the Joint Committee and the Corpus/Somerville working party.¹⁹ This momentous decision was subsequently made in December 1971, when the College voted to “change its statutes to allow the admission of women as Fellows and graduate members reading for advanced degrees, diplomas and certificates” by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting (17 votes to two).²⁰ At the beginning of 1972 Governing Body further agreed by a two-thirds majority that the College should also change the statutes “to allow a woman to be elected President”,²¹ allowing – 46 years later – the election of Dr. Helen Moore as President of Corpus, the first woman to hold this office. The statutes themselves were

altered at the College Meeting of 12 February 1972: Governing Body unanimously agreed that:

Women shall be eligible for election or appointment as President, Fellow, Tutor, Officer, Chaplain, or Lecturer of the College and for admission as members of the College to read for any advanced degree, diploma or certificate of the University. Eligibility for admission as members of the College to read for any other degree of the University shall be restricted to men.²²

It was official: from 1974, women could be graduate and senior members of Corpus – but they could still not be undergraduates.



CCCWBC First VIII, 1979

The first six women matriculated as graduate members of the college in 1974.²³ Numbers rose gradually over the next few years, and arguably the successful integration of women members into college life greatly aided the case for full co-residence. Certainly the Women’s Boat Club was extraordinarily successful: it secured five bumps in the 1978 Summer Eights, leading the College to agree “that Corpus women’s VIII might entitle the College to a Bump Supper on the same terms as applied to men’s eights”,²⁴ and contemporary Corpuscles suspected that its rapid rise to prominence was “one of the factors which facilitated the full integration of women into College as a whole”.²⁵ Miss Z.H. Szymanska was elected President of the MCR for the academic year 1979–1980, becoming the first woman to hold this post. *The Pelican Record* remarked that “within five years of their first admission to the College, women graduates have achieved a full measure of integration within it to the point of penetrating the ‘club-land’ that has so often been man’s last exclusive resort”.²⁶

22 Ibid.: College Minutes, 12 February 1972.

23 A. Nockels (ed.), *Corpus Christi College Oxford Supplement to the Biographical Register, 1974–1991*, pp.28-39.

24 CCCA/B/4/1/20: College Minutes, 20 May 1978.

25 Brian Harrison (ed.), *Corpuscles: A history of Corpus Christi College, Oxford in the twentieth century, written by its members* (Oxford, 1994): Boris Rankov, p.378.

26 *The Pelican Record*, 1978–1979, p.5. 27 CCCA/B/4/1/19: College Minutes, 11 January 1978.

15 CCCA/B/4/1/19: College Minutes, 15 March 1971. 16 Ibid.: College Minutes, 7 December 1970 and 15 May 1971.

17 Ibid.: College Minutes, 21 June 1971. 18 Ibid.: College Minutes, 6 October 1971.

19 Ibid.: College Minutes, 6 November 1971. 20 Ibid.: College Minutes, 6 December 1971.

21 Ibid.: College Minutes, 12 January 1972.

Meanwhile, Corpus's first female Fellow arrived in 1978. A Meeting of Residents in January agreed to elect "Miss J. Hornsby to the Tutorial Fellowship in Philosophy with effect from 1 October 1978"; and Governing Body duly elected her at the College Meeting a week later.²⁷ Jennifer Hornsby remained a Fellow of Corpus until 1994.

The final change of statutes was near at hand. In 1976 a working party had been appointed to "consider the long-term issues arising from the possibility of co-residence"; and in February 1977, having "discussed and unanimously accepted" the report of this Working Party on Co-residence, the College Meeting of 14 March 1977 was fixed as the appropriate time for effecting the required change of statute.²⁸ This was duly done, and the statutes were amended so that:

Both men and women shall be eligible for election or appointment as President, Fellow, Tutor, Officer, Chaplain or Lecturer of the College and for admission as members of the College to read for any degree, diploma or certificate of the University.²⁹

Meanwhile in the JCR, February 1977 saw a discussion of the motion, 'This J.C.R. is in favour of co-residence', which was carried by 19 votes to four, with two abstentions.³⁰ In 1979 Corpus saw the arrival of 25 women: three graduates, two visiting students and, for the first time in its 462-year history, 20 undergraduates.³¹

Contemporary Corpuscles found the arrival of undergraduate women "sudden but undramatic".³² First-years – men and women – were accommodated in the New Building, arranged on corridors rather than staircases. Rooms were assigned by the Dean, Thomas Charles-Edwards, who was determined that the women should not all reside together but that nevertheless every woman should have another woman living on the same corridor. The intention was "to avoid any sense of a women's ghetto, but to ensure that no woman felt isolated".³³ But there were signs that college buildings were not adequately prepared for women's arrival in 1979: the showers in the Plummer were unisex, "a source of embarrassment to some and entertainment to others".³⁴ To some extent, the arrival of women shamed the College administration into introducing measures that male undergraduates had wanted for some time, including better cooking and washing facilities. One junior member later remembered that upon their arrival 40 years ago, "as little as possible would change by design – the impact of women undergraduates would in due course have its consequences, but these would be allowed to take place of their own accord".³⁵

28 Ibid.: College Minutes, 6 November 1976 and 12 February 1977. 29 Ibid.: College Minutes, 14 March 1977.

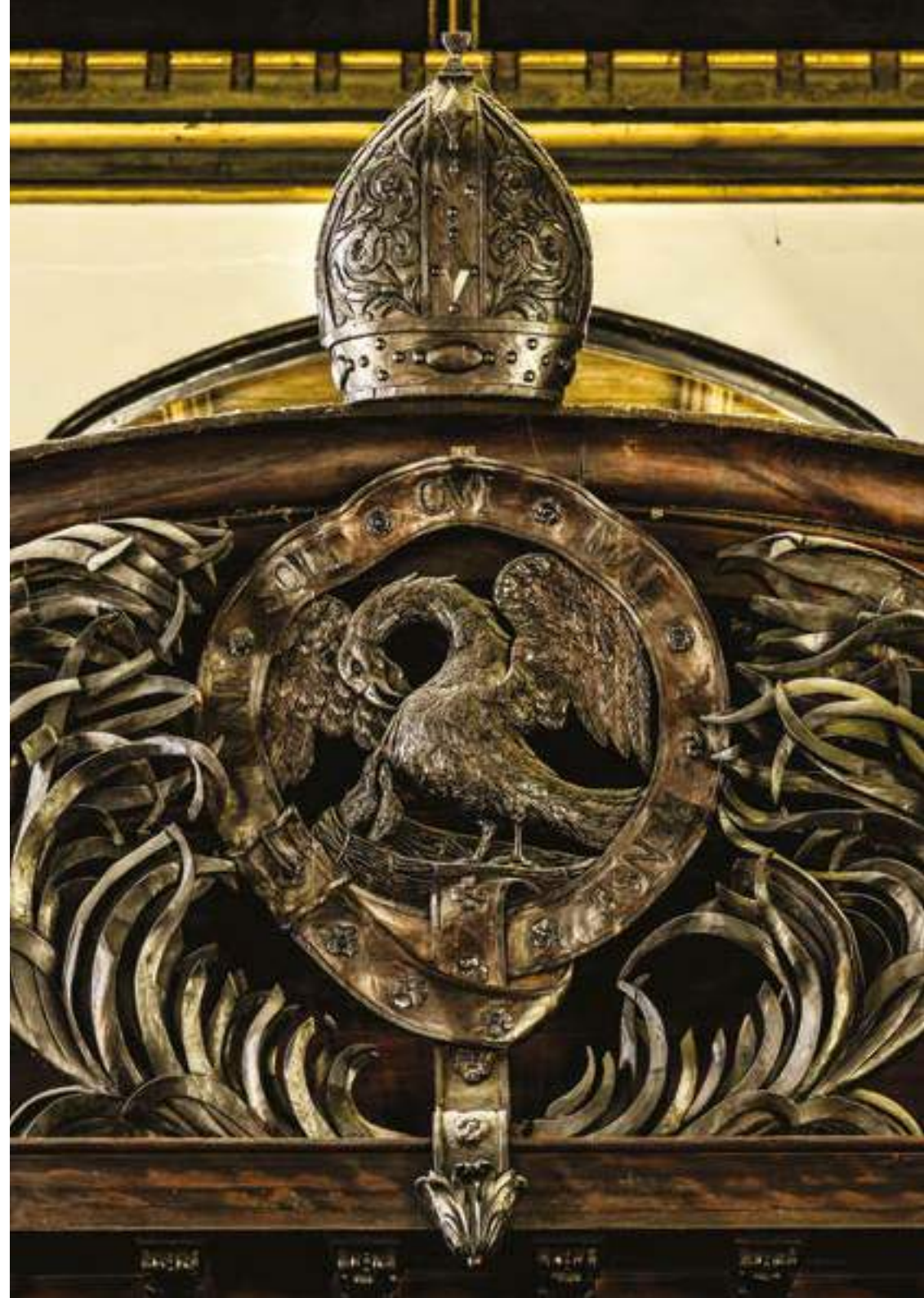
30 CCCA/E/2/1/7: JCR Minutes, 10 February 1977.

31 Nockels (ed.), *Supplement to the Biographical Register*, pp.95-106.

32 Harrison (ed.), *Corpuscles*: Chris White, p.403.

33 Thomas Charles-Edwards and Julian Reid, *Corpus Christi College: A History* (Oxford, 2017), p.404.

34 Harrison (ed.), *Corpuscles*: Gregory Wilsdon, p.409. 35 Ibid.: Chris White, p.403.





Hugh Oldham

“Principal Benefactor of This College”

Thomas Charles-Edwards

Professor Thomas Charles-Edwards examines the legacy of Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who died 500 years ago. His legacy was instrumental in the foundation of Corpus and in ensuring its survival to the present day.

Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, friend and colleague of Richard Fox, died in Exeter 500 years ago this year, on 25 June 1519. His gift of £4,000 to assist Fox in founding Corpus is likely to have been an important, perhaps the most important, reason why Fox did not establish a monastic college, catering for the monks of his cathedral priory at Winchester, but a college whose main function was to educate the secular clergy. Even when the Hall was being built in 1514, Corpus was still destined to be a monastic college. Yet, if this original plan had been carried through, it would have been dissolved by Henry VIII, as were the other monastic colleges in Oxford. Oldham may not have been co-founder of Corpus, but his generosity shaped the nature of the College and ensured its survival.

Corpus was far from being the sole recipient of his benefactions: he also gave money to Brasenose, a slightly earlier foundation, and he was himself the principal founder and benefactor of Manchester Grammar School. This last foundation reflected his origins: he is likely to have been born in about 1450 to a family with land at Ancoats, now swallowed up by Manchester (just to the east of the city centre). His career was built on securing patrons also from, or with major interests in, south Lancashire. A trip down the M62 from Manchester to

Liverpool will pass close to the important places. In 1475 he is attested as “clerk, of Durham”, where the bishop at the time was Laurence Booth from Barton-upon-Irwell, just to the west of Manchester. Booth, by this stage Archbishop of York, died in 1480, but by 1488 Oldham was working for William Smith, Keeper of the Hanaper (the financial side of the Chancery), and he continued to work in government for some years, being attested as clerk of the Hanaper in 1499. William Smith, the Keeper, was another Lancastrian, from Widnes, then a township in the parish of Prescot, not far from Knowsley Hall, a principal residence within the Stanley lordship of Henry VII’s mother, Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, whose third husband was Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby. That William Smith was close to the Lady Margaret is shown by his being given in 1485, shortly after the Battle of Bosworth – the battle that brought the Lady Margaret’s son to the throne of England – the deanery of Wimborne, Dorset, where her parents were buried. In 1488 Oldham was supervising the repair of mills at Wimborne; and from 1492 until he became Bishop of Exeter in 1504 he was receiver for Lady Margaret’s West Country estates. The year before he was consecrated bishop he is attested as chancellor of Lady Margaret’s household.

William Smith was crucial for Oldham’s career as a model as well as a patron. In 1492 Smith became Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, a huge diocese that extended from Coventry through the northwest Midlands to the River Ribble and thus far into Lancashire. The homes of both Smith’s and Oldham’s parents were well within the northern limits of the diocese. Three years later, Smith was translated to the diocese of Lincoln, which stretched across the East Midlands, from the Humber right down to the middle Thames. The social world of Oldham and Smith was one of obligations more than of rights: obligations to home, local community and friends, to patrons of higher status and power and, below oneself, to clients and servants. For men such as Oldham and Smith, and likewise Richard Fox, who worked in government and were in the King’s favour, the opportunities to advance friends, relations, clients and servants were many. Oldham, Smith and Fox were united by common experience: none of them was grand by birth, all went into the Church, and all had enough backers to enable them to go to university, and there to progress beyond the undergraduate arts course to postgraduate work in canon and civil (Roman) law. For a bishop and government servant, such as Smith or Oldham or Fox, obligations persisted, first to one’s home community, then to those who made possible one’s rise to power and influence, and finally to one’s diocese.

The University was just within the southern limits of William Smith’s Lincoln diocese and in 1500 Smith became Chancellor. From 1507 he was planning, with the help of Sir Richard Sutton, a new college on the site of Brasenose Hall. The students of this college were to be natives of Smith’s first diocese, Coventry and Lichfield, “and especially those born in the parish of Prescot in the county of Lancaster and in the parish of Prestbury in the county of Chester”.¹ This foundation was, therefore, to bring to Smith’s first diocese, Coventry and Lichfield, and to the northwest, the fruits of Smith’s wealth, even though Smith was by then Bishop of Lincoln. Education in his second diocese, however, was to benefit from his wealth in another way.

Banbury, in Oxfordshire, was one of the principal residences of the bishops of Lincoln (lords not only of the town of Banbury but of the hundred of Banbury as well). In Banbury was situated St John’s Hospital, founded in the thirteenth century,² and in 1501 John Stanbridge was appointed Master of the Hospital, where he remained until his death in 1510. Stanbridge had been educated at Winchester and New College and had then taught at Magdalen College School. Bishop Smith gave money to fund a school now attached to the hospital. Stanbridge acquired, as we shall see, a high reputation as a teacher, maintained under his successor, Thomas Brinknell. A grammar school such as Banbury was designed to give its pupils a command of Latin, and sometimes also Greek, just what was required to enable them to go on to university. The endowment enabled the master and his assistant to be paid and the pupils to have an education without the obligation to pay fees: the endowment had essentially the same function for a school such as Banbury and for a college such as Corpus.

The main source of such endowments was the wealth of the Church. It had a primary function to save souls and thus to maintain the liturgy and the sacraments. What was not required for this purpose could be diverted: to paying those who worked in government and to maintaining schools and students at the university. Oldham’s career illustrates how a patron, friend and colleague in government could enhance the material wealth of another: in 1495 Oldham was made a canon of Lichfield, Smith’s cathedral church, and in 1496 Master of St John’s Hospital, Lichfield. In 1497 he was made a canon of Lincoln, Smith’s new cathedral. In 1501, when Richard Fox became Bishop of Winchester, Oldham was given a prebend (land or other property providing a stipend for a churchman) in Wherwell Abbey, Hampshire, a nunnery but with four prebendaries attached.³

Oldham was never as wealthy as Smith or Fox, but these resources enabled him to begin to plan a great benefaction for the place and county of his birth. Manchester was then dominated by a collegiate church – one that was staffed by a college or community of priests.⁴ In this church a local wool merchant, Richard Beswick (Bexwyck), who traded with Ireland and was mostly resident in Drogheda, established a chantry in 1506 associated with a guild of St Saviour: he endowed two priests to celebrate masses for his soul and those of his family and benefactors, and for the other members of the guild. One of the two priests, however, was to “teach in a fre schole” attached to the college of priests. Beswick’s daughter-in-law was Hugh Oldham’s sister. Oldham had bought the permanent lease of two grain mills on the River Irk, a tributary

1 *Statutes of the Colleges of Oxford; with Royal Patents of Foundation, Injunctions of Visitors, and Catalogues of Documents relating to the University, preserved in the Public Record Office printed by Desire of Her Majesty’s Commissioners for Inquiring into the State of the University of Oxford* (Oxford and London, 1853), ii, Part 9, Brasenose College, p.2.

2 VCH, Oxon. i. 461. A hospital at this period was a multi-functional institution, primarily caring for the poor and the sick but also providing for travellers and educating children: P.H. Cullum, “Medieval Colleges and Charity”, in C. Burgess and M. Heale (eds), *The Late Medieval English College and its Context* (Woodbridge, 2008), p.141.

3 E. Power, *Medieval English Nunneries* (Cambridge, 1922), p.144.

4 D. Knowles and R.N. Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses: England and Wales*, second edition (London, 1971), p.432. Founded in 1421 and headed by a warden, it had eight fellows (chaplains in priests’ orders).

of the River Irwell, the river that flowed past Manchester. To these mills all the inhabitants of Manchester had to come to get their grain milled into flour and to pay the fee; the mills had a monopoly and were thus a secure source of income. Oldham also acquired a fulling mill (part of the process of wool-making). In 1515 he transferred the lease of the mills to the Warden and Fellows, namely the college of priests, to provide endowment for the school. Also in 1515 he promised a further £50 “towards the foundyng of a Free Scolle at Manchester” and provided statutes for the school, whose foundation deed is dated 20 August 1515.⁵ The teaching was to be “after the Scole use maner and forme of the Scole of Banbury in Oxfordshire... which is called Stanbridge grammar”, testament to the influence of John Stanbridge in person and of the school that William Smith, when Bishop of Lincoln, had enabled to flourish.⁶ In September 1516 Oldham came on a long visit to Manchester, during which he bought the site for his new school; building began in April 1517 and was completed in August 1518. The foundation of Manchester Grammar School thus overlapped in time the foundation of Corpus; and the two institutions were permanently linked when, in a revised Trust Deed in 1524, after Oldham’s death, it was provided that the High Master and his assistant were to be chosen by the President of Corpus.

From 1485 the Lady Margaret Beaufort was a person of great influence in politics and, in particular, in the Church. Yet it was only in the last years of her life (she died in June 1509) that her influence on the universities became decisive. Her leadership in this sphere was all the more effective because of her friendship with four bishops: John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester and her confessor from 1501, William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter. In the fifteenth century, the universities had few colleges but numerous halls (Beam Hall was such an institution). The main shift towards universities dominated by colleges occurred in the early sixteenth century. The chronology gives an unmistakable clue: in 1505 the Lady Margaret set about transforming a small and insecure foundation in Cambridge, “God’s House”, into Christ’s College; in 1507 Bishop Smith began to prepare the groundwork for transforming Brasen Nose Hall into Brasenose College; in 1508 Margaret Beaufort started to plan making the decayed Hospital of St John the Evangelist in Cambridge into St John’s College. With the death of the Lady Margaret in 1509 this last plan stalled, but only for a time. John Fisher and Richard Fox were among the executors of her final will and Fisher, aided by Fox, ensured that by 1524 the new college was securely established. In 1511 Fox began preparing the way for the foundation of Corpus. It is worth noting also that, of these four bishops, it was the theologian, Fisher, who personally set about learning Greek, in which he had already made considerable progress by the summer of 1517, the year of Corpus’s foundation.⁷ He was stimulated to do so, at least in part, by Erasmus’s translation of the New Testament: the differences between Erasmus’s Latin version and the Vulgate showed the necessity of gaining personal access to the original Greek of the New Testament.

⁵ VCH Lancs. ii. 581. ⁶ VCH Lancs. ii. 583.

⁷ *Opus Epistolarum Des. Erasmi Roterodami*, ed. P.S. Allen and H.M. Allen, (Oxford, 1906–58), ii, No. 592, and iii, No. 653.

One feature unites these early sixteenth century foundations: the exclusive preference given, when it came to graduate studies, to theology as opposed to law or medicine. This may seem odd: Fox, Smith and Oldham had all chosen to study law; only Fisher had been a theologian. In New College, Oxford, founded in the late fourteenth century, all three graduate studies were pursued; yet already with the mid-fifteenth century foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford, preferences had changed. Out of forty Fellows of Magdalen, only two or three might choose law and only two or three medicine. Since the first of these foundations, Christ’s College, Cambridge, had already moved yet further, so that theology was the only permitted graduate study, the prime impulse is likely to have been the wishes of the Lady Margaret advised by John Fisher, her first Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity (Theology) in Cambridge, but with the willing agreement of the other bishops, Fox, Smith and Oldham.

If Richard Fox had kept to his original plan for Corpus – then to be called Winchester College – it would have stood out among the colleges founded in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. It would have been the only monastic college: as Durham College was for the monks of the Benedictine Priory of Durham Cathedral and Canterbury College, next door to the proposed college, was for the Benedictine monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, so Winchester College was to be for the Benedictine monks of St Swithun’s. Indeed, the initials of the Prior of St Swithun’s at the time, Thomas Silkstede, still adorn a corbel in Corpus Hall and the street frontage of the College above the gate. True, the intended sixteen scholars of Winchester College were to be divided between eight monks and eight seculars from the diocese, matching the eight monks and eight seculars at Durham College, so that the needs of the diocese as well as of the priory were recognised. Yet if this plan had been carried through it is likely that Winchester College would have lasted only twenty years: Durham and Canterbury Colleges were dissolved along with their parent houses, as were the other houses of monks and friars in Oxford.

The dominant story of how Fox was persuaded by Oldham to change his plan in favour of a college, Corpus, catering primarily for the secular clergy, was added by John Hooker of Exeter, Richard Hooker’s uncle, to Holinshed’s *Chronicles*. Oldham is supposed to have said to Fox:

“What my lord, shall we build houses, and prouide liuelodes for a companie of bussing moonks, whose end and fall we our selues maie liue to see? No, no it is more méet a great deale, that we should haue care to prouide for the increase of learning, and for such as who by their learning shall doo good in the church and commonwealth.” To this Fox at length yéilded.

It is very unlikely that this story is anywhere near the truth. To the reasons given in the recent history of Corpus may be added the evidence of Oldham’s own will and his arrangements made in 1515 for Manchester Grammar School, both showing that Oldham had no expectation of the “end and fall” of the monasteries. On 2 July 1515, the very year when Fox changed his

mind, a new deed was drawn up for Oldham's grammar school at Manchester; it appointed trustees for the endowments, among them the abbot and community of Whalley Abbey, a Cistercian house in Lancashire. In his will Oldham provided that his body, if he died in his diocese, was to be buried in the chapel he had built in Exeter Cathedral. If he died outside the diocese, he wanted his body to be taken to Oxford, "there to be buried in Corpus Xti College"; but "if my goodes will not suffice to bryng me to Oxford, Then I woll my body be buryed in the next Colleg(iate) Church or Religieuse house of monkes or Chanons". He also bequeathed money to the Dominican and Franciscan houses in Exeter, as well as to two monastic houses in the city. Most strikingly, Oldham wished his obit to be kept in Durham College in Oxford and gave money to the Warden and to "every ffellowe of the Religion", namely the monastic Fellows, considerably more money than to the secular Fellows.⁸ That Hooker's story has been repeated by historians ever since the sixteenth century is testimony to one thing only: that historians' critical faculties have been defenceless in the face of a good story.

The truth is likely to be much more prosaic. Exeter was not a monastic cathedral. To do justice to Oldham's £4,000 the plan for the College had to be changed. Moreover, with this gift (equivalent, very roughly, to £20 million in 2019) Fox's new Corpus Christi College could benefit all the dioceses of which he and Oldham had been bishop, not just Winchester, as well as the county of Fox's birth, Lincolnshire, and the county of Oldham's birth, Lancashire.

⁸ The will is printed in A. Mumford, *Hugh Oldham, 1452[?]-1519* (London, 1936), Appendix C. The copy in *Testamenta Vetusta*, ed. N.H. Nicolas, 2 vols. (London, 1826), ii. 565-6, is a much shortened version.





The Building Accounts of Corpus Christi College, Oxford 1517–18

Barry Collett

A new book offers a window onto the late medieval building site of Corpus Christi College, revealing details of early sixteenth century materials, craft techniques, working conditions and wages, and describes Richard Fox's journey from a Lincolnshire yeoman family to his founding of the College in 1517.

On 2 July 2019, a happy event took place in the Cloisters of Corpus when a new book was launched, accompanied by tasty morsels and cold drinks. About thirty people were present in the late afternoon sunshine of a perfect summer's day, mostly adults of academic demeanour, but also several teenagers and a three-year-old girl delighted by the warm stone walls, hiding places and flowers blooming at the level of her eyes - the biggest "play school" she had ever seen.

The new book was *The Building Accounts of Corpus Christi College Oxford, 1517–18*, edited by Barry Collett, Julian Reid and Angela Smith and published by Boydell Press for the Oxford Historical Society, New Series. vol. XLVII, 2019. The book is an edition of a manuscript in Corpus Christi Archive, CCCO H/1/4/1. Account books with daily entries were the late medieval version of a modern project manager's paperwork for a building site. The book's Building Accounts were those of 1517, the final year of the College's construction, plus a few scattered items in 1518.

A title such as this is unlikely to be a bestseller, or to be adapted as a TV thriller, but nevertheless



This extract covers the period 9–24 May 1517, with an entry in the bottom line for the making of 20 beds by “Carow” at two shillings each



This page of the accounts records the workmen’s wages for the period 15–25 April 1517

there is much excitement hidden in its pages. The pages of manuscript CCCO H/1/4/1 were written 500 years ago, in handwriting of the early sixteenth century, with a quill dipped in black ink:

This boke made the viij yere off the Reigne off kyng Henry the eighth, ffrom the second day off March unto the xvi day off the same moneth.

On Monday 2 March 1517, work was well advanced in the front quad, with one double-storied wing on the west side, facing modern Christ Church and the Corpus car park, and another wing (including the main gate) along Merton Street, facing Oriel College. On the east side the Hall had recently been finished. The usual building work continued but three days later, on Thursday 5 March, the Foundation ceremony was due to be held in the new dining hall, so builders hurried to complete some jobs and also to tidy up the front quadrangle for the event. The book launch of 2019 took place only a few paces from the Front Quad. If the guests had been transported back in time to 2 March 1517, they would have heard the sounds of timber on timber, hammers, saws and workers’ conversations.

The Building Accounts consist of fortnightly books documenting the building site: names and occupations of workers and days worked, both morning and afternoon shifts, wages, holy days and missed days, group and individual tasks, materials and equipment used, contracts and specialist sub-contracts for walls, paving, decorating and making tables, beds and library desks, costs of materials, cartage and fortnightly *summae* of costs. Item by item, the accounts build a picture of a well organised and efficient site and of the human thinking, planning and physical labour needed to build this Renaissance “beehive” of study.

The book reveals several human asides, not all of them clear. One concerned plastering, which had to be finished before Maundy Thursday, 9 April 1517, allowing five days for the plaster to dry during the Easter holiday. Elias Larder was contracted to deliver four loads of his high-quality lime by the Thursday before Palm Sunday, thus giving a week to complete the plastering and mortaring by Maundy Thursday, so that it would set during the Easter holiday. The timing of Larder’s delivery was crucial, and the entry for his contract ends bluntly, “And thys bargein to be done. Richard Leows [Lewis] is surety.” This unusual comment raises questions for the reader. Does it suggest that Larder was casual about delivery dates but Leows, the stone wall builder at Corpus, was known for his reliability? Perhaps they were friends? Whatever their relationship and the nature of the “surety”, we learn later that Larder delivered his four loads on time; and the plastering and mortaring were completed as planned.

Another item was the trench for the foundations of the cloister. The diggers decided not to work for wages but to contract as a group, but there were difficulties and arguments over measurements, and they ended up earning little more than on wages. Five hundred years ago, on the very ground of the Cloisters where we stood, their dreams of being well paid contractors had faded.

In 1514 there was industrial legislation, “An Acte concernyng artificers and Labourers”, which specified levels of pay, with seasonal variations in hours and extra for certain responsibilities. During summer, work began “before v. of the Cloke in the morning” and lasted “till betwene vij & viij of the Cloke in the evening”. Workers broke for half an hour for breakfast and an hour in the afternoon for dinner, and in summer they had thirty minutes for sleeping. During the colder months, from mid-September to mid-March, “eve[er]y Artificer & laborer to be at theire worke in the springyng of the day & dep[ar]te not till nyght of the same day”, and “slepe not by day”, but instead they were to have an additional light meal (“nonemete”) at midday, and an hour for dinner in the mid-afternoon.

Thus, in the different seasons of summer and winter, workers had different routines of working and eating. The 1514 Act expected substantial meals to be provided on-site, and it specified deductions from wages to pay for them: foremen and master tradesmen, whose muscular work was light, were to pay two pence out of their wages of seven pence per day (nearly 30 per cent) but labourers, whose meals were large with roast meat, bread, cheese and beer, were to pay almost half their wage for food. Yet the Accounts for Corpus show that most workers paid no deductions for food, and Fox’s first buildings were a large and well equipped kitchen and dining hall. There was a shortage of skilled labour in southern England and the Act controlled wages, so perhaps Fox retained his highly skilled workforce by not deducting for meals.

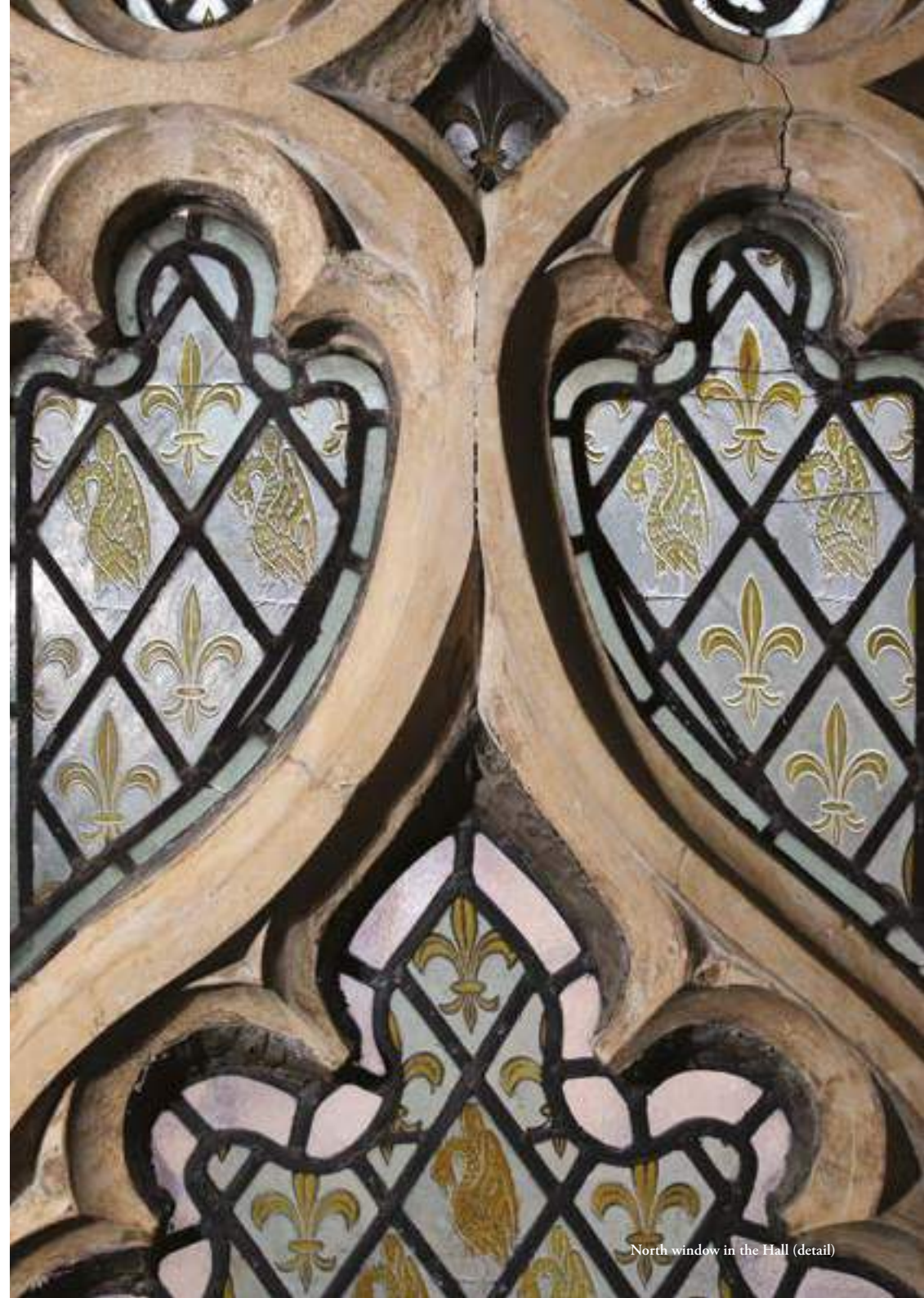
From the list of names of the workers, one by one, with their skills, item by item a detailed human picture emerges of the building. It is therefore disappointing that the account book for only one year has survived. The Founder decided in 1511 that he would build a college in

Oxford, but in 1512–1513 he was reluctantly helping Henry VIII and Wolsey to prepare to invade France, and Corpus was mostly built between 1514 and 1517: thus there should be at least four manuscripts. The authors went on their own “Fox hunt”. They found that during the Civil War, when the Parliamentary army besieged Oxford in 1644–1645, Corpus like other colleges packed its treasures in wads of paper, softened with water, and hid them. When the war ended and the treasures were unpacked, apparently two manuscripts were missing and two survived, those for 1514 and 1517–1518. The second occasion of loss was during the 1930s, before the outbreak of World War II. The account book for 1514 was seen by several people during the 1920s, and then disappeared again. An account of this episode is given in Appendix II of the new book.

Corpus was left with only one surviving manuscript (1517–1518) and uncertain hopes that the volume for 1514 might one day reappear. Confronted by fears of destruction through fire, flood, accident or villainy, modern digital photography has been used to reproduce CCCO H/1/4/1. The British Academy generously funded this work, with the strong support of Professor George Bernard, who mingled quietly with us that afternoon. A former President, Sir Keith Thomas, also stood by the current President, Dr. Helen Moore, who welcomed everybody warmly. There were several representatives from the Oxford Historical Society, pleasantly informative as they chatted in the afternoon sunshine. Julian Reid, the College archivist, who had emerged from his scholarly underground archive, stood cheerfully in the sunshine. Beside him was Dr. Angela Smith, a distinguished historian of art and architecture and noted international lecturer. Dr. Smith specialises in the practicalities of historical art and artistic interactions and was able to identify hitherto unrecognised carvings in Corpus Hall as belonging to the Huddleston arms, and also the career opportunities that Fox gave young craftsmen.

One historian had arrived that morning from Tasmania and, with slightly spinning eyes, reunited himself with old friends and this ancient college of learning. Also present were several College librarians, busy and profitable modern bees who work in surroundings barely changed since 1517, their modern labours enabling studies in the spirit the Founder intended. One speaker commented how problems in preparing the book had been handled calmly. The General Editor, Alan Crossley, also standing quietly among us, who was for decades a distinguished English cricketer, a wicket-keeper accustomed to cricket balls hurtling straight at him, and not a man to panic at an approaching publishing crisis. This good-natured launch ended at 6.15pm, and we dispersed happily into the sunlit Front Quad, past the sundial, and through the ancient College doors into Merton Street.

This account of the book launch in July was composed by a modern friend of Richard Fox, and written on 22 August 2019, coincidentally the 534th anniversary of the Battle of Bosworth, which established the Tudor dynasty. The bloody battle also made Fox, the yeoman's son, an opponent of violence and a lover of humane scholarship, who studied law at Oxford, rebelled against Richard III and became Henry VII's closest political adviser, before founding the College which embodied his values.



North window in the Hall (detail)



The Crew That Made Corpus Head of the River

Sarah Salter

The chance discovery of an old rowing blade recalls past sporting glories and gives a fascinating insight into the lives of late Victorian Corpuses and their subsequent careers, as Head of Alumni Relations Sarah Salter relates.

Last summer, while renovations were taking place at The Mitre in Oxford, an ancient blade was found under the floorboards. Beneath the years of grime and dirt could clearly be seen a painted set of names, commemorating Corpus being crowned Head of the River at Torpids in 1883. This remarkable feat was repeated the following year and then, stunningly, in 1885 Corpus was Head of the River at both Torpids and Summer Eights – a feat never so far repeated, nor likely to be in the foreseeable future.

Turning to the Captain's Book for Summer Eights 1885, it records:

Thus C.C.C. went Head of the River in both Eights & Torpids.

B.N.C., we believe, have done this feat once. University have done it 3 times in succession. Let us try & rival University. The smallest college in Oxford thus triumphant is a thing we may well be proud of. The cheers & shouts which greeted us from all the Barges as we rowed down from the winning post on the last night showed that our success was popular in the 'Varsity. It is a day long to be remembered by all C.C.C. men who were present. It would be invidious to single out individuals where all rowed magnificently. The highest praise for the crew as a whole and for each member individually is the position they won.



Torpid Head of the River crew, 1883. Back row: Cyril Carter, John Godley, Thomas Arkell, Godfrey Mosley. Middle row: Robert Cholmeley, John Mitchell, Leonard Furneaux, Gerald Hornby. Front: James Michell

The names of these valiant Corpus rowers have faded from the collegiate memory, but further research reveals them to be a fascinating group of men whose stories, collective and individual, say much about the College of the late nineteenth century.

At first sight, they had much in common. Five of them were sons of vicars and all of them, perhaps predictably, went to public schools. At university, seven of them studied Literae Humaniores, the other two reading Jurisprudence. On graduation, six of them began their careers as schoolmasters. Their paths inevitably diverged, some towards lives of moderate comfort and material progress, some to routines shaped by quiet convention. And our picture of Victorian convention would not have been complete without one story of catastrophic social downfall.



Torpids crew, 1883 in action



Torpids crew, 1884

Robert Cholmeley, Bow (CCC 1881–1884), was born in Norfolk in 1862, the son of a vicar. He studied Literae Humaniores and, as well as the 1883 Torpids race, he rowed in the victorious Corpus boat in Torpids 1884 and again in the glorious Summer Eights of 1885. Upon graduating, he became an Assistant Master at Eton, before becoming Headmaster of Dame Alice Owen's School in Islington from 1909 to 1927. The boys' school had been founded by a wealthy widow in 1613 but in 1886 a girls' school was established, also in Islington, and perhaps it was this proximity that encouraged Cholmeley to support the women's suffrage movement. He wrote several books on the subject, including *Women's Suffrage: The Demand and its Meaning* (1907) and the sardonic publication *The Women's Anti-Suffrage Movement* (1908). Cholmeley was listed in the *Declaration of Representative Men in Favour of Women's Suffrage* issued by the Men's League for Women's Suffrage in 1909 (alongside the names of E.M. Forster and Thomas Hardy, as well as 83 Members of Parliament, 24 senior military men and 86 academics). An indefatigable progressive, Cholmeley also wrote books on educational reform, including *The Case for Nursery Schools* (1929). His writings were not confined to campaigning – he also edited various plays for Arnold's School Shakespeare. He died, aged 85, in 1947.

Sitting in front of Cholmeley in the Torpids boat of 1883 was **John Godley** (1880–1885). Born in Ireland in 1861 and the son of a curate, Godley also read Literae Humaniores. Like his neighbour, he was drawn to the world of education. On graduating, he travelled out to India and, aged just 24, became the first Principal of ABN Seal College in Koch Bihar, followed by a stint as Principal of Aitchison College, Lahore. Building on these early experiences, he gradually moved up the ranks of the Indian Civil Service, becoming Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab from 1907 to 1917 and from 1913 Official Member, Legislative Council of the Punjab and Director, Public Instruction of the Punjab. In 1914, he was made a Commander of the Star of India. He eventually retired to Kenya and later died in Richmond in 1946, also aged 85.



Lieutenant-Colonel **Godfrey Mosley** (1882–1886), yet another vicar's son, was born in Derbyshire in 1863, and like his boat mates read Literae Humaniores. He also rowed in the Torpids boat of 1884. Mosley's path after Corpus did not lead him into education but to the law. He was admitted, aged 28, as a solicitor and in 1891 joined the firm of Taylor, Simpson and Taylor, which acted for the Calke Estate in Derbyshire. In 1892, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Sherwood Foresters Volunteers, eventually seeing active service in France in 1914–1915, until illness forced him to withdraw. In 1918, aged 55, he married the 41-year-old Hilda Ethelfreda Harpur Crewe, eldest daughter of Sir Vauncey Harpur Crewe, owner of Calke Abbey. On Sir Vauncey's death, Hilda inherited the Abbey and in 1924 the couple took up residence. In 1931, Mosley became High Sheriff of Derbyshire. He died in 1945, aged 82, and was buried at Calke.

Thomas Arkell (1882–1886) was born in Essex in 1864. His father later became Rector of St Ebbe's Church in Oxford, and Arkell attended Magdalen College School. After reading Classical Mods at Corpus, he took his BA in Jurisprudence. Another member of the triumphant crew of Summer Eights in 1885, he left Corpus to join a Bristol firm of solicitors, and in 1891 he married Edith Gwynn, daughter of a Thornbury solicitor, and joined her father's firm. A keen cricketer, he played for Glamorgan in the Minor Counties Championship in 1898. In 1913, Arkell left Thornbury and he and his wife eventually moved to Dorset where he died in 1951, aged 87.

Gerald Hornby, No 7 (1881–1885), was another oarsman to take Classical Mods, followed by a BA in Jurisprudence. He was born in Liverpool in 1862, the son of a successful businessman. He played cricket for the University in 1882 and for Liverpool from 1881 to 1884. He also rowed in the Torpids boat of 1884 and again in the victorious Summer Eight of 1885. After graduating, he became a schoolmaster and taught at Evelyn's School, Hillingdon and then Bilton Grange, Rugby. He was the only one of our crew not to make it to old age, passing away in Cheshire in 1890, aged only 27.



In the boat at No 5 in 1883 was **Cyril Carter** (1882–1886), son of a Fellow of Eton College. He was set for a glittering future, but all would turn to disaster for Carter. Born in 1863, he also read Literae Humaniores and was made College Captain in 1884. While at Corpus, he rowed for OUBC VIII in 1884–1886 and played rugby for OURFC XV in 1885–1886. He also rowed in the Corpus VIII that triumphed in the summer of 1885. After Oxford, he went to Lichfield Theological College and was ordained in 1891. He then taught at Wellington College

in Berkshire from 1886 to 1896, before becoming Fellow and Dean of Divinity at Magdalen College, Oxford in 1896. Six years later he took up the post of headmaster at Cordwalles School, Maidenhead. From there he returned to Oxford to take up the role of Fellow and Estates Bursar at Magdalen in 1910, and during the First World War he volunteered as an Honorary Chaplain to the Forces. After a career characterised by Edwardian respectability, scandal struck Carter at the age of 67 when he was forced to resign from Magdalen over the payment of college funds to a woman from Headington. Carter first met Kate Hynes in the autumn of 1926 when she came to see him in his room in the Bursary and, for unexplained reasons, he gave her £20. She wrote to him frequently after this date, asking for more and more money, claiming that she and her mother needed it for medical expenses. Between 1927 and March 1929, he handed over more than £5,373. His personal savings exhausted, Carter turned

to the college's coffers to satisfy Ms Hynes' demands in the belief, he later claimed, that he was entitled to take an advance on his pension – a view not shared by the college authorities.

After Carter's wife died in 1929, he increased his payments. Sinking ever deeper in this mire of his own making, he feared that Hynes would go public and cause damage not only to himself but to the reputation of Magdalen College itself. When the payments were finally tallied, it showed that he had handed over £14,543 to Hynes – nearly £1 million in today's money. In November 1929 Carter, encouraged by his brother, made enquiries via a London solicitor and discovered that Kate Hynes was in fact Kate McCreesh, a married woman living with a married man called Hamilton and regarded by the police as a prostitute. Carter issued a writ to reclaim all the money he had given McCreesh but, following the sale of her property, he managed to recover just £209.

In retaliation, McCreesh appears to have attempted to blackmail her former benefactor, claiming that she had been "stripped and pulled about" by Carter. This caused Carter to lose his nerve and he backed off on any further attempt at prosecution for fear that the College's name (and presumably his own) would come out in the proceedings. The attempt at concealment was short-lived. In the spring of 1930 a College Meeting noted that the Bursar had been discovered using college money for his own purposes and suspect accounting practices had been deployed in order to conceal the payments. Carter had no choice but to resign. Correspondence held in Magdalen's archives from the time suggests that the head of house tried very hard to deal humanely (some might say leniently) with Carter, while trying to protect the College from any scandal. Carter eventually received £565 as a settlement of his pension rights and promised never to enter the city of Oxford again. He died the following September in Witney, aged 67.

After the sad tale of Cyril Carter, it is a relief to record that **John Mitchell** at No 6, (1882–1886) flourished after his time at Corpus, eventually reaching ecclesiastical heights as Canon Emeritus of Liverpool Cathedral. Mitchell was the son of a soldier and again read Literae Humaniores, before embarking on his church career. He died in 1947, aged 84.

At Stroke, **Leonard Furneaux** was another classicist, but he was three or four years older than the rest of the crew. Born in 1859 in Warwickshire, son of the Revd. William Duckworth Furneaux, he came up in 1878. He went on to become a housemaster at Rossall School, Fleetwood in 1891, and edited the *Rossall School Register*.

And finally we come to the Cox, **James Michell**. Michell was born in Truro in 1863, son of Slyman Michell, a surgeon. He seems to have taken a Pass Degree but he coxed for both the 1884 Torpids boat and the 1883 boat. He then went on to complete a PhD at Göttingen in 1891. From 1891 to 1923 he was a much loved Classics master at Westminster School: "A glimpse of Mike, waiting outside the door of Common Room and wondering where he had left his key, is for thousands of us our first memory of Westminster," wrote Stephen McKenna



in 1924. He was a member of the Incogniti Cricket Club and a well known golfer but in about 1903 he accidentally fell from a train, and from that point games of cricket and golf were out of the question. However, his great expertise in modern languages was deployed in the national interest during the First World War, and in 1918 a grateful nation awarded him the OBE. He was the author of *A Class Book of French Idioms, with Exercises* (1910) and translated and edited French novels, including the works of Prosper Mérimée. He died in 1948, aged 85.

These nine men rowed for their college at a time when the Empire was at its peak. The surefootedness with which they stepped out into their post-Corpus careers reflects the certainty and confidence with which the country viewed its own place in the world. Later, the First World War would take its toll on them and their families (three of them took part even though they were already into their fifties), and the world of Anthony Trollope would shade into that of L.P. Hartley. The oldest of them would see the first Union Flags begin to fall on the Empire in the years just after the Second World War – witnesses to a world gone forever.



Torpids crew, 1885

Richard Fox, Bishop of Durham

Michael Stansfield (Modern History, 1983)

Dr. Michael Stansfield of Durham University Library Archives and Special Collections charts the trajectory of Corpus's founder, Richard Fox, as Bishop of Durham and examines his authority in the north as a representative of the Crown.

In September 2018, a group of Corpus alumni visited and stayed in Durham to gain some appreciation of Richard Fox as Bishop of Durham (1494–1501). Tours of his castle and cathedral were supplemented by talks on the peculiar status of the Palatinate of Durham and displays of documents from and about his time from the archives in the city. The founder of Corpus had quite some pre-history before he came to establish his college. It is perhaps worth rehearsing some of the themes and aspects that were considered on that visit, as the experiences and ideas gained by Fox as Bishop of Durham cannot but have helped shape the development of his subsequent Oxford institution.

Before he became Bishop of Durham in 1494, Fox was Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, vital to the administration of Henry VII's government, and provided with the see of Bath and Wells, having already been translated from Exeter. He is not known to have visited either see, and was not even enthroned in either cathedral. Then on 12 January 1494 the then Bishop of Durham, John Shirwood, died. Fox was not actually translated until 30 July that year, but he had clearly been intended some time before as he is cited as keeper of the spiritualities of the see *sede vacante* on 10 May 1494.¹ The papal bull translating Fox speaks of wishing to make

“celerem et felicem” provision for Durham, and of Fox’s “grandium virtutem” for the post.² This was an important appointment to one of England’s premier sees. There was some tradition of its provision for the Keeper of the Privy Seal, with all the appointments to Durham from 1333 to 1406 having held that post. There may also have been a desire and a need for a more resident bishop for Durham as Fox’s predecessor Shirwood had been absent in Rome for much of his episcopacy, and had even died there.³ There was also the unique additional palatinate status of Durham and the need to have a loyal royal servant there to keep it under the King’s influence. Then there was its proximity to the Scottish border. Fox’s diplomatic and political experience would be much utilised in negotiations and even warfare with Scotland’s King James IV in the Perkin Warbeck crisis.⁴

The Durham, in all senses, that Fox would have come to as bishop and that he impacted upon was something that the alumni visit attempted to consider. The seminal building of the cathedral is not that much changed now from the late fifteenth century. The major elements that now comprise it – the nave, quire, transepts, Galilee Chapel, Chapel of the Nine Altars, western towers, central tower – were all in place in Fox’s time, with the central tower being the newest feature, completed in the later 1480s shortly before his arrival. It is not known that he contributed anything significant to the church’s structure.

The main difference, of course, between Fox’s time and now is that the cathedral was then a Benedictine monastic community. Much of the physical evidence for this also still survives from his time, with the major claustral buildings of dormitory, chapter house, refectory and kitchen and even much of the prior’s complex being much as he would have known them. Fox thus already had plenty of experience of dealing with a prior and monastic chapter even before he moved to Winchester. Plenty of evidence survives in the cathedral’s archive from his time of the life of the community and, on occasion, of its interaction with its bishop. Indeed, his earlier cited intervention as keeper of the spiritualities was because not only was the see vacant in 1494 but the priorate also became vacant then, on the death of John Auckland on 6 April 1494; Fox was being called upon to confirm the election of Thomas Castell as Auckland’s successor. Castell was prior throughout Fox’s episcopacy, and relations were not always totally cordial. Fox could be firm but fair in his refusal to allow anything to be done “that shall be hurt or prejudice to the mitre of that my church”.⁵

One aspect of the monastic community that is peculiar to Durham is the range and extent of its cells.⁶ These included the educational community of monks in Oxford.⁷ This Durham College does still survive in the east range of the Durham Quad of its successor Trinity College. Its formal endowment for eight monks and eight seculars by one of his most eminent predecessors as bishop – Thomas Hatfield – in 1386⁸ would have been well known to Fox as bishop and must have been in his mind in his plans for Corpus, originally on something of a similar basis for his monks from Winchester.

Returning to Durham itself, the imposing fortress that is Durham Castle also has many resonances from Fox’s time. All is not quite as it might seem, though, as the keep is a nineteenth century rebuild for the then early students of the university. However, the castle is where Fox has very much left his physical mark on Durham, with the hall and buttery being expanded in his time, with his pelicans featuring in the details and a Fox turret added to the hall skyline. His contributions were honoured by the inclusion of an image of him in the hall’s great north window by C.E. Kempe, added at the time of the university’s fiftieth jubilee in 1882. Durham was by no means the bishop’s only fortress. Norham Castle, on the Scottish border just west of Berwick, also has work dating from Fox’s time. It was even more in the line of fire, and Fox had to show his military credentials in defending it against the assault of James IV in August 1497.⁹ As bishop, Fox also had various residences, including at Stockton and Darlington in County Durham, Northallerton, Crayke, Wheel Hall and Howden in Yorkshire and Durham House in London.¹⁰ However, perhaps the most salubrious was Auckland Castle in County Durham. Here, he further enhanced the comfort and functionality of the place with new kitchens.¹¹

Probably the most modest building surviving from Fox’s time in Durham, but one which is perhaps most symptomatic of his peculiar status and authority as bishop, is the Exchequer Building, situated on Palace Green between the cathedral and the castle. Now forming part of the University’s Palace Green Library, this housed the heart of the bishop’s administration, including his chancery court as well as his exchequer.¹² It was built by Fox’s predecessor but three, Robert Nevill (bishop 1438–1457). This is known because the front is adorned with his arms both as a Nevill and as bishop. The Bishops of Durham were not over-modest in proclaiming their beneficence by adorning their buildings with their arms, with the castle being particularly so decorated. Fox is almost the exception to this, as his arms do not appear on the exterior of any building; his pelicans have to be sought out inside. The Exchequer Building is

1 Durham University Library Archives and Special Collections (DULASC) DCD Loc.XIII:19a.

2 *The Register of Richard Fox Lord Bishop of Durham 1494–1501*, ed. M.P. Howden (Surtees Society 147, 1932), p.2.

3 A.J. Pollard, “John Shirwood”, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (2004).

4 Summarised in T. Charles-Edwards and J. Reid, *Corpus Christi College, Oxford, A History* (Oxford, 2017), pp.7-8 and detailed in I. Arthurson, *The Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy 1491–1499* (Stroud, 1994).

5 *Historiae Dunelmensis Scriptores Tres* (Surtees Society 9, 1839), pp.cccxiv-cccxcvii.

6 The Scottish priory of Coldingham had been lost by Fox’s time, but some nine others still remained, located throughout the northern part of England. L. Rollason, “The Priory’s Outreach: Durham’s Cells”, in *Durham Cathedral, History, Fabric and Culture*, ed. D. Brown (2015), pp.70-79.

7 J.I. Catto, “Durham College at Oxford, 1286–1542”, in *Durham Cathedral, History, Fabric and Culture*, ed. D. Brown (2015), pp.459-467.

8 DULASC DCD 2.5.Ebor.3a.

9 R. Brickstock, *Durham Castle, Fortress, Palace, College* (Durham, 2007), pp.31-2, 73; A. Smith, “The Life and Building Activity of Bishop Richard Fox, 1448–1528 (PhD thesis, London University, Warburg Institute, 1989), pp.117-132.

10 R.L. Storey, *Thomas Langley and the Bishopric of Durham 1407–1436* (1961), pp.90-92.

11 The castle reopened to the public on 2 November 2019 after extensive conservation work, with a display in the Auckland Tower featuring Fox’s portrait, and coinage: <https://www.aucklandproject.org/>.

12 M. Roberts, *The Buildings and Landscapes of Durham University* (Durham, 2013), pp.44-45.

a rare example of a later medieval administrative and court building. Its function was to run the Palatinate of Durham where Fox acted, in effect, *in loco regis*, raising taxes and troops, appointing officials and administering justice, upholding the Bishop's rather than the King's peace.¹³ The Palatinate comprised County Durham and the shires of Norham, Holy Island and Bedlington in Northumberland and Crayke in Yorkshire. Perhaps most emblematic of the bishop's role in this regard was his great seal in chancery. This very much replicated the great seal of the King, with the bishop seated on a throne on the obverse and depicted on horseback, in armour, with his helmet topped by a coroneted mitre on the reverse. Pelicans are much to the fore on the coats of arms, and on the horse's caparison; humanist lettering also appears for the first time in the legend. What also features on the obverse of this seal is that the bishop is flanked by images of Our Lady on one side and St Cuthbert on the other. Cuthbert was still a figure of great stature in the north in Fox's time, with the *haliwerfolc*, or people of the Palatinate, being very much the saint's people. That this impressed on Fox is indicated by his dedication of one of the altars in the antechapel of Corpus's new chapel to the saint.

The use of that seal attesting to Fox's exercise of his authority is unfortunately not now as discernible as it might have been, as the survival of the records of the see and Palatinate of Durham has not been good.¹⁵ Only one receiver-general's account survives from his episcopacy, with no sheriffs' or escheators' accounts.¹⁶ What does survive is his register as Bishop.¹⁷ Fox was certainly often present in the north, especially in the early part of his episcopacy, as the place dates of documents in his register attest. His favoured residence was Auckland, until the events of 1497 necessitated his presence further north at Norham, Berwick and Alnwick. He brought with him experienced administrators from his previous diocese of Bath and Wells in his vicar general Richard Nykke and the keeper of his register, Robert Dykar. He carried out ordinations himself but, by 1499, others were performing this task, when his official Edmund Couper was enacting much of his other business.

Other aspects of his time in Durham still evident include his reorganisation of the episcopal coinage. As Bishop, Fox had his own mint in Durham which produced in his time a new coinage design including his coroneted mitre, above the royal arms.¹⁸ There is also the considerable addition to Corpus's library of the Latin books of his predecessor as Bishop of Durham, John Shirwood, from Bishop Auckland.¹⁹ Finally, also now in Corpus's collections, there is the sumptuous legacy of Fox's time at Durham in the hourglass-shaped salt cellar, which

has been hailed as "the grandest of all surviving medieval English ceremonial salts", decorated with his initials as bishop, pelican and lions from the see's arms.²⁰

Fox, admittedly like many of his predecessors, had been appointed as an outsider to Durham in 1494. Few of his predecessors had been translated away from Durham, but in 1501 Fox became only the third medieval Bishop of Durham to move on elsewhere, with his appointment to Winchester. Even amongst the considerable canon of Durham's medieval bishops, he stands out in the significant impact he had on the region and in his extensive legacy of achievements, structures and objects, enabling us still to appreciate his time in Durham.



13 C.D. Liddy, *The Bishopric of Durham in the Late Middle Ages* (Woodbridge, 2008), pp.1-7; K. Emsley and C.M. Fraser, *The Courts of the County Palatine of Durham from Earliest Times to 1971* (Durham, 1984), pp.1-3.

14 W. Greenwell and C.H. Hunter Blair, *Catalogue of the Seals in the Treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham*, two volumes (Newcastle Society of Antiquaries), p.471.

15 See G.T. Lapsley, *The County Palatine of Durham* (New York, 1900), pp.327-332 for the baleful tale of record keeping.

16 Lists of surviving Palatinate records from his time are in the National Archives DURH 3, 13, 19, 20 and financial records in DULASC CCB B various.

17 DULASC DDR/EA/ACT/1/1, printed and discussed, along with his roles in all his sees, in Howden, *The Register of Richard Fox*.

18 J.T. Fowler, "On the Distinctive Marks of the Coins of the Bishopric of Durham", *Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland*, VI (1912), pp.81-102.

19 D. Rundle, "Corpus before Erasmus, or the Humanist Tradition", in J. Watts (ed.), *Renaissance College: Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in Context, 1450-1600* (Oxford, 2019), p.121.

20 M. Campbell in *Gothic: Art for England 1400-1547*, ed. R. Marks and P. Williamson (2003), no.108, p.244.



Book Reviews



*The Renaissance Reform of the Book and Britain:
The English Quattrocento*, by David Rundle
(Cambridge University Press, 2019)

In this elegantly produced book David Rundle introduces to us a whole new interpretation of Renaissance humanism: no longer an Italian invention that spread sporadically through the rest of Western Europe, but an international enterprise and network in which England played a notable part. It is a welcome and surely convincing riposte to the Italian humanists and their modern followers, who regarded the English and other northern nations as “barbarians”, and who stigmatised their attempts to imitate humanism in its various forms as more or less incompetent. The revised picture is demonstrated using the method and methodology of palaeography: detailed attention to script and to the design of the page, less so to the decoration. By this means we learn of Italians in England, of English in Italy, and of Germans and scribes from the Low Countries who travelled and stayed in both places. We learn of those who absorbed humanistic script holus-bolus, and those who merely flirted with it, or who only adopted a few individual letter-forms in their otherwise thoroughly English writing.

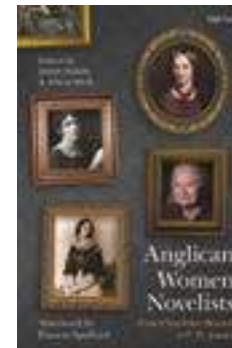
Chapters 1–4 take us through the beginnings of humanistic script in England to the work of a little known Scotsman, George of Kynninmonth, who worked in Italy, and a series of scribes from the Low Countries, especially Theodore Werken and Pieter Meghen, both of whom worked for distinguished English patrons such as William Gray, Bishop of Ely, Thomas Wolsey and King Henry VIII. Chapter 5 concentrates on John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester and “Butcher of England”, with a detailed examination of the marginal annotations with which he frequently embellished his books. Rundle’s sixth chapter, “The Victory of Italic in Diplomatic Correspondence”, reminds us that “documents”, broadly defined but distinct from (library) “books”, could also be written in humanistica, notably cursive, which by the sixteenth century was called “italic”. Such was the case at Corpus.

There are some surprising omissions: the overwhelming and deliberate concentration is on script, so there is not much about the content of the books. One can hardly examine the spread of “humanism” as a whole on such a restricted basis. There is not much about Duke Humfrey and his famous donation of books to the Oxford University Library; and indeed the focus is less on the collectors and commissioners than on their scribes, with the exception of

John Tiptoft. There is not much about the circulation of humanist texts within England. Nor, despite the implication of the book’s title (*The Reform of... England*) is there much attention to a “humanistic” programme of political reform within this country. And there is not much about print, even though some of the collectors collected print as well as manuscript. This limits the discussion, it might be thought, from consideration of “humanism” to “humanistica”.

All the illustrations are full-page: fifty-four in black and white (called “Figures”), and sixteen, placed together in the book’s centre, in colour (called “Plates”). They are of excellent quality, except that some of them are much reduced in size, due to the fact that they are nearly all – and necessarily – of complete manuscript leaves.

Rod Thomson



*Anglican Women Novelists: From Charlotte Brontë
to P.D. James*, edited by Judith Maltby and
Alison Shell (London: T&T Clark, 2019)

Anglican Women Novelists, a new collection of short, informative, critical essays edited by Judith Maltby and Alison Shell, is grounded in a recovery project. There is a host of nineteenth- and twentieth-century English writers, previously dismissed because they were women, or because they wrote children’s or genre fiction, who have made significant contributions to English literature and theology and who demand to be recognised as having done so. But while each essay includes illuminating biographical information about authors both well known (Charlotte Brontë, Dorothy Sayers, Iris Murdoch) and less familiar (those new to me included Evelyn Underhill, Elizabeth Goudge and Monica Furlong), it does not stop there. By using confession (rather than, say, status within a literary canon) as the category of analysis, Maltby, Shell and their contributors are able to put into conversation writers who are not usually grouped together – leading in the process to new insights about fiction, theology and the Church of England; and about the fortunes of women and feminism, especially in the twentieth century.

The volume’s central claims are that Anglicanism is the theme which unifies the thirteen novelists featured in it, and that it demands to be taken seriously as such. The book discusses only authors who lived in the religiously plural environment that followed the repeal of the Test Acts and Catholic emancipation in the 1820s, and who explicitly chose the established Church from among the available options. These are thus writers who had something to say about the Church of England – whether praising its traditional role as a “middle way” between Roman Catholicism and Dissenting Protestantism or criticising the inflexibility of its structures

of power – rather than about Christianity more broadly. They are writers who, regardless of whether they held orthodox theological views (and many did not), had an active investment in the fortunes of the established Church and in describing the social and emotional experience of living a life shaped by it.

Indeed, the volume seems largely interested in addressing an audience of confessional theologians and present-day lay Anglicans. It seeks to revise an Anglican literary tradition that is usually defined according to a heavily masculine canon stretching from the King James Bible and the *Book of Common Prayer* to the works of T.S. Eliot and C.S. Lewis; to rebut a prejudice common among confessional theologians that it is not possible to do theology in fiction; and to argue that the fact that many of the novelists under discussion criticise the structures of the Church does not disqualify them from consideration as Anglicans. Instead, the contributors suggest, critique can actually signify investment in the Church's future – the desire for it to be the best that it can be.

There are powerful implications to situating these novelists within the mainstream of Anglican theology past and present. *Anglican Women Novelists* amounts to a new history of the Church of England in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries – if not “from below” then certainly from the margins, centred on lay women rather than the more typical bishops and doctrinal disputes. At the same time, this set of investments might leave behind some secular readers, as well as those who might feel that its emphases leave the dark side of the Church's modern history, such as its complicity in imperialism, under-represented.

Still, as a fellow traveller rather than a fully paid-up Christian, I found *Anglican Women Novelists'* account of what gender does to how we think about literature and theology radical and moving. The volume's feminist politics are evident – most explicitly in Francis Spufford's Afterword – but it also demonstrates that we can evaluate writing by women on grounds other than whether it reaches a certain threshold of modern, secular feminism. In her 1991 *Forever England*, literary critic Alison Light argued that scholars' focus on high modernism has obscured an equally culturally significant tradition of inter-war middlebrow fiction: small-scale, small-c conservative, centring women's lives, steeped in the materiality of everyday domesticity. One could make similar claims for twentieth-century Anglican women novelists Barbara Pym and Elizabeth Goudge, who feature in the present volume.

Yet there is something radical hovering just beneath the surface of even the gentlest satire of village life. Running through many of the essays is attention to what the editors refer to as “a necessarily female, necessarily Anglican take on platonic love” (p.7): these novelists' Anglicanism allowed them to think outside the bounds of the marriage plot to other ways that women might seek to build interpersonal connections and give their lives meaning. I was particularly struck in this respect by Maltby's account of how Rose Macaulay handled the moral

complexity of adultery in her fiction and her own life; by Jane Williams' discussion of the role of the “spinster” in Pym's fiction; by Susan Amussen's use of the category of “homosociality” in her essay on Goudge; by Clemence Schultze's account of what Noel Streatfeild's fiction can tell us about the subversive and redemptive qualities of alternative family structures; and by Peter Sherlock's description of how Monica Furlong “hoped to extend the wisdom of Christian tradition and the experience of love beyond the walls of the church”, creating in her children's fiction a fantasy world that has the wisdom of women's community, rooted in place and the past, at its centre.

All of this comes as a bracing counterpart to a contemporary media landscape in which even feminist visions of women's fulfilment are described primarily in terms of the heterosexual marriage plot. Reading *Anglican Women Novelists*, I was reminded of another text possessing quiet radicalism: the BBC television drama *Call the Midwife*, a fictional account of how an Anglican England might offer possibilities for women to seek fulfilling lives outside of marriage (as religious sisters, as nurses) and form deep, community-oriented bonds with other women. Unduly rosy? Certainly. But worth striving for? Certainly that too.

Emily Rutherford (Modern British and European History, 2012)



In Search of Isaiah Berlin: A Literary Adventure, by Henry Hardy (I.B. Tauris, 2018)

This is a book of two halves. In the first we are told how an indefatigable editor, Henry Hardy (the Pedant), managed to convince a celebrated thinker, Isaiah Berlin (the Genius), that his writings must, by hook or by crook, be published (the labels are Hardy's own). The second half sees the self-proclaimed pedant turn into a particularly tenacious philosopher who takes a sceptical, if always learned and respectful, gaze at Berlin's thought. As a result, the experience of reading this very fine book can be a rather strange one.

By the time Hardy (a graduate of Corpus Christi) was introduced to Berlin in the early 1970s, the latter was already a household name in intellectual circles. Berlin was a Russian Jew, born in Riga in 1909, who together with his parents had fled their homeland three years after the Bolshevik Revolution. Emigrating to London, they made a new and successful life for themselves. Isaiah, a doted-on only child, showed his intellectual precocity from an early age and, with seemingly effortless ease, graduated from St Paul's public school to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he eventually won a fellowship at the University's intellectually pre-

eminent college, All Souls – the first Jew ever to do so. This was followed in 1957 by his appointment to the prestigious Chichele Chair in Social and Political Theory, which he vacated a decade later to become the first president of Wolfson College.

But Berlin did not just enjoy a reputation as a renowned academic by the time Hardy met him. He was a truly Renaissance man, a distinguished public intellectual with friends and acquaintances in unusually various walks of life. Berlin had had what used to be called “a good war”. Not only did he manage to survive the conflict, but it opened up new and vastly interesting worlds to him, worlds that he would hardly have entered if the global conflict had not erupted when it did. During the Second World War, the Foreign Office in its wisdom agreed that Berlin could help out the war effort from abroad. The original plan was to travel to Russia via the United States but Berlin ended up staying in the US, from where he would send back regular dispatches informing the FO of what the influential and powerful members of American society were thinking about the war. As the historian Arthur Schlesinger noted, “Whitehall worried more furiously about American opinion in these years than at any point since about 1783”. Berlin’s dispatches were so wonderfully engaging that even a busy wartime prime minister, Winston Churchill, found time to enjoy them. Shortly after the war, Berlin was sent on a diplomatic mission to Russia where, off his own bat, he managed to have an unforgettable meeting with the great poet Anna Akhmatova, as well as sharing time with Boris Pasternak and being among the first to read draft chapters of his masterpiece, *Doctor Zhivago*.

So the celebrated thinker whom Hardy first met in 1972 was not your typical ivory tower figure. Indeed it was obvious to Hardy early on that Berlin was an extraordinarily interesting and approachable person who possessed what he aptly describes as “a genius for being human”. But what also became clear to him was that this particular genius had serious and sustained qualms, or at least a deep ambivalence, about publishing his own writings. Indeed, there are several moments in the book in which Berlin emerges as someone who resembles the playwright Alan Bennett’s paradoxical description of himself as feeling “overappreciated but underestimated”.

Berlin enthusiasts owe an immeasurable debt to Hardy. He succeeded firstly in persuading the ever reluctant Berlin that his works should be printed in collected form and then in performing such a splendid job of sedulously editing them for publication. Currently, Berlin’s published works stand at over twenty volumes, all of which have been either edited or co-edited by Hardy. This must count as one of the great editorial achievements of recent times. As a consequence of these tireless labours, we have virtually full access to one of the most cultivated and engaging minds of the last century, a mind that had a unique ability to show the endless interest of ideas and the influence, often barely understood, they have on our lives.

The second half of the book sees Berlin’s Boswell turn into Berlin’s philosophical gadfly. In less than 100 pages of refreshingly jargon-free and lucid argumentation Hardy manages to probe, prod and penetrate crucial and complex aspects of Berlin’s ideas, aspects that he discussed and debated with him over a prolonged period of time. He confronts the notoriously thorny themes of Berlin’s elusive and less than entirely consistent view of human nature, as well as his understanding of the alleged objectivity of morality and of the extent to which we can claim there exists a core of shared human values. He also takes on the much less discussed matter of the relationship between cultural pluralism and religious belief in an effort to determine whether religious totalitarianism deserves to be resisted as much as political totalitarianism.

As someone who is a lifelong but not uncritical admirer of Berlin’s outlook, I found much of Hardy’s treatment original, significant and faithful to the spirit of Berlin’s philosophy. He reveals in the process that his proven talents as an editor are matched by his exemplary gifts as a philosopher. One of the most impressive features of Hardy’s analysis is that it helps us to identify the degree to which Berlin’s thought can withstand deeply informed and robust examination. There were moments when I felt that Berlin’s ideas experience serious wobbles under the pressure of Hardy’s thorough inspection and others when I suspected that his analysis may go too far in the sense that it asks too much of Berlin’s ideas and, perhaps, of thought more generally. This is not to suggest that his probing of Berlin’s ideas is unwarranted; it is more that it can, at times, feel excessively relentless and heavy-handed, with the result that Berlin’s ideas become somewhat smothered and diminished.

But it is churlish to object to Hardy’s rigorous and never less than fair-minded appraisal of Berlin’s thought. At the end of the day, Hardy is simply keeping the Berlinian and, more broadly, the philosophical conversation alive. And who can blame him for that? As a genuine philosopher, he is being true to his vocation. Besides, Berlin, who would have deplored the idea of generating his own school of thought, would no doubt have approved of Hardy’s scrupulous critique of his ideas; controversy rather than consensus is the engine of philosophy and no thinker profits from not having his/her ideas dispassionately and rigorously analysed. And it’s in that sense that the two seemingly incongruous halves of the book not only become reconciled but, in a way, belong to one another.

There are times when the reader might naturally, if ungenerously, wonder if Berlin saw Hardy as an imposition, a figure whose editorial work just about redeemed his occasionally intrusive presence. Happily, the overwhelming evidence suggests otherwise. Berlin’s deep affection for Hardy the person as well as the dedicated editor grew steadily and indelibly over time. A particularly clear and moving insight into what he meant to Berlin is revealed in a letter (which is mentioned but not quoted in Hardy’s book) that Berlin wrote to him when he was retiring as President of Wolfson College:



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, various pursuits, as well as degrees, honours and distinctions, is always of interest to contemporaries and forms a valuable archive of members' lives, activities and achievements. Items of news 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 2020. All members' news is published in good faith: the Editor is not responsible for the accuracy of entries.

1959 Francis Hussey has recently edited a book of reminiscences of Old Boys of King's School, Canterbury. It includes a reminiscence by Bob Minns (1960).

1961 Stephen Conn writes: "For a while I enjoyed being a very prolific writer of letters to the editor of magazines and newspapers in New Zealand. I have had more than 350 different letters on a wide range of subjects published."

1962 Leslie Stevenson writes: "My new book has just been published, *Eighteen Takes on God: a short guide for those who are still perplexed* (Oxford University Press, New York)."

1963 Nick Bueno de Mesquita was awarded a PhD by the Courtauld Institute of Art on 10 July. The title of his thesis was *Soviet Architecture of the 1920s and Western Europe: Separate Modernisms or an 'International Front of Modern Architecture'? The Case of Germany*.

1965 Congratulations to **Professor Richard Carwardine**, who was appointed Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George in the Queen's Birthday Honours.

1965 Martin Wolf, chief economics commentator at the *Financial Times*, was presented with a Loeb Lifetime Achievement Award at a ceremony on 27 June. This is one of the highest honours in business journalism, recognising the work of journalists whose contributions illuminate the world of business, finance and the economy for readers around the world. There were only two Lifetime Achievement Awards presented this year.

1969 Nigel Sloam is Vice Chairman of the International Association of Consulting Actuaries and will take up the position of Chair next year.

1969 Congratulations to **Professor Ian Wood**, who was elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

To say that I was touched, even moved, by your letter [Hardy had expressed in a heartfelt way what Berlin's tenure as president of Wolfson College had meant to him] would be a grave understatement. We all go about avoiding the least suspicion of sentimentality, or even a bubble of too much emotion, nevertheless feeling will out, and your letter means far more to me than I shall ever be able to say, even to myself; my gratitude to you is immense, not only for this expression of feeling which cannot have been altogether easy to put in words, but for everything. [...] There is no substitute for warmth of heart, moral and intellectual spontaneity, candour, honesty, perceptiveness, unswerving nobility of purpose, public spirit, sheer human decency. I offer you this unsolicited testimonial with all my heart.

In the epilogue, Hardy remarks that "for much of the time since Berlin died I have struggled with debilitating depression". This is sad but not at all surprising to hear. For what emerges vividly from this fascinating and beautifully written book is the depth of the friendship that developed between the two men.

We are now very fortunate to have a first-hand account of how their friendship began and matured and of the rich and permanent fruit it bore in the form of Berlin's meticulously produced works. The sense of meaning and happiness that Hardy derived from being a friend of Berlin's explains the lasting sadness he has felt in the wake of Berlin's death. Hardy chooses the final words of Plato's *Phaedo* to convey his profound sense of loss in the aftermath of his dear friend's demise. "This was the end, Echecrates, of our friend, a man who, we may affirm, was the best of all men in his time whom we have known, and also the surest in wisdom and judgement." In this instance, these words do not sound one bit hyperbolic.

Johnny Lyons

Johnny Lyons is the author of The Philosophy of Isaiah Berlin (Bloomsbury, 2020). In 2019 Lyons filmed an interview with Henry Hardy about his professional and personal relationship with Isaiah Berlin which will be premiered at Corpus in January 2020. This is a slightly modified version of a review of Hardy's book that appeared in the Dublin Review of Books in November 2018.

1970 Ray Dawkins has taken up a new position as Director of Medical Writing at Takeda Vaccines in Zurich, Switzerland.

1975 William Bains writes: “I founded Five Alarm Bio Ltd, a start-up biotech looking for ways to boost the body’s defences against the damage of ageing in 2016. In 2018 I co-authored *The Cosmic Zoo: Complex Life on Many Worlds* (Dirk Schulze-Makuch and William Bains), published by Springer.”

1976 Professor Rajiva Wijesinha stood for President of Sri Lanka in the election on 16 November 2019.

1977 Congratulations to Advocate General Eleanor Sharpston, who was elected an Honorary Fellow of the British Academy.

1980 Dr. Ann Colbourne was honoured as the 2019 Doctors Mayo Society Lifetime Achievement Lecturer for her philanthropy as an alumna of Mayo Clinic and achievements in her medical career. She was recognised during the Mayo Clinic Alumni Association 71st Biennial Meeting in Rochester, Minnesota.

1982 Congratulations to Steve Douglas, who was awarded a CBE in the Queen’s Birthday Honours.

1982 Will Daunt’s local guide to the time that Gerard Manley Hopkins spent in Liverpool and a nearby village was published in June: *Gerard Manley Hopkins: The Lydiate Connections*. Its sub-heading is “and the Writing of ‘Spring and Fall’ in September 1880”, and the book explores Hopkins’ circumstances at the time he wrote this remarkable poem.

1985 Paul Edwards has co-edited a book on the social history of Punk and Post-Punk: *Disorder – Histoire sociale des mouvements punk et post-punk*.

1986 Congratulations to Stephen Lovegrove, who was appointed KCB in the Queen’s Birthday Honours.

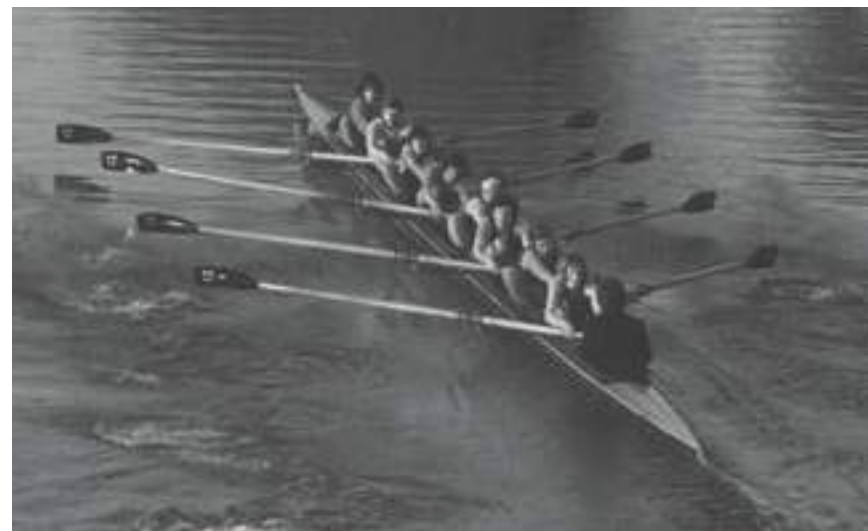
1988 Congratulations to Angus Lapsley, who was appointed Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George in the Queen’s Birthday Honours.

1999 Dr. Michael Bloomfield married Dr. David Glenn Hambrook in Vila Franca do Rosário in Portugal on 26 May.

1999 Steven Vaughan has been promoted Professor of Law and Professional Ethics in the Faculty of Laws of University College London.

An Older Torpid Andrew Fowler (Mathematics, 1971)

When I went to MIT, one of the first pieces of furniture I bought was a mahogany desk, from the MIT second-hand furniture store: pretty much your usual junkyard furniture store. It is plain, I suppose puritan, but solid, the various bits screwed together with innumerable wood screws, none of course visible. It has been my basic working desk in my study at home ever since, and while the home may have changed, the desk has not. In the meantime, I have acquired more desks, but this remains the principal one: I am typing this at it now.



Over the years, the drawers have acquired various inhabitants, which I must really clear out before I myself am cleared out. The large drawer at the front was home for many years to a collection of photographs. With the advent of sufficient space to hang innumerable pictures came the realisation that some of these should find their way into frames and thence to a suitable wall.

One of these photographs is of a Schools Torpid in which I sat, dating I think from 1975. It is now in a silvery frame, and hanging at the top of the staircase in my house. Apart from myself: Keith, Rob, Dave, Jon, Tom, Steve, Jeremy, Chris. That boat acquired five bumps, though to my regret I never acquired an oar (having already got one from an earlier Eights Week). The photo was taken on a day when we rowed over at the head of whichever division (I am going to guess fifth), before then rowing as the sandwich boat in the next division, where presumably we bumped again.

In those days Torpids were rowed in two lanes (and yes, through The Gut as well), so that you could in principle get two bumps in one go by rowing past the boat in the other lane and hitting the one in front. The photograph is taken from Donnington Bridge, looking towards The Gut, and our boat is making its way to the other side of the river. Being head, it is perhaps ten or fifteen strokes after the start. The photo is just before the catch, and the puddles show that we are just about covering. The timing is good, though four is over-reaching a bit.

Rowing is an obsessive sport, and the study of rowing photographs entices almost Holmesian analysis. From the wake of the rudder, you can tell that the boat has just been straightened up by steering towards stroke side. The puddles are mostly decent, particularly stroke's; six has clipped one (possibly two's), judging by some of the spray.

Rowing photos capture a moment in time; you want to infer from that instant whether the crew was rowing well – an impossibility. But the very odd thing about this particular picture is this. You know that there are certain times in your life when your memory provides not just a blurred recollection but a precise image; it is as if your brain is taking a snapshot. One such memory of mine occurred while sitting in that boat, on that day, in that row-over, just as we had passed Donnington Bridge. I remember the slightly rocking feeling as we rowed into clear but slightly wavy water: and you can see the waves in the picture. I even recall looking up and noticing the bridge. That snapshot is lodged in my memory. And the photographer on the bridge captured that moment. When I look at this old rowing photograph, I have a direct connection from my present well-lived self to that youthful graduate student, almost 45 years ago.

Rediscovering Horace Arthur Sanderson (PPE, 1962)

Readers might be interested in my experiences of returning to the Odes of Horace, 56 years after sitting Mods before switching to PPE for the rest of my undergraduate studies. During the past two years I've been running a class on the Odes for York U3A (the University of the Third Age). It's a small group, ideal for meeting at my house as I suffer from Parkinson's and need the support of being on home ground. The class members' knowledge of Latin varies widely, but that's no barrier as we aim to enjoy the sound of the language rather than agonising over the grammar, always setting the poem we're studying in the wider context of its times and, where possible, of today's world.

I first rediscovered Horace in the summer of 1996, during a peaceful few days in Sweden, coming to terms with moving on after 23 years in the British Council's overseas service. "*Aequam mentem rebus in arduis servare mente*" ("equanimity in hard times") and "*sperat infestis, metuit secundis*" ("keep hope alive in adversity and be wary in prosperity") had a peculiar resonance for me then. These phrases have also struck a chord with my class as we contemplate the troubles of

our world. Writing in the aftermath of Rome's destructive civil wars, Horace brings a message of calm which has a soothing resonance today. He urges the ship of state to make for harbour, the statesman to leave his cares and take time to unwind, the politician to show a brave face in adversity but not to let out the sail too far in a favourable following wind. The rich pungency of the Latin language has no equal.

I rely heavily on the insights of distinguished Corpus classical scholars. Robin Nisbet's magisterial commentary is always by my side: it was still in preparation when he tutored me for Mods. Eduard Fraenkel, then at an advanced age, was still giving classes on Horace's metre. Little did I know how much benefit I would enjoy from those inimitable sessions. He would pick on a metrical phrase – a favourite was the *ithyphallicum* (*ithy* means erect, need I say more?) and with a wicked growl repeat his chosen example at us: "*Lydia, dic per omnes*" – long short short, long short, long short – I can still hear it. Armed with his insights I'm able to make some show of reading Horace's tricky metres aloud; incidentally a satisfying opportunity to exercise the voice, which with Parkinson's can progressively fade away.

And when my class feels like a burnt-out ember collapsing in the fire (*dilapsam in cineres facem*) we join Horace in praying for a sound mind, an old age that isn't sordid or lacking in music (*integra cum mente, nec turpem senectam degere, nec cithara carentem*). Unforeseen benefits from years of study long ago. I am deeply grateful to Corpus.

Under Milk Wood in Valletta: A Touch of Corpus in Malta

Richard Carwardine (Modern History, 1965)

Under Milk Wood, the celebrated play by Dylan Thomas, was described by its most renowned cast member, Richard Burton, as "a comic masterpiece", and is intrinsically Welsh. Set in a small fishing village of eccentric residents – sporting such quintessentially Welsh names as Dai Bread, Evans the Death, No Good Boyo, Eli Jenkins, Organ Morgan, Myfanwy Price and Mrs. Ogmores-Pritchard – the deliberate parochialism of what Thomas called "a play for voices" might appear an obstacle to any appeal beyond Wales. Yet its first performance, in 1953, took place triumphantly in New York, where it prompted fifteen curtain calls. An equal measure of the play's broad appeal is its translation into at least thirty languages, along with the universality of its characters. They could be from anywhere.

Believing the play's humour and pathos would travel well, Robert Orchard (1972), whose voice will be known to Old Corpuscles from his many years as a BBC radio journalist in Parliament, hatched a plan with a director friend to take a production on tour abroad. Robert enjoys a fine reputation as a theatrical impresario in South Wales; he helped found and expand the pro-am Everyman Open Air Theatre Festival at Dyffryn Gardens near Cardiff, before launching his own company, Moonlight Theatre, in 1998. He became entranced by Dylan Thomas while

working in his mother's home town of Swansea, where the poet grew up. The choice of Malta was down to the old friend he asked to direct the play: John Rhys Thomas (keep alert: this is a tale of two Thomases). John Rhys, a former headmaster and a past chair of the Dylan Thomas Society of Great Britain, has directed *Under Milk Wood* dozens of times; his productions have toured in the UK, the USA and Canada, including Harvard and Toronto universities. Having examined in Malta for LAMDA (London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art), he suggested that the island would be an ideal choice – like Wales, a small proud maritime nation with a vibrant bilingual culture... only better weather.

From a blank piece of paper, the two took on the ambitious challenge of putting together a tour which, fifteen months later, came to fruition with a run at the impressive Valletta Campus Theatre of the University of Malta in October 2019. The touring company of eleven actors, who filled the roles of more than sixty characters, mostly hailed from South Wales. Robert also wanted a Corpus element. He had come to the regular play readings I hosted with my wife Linda Kirk in the Lodgings when I was President. He also came to St Dogmaels Abbey in Pembrokeshire to watch some of the outdoor summer productions of the Corpus-inspired Abbey Shakespeare Players, the brainchild of one of Robert's near-contemporary Owlets, Ian Wood (1969). After seeing the Abbey company's production of *Macbeth* in 2018 (counter-intuitively set in Wales), Robert and John invited Linda and me to join what was then a project in embryo. "Preposterous," I thought – and then "Why not?"

Moonlight Theatre's *Under Milk Wood* in Valletta concentrated on the spoken word. Under John Rhys Thomas's direction, the emphasis was on sharing the play with the audience in a simple form, concentrating on the language and choral elements of what is as much a poem as a play, and avoiding the distraction of scenery, elaborate costume or sound effects. Playing to packed and appreciative houses of more than 500 people in Malta, *Under Milk Wood* revealed its capacity to cross cultural frontiers. The *Times of Malta* called the production "as professional as they come... a privilege and a pleasure."



Deaths



ALVAREZ, Alfred (English, 1949). 23 September 2019, aged 90
BARNES, Michael (Classics, 1953). 22 March 2019, aged 87
BENSON, Anthony (Modern History, 1955). 22 September 2019, aged 85
BROWN, Peter (Classics, 1963). 30 November 2018, aged 74
DESEBROCK, Michael (PPE, 1970). December 2018, aged 78
DORAN, Joseph (Classics, 1949). August 2019, aged 91
ESIRI, Prince Frederick (Medicine, 1960). 15 November 2018, aged 81
GOODWIN, Darryl (Mathematics, 1979). 24 February 2019, aged 57
GORDON, Duncan (Classics, 1947). 22 October 2018, aged 89
HIGH, Graham (Law, 1955). 29 November 2018, aged 84
HODGKINSON, Ian (PPE, 1977). 1 April 2019, aged 60
HORSFALL, Nicholas (Classics, 1967). 1 January 2019, aged 72
ILES, Dr. John (Emeritus Fellow). 8 June 2019, aged 72
JARVIS, Peter (Modern History, 1957). 20 September 2019, aged 81
JOHNSON, Edward (Law, 1958). 28 March 2019, aged 81
KIRKMAN, Keith (PPE, 1958). 21 May 2019, aged 82
LEWIS, Philip (Law, 1951). 10 September 2019, aged 86
LLOYD, Dr. Elwyn (Medicine, 1963). 27 February 2019
MITCHELL, Robert (PPE, 1966). 16 April 2019, aged 71
MUIR, Richard (Mathematics, 1950). 26 February 2019, aged 89
MURRAY, The Revd. Dr. Robert (Classics, 1944). 17 November 2018, aged 92
OAKESHOTT, Walter (Classics, 1954). 20 December 2018, aged 86
RICHARDSON, Dr. George (PPE, 1947). 2 July 2019, aged 95
ROBINSON, John (Modern History, 1951). 11 July 2018, aged 85
RYLE, Stephen (Classics, 1964). 13 January 2019, aged 78
SPENCER, John (Classics, 1940). 22 December 2018, aged 97
WATERFIELD, Peter (Modern History, 1946). 13 April 2018, aged 94
WILDE, Maurice (Mathematics, 1951). 12 June 2019, aged 85
WILSDON, Gregory (Classics, 1978). 17 May 2019, aged 59
WILSON, Hal (Modern History, 1947). 13 November 2018, aged 93
WOLLEY DOD, Kirk (Agriculture, 1951). 8 August 2019, aged 88
WOOD, Dr. Ian (Medicine and Law, 1968). February 2019, aged 73
WYLIE, Ian (Classics, 1958). 17 November 2018, aged 79

Obituaries



Al Alvarez 1949–2019

Al Alvarez lived dangerously. Not only did he take risks with poetry, introducing into his verse audacious rhymes and daring vocabulary, but he also gambled with his money, his career and his life. He played poker for high stakes, walked away from the security of academic tenure and turned his own suicide attempt into a bestselling study of the subject. The image of him hanging from a cliff edge by his fingertips was not merely a metaphorical one: there was nothing Alvarez enjoyed more than clambering up a mountain or peering over a precipitous drop.

His attempt at taking his life was recalled in *The Savage God* (1971), a work that explored why people try to kill themselves through the experiences and writings of artists, from Thomas Chatterton and Cesare Pavese to Sylvia Plath, one of the young poets he championed and with whom he had spent Christmas Eve 1962, seven weeks before her suicide. It was met by a storm of protest, notably from Ted Hughes, Plath's estranged husband, who criticised it as "extremely fragmentary".

Alvarez explored the exotic world of high-stakes gaming in *The Biggest Game in Town* (1983). Poker had been his mistress since the age of thirty and once a week he would return home at dawn from the Victoria Casino on Edgware Road in London, having spent the night playing for mortgage-size stakes. Once he bought a Jaguar E-Type with a single night's winnings. "The trick is never to play with frightened money," he would confide. "Frightened money loses."

A short, barrel-chested, broken-nosed man, Alvarez never wanted to be constrained in one direction, whether literary or otherwise. "I've been down the salt mine of intellectualism and decided it's an excuse, really, for not being in touch with living people," he told *The Sunday Times*. He found writing a tortuous business and would gaze endlessly through the window of his top-floor study in Hampstead. "I may as well be a lighthouse keeper," he complained. "This solitary life of the artist is just another form of torture."

Alfred Alvarez was born in Bloomsbury, central London, in 1929, the youngest of three children of Bertie Alvarez, a Sephardic-Jewish dressmaker of declining fortunes, and his wife, Katie (née Levy). His sisters were Anne and Sally. The family soon moved to Hampstead "because it was full of their kind of Jews – comfortably off and thoroughly anglicised," he wrote.

At Oundle School in Northamptonshire he acquired a taste for languages, boxing, rugby (he once played scrum-half for Northampton), cold baths and, after a trip to north Wales,

climbing. “In the beautiful, silent world of the mountains you can achieve a certain clarity of mind, which seems to me worth a little risk,” he told *The Times*. To his dismay, but his mother’s delight, he was spared National Service because of a gammy ankle.

He had been writing poetry since sixteen and as an undergraduate published poems in several periodicals. He took a first in English at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he founded the Critical Society, explaining why criticism at Oxford was no good. Such was the pugnacious force of his arguments on *The Critics*, a celebrated 1950s World Service programme, that his fellow panellists found it easier to capitulate than demur. “I agree with Alvarez” became a catchphrase for a time.

Meeting women proved troublesome. He took them punting, listened to choristers and talked Chaucer, “but neither of us knew what to do next and that was as intimate as it ever got,” he recalled. “I kept my tiresome virginity until the beginning of my final year, then lost it to a married woman, the wife of one of the older undergraduates who had come up late to Oxford after National Service.”

A prestigious Procter fellowship took him to Princeton University in New Jersey, where he became the youngest person to deliver the Christian Gauss lectures on literature. He settled well into the literary culture, discovering the strength of the American-Jewish community. He also met V.S. Pritchett, who encouraged him to begin writing in earnest, and in 1958 he published *The Shaping Spirit*, an acclaimed study of English and American poetry.

Back in Britain, Alvarez rejected academia in favour of hell-raising and hedonism. He had affairs, went on drinking binges and drove fast cars – sometimes all three at once. He owned a Ford Climax, which drew from friends the line: “Have you seen Alvarez’s Climax?” For two “disastrous and improbable” years he was theatre critic of the *New Statesman* and in 1956 he began a ten-year stint as poetry editor of *The Observer*. In 1962 he published *The New Poetry*, an anthology featuring a younger generation of poets such as Thom Gunn, Hughes and Plath. In 1956, after a seven-week romance, he had married Ursula Barr, the granddaughter of D.H. Lawrence’s widow, Frieda. Four years later Alvarez tried to take his own life. The marriage was a disaster and was dissolved in 1961, providing fertile material for *Life After Marriage: Scenes from Divorce* (1982). He was predeceased in 2016 by their son, Adam, a colourist and painter. His second marriage, in 1966, was to Anne Adams, a Canadian child psychotherapist who as Anne Alvarez became a leading figure in her field. In later years he would joke that when people spoke about A. Alvarez (a name that sometimes appeared on his work), they no longer meant him but his wife. The couple lived in a house with a brothel-red drawing room containing a loudly ticking clock, a chess set and a green chaise longue. Anne survives him with their daughter, Kate, a creative director, and their son, Luke, a businessman.

His first novel, *Hers* (1974), was a romantic story and was followed four years later by *Hunt*,

a poker thriller. Alvarez was by then a well-established, if unpredictable, member of literary London. One evening in 1982 he was a guest at a literary dinner for Margaret Thatcher. His abiding memory of the event was joking with the Prime Minister about how, with his Spanish name, he had kept a low profile since the Falklands conflict. “Her face froze and she turned away,” he recalled. In another surprising turn he spent some time on North Sea oil rigs, writing about the experience in *Offshore* (1986).

Although he had long since left formal criticism behind, Alvarez was happy to dish it out, especially on the state of British fiction. “The only novelist with subject matter is [John] le Carré, now [Graham] Greene’s dead,” he complained in 1991, dismissing Salman Rushdie’s *The Satanic Verses* as “a high form of whimsy” and adding that Martin Amis’s work was “vulgar and sordid”.

At 56 he wanted to undertake one last climb. However, spreadeagled on the Old Man of Hoy in Orkney, he realised that the moment had passed, as he explained in a moving account for *The Sunday Times*. “I lay on my back, puffing like a walrus and knowing, finally, that I was too old for long, serious climbs,” he observed. “My left hand was so numb from my one-arm pull-up that I could scarcely hold my pipe to light it.” *Feeding the Rat* (1988), its title referring to why climbers expose themselves to danger, is a moving portrait of a friend who in 1964 kept him alive during a freezing night in the Dolomites.

Marriage was the subject of *Day of Atonement* (1991), a novel in which forgiveness has become a kind of currency, and the happiness Alvarez felt in his second marriage was reflected in the title of his autobiography, *Where Did it All Go Right?* (1999). His final book, *Pondlife: A Swimmer’s Journal* (2013), was an entertaining account of year-round swimming in the outdoor ponds on Hampstead Heath in London, to which he had been introduced by Albert Einstein’s nephew.

In time Alvarez, who for more than thirty years would walk, talk and giggle with his pianist neighbour Alfred Brendel, came to view his youthful brush with death as a catharsis, purging part of his past to enable him to live the rest of his life. “As for suicide, it is not for me,” he wrote. “Perhaps I am no longer optimistic enough. I assume now that death, when it finally comes, will probably be nastier than suicide, and a great deal less convenient.”

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Michael Harlock 1931–2018

Michael Harlock was born in Ealing, Middlesex, the son of a distinguished civil servant in the Forestry Commission who, on the outbreak of war in 1939, was posted to Bristol and the newly formed Home Grown Timber Production Department. Michael duly attended Bristol

Grammar School between 1939 and 1950, aided by a Fenwick Richards Scholarship.

In 1950, he won a scholarship to attend Corpus Christi College, Oxford, which he did after a gap year working for a tourist company in Switzerland. He read Classical Honours for Moderation and for his Final Honours Literae Humaniores, for which he gained a first class degree in 1954. During his time at Corpus, he served as president of the Pelican Society in 1953. On leaving Oxford, he served a two-year period of National Service in the Royal Signals Corps, from which he was transferred to the Intelligence Corps. He was trained as a Russian translator at the Joint Services School for Linguists in Bodmin, Cornwall. He subsequently served in West Germany with the protective rank of Lance-Corporal, and remained silent ever after as to what he actually did while on the Continent.

On returning to England Michael joined the Inland Revenue and eventually gravitated to London after service in various places in West Yorkshire. In 1970 he was transferred to the Chief Inspector's Office in what was then the Revenue's Somerset House headquarters, where he became a specialist in company taxation. After some years in that position, he returned to one of the City districts with special responsibility for agreeing the multimillion-pound tax liabilities of the pre-Big Bang jobbing firms on the London Stock Exchange. He retired from the Inland Revenue at the age of 60 in 1991, at which point he had reached the rank of Inspector (Senior Principal); he retired to live in the house in Felpham, West Sussex, which he had inherited from his parents. Michael had a life-long interest in history and this flourished on his retirement. He joined the committee of his local Chichester branch of the Historical Association and was elected Chairman in 1995, serving in that capacity until 2011, the longest span of any chair since the foundation of the branch in 1929. Between 2005 and 2009 he also served on the National Council of the HA, for which he was made one of the first Honorary Fellows of the association in 2009. He went on to serve as President of the Chichester branch between 2011 and 2014.

Michael's connection with the HA went back to his days in London, for he was an assiduous attender of annual summer schools over three decades. His remarkable book collection was testimony to his wide-ranging interests, from the American Civil War through to the Reformation, the English Civil War, naval history and Hitler and Nazi Germany. A devout Roman Catholic, he used his financial knowledge to good effect on behalf of the Friends of Arundel Cathedral. He was a founder member of this body and a Trustee from its inception in 1999 until he stepped down in 2015; he was a volunteer administrator in its early days, a generous benefactor and a critical figure in getting the body established.

A shy, slightly awkward manner with people disguised a gentle, kind and considerate nature, and Michael became known for selecting gifts for visiting speakers with great care and aplomb. He was a stickler for rules, however, ever able to quote HA or Inland Revenue guidelines and the constitution. His interests included model railways, the sundial society, music clubs, the

Navy and anything to do with transport – he was ever a boy at heart. If he had a motto, it would have been “steadfast loyalty”: he was immensely proud of all the organisations he was involved with and retained links throughout his life with Bristol Grammar School, Corpus, the Inland Revenue, the Historical Association and Arundel Cathedral. Ill health eventually caused him to move from Sussex to live nearer to his sister Margaret in the West Country; he died at Keynsham on 27 February 2018. The historian to the end, his last conversation with his sister was bound up with his concern to answer the conundrum of “what really did cause the English Reformation”.

Andrew Foster

Nicholas Horsfall 1946–2019

The English newspaper which in the 1970s chose Nicholas Horsfall as one of its “people to watch” was not mistaken: by the time of his death on New Year's Day 2019 at the age of 72, he could be described by a French scholar as “l'un des plus grands savants de notre temps”. His reputation rests primarily, but by no means exclusively, on the massive commentaries – in total more than 3,000 pages – which he started to publish on Virgil's *Aeneid* in his mid-fifties. Those on Books II (2008), III (2006), VII (2000) and XI (2003) were published by Brill, with whom he characteristically fell out; VI was published in two volumes (2013) by De Gruyter. Each of these works is dauntingly erudite and highly idiosyncratic, eccentrically formatted, irrepressibly judgemental and embellished with personal anecdotes and reminiscences, which in VI extend to an appendix on his own education and intellectual development. He also wrote *Virgilio: l'epopea in alambicco* (1991) and *The Epic Distilled: Studies in the Composition of the Aeneid* (2016), edited and mostly wrote *A Companion to the Study of Virgil* (1995) and contributed to the *Enciclopedia Virgiliana* (1984–1991). In 2010 he was awarded the Premio Internazionale of the Accademia Nazionale Virgiliana in Mantua. He had been planning a commentary on *Aeneid* I, to be published by Oxford University Press, at the time of his death.

Horsfall was very proud of his Jewish heritage. His father, Thomas Mendelssohn-Horsfall, was a descendant of the philosopher Moses Mendelssohn (1729–1786) and served in the Royal Navy in both world wars. His mother, Sophie (née Szapiro), was of Russian-German origin and fled to Britain in 1939 from Germany, where she had worked in the Mendelssohn Bank in Berlin as its Mandarin specialist. A highly gifted linguist, she was rapidly recruited by the BBC as a Russian interpreter. Theirs was a polyglot household (“six languages were sometimes heard,” he recalled in 2002) and Nicholas, born in 1946, was fluent in French, German and Italian. Once, on alighting from a train for a lecturing engagement, he greeted his host with the words “I have just finished reading this excellent novel in Catalan”.

At Westminster School, where he was a Queen's Scholar, he determined on his future career after hearing a lecture by Hugh Lloyd-Jones. A precocious undergraduate at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he won the Montagu Butler Prize, the Charles Oldham Scholarship and the Chancellor's

Medal for Classical Learning, he moved to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he became an acolyte of Eduard Fraenkel and was supervised for his doctoral dissertation on *Aeneid* VII by R.A.B. Mynors, R.G.M. Nisbet and lastly Margaret Hubbard, with whom he enjoyed a firm and enduring friendship (his published commentary on VII was dedicated to her). From 1971 he taught in the Department of Latin at University College London, where he was devoted to successive Professors of Latin, Otto Skutsch and George Goold: for the former he edited a *Festschrift* (1988); the latter, “almost a second father”, was a co-dedicatée of his commentary on *Aeneid* XI, along with his parents.

In 1987 he took early retirement after developing multiple sclerosis (which, after successful treatment, remained in remission) and went to live in Rome, where every wall of his loft in Trastevere was piled so high with books that they seemed to be supporting the roof. He kept adding to his library throughout his life. He returned to Britain in 2000 and lived in Oxford, before moving, a couple of years later, to Strathconon in the Highlands, where he was delighted to be close to his cousin, the actor Bernard Horsfall, who lived on Skye. As a big name, he was often invited to present papers at universities up and down the country, but his insistence on being reimbursed in cash could cause problems for institutions in which bureaucracy is a way of life. He continued to visit the Continent every year, regularly giving lectures in northern Italy as well as elsewhere. His speech, like his writing and indeed his general behaviour, was uniquely mannered; yet the mannerism was not an act but the man.

Horsfall wrote on an extraordinarily wide variety of topics besides Virgil and had an enviable knack of finding subjects which, while apparently tangential or esoteric, frequently served as entrées to major scholarly concerns. Several of his papers (he published well over a hundred) have become standard treatments of their subject and it is strange that no university press was tempted to produce a selection, especially since he had a habit of publishing in out-of-the-way places. Amongst his other monographs and pamphlets are a translated edition of the historian/biographer Cornelius Nepos (1989) and *The Culture of the Roman Plebs* (2003); the former provoked a response from J.L. Moles (“On reading Cornelius Nepos with Nicholas Horsfall”), to which he took exception. Indeed he was never far from controversy and, always sensitive to perceived slights, was famous for his feuds; yet, although relations with him often resembled treading on eggshells, he was very generous with the help he offered to fellow classicists, especially those of a younger generation, and was always pleased to encounter other enthusiasts for military history. A private scholar for two-thirds of his professional life, in recent years he was an Honorary Professor in the Department of Classics and Ancient History at Durham.

Horsfall was married twice. His life in the Highlands was spent happily with Ailsa Crofts. He had major heart surgery in 2014 and suffered a stroke on Christmas Day 2018, which proved fatal. He will be mourned by a worldwide circle of friends and as an incalculable loss to Latin studies.

A.J. Woodman

George Richardson 1924–2019

George Barclay Richardson, CBE, MA, Warden of Keble College 1989–1994, Honorary Fellow of Keble 1994–2019. Pro-Vice-Chancellor 1988–1994. Born 19 September 1924, died 2 July 2019.

George Richardson came up to Corpus in 1947 to read for a War Degree in PPE, graduating with a First in 1949. After a distinguished career spent in academia, public service and later publishing, he was elected Warden of Keble College in 1989. In 1987 Corpus recognised a lifetime of outstanding achievement by electing him to an Honorary Fellowship. The following obituary appears by kind permission of Keble College.

George Richardson had had a long and distinguished period as Secretary (the traditional term) and Chief Executive (George’s innovation) of Oxford University Press when he was elected as Warden of Keble College in the knowledge that he would only be able to serve for five years before reaching the retirement age of 70 laid down in the Statutes. The college was fortunate that he was willing to accept, having recently been through a bruising period, and a steady hand was needed. This was a very different challenge from that presented by OUP when George joined it in 1974, and certainly very different from the situation at the Press when he retired from it in 1988, having turned it round and transformed it into today’s global organisation, whose subsidies have become crucial to the finances of the University. Keble was also a very different college from St John’s, which George had joined as a fellow in 1951 at the age of 27. The two colleges were old rivals, and at Keble not only were the fellows divided but, unlike those of St John’s, its finances were very tight and a stringent regime was essential. One result of its recent troubles was that the college finance committee was chaired by a fellow and not by the Warden, not even by the former Chief Executive of OUP.

George was not actively religious; his Scottish rationalist background also represented the very antithesis of the traditions of Keble and its Chapel. Whatever he thought of all this, George accepted the situation as he had accepted election. His dry Scottish common sense was very effective in calming tensions, although he knew that it would take more time than he had been given to return the college to normality. He did not wish to give me any advice as his successor, but he did remark that I would have longer than he had had.

George was born in Cricklewood, London, but the family soon moved to Scotland, where he attended Banff Grammar and Aberdeen Central Schools. George’s first degree was in maths and physics at Aberdeen, after which he joined the Royal Navy and was posted to Germany in intelligence in 1945, where he was an observer of the Nuremberg trials. A second degree in PPE at Corpus was followed by brief periods with the Foreign Office and Nuffield College before he was elected to his fellowship in economics at St John’s, rising to become University Reader in Economics in 1969. He was prominent in organising Oxford’s opposition in the Suez crisis in 1956 and served with distinction on bodies including the Monopolies Commission and the

Atomic Energy Authority, being awarded an OBE in 1978. George was a dedicated European, born of his experience in Germany, and he saw economics as a humane discipline, believing that capitalism needed rules and socialism even more so. He brought leadership and vision to the Press, successfully steering it through the economic crisis of 1980–1983 and transforming it into a far more professional and international organisation. His wide experience and his own good judgement were a good basis for the very different challenges of his Wardenship, which included hosting Ronald Reagan in the college in the early stages of fundraising for the ARCO building. The role of a head of house is very different from that of CEO of a major organisation like OUP, but George's knowledge of the ways of colleges and governing bodies stood him in good stead at Keble.

In the words of Ross McKibbin in his address at George's funeral at St John's, George's philosophy was fundamentally live and let live; this was undoubtedly what the college needed at the time but it was also very much his doing that during his tenure both the fortunes and the morale of Keble began to improve. With his wife Isabel he made the Lodgings a welcoming place. It was a sadness that their marriage ended during his Wardenship, but in retirement he settled into a congenial flat an easy walk from both Keble and St John's. He remained a frequent visitor to both colleges and was always a welcome one.

Averil Cameron

Gregory Wilsdon 1960–2019

Gregory Wilsdon, who died this year at the age of 59, was one of the most brilliant students of his year, first as top-ranking Queen's Scholar at Westminster School and then at Oxford, where he took a First in Greats in 1983 and won two of the most prestigious University prizes in Classics. He was also an attractive and charming personality, whose sharp but also gentle and benevolent humour and wide-ranging career will be remembered with warmth and admiration by those who were lucky enough to know him as colleague or companion, or both.

Fellow Corpuscles of his era will remember his disarmingly boyish but precociously mature poise, his easy way of engaging with his tutors – “way ahead of his contemporaries,” according to one of his friends – and his colourful contributions to College and JCR affairs, including his urbane and stylish stewarding of “Square Table”, jewel of Corpus dining clubs. According to one well attested story, he once privileged his fellow diners with his own paté, which he called “the Cat's Whiskers”, only to reveal after consumption that it was based on a well-known homophonic brand of pet food.

The son of an emigrée Russian mother, Nina (née Brodiansky) and English father, Michael Wilsdon, who had been Nina's pupil at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in London, Gregory kept in touch with both sides of his family background. Major happy

moments came when he met Kate (née Thomson) in 2000, and when they adopted their daughter Rita and brought her from Russia in 2009. The wedding in 2001 took place in Corpus, a cheering occasion musically marked on the bagpipes by Gregory's former tutor Ewan Bowie, and unforgettably catered for by Gregory's own culinary and oenotechnical genius. While enjoying many of the fine things of life (he was for example a devoted opera lover, especially of Wagner, and made several trips to Bayreuth), he remained an excellent cook, even becoming a reviewer for *The Good Food Guide*, and his expert appreciation of wine bore fruit in one of his many business ideas, the “Kottabos Club”, which introduced its members (he was its self-styled “Arbiter Bibendi”) to sensibly priced bottles, ready for drinking with imaginatively matched recipes. One member calls to mind the combination of a Premier Cru Beaune with a bacon butty, also of the first quality.

Following a highly competitive selection process in his last undergraduate year, after Finals Gregory went to work in London with the Boston Consulting Group. Two years later he went to Stanford for graduate study; there, to the astonishment of all, he managed to distinguish himself simultaneously with excellent results in the MBA and in a demanding Classics MA. On returning to England he applied his talents and formidable energy to an intriguing range of business models and ventures, including his own management consulting firm, fresh fish retail outlets, delivery companies and others.

But among these his crowning achievement coincided with a return to classical studies and teaching at Charterhouse, Westminster School, St Paul's Girls' School and Westminster Abbey Choir School. Kate and Rita were the making of Gregory, and he of them, but his other “baby” was The Classics Academy, a teaching organisation that provided lessons in Latin, and later also Greek, to pupils from schools all over London that had no such teaching available. Gregory set up the Academy, after long and painstaking preparation, in 2004, and in its nearly fifteen successful years he and his colleagues introduced large numbers of boys and girls to Classics (at one time there were close on eighty receiving tuition), many of them advancing to university and one or two even returning to help teach the next generation. It was a magnificent venture, one of the first of its kind just as some schools were only beginning to rediscover the value of Classics. A gifted teacher, Gregory was also the model of a professional, meticulous and conscientious administrator, and his pupils and teaching staff alike were uniquely well served by his high standards of care.

Sadly he succumbed over these last years to the rare and devastating illness of multiple system atrophy (MSA), finally diagnosed after some earlier symptoms in 2016. Gregory died on 17 May 2019. Some memories and acute observations of his undergraduate years may be read in his contribution to Brian Harrison's *Corpuscles*.

Jonathan Katz

Hal Wilson 1926–2018

Hal Wilson was born in 1926 in Jhelum in the Punjab, which is now Pakistan. His father worked in the Administration there and his mother in the Indian Women's Medical Service. She was a brilliant research doctor, and he was left much in the care of servants, speaking excellent Punjabi; aged seven he was sent home for his education, a normal practice in the British Empire. His father had died that year: his mother left him in a boarding kindergarten near Margate, and returned to her work in India. After a happy time at the Dragon prep school in Oxford he went to Winchester College, becoming a respected Senior House Prefect – “competent, patient, with full interest in others, and a quickness and independence of decision which has been of help to everyone”, wrote his housemaster. In 1944 he joined the Scots Guards for his military service, and as a junior officer learned German and Dutch through his work, which involved interviewing civilians to identify the graves of Allied soldiers and airmen. On leaving the Army in 1947 he read Modern History at Corpus. The Victorian period was his particular interest, and he continued to read round it to the end of his life.

After university Hal joined the Colonial Service, and spent the 1950s as a District Officer in Northern Nigeria. On leave from Nigeria he met his wife, and courted her when she was on night duty as a nurse at St George's Hospital, then at Hyde Park Corner; the porter smuggled him in at 10pm, coffee time for the nurses on, coincidentally, Winchester ward. A junior doctor lent him a white coat, but the stethoscope he put on upside down: it was unlikely that Night Sister was fooled. Hal became the sole “honorary member” of her 1956 nursing set, interested in and loved by them all, and was often invited to their reunion lunches in later years. They married in 1959 and she joined him in Africa. He resigned in 1961 on the granting of Nigerian Independence, and qualified as a solicitor in Oxford.

William was born in 1964 and Katharine in 1969, and this was a happy time for Hal; his upbringing, as an only child and largely in boarding schools, had left him without ambition except for a normal home and family. During his childhood his own mother, whom he loved dearly, came on holiday from India every summer; but she and Hal spent the time staying as paying guests in other people's homes, with relations or in hotels. Because of the peripatetic nature of his mother's research work, she never wanted to settle. But he longed for a home base.

In 1969 he joined the Ministry of Agriculture as a legal assistant specialising in conveyancing and property matters, commuting up to Whitehall every workday on British Rail. He retired in 1986, and was able to pursue his own interests. One of these was horse racing, and a highlight was winning an enormous bottle of brandy in an *Evening Standard* competition just before the Derby. One had to fill in a balloon with what one horse was saying to another before the race. Hal's entry won the day: “It's that **** Tattenham bit that drives me round the bend” (the newspaper, needless to say, translated the asterisks).

Architecture was another interest: he disliked the Modernist movement and its juggernaut progress across the world, and strongly backed those who opposed it. An enduring memory is of the trips we made as children, driving out in our Morris Minor into the Oxfordshire countryside to go “church crawling”, with Hal gently inculcating an interest in ecclesiastical architecture. Once we had moved to Winchester he loved the Cathedral, and served it in a typically humble way by joining the litter-pickers in the Close: he could not bear to see a magnificent building surrounded by the debris left by picnickers. He continued to study languages: Punjabi was long gone, but he had been one of the best Hausa speakers in Northern Nigeria; he visited and kept up with his Dutch, French and German friends, and attended a weekly French conversation group almost to the end of his life. Trips to visit old friends in the Nord Brabant area of Holland started in the 1970s and continued until just a few years ago.

He was a kind, modest, scholarly and friendly man, and in retirement especially his quiet ministry was to individuals. If anyone at a gathering was standing alone, it was Hal who went up to talk to them. He loved watching rugby, but he followed football as well so as to be able to talk about it to railway officials and taxi drivers on his commute. One Russian visitor who spoke no English, at a family party where no-one spoke Russian, remembers that it was Hal who made the effort to speak to him; and with a mixture of German, Russian, French and English they managed to strike up an amiable rapport. Hal was always keen to find out what interested other people, especially younger ones, as his nephews, nieces and godchildren confirm. His niece Vicky in America remembers boning up on the UK pop charts before a visit and being delighted to find a little-known band called the Cleaners from Venus, which she thought would stump him. But no, he knew about them already, including the title of their (only) hit song. And his goddaughter Catherine remembers that “he knew exactly what to talk about, whether I was 10, 20, 30, 40 or 50... one of the nicest people I have ever known”. During our childhood he would ask his secretaries to suggest pop singles, which he would then buy and dance to with us – Little Jimmy Osmond's *Long Haired Lover from Liverpool* will always evoke our joyous playroom on a Saturday morning. He was plagued by gastrointestinal problems all his life, which he endured patiently and uncomplainingly; proud at the age of 92 of so far outliving his father, who had died at 51. His Christian faith was the basis of his life. He attended church regularly, and he and our mother were especially grateful for the services of Holy Communion in the Chapel of St John the Baptist when it became difficult in old age for them to get to the Cathedral; and the *Book of Common Prayer* service once a month at St Andrew's Church in Chilcomb, where he is buried, meant a great deal to him. Hal was a Christian gentleman, whose life echoed a favourite verse by Hilaire Belloc:

*From quiet homes and first beginning
Out to the undiscovered ends,
There's nothing worth the wear of winning
But laughter, and the love of friends.*

William Wilson (son) and Katharine Wilson (daughter)



The Record

The Chaplain's Report

The Chaplain returned from a year's research leave in January, grateful for the care of Canon Brian Mountford, who was Acting Chaplain for 2018. Both Brian and Annette Mountford became active members of the Corpus community, providing wonderful hospitality in their home on the several occasions the choir sang for services in Islip Parish Church.

Over the course of 2018–2019, the Chapel continued its mission as a place of welcome to a range of theological traditions and engaged in a variety of work. In Michaelmas, Peter Bennett-Jones CBE, now chair of Save the Children but also a TV producer responsible for *The Vicar of Dibley* and *Mr. Bean*, preached. In Hilary, preachers included the Revd. Canon Dr. Flora Winfield on the Archbishop of Canterbury's staff, Professor Kenneth Parker, holder of the Ryan Endowed Chair in Newman Studies at Duquesne University, and the President, who preached for the Commemoration of Benefactors. The Chapel choir and congregation joined in for the annual Intercollegiate Service at the University Church where the preacher was the prize-winning writer and novelist Francis Spufford, the author of *Golden Hill* (Costa Award, 2016) and *Unapologetic: Why, despite everything, Christianity can still make surprising emotional sense* (2012). In Trinity, our preachers included Father Simon Everson, Headmaster of Farleigh School and the distinguished New Testament scholar Canon Dr. Paula Gooder, St Paul's Cathedral, London, and for Corpus Christi Day we welcomed the Rt. Revd. Dr. Helen-Ann Hartley, the Bishop of Ripon, who succeeded in making a reference to Wensleydale cheese relevant to her sermon on the Eucharist. Avril Baigent, the Chapel Homilist, preached each term as well. In Hilary we began a new occasional partnership with the student choir (as opposed to the cathedral choir) at Christ Church. They joined us for Ash Wednesday and we joined them for a joint Choral Evensong in Trinity.

In the summer of 2019, the marriage was celebrated and blessed of Laura Berry and Jack Bartlett – Jack is the son of long-serving member of staff Steve Bartlett. (Old Members interested in getting married in the Chapel should contact Canon Maltby directly.)

The Chapel's engagement with wider concerns included support for the relatively new local charity the Oxford Winter Night Shelter, as well as the Oxford Gatehouse, both of which work with people who are homeless or poorly housed. We raised £1,550 for their work and £430 for Christian Aid. In the coming year, we are hoping to strengthen our connection with the Night Shelter. We keep all their work regularly in our prayers as well.

The Chaplain knows all too well that nothing would happen without an incredible team of organ scholars and chapelwardens. Our Senior Organ Scholar, Matthew Murphy, not only exercised his duties superbly, but did so in the face of Finals. Rory Moules joined us as Associate Director of Music to give him support, and he became a real part of our community for the year. For the first time, the choir crowd-funded to help with the costs of their choir tour to Barcelona; Ben Winchester produced a great website and a wonderful video about what the Chapel and its music mean to our students. Chapelwardens Augy Allain-Labon, Poppy Miller, Constance Everett-Pite, Rhiannon Ogden-Jones, Hannah Taylor, Constance Tongue, Ben Winchester and Jonathan Griffiths (representing the MCR) kept the Chaplain organised without her noticing most of the time.

All Chapel services are advertised on the College website. Old Members are always welcome to join us – we love seeing you here.

Judith Maltby



The All Saints Embroidery Group, based at St Mary's Convent in Wantage, is designing for the Chapel a new altar frontal. This is as a result of a benefaction from Howard Nichols (Physics, 1961) and his wife Elizabeth, given in thanksgiving for the College's Quincentenary and their fiftieth wedding anniversary. The centrepiece will be "the Pelican in her Piety". This photograph shows the result of 290 hours of careful work.



The Library

It has been another busy year as staff continue to support all our readers in their varied use of the Library. For current members, we aim to have relevant books available in a timely manner, and we actively encourage book suggestions. Students have been impressed with our ability to make some new books available within a day of being requested. We also now have the option to provide e-books to supplement the University's electronic provision. Staff at the Bodleian place the orders on behalf of colleges, which means that the online texts are then available to the collegiate university. The trial contribution by a few colleges to this small fund has proved a great way to provide new titles, or extend licences for high-demand items for our own readers, with the additional benefit of improved access for the rest of the university.

Electronic versions of books certainly have their advantages in terms of accessibility beyond the walls of the library, as well as a different kind of functionality to physical copies. For librarians, their virtual presence is particularly welcome in terms of space. However, print publications continue to dominate the monograph market. At Corpus the preference for paper over online when trying to digest an entire work, or use multiple sources, is demonstrated every day. The library accessions over 1,000 print volumes each year, so this brings its own challenges. Our management of the physical collection and the space it occupies is always a work in progress. Stock is kept under review as we buy books, handle them at the Issue Desk and shelve them throughout the year. As well as ad hoc weeding, we continue to undertake more in-depth evaluations of individual subject provision. This summer we focused on medicine, economics, psychology and computer science. With the assistance of the relevant Fellows, we removed out-of-date and superseded stock, and targeted the purchase of new editions and titles. With space at a premium, we also keep under review our holdings in areas no longer taught by the College. We retain primary works in modern language literature, for instance, where they have relevance for other subjects or are appreciated by our overseas students, but we have withdrawn the dated critical works. The space created by all this activity then has to be reallocated where the need is greatest. Giving the collection room to breathe requires both hard labour and a logistical mindset to make the best use of the physical library.

It was wonderful to be able to celebrate the (temporary) end of book moves by commissioning professional signs for the old library. Replacement signs were long overdue, and these have improved the library aesthetic as well as aiding readers. The signs show the shelfmarks available within each book press, and help readers to locate books and navigate around subjects. The signs also enable us to acknowledge the generosity of certain Old Members, whose kind donations have funded the renovation of the book presses. Dating from the 1604 refurbishment of the original library, the presses (or wooden bookcase and desk units) continued to be altered over the centuries. The changes, and the increased levels of use, have brought their own problems.



The risks to books and people from sagging presses, protruding nails and damaged or loose shelves have been minimised by furniture conservators from Tankerdale, who have stabilised the structure of the presses. There have also been aesthetic improvements, but only to disguise modern joinery repairs and ancient woodworm damage or losses. There has been no attempt to make the presses look “new”, only to preserve the polished beauty of their aged and well-used oak. We heartily thank the Old Members whose generous support made this work possible.



Thirteenth century Psalter, CCC MS 10 fol.2r



CCC MS 157, p.382

We are also grateful for the kind donation of books by the Old Members wanting to show their appreciation for their Library and College. Every book has to earn its place, and the list on pages 86-88 reflects the wide interests and expertise of their donors. The redesign of *The Pelican Record* means that we cannot detail here all the other gifts presented to the Library. However, each gift we accept receives a bookplate and a note on the electronic library catalogue, acknowledging its patron, and a full list of donations will be included in the College’s new webpages. We are so grateful to everyone who has given books to the Library or donated the funds to enable us to buy them.

The donations also offer an insight into the work that the College’s special or historic collections can inspire. A number of the books offered each year come with thanks for the use of images of pictures and portraits, as well as images from manuscripts, early printed books and the archives. The twelfth century *Chronicle of England* (MS 157) is top of the list of the Corpus items most often reproduced. A major source for the history of England from the death of Bede (734) until the reign of King Stephen, John of Worcester’s *Chronicle* is one of our most famous and

important manuscripts. It contains the earliest surviving narrative illuminations in an English chronicle. These images, representing the dreams of Henry I, are frequently published, most recently in Laura Cleaver’s work, *Illuminated History Books in the Anglo-Norman World, 1066–1272*. Another of the *Chronicle*’s illuminations, one of the earliest Western images of sunspots, is also often reproduced. The Science Museum included it in *The Sun: One Thousand Years of Scientific Imagery*, which accompanied its recent exhibition *The Sun: Living With Our Star*. More information about the illuminations in the *Chronicle*, along with the images themselves, can be found on our “Behind the bookpresses” webpages at: <http://www.ccc.ox.ac.uk/The-Chronicle-of-John-of-Worcester/>

Library staff and our conservators were relieved that the Science Museum did not ask to borrow this manuscript, which has already left the College several times in the last decade. With its crucifixion scene displayed, it was a noteworthy item among the many treasures included in the 2017 USA exhibition. Before that, the dreams of Henry I were on display as part of the British Library’s 2015 Magna Carta exhibition. They were also on show in Germany in 2011, as part of a Speyer exhibition exploring the Salian dynasty. The manuscript is likely to be on the move again, as we have received another loan request from Germany for 2020. The professional conservators from the Oxford Conservation Consortium are always on hand to mitigate the impact of all this travel and display time. The manuscript has been in our care since 1618, and the College balances its custodianship with the value of sharing this significant and beautiful source with scholars and the wider public. Fortunately access to, and use of, this manuscript is augmented by the digitised version, which is available via <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/> (just search for Corpus).

The digitisation of historic collections creates another kind of “electronic book”. Images are reproduced faithfully recording the manuscript as it appears today, often including the bindings as well as the text itself. These are then made available online, so scholars can explore, often in magnified detail, each page. Facilitating access to unique items in this way aids their preservation by targeting access to, and the handling of, material. Scholars who research the book as object, or who need to explore beyond the photographs, will still be given access to the physical text. However, making images freely available removes barriers, such as the cost of travel, and allows scholars all over the world to undertake research from their desktops. This has clearly been demonstrated by the warm reception from overseas scholars to the digitisation of the College’s Hebrew manuscripts. Generously funded by the Ktiv Project at the National Library of Israel, the small but significant Corpus collection joins over 500 others freely available on the Ktiv Project’s site. Again, search for the College to explore more of the riches of our collection: <https://web.nli.org.il/sites/nlis/en/manuscript>

Joanna Snelling, Librarian

Lewis Book Fund, 2018–2019

Epigraphy and ancient history book fund created to honour the memory of David Lewis FBA (1928–1994), who was an undergraduate at Corpus, Junior Research Fellow there in 1954 and then a Student of Christ Church. He was Professor of Ancient History from 1985 to 1994. His distinguished career included serving as an editor for the Cambridge Ancient History series, and being a supportive colleague and teacher to generations of students and scholars.

Battinou, Z.	<i>Corpus inscriptionum Judaicarum Graeciae. Corpus of Jewish and Hebrew Inscriptions from Mainland and Island Greece (late 4th c. BCE – 15th century)</i>
Bauer, A.	<i>Epigraphy in an intermedial context</i>
Baumbach, M.	<i>Archaic and classical Greek epigram</i>
Chatzopoulos, M.B.	<i>Νεότης Γεγονόσμενη: Macedonian lawgiver kings and the young</i>
Chiarini, S.	<i>The so-called nonsense inscriptions on Ancient Greek vases: between Paideia and Paidia</i>
Heller, A.	<i>The politics of honour in the Greek cities of the Roman empire</i>
Kralli, I.	<i>The Hellenistic Peloponnese: interstate relations: a narrative and analytic history, from the fourth century to 146 BC</i>
Lambert, S.D.	<i>Inscribed Athenian laws and decrees in the age of Demosthenes: historical essays</i>
Matthaiou, A.P.	<i>Αθηναίων Επισκοπος: studies in honour of Harold B. Mattingly</i>
Matthaiou, A.P.	<i>The Athenian empire on stone revisited: David Lewis Lecture in Ancient History, Oxford, 2009</i>
Matthaiou, A.P.	<i>Αξων. studies in honor of Ronald S. Stroud</i>
Nowakowski, P.	<i>Inscribing the saints in late antique Anatolia</i>
Petrovic, A.	<i>The materiality of text: placement, perception, and presence of inscribed texts in classical antiquity</i>
Steele, P.M.	<i>Understanding relations between scripts: the Aegean writing systems</i>
Stern, K.B.	<i>Writing on the wall: graffiti and the forgotten Jews of antiquity</i>
Stroud, R.S.	<i>The Athenian empire on stone: David M. Lewis memorial lecture, Oxford 2006</i>
Vokotopoulos, P.L.	<i>Heureterio tōn byzantinōn toichographiōn tēs Hellados: Ionia Nēsia</i>

Gifford Combs Book Fund

Provided in honour of Richard Carwardine for American History acquisitions, 2018–2019

Bay, M.	<i>Toward an intellectual history of Black women</i>
Behdad, A.	<i>A forgetful nation: on immigration and cultural identity in the United States</i>
Berlin, I.	<i>Freedom's soldiers: the Black military experience in the Civil War</i>
Camp, S.M.H.	<i>Closer to freedom: enslaved women and everyday resistance in the plantation South</i>
Cobble, D.S.	<i>Feminism unfinished: a short, surprising history of American women's movements</i>
Cohen, J.	<i>Luxurious citizens: the politics of consumption in nineteenth century America</i>
Gerhard, J.	<i>Desiring revolution: second-wave feminism and the rewriting of American sexual thought, 1920 to 1982</i>
Hale, G.E.	<i>Making whiteness: the culture of segregation in the South, 1890–1940</i>
Jeffrey, J.R.	<i>The great silent army of abolitionism: ordinary women in the antislavery movement</i>
Karlsen, C.F.	<i>The devil in the shape of a woman: witchcraft in colonial New England</i>
Kerber, L.K.	<i>Toward an intellectual history of women: essays</i>
Kerber, L.K.	<i>U.S. history as women's history: new feminist essays</i>
Kessler-Harris, A.	<i>Out to work: a history of wage-earning women in the United States</i>
Krugler, D.F.	<i>1919, the year of racial violence: how African Americans fought back</i>
Laurie, B.	<i>Artisans into workers: labor in nineteenth-century America</i>
McGuire, D.L.	<i>At the dark end of the street: black women, rape, and resistance – a new history of the civil rights movement from Rosa Parks to the rise of black power</i>
Norton, M.B.	<i>Founding mothers & fathers: gendered power and the forming of American society</i>
Olegario, R.	<i>The engine of enterprise: credit in America</i>
Ostler, J.	<i>The Plains Sioux and U.S. colonialism from Lewis and Clark to Wounded Knee</i>
Parsons, E.F.	<i>Ku-Klux: the birth of the Klan during Reconstruction</i>
Smith-Rosenberg, C.	<i>Disorderly conduct: visions of gender in Victorian America</i>
Stansell, C.	<i>City of women: sex and class in New York, 1789–1860</i>
Wilentz, S.	<i>Chants democratic: New York City and the rise of the American working class, 1788–1850</i>
Yellin, J.F.	<i>Women and sisters: the antislavery feminists in American culture</i>

Gifts from Old Members

From Sanja Bogojević:

Environmental rights in Europe and beyond. Edited by Sanja Bogojević and Rosemary Rayfuse

From the library of L.G. Booth, donated in 2013:

About and around Oxford: a handy guide for visitors with limited leisure

Handbook to the University of Oxford (1947)

A new pictorial and descriptive guide to Oxford and district: with key plan of the colleges, large plan of the city and two district maps

Oxford official handbook

Muriel Beadle, *These ruins are inhabited*

L.G. Booth and P.O. Reece, *The structural use of timber: a commentary on the British Standard Code of Practice C.P.112*

Nevill Coghill, *The masque of Hope: presented for the entertainment of H.R.H.*

Princess Elizabeth on the occasion of her visit to University College

G.B. Grundy, *Fifty-five years at Oxford: an unconventional autobiography*

George Herbert, *The temple: sacred poems and private ejaculations*

Norman Longmate, *Oxford triumphant*

Philip Pattenden, *Sundials at an Oxford college*

The works of Isambard Kingdom Brunel: an engineering appreciation. Edited by

Alfred Pugsley. Includes *Timber works* by L.G. Booth

David Reed and Philip Opher, *New architecture in Oxford*

David Widdicombe, *Oxford University what's what: the undergraduate's guide (1948–1949)*

From Todd Breyfogle:

Todd Breyfogle, *On creativity, liberty, love and the beauty of the law*

From Will Daunt:

Will Daunt, *Gerard Manley Hopkins: the Lydiate connections and the writing of 'Spring and fall' in September 1880*

From Paul Edwards:

Alphonse Daudet and Henri Magron, *L'Élixir du R.P. Gaucher*

From Evert van Emde Boas:

Evert van Emde Boas, Albert Rijksbaron, Luuk Huitink and Mathieu de Bakker, *Cambridge grammar of classical Greek*

From Henry Hardy:

Henry Hardy, *In search of Isaiah Berlin: a literary adventure*

From Walter Huda:

R. Brad Abrahams, Walter Huda and William F. Sensakovic, *Imaging physics*

Walter Huda, *Review of radiologic physics*

From Nathan M. Kaplan:

Julian Barnes, *The sense of an ending*

Britten, *Serenade for tenor, horn and strings; Les illuminations; Nocturne*. Sung by

Ian Bostridge, CCC 1992 (CD)

Christopher Hogwood, *Handel*. Chronological table by Anthony Hicks

Ian McEwan, *Saturday*

Vita and Harold: *the letters of Vita Sackville-West and Harold Nicolson*. Edited by Nigel Nicolson

Schumann, *Liederkreis, op. 24 and Dichterliebe: song cycles with texts from poems by Heinrich Heine*. Sung by Ian Bostridge, CCC 1992 (CD)

From Paul Morland:

Paul Morland, *The human tide: how population shaped the modern world*

From James Murray:

James D. Murray, *My gift of polio: an unexpected life from Scotland's rustic hills to Oxford's hallowed halls and beyond*

From Francis Oakley:

Francis Oakley, *From the cast-iron shore: in lifelong pursuit of liberal learning*

From Dorothy Salmon, sister of Richard Burton (CCC 1964):

R.D.E. Burton, *The works of Michel Leiris*

From John Scott:

Masterpieces from the John Scott Collection. Edited by Rowena Morgan-Cox and Michael Whiteway

The John Scott Collection. Volume two, 'Modern English': design from the 1860s and 1870s. Text by Gordon Cooke, Stuart Durant, Rowena Morgan-Cox, Annamarie Phelps, John Scott and Michael Whiteway

The John Scott collection. Volume three, British art pottery. Text by Gordon Cooke, Rowena Morgan-Cox, Annamarie Phelps, John Scott and Lisa Wood

The John Scott collection. Volume four, James Powell & Sons Whitefriars glass 1860–1960. Text by Annamarie Phelps and John Scott

The John Scott Collection. Volume five, truth, beauty, power; the designs of Dr Christopher Dresser, 1834–1904. Text by Stuart Durant, John Scott and Michael Whiteway

The John Scott Collection. Volume six, A Christmas spectacular. Text by Gordon Cooke and John Scott

The John Scott Collection. Volume seven, Art Nouveau, Continental Design & Sculpture. Edited by Rowena Morgan-Cox and Annamarie Phelps

The John Scott Collection. Volume eight, Architect-designers from Pugin to Voysey. Edited by Rowena Morgan-Cox, Annamarie Phelps and Michael Whiteway

The John Scott tile collection. Compiled and edited by Gillian Crumpton

From Anna Walczuk:

Anna Walczuk, *Elizabeth Jennings and the sacramental nature of poetry*

From Philip Wareham:

Shakespeare's creative legacies: artists, writers, performers, readers. Edited by Paul Edmondson and Peter Holbrook

Daisy Hay, *Young romantics: the Shelleys, Byron and other tangled lives*

Gender and power in shrew-taming narratives, 1500–1700. Edited by Graham Holderness and David Wootton

Graham Holderness, *Shakespeare and Venice*

Shakespeare: The Roman Plays. Edited and introduced by Graham Holderness, Bryan Loughrey and Andrew Murphy

The politics of theatre and drama. Edited by Graham Holderness





Research undertaken this year by visiting scholars in the College manuscripts has included medieval vernacular paraphrases of the Pater Noster, medieval meditations, French in England in the fifteenth century, Chaucer's *The Tale of Gamelyn*, Greek philology, Old English manuscripts, English grammar schools in the seventeenth century and the travel journals of Thomas Crowder (Bursar of Corpus Christi, 1874–1892). Meanwhile, the archives have continued to prove a rich mine for research, including gender relations in British universities, 1860–1935, student clubs and societies c.1880–1937, and college estates including Old Headington and West Hendred (Oxfordshire), Chalford (Gloucestershire) and Pertenhall (Kent). It is pleasing to be able to record that the archives have provided materials for research for a number of members of the College, from both the Senior and Junior Common Rooms.

Notwithstanding the passing of the Quincentenary year and the associated conference and publications that generated additional activity in the archives, there has been no falling off in the numbers of visitors welcomed to our home in the Fellows' Building. On the contrary, in the past year we once again recorded an increase in the number of researchers, with 120 research visits made to consult archives, manuscripts and early printed books, up from the 107 visits reported last year. In common with past years, well over half of research visits (72) were made by researchers from within the UK, of which ten were made by current members of Corpus, with a further 31 made by researchers in Oxford beyond Corpus, drawn from seventeen different colleges, halls and departments. British institutions beyond Oxford represented by visitors included the universities of Cambridge, Exeter, Leicester, London (University College and the University of the Arts), Reading, Sheffield and York, together with Historic England. Our rich research resources continue to contribute to international scholarship, with 48 visitors coming from Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Poland, Spain, Switzerland and the USA.

This level of traffic generates its own mass of correspondence, to which can be added numerous requests for photographs of items in the College's collections. Sometimes these might be used for research purposes by scholars unable to visit the College in person, and such requests can be satisfied with photos taken by a member of staff using a hand-held camera, or by sending an existing microfilm to the Bodleian to be digitally scanned. At the other end of the scale, however, high-quality images may be required for reproduction in journals or monographs, requiring conversations with a professional photographer, obtaining estimates and scheduling site visits. Such requests will normally also involve correspondence associated with the granting of permission to publish.

In addition to answering administrative enquiries relating to research visits and reprographic orders and permissions, staff continue to answer enquiries on perpetually diverse subjects received from around the world. This year's enquiries have included Roman Catholic students who served in the First World War; Stoke Charity, Hampshire, churchwardens' accounts; Warborough, Oxfordshire, marriages conducted in Corpus Chapel; women's seals, 1150–1300; the library of Hugh Oldham; Hebrew teaching at Corpus in the 1620s; gas lighting at Corpus, 1819; the College Grace; and evidence of transvestism among students in the early modern period. Understandably the archives are called on regularly to provide biographical details of old members, and the subjects of enquiries this year have included Richard Hooker (1557), Arthur Bransby (1723), John Buckland (1762), Henry Smith (Professor of Mathematics, 1873), Basil Lindley Fletcher (1904) and Philip Henry Lemon (1905). The College's historic estates also generate enquiries, and have this year included Langford (Devon), Temple Guiting (Gloucestershire), and Mapledurwell and Owslebury (Hampshire).

The College archives, however, are not just a resource for historical and other research; their primary purpose is to support the functions and administration of the College, whether that is supplying a file to the College Office for the production of an academic transcript, plans to the Master of Works to provide evidence of earlier building or restoration, or copies of conveyances or other title deeds relating to the College estates.

Work continues on the conservation and repackaging of the archives by the staff of the Oxford Conservation Consortium. Sometimes this will involve no more than the removal of surface dirt and the rehousing of documents in acid-free folders. At other times it requires more drastic intervention, including the mending of tears or of damage caused by damp, insects or rodents, from the days when the archives were housed in the gatehouse. But OCC do more than just repair items from the archives and library – they also advise on storage conditions and on the care of the wider College collections in various media. This year they compiled reports on a number of early portraits in the Senior Common Room, and additionally advised on the cleaning of the bronze bust of palaeographer E.A. Lowe by Jacob Epstein. The work was undertaken in situ by objects conservator Bianca Madden of Oxford.

Julian Reid, Archivist



The Junior Common Room

2019 has been an incredibly busy year for the Junior Common Room and even more so for the JCR Committee. The year started with the Hilary Term bop, a pleasant wind-down after the stress of Collections and an opportunity to spend time with old and new friends alike. Hilary also saw the launch of the JCR keep cup, as part of a year-long project to make the JCR a more environmentally friendly place. Other efforts included changing our tea, coffee and biscuit supplies, establishing a JCR swap shop and repair kit, and pushing for recycling by moving away from single-use plastics. One of the biggest achievements in this was the encouragement of “green trashing”. While trashing is still officially banned, the JCR encouraged those who wished to trash friends finishing exams to use biodegradables. The scheme was hugely successful and massively reduced the amount of waste seen on Merton Street.

2019 has also been an incredibly charitable year for the JCR, with new schemes encouraging food bank and charitable donations as well as mass participation in RAG events. Notably, many JCR members participated in the RAG 10K and the Oxford Half Marathon for various charitable causes. As always, the JCR ran its termly charities ballot and is proud to have helped a variety of causes, including ClientEarth, PAPYRUS and Asylum Welcome. Alongside the numerous charity concerts and the annual charity auction (at which I think I auctioned a date with myself...), the College’s biggest charitable event is the annual Tortoise Fair. The Fair, as always, attracted huge crowds and, while the weather wasn’t fully in our favour, it was a huge success (and I even practised my barbecue skills). The event saw tortoises from across Oxford battle it out to be crowned champion. Foxe didn’t win, but our human tortoise did look incredible and the proceeds of the day went to Homeless Oxfordshire.

2019 has also been a year marked by entertainment; with eight bops, three formal swaps and various games tournaments, it has really been a year in which the JCR has come together as a whole. One of the greatest entertainment additions to the JCR calendar has been life drawing, featuring various members of the JCR – as you can imagine, an event not to be missed. On the subject of art, 2019 has seen a start made on restoring the JCR art collection to its former glory, with paintings being loaned out to JCR members on a termly basis. In this spirit of collectivism, the JCR has also established a bike hire scheme (thankfully, no accidents to date).

We have also held many events, with one-third of the 168 JCR teas in 2019 being speaker events. One of the highlights of the year was the inaugural JCR careers tea. The day provided students with the opportunity to discuss careers informally with Corpuscule alumni. The day not only helped to foster the community ethos that is so special to Corpus but also encouraged a great sense of achievability in terms of life beyond College. Formal events were not the only

additions to the calendar. The annual Pimm’s and Rounders trip to the University Parks made a return, as a lovely end to Trinity Term.

It has also been a huge year for sport and societies within the JCR, as I’m sure the reports from each President and Captain reflect. It started with what can only be described as a majestic defeat of Corpus, Cambridge at the annual Corpus Challenge. Having hosted this year and, more so, cleared up the path of destruction that Cambridge left behind, the JCR is very excited about the 2020 trip to the other place. The year also saw the establishment of the JCR gym, a facility for both private and club use. Involvement in Corpus Clubs and Societies has increased massively, assisted by the inaugural Clubs and Societies Week. This created an opportunity for everyone to get involved with something and made for huge amounts of fun.

Equality Week was another week of fun activities and involvement within the JCR, with the focus this year on intersectionality. The JCR ran its annual #weunite photo campaign, with each day themed around a different aspect of equal opportunities. There were chatty teas on the themes of women’s rights, BME culture and the class divide, and film nights, socials and cultural exchanges. Corpus JCR prides itself on its inclusivity, and the manifestation of this ethos in an event such as Equalities Week is truly lovely, and personally makes me very proud to be part of Corpus. The JCR has also done fantastic work on access, creating a JCR Instagram account, devising an alternative prospectus and creating an access video to encourage prospective students. It has also continued to run “Humans of Corpus”, a Facebook page dedicated to showing how anyone can make it into Corpus.

My past year as JCR President has been an incredibly rewarding one, and I couldn’t be more honoured to have worked with such amazing people. Corpus JCR continues to be a family to many of its members, fostering a culture of community. Sure, like any family it has its problems, but ultimately it couldn’t be made up of a better group of people. I would also like to take this opportunity to formally thank the JCR Committee of 2019 for all their hard work and dedication – there really isn’t enough recognition for all that they do.

Rhiannon Ogden-Jones, JCR President



The Middle Common Room

This academic year, Corpus MCR welcomed a record number of new graduates into its company, from all six continents and a wide range of disciplines. All have added to the richness of our community and have deepened the bonds that make our MCR among the most welcoming and cohesive in Oxford.

The continued strength of our MCR is due in large part to Robert Laurella, Entertainment Officer extraordinaire and Tsar of Freshers' Week. With the departure of our two other Entz Officers this past summer, Jess Weeks and Adrienne Propp, Robert organised the week on his own and executed it with aplomb. Without him, this year would not have been such a success. Our newest members received the information they needed to begin their studies and initiated friendships and support networks that would help them through exams, illness and thesis edits over the coming year. Our Welfare Officers, Tara Lee and Tyson Jones, looked after their well-being, making students aware of critical College and University resources, gathering MCR feedback and advocating on our behalf for necessary improvements in services.

As Michaelmas swung into session, the MCR gathered at large and freshers met their fellow, returning members. Thomas Fay, our IT Officer, held regular Film Nights for members to enjoy classics and rediscover old favourites. Joshua Carter, our Academic Officer, organised the always entertaining and typically informative MCR Lightning Talks for members to share their research, ideas or opinions in five-minute sessions. And Robert continued to hold popular cocktail nights and themed parties, but soon with the help of Kathryn Farrow and Sinan Shi, freshers who stepped up early to join him as Entertainment Officers.

Andrea Vitangeli, our Food Officer, solved our longstanding challenges with formal Hall sign-up. The priority system he implemented struck the right balance, all but ensuring that members could attend formals in weeks they desired while creating a more equal distribution of the number of formal Halls attended across MCR members.

MCR General Meetings were lively but orderly, as issues were discussed and resolved. Our Secretary, James Famelton, kept business moving along and ensured transparency with his detailed minutes. Our Environment and Ethics Officer, Patrick Inns, worked with the JCR in efforts to implement Meatless Mondays in Hall and to encourage the College to divest from petroleum; both motions earned substantial MCR support. Matthew Butler, our Treasurer and the only returning officer from the previous committee, provided critical institutional knowledge. He responsibly managed our budget, skilfully estimating costs and balancing the ledger.

As the year continued on, students were able to enjoy a variety of events. The MCR President's Christmas Party featured an assortment of cakes and carols. Joshua Carter continued the SCR–MCR Seminar Series, where members of either body can share their research and learn about the work of their peers over lunch. I myself gained invaluable feedback from my SCR mentors and MCR peers as I worked to complete my thesis.

The year also included three Ging Wong Seminars. Funded through the generosity of Corpus Old Member Ging Wong and overseen by Dr. Nigel Bowles, the seminar series brings alumni back to Corpus once a term to share experiences from their careers and how Corpus shaped their trajectories. In Michaelmas we welcomed Sarah Hunter, Director of Public Policy at Google's X, the moonshot factory; in Hilary Dina Gold, journalist, author and the first woman to graduate from Corpus; and in Trinity Felicity Burch, Director of Innovation and Digital at the Confederation of British Industry. Coming from different fields, they shared diverse perspectives on how to have a fulfilling career, make an impact on one's field and make the most of our time at Corpus. I want to specially thank Ms. Gold, who endowed the recent MCR renovation and continues to be engaged with goings on at the College. After her talk, the MCR voted to hang a portrait of her, the first woman besides the Queen to be memorialised in our beloved common room.

The MCR continues to be the heart of graduate life at Corpus. It thrives as a community because of the warmth and generosity of its members. I was lucky to have an outstanding team of officers on our committee, all of whom contributed to the MCR's functioning and camaraderie. I am grateful to each one of them for their time, service, devotion and friendship. The new MCR Committee has already improved upon our work, increasing participation in the SCR–MCR Seminars and new Diversity and Inclusion events. I look forward to hearing about their future successes, even after I leave Corpus. I cannot imagine my Oxford experience without the MCR and the family we have here. The Corpus MCR is a special place, and I will miss it dearly.

Ian O'Grady, MCR President



Expanding Horizons Scholarships

The Expanding Horizons scholarships are an initiative launched by the College in its Quincentenary year of 2017, and offer students an opportunity to work or volunteer in the USA or in a non-OECD country. The scheme is intended to be of broad educational value and is generously funded by Old Members. Here scholarship recipients report back on their experiences.

Olivia Cherry (English): This September I was fortunate enough to spend three weeks interning in Tirana, Albania at the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN). A news organisation spanning the whole of the Balkan region, its journalists have worked alongside the BBC, *The Guardian* and Al Jazeera, among others. During my stay, I was working on a long-form feature piece on the 2018 student protests in Albania, interviewing student activists, NGO representatives, historians and professors (the full article is at <https://balkaninsight.com/2019/09/24/emboldened-albanian-students-eye-wider-change/>). The protests, which took place exactly 18 years after the initial student protests that triggered the introduction of democracy and political pluralism into the country, had huge significance for modern Albanian politics. In a society where protest is typically organised by political parties and is characterised by violence, these protests by over 20,000 students in seven cities marked a crucial change, particularly in a culture where young people are stereotyped as being apathetic. While the protests were sparked initially by an increase in re-take fees, the students' complaints widened to include corruption, poor standards of teaching, tuition fees and a lack of student representation in university administration. These complaints went to the heart of the troubles that plague Albania, with professor/student corruption being just one manifestation of a society-wide culture of bribery and nepotism, and where a lack of student representation in university governance could be seen to parallel the greater lack of accountability in Albanian mainstream politics. Being in Albania also brought into greater relief the importance of journalism in upholding democracy and justice: one journalist I spoke to recalled how court rulings would have had different results if a news writer had not been there to ensure that correct procedures were followed. While the journalists I worked with seemed to be resigned to a political system incapable of reform, their relentless perseverance, pursuing stories of political corruption and organised crime for months on end, at considerable personal danger, was nevertheless deeply inspiring.

Tyrell Gabriel (Experimental Psychology): Over the summer of 2019 I was fortunate enough to travel to New York and experience its culture in all its many forms. I would like to reiterate my gratitude to the Expanding Horizons Scholarship and the Amos Bursary for the joint effort in funding and organising the trip for me. The main focus of my trip was a three-week internship at Linklaters LLP where I gained valuable insights into the American market and how it interplays with the UK and global economies. In addition to this, meeting with the Firmwide

Managing Partner allowed me to expand my network and receive advice as well as knowledge from global leaders in their profession. Travelling to New York also put me in a unique position to observe and analyse how my experiences as a Black British individual differ from those of an African-American individual. Talking to the locals, embracing their culture and understanding their struggles (such as gentrification) enabled me to trace modern-day problems back to issues examined by the National Museum of African American History and Culture. I visited a few different states, including New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Washington DC, and I got to witness some of their rich history and appreciate their culture. I believe that there are benefits everyone can gain by visiting other cultures, and it is something I hope to do more after this trip. It was the first time I had travelled alone; it was daunting, but I don't regret any of it, and the things I learned about myself and the world provided me with an unforgettable experience.

Roman Kenny-Manning (Law): During the summer I got to spend a month in Nosy Be, an island off the north coast of Madagascar. I volunteered on a marine conservation project, with a particular focus on turtles. I had always dreamed of going to Madagascar, so to combine that dream with my passion for environmental conservation was very special. While there, I had the opportunity to experience a different culture. The minimalistic lifestyle, built around reliance on the local environment, made me appreciate the simple things in life. The experience gave me the opportunity to meet lots of different people. Most of the other volunteers were British, but even so it was a unique opportunity to explore the paths that had brought us all together. Meeting the local people was one of the major highlights. I felt that over the course of the month I integrated with them and that there were many more things we had in common than I first would have imagined. For example, one of the guys I met, the same age as me, aspired to become a lawyer practising international law. I learned to scuba dive, and had the opportunity to dive in some of the world's most stunning and marine-biodiverse locations.

One of the most striking things was to see, at first hand, the problems that developing countries experience with climate change and environmental conservation. The people of Nosy Be, once they understood what was happening to their environment and how they could help, showed a great willingness to contribute to the cause. One example of this was the eco-brick scheme which we, as volunteers, helped introduce to the community. This involved filling plastic water bottles with the vast amounts of single-use plastics that usually just wash up on the beaches and in forest areas. From the outset, I learned that the plastics and chemicals are adversely affecting the populations and sex of sea turtles, in particular the endangered hawksbill sea turtle, which is found only in a few locations around the world. Participating in regular beach cleans made me feel that I could provide some assistance, however small, in resolving this problem. My time in Nosy Be was undoubtedly one of the most memorable experiences of my life, and I am truly grateful to the Expanding Horizons Scholarship for affording me this opportunity.

Ana Larasati (Law): I arrived in Washington DC on the first of August – the evening of the second-round debate for the Democratic Party presidential primaries, and also two days before successive mass shootings over the weekend in Dayton and El Paso. The subject of politics was predictably everywhere in the city, none more so than at Ross Yoon Agency (RYA), the non-fiction literary agency I interned in for a month. My time at RYA was fascinating, as I sifted through multitudes of unsolicited manuscripts on any and every topic imaginable. From a parenting book by former CIA agents to a book proposal on the merits of “luxury water” – complete with tasting notes and recipes – my time there opened up so many interesting areas I had never delved into previously. But perhaps the most instructive part of the internship was learning about the non-fiction industry itself, especially how time-sensitive publishing a book can be during our era of political turmoil. Outside of the internship, I was able to visit a number of exhibitions, including *The Warmth of Other Suns* in the Phillips Collection on migration and displacement, which was so moving and timely, and the *Power In My Hand* exhibition at the National Museum of Women in the Arts. I am truly grateful for such an educational experience through the Expanding Horizons Scholarship, and would like to thank all of the sponsors who enabled me to take part in this experience – in particular Anna Sproul-Latimer for letting me intern at RYA.

Allison Panelas (Global and Imperial History): Some of the things I took from my time attending an Arabic course in Lebanon were quite tangible: a pair of earrings a classmate gave me for my birthday, cedar beads from a sweet vendor near the cedar forest, a page with my name written in Arabic calligraphy by my Arabic teacher. Other things I took with me from Lebanon were slightly more abstract: a better knowledge of spoken Arabic, more Eastern Mediterranean dance moves (the trick is it's all in the shoulders) and stronger ideas about Hellenic antiquities and their relationship to twentieth-century nation state building. But the most influential things I took with me were the relationships I built and the connections I made. I found that my relationships with other people – hearing their stories and experiences and listening to their thoughts and hopes and dreams – had the deepest impact on me and my understanding of the world. Geopolitical events, stories and histories meant so much more to me when they affected people I'd connected with: my Druze Arabic teacher, my Armenian neighbours, the Syrian man at the cafe who dreamed of opening his own seaside bar, the Turkish man who always managed to make friends with Armenians, the French woman studying refugee policy and the American man working at the US Embassy who could only leave under armed guard. My interactions with these people in their own ways all shifted and shaped my perspective on the world.

Jenny Sanderson (Experimental Psychology): During September I volunteered in Senya Beraku, Ghana, for three weeks, working in a temporary school during the day and helping at an orphanage in the evening. Ultimately, a volunteer here helps take care of children who do not generally receive as much attention as would be desired. I also had the opportunity to visit a herbal centre which doubles up as an extremely basic mental health clinic, housing patients with no access to a doctor. The effects of poverty and poor infrastructure can sadly be seen

everywhere. The roads, as one example, would certainly benefit from government funding, and the school was a temporary wooden structure verging on collapse. Experiencing the track to the orphanage was made more concerning, or impressive, when forty orphans (and volunteers) were packed into a 12-seater mini-van. We took several taxis to both Accra and the Cape Coast, and were surprised at the extent of the police barriers, which seemed to be targeting travelling foreigners, with police officers lining their pockets. The concept of time for Ghanaians is also very different from that of the West. Teachers would regularly turn up hours late, or not turn up at all. However, getting used to the different lifestyle, with no running water or mirrors and drinking out of plastic sachets, was a brilliant experience and despite, or perhaps because of, the differences from home, it is one of my favourite places I have been. There is music constantly playing, the food is delicious and people are always willing to strike up a conversation.



The Expanding Horizons scholars



Sharpston Travel Grant Report

Legal Aid in Bangladesh

Law with French Law student Francesca Parkes was the winner of this year's Sharpston Travel Grant, and used the award to help fund a six-week placement in the research division of a legal aid organisation working with women in Bangladesh.

Thanks to the support of the Sharpston Travel Grant, this summer I spent six weeks on an internship at the head office of the Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in Dhaka. During this time I was able to expand my legal research skills, learn about the interaction between legal aid organisations and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and learn a lot about the culture and history of Bangladesh.

I was based in the research department of BLAST to work on topics under the rape law reform campaign. First, I prepared a report on cases involving rape allegations in instances of false promises of marriage and fake marriages. My research focused on what English and Indian law's response would be to these types of cases as well as analysis of reported Supreme Court of Bangladesh decisions, none of which had resulted in a conviction. The information I researched partly informed a presentation given by my supervisor, a research specialist at BLAST. After this seminar I prepared a short report along with another intern on the contributions of the speakers and the audience discussion. Through this project, I appreciated the country's fascinating blend of common law and modern legislation since it gained independence from Pakistan in 1971. The cases I was reading concerned allegations of rape according to the definition provided by the legislative reform in 2000, but judges in the Supreme Court were also referring to Indian decisions from the 1980s and British cases from the nineteenth century (*R v Clarence, 1889*).

Immediately from this first assignment I was forced to grapple with the social issues which BLAST, as a feminist legal aid organisation, had to grapple with. The factual matrix of many of the cases was similar: two young people in a seemingly mutually consensual but clandestine sexual relationship are discovered by a family member, or the woman falls pregnant. At this point, either the parents or the woman herself launch an allegation of rape, stating that the man promised to marry her and she would never have consented otherwise; therefore the consent is obtained by deceit and the sex is rape, according to one interpretation of the legislation from 2000. A variation of these cases is a fake marriage where on discovery, usually in the case of pregnancy, that the couple are not formally married, a rape prosecution is sought.

For BLAST, these cases present a dilemma: on the one hand, paralegals and case workers are aware that the status of an illegitimate child is such that in many areas of Bangladesh it would

be more socially acceptable for the mother to be a victim of rape; on the other hand, in pursuing these prosecutions, BLAST may risk implicitly furthering the narrative that women could only legitimately consent to sex within the confines of marriage (an irony of sorts as marital rape is not unlawful in Bangladesh). The seminar brought together anthropologists as well as judges and lawyers to discuss how the law could be changed to better accommodate victims who had been deceived into sex without their consent and provide alternative support for those potentially bringing rape allegations to force a proposal of marriage (a rape conviction carries a minimum life sentence in Bangladesh, so many families are understandably keen to help their sons avoid this fate if an informal out-of-court arrangement can be made).

For most of the internship I was reading Bangladeshi cases from the High Court and Appellate Division, comparing decisions regarding rape before and after the new legislation in 2000. My task was to analyse the facts, defence, judicial reasons and precedent relied upon and arrange this information into a table in order to easily compare cases. My supervisor often spoke to me about the work he was doing and the challenges faced by the organisation. He sent me regular feedback on the work I was doing (and also gave recommendations on where I could find restaurants with vegan food). The executive director of BLAST, Sara Hossain (a barrister of the Supreme Court in Bangladesh who also studied undergraduate law at Oxford), took time to meet with all the interns and made sure we were given tasks which matched our interests. I was also particularly pleased to receive an invitation to lunch at her house for Eid, where I enjoyed talking to her friends and relatives.

In addition, BLAST organised a group visit to a mediation centre in an informal settlement where interns could ask questions about the advocacy and legal aid that BLAST offers in this area. During this visit we also met some of the change-makers who had been trained by BLAST to work within the community. The mediation centre had only one permanent member of staff, who conducted three mediations per day. Typical cases involved family concerns, where a wife was seeking unpaid maintenance payments from a husband or the relationship was under stress because of a large number of children (information about family planning is not widely disseminated in all informal settlements). BLAST also operates a mobile legal aid clinic, which drives to a different location in the settlement each day. The confines of the car provide a semi-private space for people to raise issues. Mediation often provides the best remedy for family disputes, as it is both costly and time-consuming to initiate court proceedings. Women in particular face a backlash when making complaints against husbands and many simply do not have the time to spare, as traffic conditions in Dhaka mean that a trip to the court, less than 10km away, could take a number of hours.

I also had the opportunity to visit the Supreme Court and to attend a number of additional seminars and workshops and a book launch. These included a presentation on the challenges of bringing a case to the International Criminal Court (ICC) and whether this could provide redress for Rohingya refugees currently in Bangladesh. Two employees of the ICC who had

travelled from the Hague to visit the camps in Cox's Bazar came for dinner at the house where I was staying on the trip back through the capital Dhaka. I enjoyed talking to them about both the legal challenges (Myanmar does not recognise the jurisdiction of the ICC) and the social issues. My host, Shireen Huq, is a lifelong campaigner and works for a women's rights organisation; she had also visited the camps to ask Rohingya women what justice meant to them. We discussed how far a decision against Myanmar in an international court could provide the victims with a solution.

Speaking to other colleagues at BLAST, I also learned more about their work in strategic litigation. Most notably, BLAST was one of several NGOs that successfully challenged the legality and use of the "two-finger test" in rape cases. To perform this test, a medical officer uses their index and middle fingers to check if the hymen of the victim is intact or torn, the laxity of her vagina and whether there are signs of injuries on the vaginal wall. The application of this test was standard procedure before a rape case could go to trial. On 12 April 2018, the High Court banned its use, declaring that it had no scientific or legal merit. In order to achieve this victory, lawyers at BLAST went through various legal proceedings, held meetings with doctors and had to coordinate with the health ministry to provide guidelines on how to approach rape victims for treatment and examination for evidence. In court the government's representatives were unaware of the prepared report, but a lawyer from BLAST requested a short delay from the court and was able to use her contacts inside the ministry to have the guidelines sent over and presented as evidence.

Before travelling to Bangladesh I was unsure how I would navigate the logistics of the internship, as I had only managed to pick up a few words of Bangla. Once I arrived this was no longer a concern, thanks to the friendliness of all the colleagues at BLAST and the generosity of my host. In order for me to get to work, BLAST kindly arranged a car to pick me up in the mornings and drop me off in the evenings. At lunchtime we would share food upstairs at a long table with communal bowls of rice and dhal and freshly prepared curry or vegetables every day. Although many people at lunch preferred to chat in Bangla, I enjoyed picking up words throughout the internship and recognising them in new conversations.

Outside of work I mostly socialised with other international interns, as well as the cousin of a friend in Oxford who introduced me to new areas in Dhaka. With the interns we visited some historical sites in Dhaka as well as going to cafés and restaurants, art galleries and music performances, and even a production of Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None*. I also particularly enjoyed having meals at home with Shireen and her husband, and they recommended many activities in the local area. At the end of my stay, two other interns and I organised a short trip to Cox's Bazar to relax on the beach. Although the bus journey was slightly longer than expected (a mere fourteen hours instead of ten), it was surprisingly comfortable and gave an interesting glimpse of Bangladesh outside of Dhaka.

A number of people I spoke to before starting the internship were unfortunately quite apprehensive or struggled to understand why I had chosen to travel to Bangladesh to work at BLAST. I am happy to report that the whole experience went above and beyond my expectations. Everyone at BLAST was incredibly welcoming and keen to share knowledge with me about the country, the legal landscape and how BLAST was working to improve undesirable situations. I was only in Dhaka for six weeks, but I would really like to return and hopefully work for BLAST again or find another organisation in which I could provide some useful input. I am keen to visit other parts of Bangladesh, which many people have described to me in beautiful detail. I would like to learn more about the way the legal system operates, particularly due to the history of common law. The experience has also made me more interested in legal research as a career – in particular, research that informs both public awareness campaigns and public interest litigation. I would like to find out more about the development sector and the way in which international NGOs work with local legal organisations such as BLAST, because I enjoyed learning about the relationship challenges and benefits while I was there. I am grateful to BLAST for giving me responsibility to work on real projects, in addition to constantly striving to ensure that while I was there I learned as much as possible about Bangladesh and the work they are doing.

Francesca Parkes, Law



BLAST interns on a weekend trip to Ahsan Manzil Museum in Dhaka

The Chapel Choir



Michaelmas 2019 brought with it a promising intake of freshers to the choir, and the novel appointment of Rory Moules as Associate Director of Music to assist and advise me on all matters relating to chapel music. Having held organ scholarships at both Keble and Queen's colleges, Rory brought with him a trove of expertise and experience which benefited Corpus Choir immensely.

Very soon our focus turned towards our upcoming performance of the Fauré *Requiem for All Souls* which, as anyone familiar with the work will know, is enjoyable and challenging in equal measure: the perfect excuse to sing a large choral work. The service was tremendously successful and we celebrated our accomplishment with a hearty meal at Vincent's Club, without even attempting to disguise ourselves as a sports club. The rest of term included our traditional Christ Church Evensong, a Remembrance service and two joyous carol services, featuring pieces by Boris Ord, John Gardner, Harold Darke and William Mathias, as well as many universal favourites. The College carol service had never been so well attended, in my experience. As such, it was a fitting way to mark the close of Brian Mountford's time as Acting Chaplain, as someone who always strove to bring more people through the doors of the chapel. The choir also performed carols in the quad on a bitter November afternoon and at a RAG carol-singing event outside the Radcliffe Camera, where money was raised for charity. We were delighted to be invited to sing carols at the New Hinksey Primary School Christmas Bazaar again to round off a busy term.

Hilary Term is usually quieter and less frantic, which gives the choir time to delve into some more challenging repertoire. The Epiphany season was marked with some classics such as Howells' *Here is the little door* and Mendelssohn's *There shall a star from Jacob come forth*. Later in term we tackled Byrd's *Mass for Four Voices*, a majestic example of Renaissance polyphony, which helped keep everyone on their toes through the dull winter weeks. In another slot at Christ Church we sang Stanford's *Lighten our darkness* and Murrill in E, and later we joined forces with half a dozen other choirs for the uplifting Intercollegiate Service at the University Church. We were delighted to make our second visit to sing Sunday morning Eucharist at St Nicholas' Church, Islip, where Brian and Annette Mountford together with the whole congregation welcomed us with open arms and a vast spread of food and drink. As ever, the final few weeks of Hilary were a slow descent into the Lenten season, and so we finished with Ash Wednesday and Purcell's *Remember not, Lord, our offences*, leaving us feeling suitably sombre but also looking forward to Trinity.

And so the new term kicked off with some rousing Easter choral favourites, including Wesley's *Blessed be the God and Father*. We had a great deal of fun learning Stetsenko's *Blahoslovy*,

Dushe Moya, Ghospoda, which included a crash-course in Ukrainian pronunciation. It made our grasp of French phonetics for Fauré's *Cantique de Jean Racine* later in term seem comparatively more solid! Ascension Day involved a Eucharist sung jointly with the choir of St Hilda's College, under the expert direction of Dr. Jonathan Williams, who brought the joint forces to life through a characteristic rendition of Finzi's *God is gone up* and Mozart's *Spatzenmesse*. In early June we eagerly participated in the annual Tortoise Fair festivities, as well as Corpus Christi Day, which featured *O sacrum convivium* by Thomas Tallis, *Pie Pellicane* by former Organ Scholar David Moore and the usual incense-triggered interjection by the fire alarm. Once most of us had finished exams we were able to enjoy some of the more "trivial" Trinity Term choir activities, such as "Madrigals on a punt" and the inter-choir football tournament, which saw CCCCCFC pull off stunning (and, admittedly, shocking) victories over Oriel and Magdalen.



The Twilight Concert in Trinity helped raise funds for the summer tour to Barcelona

As the term drew to a close, our focus turned towards fundraising initiatives for the choir tour to Barcelona. This included our Twilight Concert, organised by Will Cross, which featured performances by the choir, the college string quartet and other solo endeavours by various choir members, including Rachael Seculer-Faber on recorder and bass-baritone Ambrose Yim. We made another trip to Islip, this time for a Festal Evensong. With a choir of nearly thirty, Stephen Darlington MBE on the organ, stunning weather and a large congregation, it was a truly momentous occasion, which raised over £400 for us. We are deeply grateful to Brian and Annette Mountford and to Revd. Lucy Thirtle for welcoming and facilitating us, as ever.



In a highly successful year for Corpus Choir, we were in good voice ahead of our tour, and ready to face the challenges and opportunities of the year ahead. It was a privilege to work alongside Rory, a most talented organist and a fountain of wisdom for all of us. Special thanks must also go to our choral bursary holders, Connie Tongue and Gemma Daubeney (soprano), Poppy Miller and Constance Everett-Pite (alto), Ben Winchester (tenor, and cantor) and Ambrose Yim and Will Cross (bass). Finally, we are most indebted to our chaplain Judith Maltby and acting chaplain Brian Mountford for guiding and accommodating the choir within Chapel life with such wisdom, dedication and enthusiasm.

Choir members: Connie Tongue, Gemma Daubeney, Tara Mewawalla, Hannah Taylor, Poppy Miller, Bethanne Jones, Constance Everett-Pite, Eugenie Nevin, Freya Chambers, Elizabeth Backhouse, Rachael Seculer-Faber, Eleanor Mould, Ben Winchester, Arvieri Putra, Rhiannon Ogden-Jones, Michael Greenhalgh, Ambrose Yim, Will Cross, Sam Hazeldine, Caleb Barron, Augy Allain-Labon, Bertram Veres

Associate Director of Music: Rory Moules

Senior Organ Scholar: Matthew Murphy

Matthew Murphy, Senior Organ Scholar



The choir was welcomed twice to St. Nicholas' Church, Islip by Brian and Annette Mountford

Chapel Choir Trip To Barcelona

Barcelona quickly emerged as the most attractive option for this year's choir tour. It is a city with good connections to the UK, it is a hub for cultural and musical endeavours, it has beaches for cooling off in the evenings and of course a high density of spectacular sacred spaces together with a generous helping of tourists, giving us a guaranteed, ready-made audience in every performance venue. Initially I was tempted to put the entire expedition on hold so that we could eventually sing in a completed Sagrada Familia, but I figured that Barcelona might sooner find itself underwater as a result of rising sea levels. Without much further hesitation, we made contact with various churches, who were all too pleased to host us for performances.

Most of us arrived in the city on the evening of Tuesday 2 July and made our way to our accommodation on the outskirts of the city. It was a curious cross between a hostel and a budget hotel, run by a religious order, which obviously expected great things from a group of students bearing the name "Corpus Christi". Our first full day involved a rehearsal in the small chapel, followed by lunch at a nearby tapas bar. We should spare a thought for the waiter who not only had to process the orders of twenty hungry choristers but was also expected to provide a description of almost every item on the tapas menu. Fortunately for us and for them, it didn't take us long to discover that patatas bravas were the most ideal and reliable choice wherever we went throughout the week. After some light sightseeing in central Barcelona, which took us from Plaça de Catalunya, down La Rambla and through the delightful Gothic quarter, we arrived at our first performance venue, the Basilica of Santa Maria del Mar, an outstanding example of Catalan Gothic architecture from the fourteenth century. We sang a thirty-minute recital of our choral favourites, including Parry's *My soul there is a country* and Byrd's *Ave verum corpus*. The choir and our performance were warmly received by visitors and churchgoers alike. After some dinner we retired to the beach for the first of many dips in the Mediterranean under the stars.

On Thursday morning we took the train inland to the foot of the mountain range known as Montserrat, where we were crammed like sardines into a cable car to be whisked up to the Benedictine Abbey, which is perched 4,055 feet above the valley floor. The monastery houses the Virgin of Montserrat, which makes it Catalonia's most significant pilgrimage site, drawing pilgrims and visitors from across Spain, Europe and beyond. As a part of daily worship, we were invited to make a "choral offering" to the Virgin of Montserrat at midday, for which we had made the special effort of learning an *Ave Maria* by Spanish Renaissance composer Tomás Luis de Victoria. This was an example of how tours abroad give the choir an opportunity to experience different liturgical traditions and to sing music that would not ordinarily be heard in the Anglican context. As it was a bustling pilgrimage site at the height of the summer season, we were treated to one of the largest audiences we have ever had, easily in the low hundreds.

The fact that the abbey is home to the Escolania de Montserrat, one of the oldest boys' choirs in Europe whose daily singing of the *Salve Regina* at midday during term-time is the most attended act in the sanctuary, added to the sense of sheer privilege. Following this, we had some time to explore the rest of the Abbey and the network of funiculars and pathways further up the mountain, which opened up spectacular views across Catalonia, as far as the Mediterranean itself.

Friday featured a packed schedule, starting with an afternoon concert in the Sacred Heart of Jesus Church in Tibidabo. This imposing neo-Gothic church looks down over Barcelona from the hills on the periphery of the city, with yet more breathtaking views. This was followed by a guided tour of the Sagrada Familia, which is as majestic from the inside as it is from the outside, especially with the evening sun beaming through the warm colours of the stained glass. We finished by singing Mass and a short recital in the crypt of the Sagrada Familia, which included parts of Byrd's *Mass for Four Voices* and Batten's *O sing joyfully*, among other works. We were given a standing ovation by the very appreciative congregation.

On Saturday morning our star tenor and cantor Ben Winchester led us on a tour of some of Antonio Gaudí's other architectural masterpieces, including Casa Milá and Casa Batlló. After lunch we wandered towards Barcelona Cathedral, which is another architectural treasure, even if it gets overshadowed by, and often confused with, the Sagrada Familia. After a tour of the Cathedral we sang Mass, featuring works by Thomas Tallis, Edward Bairstow and John Rutter. Then we made a hasty trip back to the outskirts to visit Parc Güell, another work by Gaudí. The day closed with a choir quiz over some tapas, all in celebration of Connie Tongue's birthday, a now well established tradition of a Corpus Choir tour.

Our final day was no less eventful: we had an early start to catch a train to Tarragona, just south of Barcelona, to make it in time for Mass in the Cathedral. Just before Mass a diplomatic crisis erupted when another English choir showed up to perform, and it transpired that the priest had double-booked the service. Thankfully the situation was quickly defused when we agreed to share the singing, in what turned out to be a successful joint effort by Corpus Choir and Farnborough Hill School. After some sightseeing in Tarragona and some time on the beach, we took the train back to Barcelona, where our final singing engagement was Mass at the Baroque-style (for a change) Basilica de la Merced. It was here that we received perhaps the most enthusiastic welcome of all, from clergy and congregation alike, underscoring the importance of taking our singing off the well beaten tourist track. With a final round of tapas, a few bottles of wine, speeches and an awards ceremony, and one last midnight Mediterranean swim, a very successful tour was officially brought to a close.

As ever, choir tours are opportunities to take our talents to new places, to fly the Pelican flag with pride, for members to contribute to the choir in new ways and for new friendships to be forged, with good weather and even better food to help. It was a combination of our

friendliness and the quality of our singing that made us a hit wherever we went, whether it was the Sagrada Familia or smaller venues. The inconveniences that so often are part and parcel of these trips – pick-pocketings, injuries, insufferable temperatures and public transport disasters – almost never became a reality. Particular thanks must go to Rory Moules, who provided invaluable support and expertise to me and to the rest of the choir during the trip. Above all, our exceedingly generous donors deserve our endless gratitude for making everything possible at such a reasonable cost. Starting almost from scratch, the choir mustered energy, commitment and creativity to ensure a highly successful fundraising campaign, including crowd-funding, concerts and special services, the likes of which Corpus choir has not seen for a long time. Very special and long-lasting memories were made in Barcelona; above all, musical memories, not least the climax of Stetsenko's *Blahoslovny, Dushe Moya, Ghospoda*, which never failed to inject us with a thrill. The bonds between members were strengthened in a way that stands Corpus choir in very good stead for the years to come. From the organ scholar's point of view, it might sound counter-intuitive, given the sheer degree of planning required for such an endeavour, but I cannot wait to organise the next one.

Matthew Murphy, Senior Organ Scholar



The choir performed an afternoon concert in the neo-Gothic Tibidabo church



Clubs and Societies

Cheese Society

The Corpus Cheese Society (*Communio Collegii Corporis Christi Caesei Consumendi Causa*) has had a particularly successful year of growth and development. This year our membership surpassed one hundred, with an average attendance as high as eighteen and participation from all academic years, an impressive testament to the committee's efforts to curate an inclusive and welcoming society and to shed the mantle of pretentiousness that naturally comes with hosting cheese and wine tastings.

At several meetings over the past two years we have introduced a number of new activities, including the Great Cheese Quiz and a variety of curated discussions involving all attendees, whether debating tasting notes or arguing over which JCR members' personalities best match each cheese. In the face of inflation we have managed to remain remarkably consistent in pricing, with the cost staying at £4.00 per meeting, apart from the more decadent special occasions where a £5.00 fee ensures that everyone lingers at the end to recover from the lactose-induced food coma. The Clubs and Societies fund has been of particular importance in maintaining this price level.

New this year was the introduction of the Presidential Archive, with an extensive record of cheeses tasted, along with categorisations, tasting notes and the all-important President's Rating (to date topped by the Fessli, an outstanding Swiss hard goat's cheese, which received an astounding 89 per cent). While somewhat informal – and therefore incomplete – in its early form, it has become an increasingly detailed record and will hopefully find a place in the society's future, and perhaps in the JCR archive.

After two years at the head of this society, I can say with complete sincerity that this presidency has been one of my proudest achievements to date and I shall be genuinely reluctant to leave it behind. Having the opportunity to share in a genuine passion with the JCR and introduce people to a range of new flavours has been thoroughly enjoyable, and I'm grateful for the help of our lactose-intolerant Vice President Chris Phang-Lee, the Treasurer Howard Rich and our Secretary Ruby Sioux Harrison in making it a success. I am excited, however, to leave the society in the capable hands of Ryan Salter, who I have no doubt will continue to bring new and exciting developments and will continue to welcome all members of the JCR into the world of cheese.

Oscar Beighton

Classics Society

We began the year in sympotic fashion at a joint dinner with the Corpus Christi Science Society who, understandably, were keen to learn from students of real scientists like Aristotle, Archimedes and Galen. Then, to support our Mods and Greats students as they underwent the *nekyia* of speaking with the ghosts of learning past, we gave them sacrificial cakes, biscuits and tea to offer to Tiresias. We then got them in agonistic mood with a Mario Kart tournament punctuated by recitations from the chariot, foot and boat races in Homer and Virgil. Having endured the pressures of this *agon*, the lesser pressures of Mods and Greats exams were easily overcome, and we greeted our victors with the laurel they all deserved: recitations from the victory scenes at the end of these epic races.

During my principate I have tried to stem the corruption which is endemic to any self-respecting classics society. Democracy has been enacted for the first time since the Republic, and the inaugural election was admirably contested by three excellent candidates. The real struggle, however, was my own Apollonic feat of learning the Python programming language in order to get the online voting system to work. With Python slain, our new Apollo (Rupert Casson) enters the oracle, and promises a famous year. Marvellous visiting speakers are being lured from the groves of Academe, while diligent *choregoi* are preparing a Corpus Classical Play for Trinity 2020.

Harry Carter

Cricket

The 2019 season represented another step forward for Corpus cricket. Having secured back-to-back promotions in the past two years, participation in Division 1 of the league competition looked a tough prospect. Luckily, the team has continued to recruit new members: first years Arjun Bhardwaj and David Brown have become stalwarts of the Corpus team this year, ensuring that games remained competitive even against superior opposition. Ultimately, a fourth-place finish in Division 1 was secured, and an impressive Cup run was halted only by last year's Cup winners Jesus. As always, the annual Clock Match against the Old Boys proved a fantastic way to close the season, ending in a tense draw despite a man-of-the match performance of 106* from Peter Woodcock. Unfortunately, Peter is graduating at the end of this season, so we must thank him for his enthusiasm and endless commitment to the team. Overall, this season has been a tremendous success, with Shiv's leadership helping to establish Corpus as a Division 1 side. Next year, the captaincy will be handed over to Arjun Bhardwaj and Matt Carlton, who we hope will continue the upwards trajectory of Corpus cricket.

Ryan Mamun



Clubs and Societies Subject Ambassadors 2019

Fredrick Pollock Society

In its second formal year of existence the Fredrick Pollock Society has been as busy as ever, with activities for current law students and those interested in a career in law and also with the alumni community. The society's year began with its finalists' tea, a farewell to all those leaving Corpus and heading on to pastures new. The tea, while tinged with sadness at the loss of another year of students, always provides a happy reminder of the past three years that each student has had. Heading into Michaelmas Term, the society engaged with numerous law firms and chambers to provide networking opportunities for all those at Corpus interested in pursuing a career in law. From brunch with Clifford Chance to dinner at the Folly with Sullivan & Cromwell, the term really was full of opportunities. The real high point of the calendar, for me at least, was the group visit to the Supreme Court in January. The day commenced with a trip to the King & Spalding firm of solicitors and finished off in the UKSC listening to a case concerning the procedure for bringing a claim in respect of pollution at a mine in Zambia. All the Corpus law students then had the opportunity to meet Lady Arden, which was incredible. The first year law students said: "It was fascinating to see adherence to the rule of law in the structure and fabric of the building as well as in the processes of the institution, such as in the nomination and appointment of justices." The society also saw the return of its "Make a Case" night, at which students present their favourite cases. This led to some very interesting interpretive dance by Dr. Matt Dyson.

The society's year finished with its annual dinner, when alumni and current law students came together to celebrate the law and especially law at Corpus. Of particular interest this year was the discussion panel on "Truth", which featured the thoughts of Dr. Dyson, Alison Morgan QC and Edward Fitzgerald QC. It was at this dinner that the society appointed its two new co-presidents, who hopefully will carry on the amazing contribution of the society to College life.

Rhiannon Ogdon-Jones

Men's Football

This year's first team co-captains were Ivo Trice and Dermot Cudmore and the second team was led by Shiv Bhardwaj and Ryan Mamun. The 1st XI played in the JCR Third Division and ended up coming fifth, having won four, drawn two and lost six. The best moments of the season included holding the eventual runaway league champions Brasenose to a 0-0 draw at their ground and a famous 4-1 victory against local rivals Oriel. We also did the double over Univ, winning 4-0 and 4-2. The worst moments included a painful defeat to Corpus, Cambridge as part of the Corpus Challenge. The second team came a (fairly) respectable seventh out of nine teams in the JCR Reserve Fourth Division. While their record was mixed, they did succeed in smashing LMH 5-1 in a famous victory at Fortress Abingdon (our home ground's nickname). While results didn't always go our way, we had a great bunch of guys playing and even (mostly) managed to avoid food poisoning after our two socials at Noodle Nation and Chutneys.

Ivo Trice

Netball

The 2018–2019 season was a great opportunity for the Corpus netball team to show what they are made of. Growing in confidence throughout the year, we were able to convincingly confirm our place at the top of Division 3, winning all but three matches and placing ourselves in an excellent position to push for a Division 2 spot next season. As always, the Corpus Challenge was a highlight of the year, as our teams dominated from the start and showed the Tabs exactly how the game should be played. With lashings of healthy rivalry, we managed to come out on top in the heated mixed netball game for the second year running. A huge thank you to everyone who has contributed to netball over the past year and good luck to our new captains Carys and Alethea – the future of Corpus netball looks very exciting.

Poppy Miller

The Owlets

The revival of the Owlets continued into 2018–2019, with the society growing to reach its former heights. This year has been particularly busy: the society has funded ten productions, been involved in twelve and has produced four of its own, including two sell-out shows and one which toured to the Edinburgh Fringe. The Owlets calendar began in Michaelmas Term with the part-funding of and involvement of all its standing committee members in SLAM Theatre's *The Threepenny Opera* at the Oxford Playhouse. From here the Owlets went on to co-produce Oscar Wilde's *Salome* at the Burton Taylor Studio and to fully produce J.M. Barrie's *The Admirable Crichton*, both of which were sell-out shows. The society also encouraged the engagement of junior members in the annual Cuppers theatre competition for first years, and *Pinch a Pelican* was an award-winning play.

As the new year began, the Owlets embarked on their next two big adventures. Firstly, another part-funding and full standing committee involvement in 472 Productions' staging of *Made in Dagenham* at the Oxford Playhouse; the show was highly successful for student theatre and a real learning experience for all of the committee. The real gem in the Owlets calendar, however, was the debut of a piece of new writing by the committee's Vice President and Secretary. The show *Redacted Arachnid* sold out at the Burton Taylor Studio in Oxford and went on to have an incredibly successful run at the Edinburgh Festival Fringe. Trinity Term marked a series of solo projects for Owlets committee members, as well as the funding of some remarkable projects in Oxford drama. Although unsuccessful due to rights issues, the Owlets did attempt to bid for the Oxford Playhouse. On the back of their success in the actual bid, the committee hope to see an Owlets play on the Playhouse stage in the coming years.

Rhiannon Ogdon-Jones

Rowing

2018–2019 saw a steady stream of successes for CCCBC. This year has been fantastic for crews all across the club, with one returning and one new Blue helping to win the Women's Lightweight Boat Race against Cambridge at Henley, no fewer than three sets of blades being won (including blades for our Women's 1st Torpid) and the men climbing to their highest positions in over twenty years in both Torpids and Eights.

In Michaelmas Term, despite a strong crop of freshers joining the club, an unfortunate combination of illness and injury meant that we could only put together two crews for Christ Church Regatta. Our eights put in a good effort, both making it through the first round and the men through the second too. This term also saw our Women's 1st Four beating all other colleges at Wallingford Head, a remarkable achievement.

After the disappointment of the snowstorm that cancelled most of the 2018 Torpids racing, in Hilary the Women's 1st Torpid had one thing on their minds going into the week – blades. They were not to be deterred and, even when forced to go for the over-bump, they bumped out before Boathouse Island. The women were not alone in their success, however, and the Corpus Christi MIII “Kittens”, starting at the foot of the division, caught no fewer than five crews over the course of the week. Particular highlights were their first two races, in both of which they caught their quarry in under twenty strokes. This campaign also saw our Men's 1st Torpid moving up three spots to reach their highest position since 1982.



W1 secure a bump in Torpids

External regattas in Hilary Term included Henley Fours and Eights, with the men and women entering a crew into each category. Highlights included the Women's Four placing third, beating crews such as Warwick Uni, Reading and UWE, and the Men's Eight sailing past the Royal Air Force crew and beating Balliol in the Eights. The men also entered the Head of the River Race over the prestigious Boat Race course in London. The draw saw them start directly in front of Corpus, Cambridge and, despite their rapid start leaving little distance between the two crews, our men slowly and steadily pulled away over the length of the course and ended up finishing six seconds faster, placing 175th out of the 301 crews entered.

In Trinity, to supplement their training in the run-up to Eights, the men entered Putney Town Regatta, which they duly won. However, injuries plagued them yet again and they were forced to scratch their Fourth Eight about two weeks before racing started. Not to be deterred, the club went into the week with high hopes, with six crews entered in total. The Schools Eight

rowed on with a faster time than MII, so the two crews had to swap for the week's racing. This turned out to be very beneficial for MII, who went on to win the third set of blades for the College this year alone. WII had a very unfortunate race incident on day one, so despite climbing up the table for the rest of the week they still ended one down overall. After an appeal by Brasenose overturned their bump on day one, W1 climbed two positions to 29th on the river. The Men's 1st Eight bumped up once to 24th and held off a very strong challenge from Brasenose two days running, with their bowball past our stern on both occasions. This put the men in their highest position in Eights since 1988. This summer also saw the return of the women's Glitterboat, featuring a mixture of Stanford rowers and novices. Although they had a rocky start, they improved significantly as the week went on – though sadly not quite enough to avoid spoons. Great fun was had by all and it was lovely to see so many College faces at the Eights Lunch and then later down at the boathouse supporting the crews.

After Eights we entered three women's squads into Oriel Regatta. In this regatta four men from one college join four women from another to form a racing crew. Our Women's 1st Four, combined with the Teddy Hall Men's 1st Four, made it all the way to the final, but fell just short of taking home the trophy. This left one final event of the term, the Henley Women's Regatta. Corpus entered its first ever crew into the competition, and they trained hard for the occasion. The competition was fierce and although they didn't manage to qualify for the lane racing, they did beat several university-level crews in the time trials, including Durham, UCL and Vesta. This was a fantastic achievement and, together with the blades they won in Hilary, a good pay-off for a hard year's training.

The year also saw two of our former women's captains and captain of coxes trialling for the University Women's Lightweight Rowing Club squad. Fiona Jamieson returned to the Blue boat, this time moving up to stroke, while Katie Hurt joined as a newcomer at three. Ruby Sioux Harrison also trialled as a coxswain, but narrowly missed out on selection. There was a commanding victory for the OUWLRC Blue boat at Henley, and their success continued at the British Universities and Colleges Sports (BUCS) event, where they won the lightweight coxes eight category by eight seconds. In the pairs, Fiona additionally was placed third in the open weight B-Final and sixth in the lightweight A-Final, while Katie won third in the lightweight A-Final. Fiona and Katie also came third together in the coxless four. Both returned to W1 as stern pair for the Summer Eights campaign, along with Ruby as cox.

The coaches this year were Dr. James Marsden for the men and Kate Bickerton for the women. After thirteen years with the club, James will be departing to explore other ventures within the rowing world. He will be sorely missed and we wish him the best of luck. Everyone in CCCBC is incredibly grateful to all those who spend time and effort to keep the club running. For myself, it has been fantastic being involved in rowing for the past three years and to share in the continuing success of the club. We all look forward to next year's racing and hope (as always) that we get some strong new recruits come the start of Michaelmas.

James Neale

Rugby

Corpus/Somerville has gone from strength to strength over the last few years and we have been building to one monumental occasion: Cuppers. We came into this year in Division 1, the top division of college rugby, and with few team members graduating and a strong intake of freshers, we were full of confidence. This was an exciting time for the club, and weekly training sessions had a buzz about them. This was a team that could go on to achieve greatness.

Michaelmas saw the team fight against the big dogs of college rugby. Our first game was against a very strong Keble side. Unfortunately we had not quite figured out our structures and we lost our first game of the season on a miserable day on our home pitch. This was a wake-up call, however, and as the term went on we improved greatly, going on to defeat St Peter's, St Edmund Hall, St Catherine's and Lincoln to finish second in the league. We lost out on the title to Keble by a single point.

With University players coming back to the college rugby scene in Hilary Term, and having so narrowly missed out on the title in Michaelmas, we were hungry for some silverware. We fought hard during the season, beating multiple teams by narrow margins. St Edmund Hall were defeated at Iffley Road 31-29 and St John's/St Anne's (The Saints) at their home ground, "The Fortress", by 32-34. The season also saw us beat St Peter's 17-36 and, with our game against New College snowed off, we went into the final game against Keble top of the league, but with Teddy Hall close behind. The final game was played at the University Parks, and the Corpus side had lost many players due to injury and illness. Thus weakened, we lost again to Keble, in a very tight fixture that finished 43-36. Fortunately, however, the bonus points were enough to see us top the division and win the title.

With a league title behind us, we were ready for the Cuppers campaign. We had a bye in the first round before coming up against Balliol, who we defeated 36-14, despite another weakened side. The quarter-final was against Hertford on a miserable day in Marston. It was a very tight game, and the Corpus side just couldn't quite find a breakthrough. Our structures were not coming into place and our backs struggled to create any opportunities. Nonetheless, we managed to earn a place in the semi-finals with a narrow 10-5 victory. The semi-finals would see us return to The Fortress to face the Saints again. The team had worked very hard on building new structures and backs moves and we went into this game feeling prepared, but there was a huge amount of pressure to perform. A large crowd turned out to watch and some Teddy Hall players (who had already reached the final) came to scout out the opposition. We put on a huge performance to defeat the Saints convincingly 12-47, taking us to the first Cuppers final for a Corpus side since the 1950s. We worked hard to prepare, but Teddy Hall had a huge crowd and the occasion got to us in the first half, when we went 15-0 down. However, we came alive in the second half with some strong forward work and electric open play from the entire team. We clawed it back to 15-12, until Teddy Hall converted a penalty to lead 18-12. Corpus camped

on the Teddy Hall try line for ten minutes and we came agonisingly close to finding a winner, but unfortunately we could not, and we lost 18-12 to a very strong side.

The Corpus/Somerville team has come a long way this year. The elusive Cuppers trophy may have got away from us but as we move forward to the next academic year, again there are few players graduating and, with a strong fresher intake, there is hope for another chance of victory. The last few years have seen the club make a huge amount of progress; it has a fantastic inclusive feel about it, and provides a home for players of all abilities. This evolution is thanks largely to my predecessor Robbie Oliver and this year's captain Daniel Tucker, as well as many other members of the club. This is a very exciting time for rugby at Corpus and hopefully next year I will be able to write about us winning Cuppers.

Russell Reid

Science Society

The Science Society's (almost) bi-weekly events this year revolved around Corpus JCR and MCR guest speakers and their research. The society's third year was marked by a number of physics, medicine and chemistry talks, each lasting about half an hour. The balance between disciplines was fairly even, although some presentations on physics and chemistry addressed life sciences and medical problems. Members gave the most of their valuable evening time to the talks about insulin-like hormone and doping control, quantum technology in computers and multi-disciplinary efforts in combating cancer. Unfortunately, the impressive attendance and audience engagement in Michaelmas Term gave way to smaller meetings in Trinity, even though attendance was incentivized with drinks and nibbles. Nevertheless, there were plenty of volunteer speakers, eager to share their research and academic work with the Science Soc.

This year stood out mostly for two events. The Society hosted its first event starring a Corpus alumnus, currently working on his PhD in quantum technology at Imperial College. Hopefully, it will host more events featuring former Corpus members describing their after-Oxford scientific careers in future. Extravagance was added by the Corpus Science and Classics Societies dinner, organised by the Vice President and bringing more than thirty students together. The polarised conversations contrasting sciences and humanities as degrees, disciplines and philosophies were soon outweighed by a common friendly Corpus attitude, leaving members well satisfied with the event.

The year was saturated with scientific talks and ambitious new events, both successful and withdrawn ideas, which kept raising the standards of Corpus science. After leading the Society for the past academic year, I am looking forward to the election of a new President and the new and impressive events they are going to organise.

Artem Below

Tortoise Fair

The much loved Tortoise Fair has taken place for almost fifty years now, and on 2 June Corpus once again welcomed everyone into the college with open arms. Despite rain later on in the afternoon, over 1,000 people attended the event. As they entered they were met by a busy and happy atmosphere, with the smell of the BBQ wafting through the quads and many exciting stalls on offer. Of particular note was the Watercolour Stand, staffed by a couple from outside the University who came in to sell their artwork of Oxford and Corpus, with all the money raised going towards the fair. Looking around the quad, you could tell for sure that this was no standard day at Corpus, with people wearing face paint and glitter tattoos or even dressed up as a tortoise.



Donna Ford

In the garden, people grabbed glasses of Pimm's and chilled in front of live entertainment. The day started with a classy tone, with music from the Corpus Choir and a string quartet. Next we welcomed the Oxford Sirens cheerleading squad; not only did they show off some amazing stunts but they also got some of the audience involved, which went down very well. Luckily, the rain only began to fall as the girls finished their last song, so the speaker system could stay out until the end. Not so luckily, it began just as the Tortoise Race was about to start. Nevertheless, everyone stayed and gathered around the arena at the back of the garden, waiting in anticipation to see who the 2019 victor would be. Our new President, Helen Moore, gave her first ever introduction to the race, welcoming the tortoises one by one before getting their keepers to place them at the start line. Within 45 seconds of the race beginning, Shelley from Worcester College had already crossed the finishing line of lettuce. While some readers might be disappointed that Foxe did not win, it is some consolation to know that he came second and, more importantly, was not disqualified as he has been in previous years.

Due to the rain, the fair drew to a close soon after the race ended. The Accapelicans dutifully stood out in the cold, wet weather to sing and it was nice to see that there was still a sizeable crowd listening. All in all, the event raised £3,757.27, which all went to the charity Homeless Oxfordshire. The event would not have been possible if it were not for the people helping out, performing and attending, so thank you to all those involved.

Alice Little

Ultimate Frisbee

One of the newest and least known societies at Corpus is also perhaps its most successful. Ultimate is a mixed, non-contact team sport which involves throwing a frisbee for a team-mate to catch in the opposite end zone to score points. It involves a lot of running, a lot of team strategy and a lot of learning how to throw a frisbee both forehand and backhand without it immediately hitting the floor. There is no referee, so you also have to learn to be sporting.

Ultimate is increasingly popular in Oxford, and we have a thriving community of practitioners at Corpus. Despite being one of the smallest colleges in Oxford, we are the only one to have both a first and a second team, known respectively, and affectionately, as the Ultimelicans and the Frelicans. Spectacularly, our first team came second in the intercollegiate league last year, and the second team finished nobly in mid-table. Since the society was founded in 2017, some of our number have even become captains and presidents of the university team. True to the friendly reputation of the College, we have a tradition of baking homemade cookies, which we share with our adversaries after each match. The best thing about the sport is that anyone can pick it up relatively quickly, and it has thus been a brilliant way for those of us who are not rugby-savvy to get involved in College life. I would like to thank Old Members and the College for their exceptional support in buying equipment, which has helped this society to become a source of joy for Corpus students.

Harry Carter





The Fellows

Last year **Colin Akerman** continued his programme of research into how neural circuits are formed in the brain and how these circuits can be altered by neural activity. His research group has continued to contribute to the StemBANCC project, which is a cross-European research consortium that is evaluating the use of human induced pluripotent stem cell lines to study neurological diseases, including Alzheimer's disease and epilepsy. Professor Akerman's team published research articles in the journals *Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience*, *eLife* and *Brain*. Over the past 12 months, his group has received new funding from the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council to develop next-generation sequencing methods for tracking the developmental origin of different neuronal cell types, plus funding from the Medical Research Council to investigate the role of sleep in regulating cellular stress responses.

Dave Armstrong writes: My research is continuing to develop new understanding of the performance of materials in extreme environments – especially in the aerospace and nuclear industries. My group cooperates closely with Rolls-Royce in the UK, where we are working to understand how silicon carbide, a hard ceramic with excellent high-temperature properties, can be developed into composite forms and used in the hottest parts of jet engines. As it is of significantly lower density than the nickel it would replace, it would allow more efficient engine operation; however, due to its brittle ceramic form it has to be used as a composite with silicon carbide fibres (which are ten times narrower than a human hair) in a silicon carbide matrix. We have developed new methods to test the strength of the interface between the two constituents to allow accurate models for component lifetime to be developed. In the nuclear area I have several active projects working on developing new high-entropy alloys. These are a new class of metallic alloys where instead of alloys being based on a single element (often iron or nickel), multiple elements are used in equal parts. This is in conjunction with Manchester and Sheffield universities in the UK, the IGCAR and BARC atomic research centres in India and the University of Wisconsin in the USA. We have designed new alloys which have excellent mechanical properties while at the same time having potential for reducing the length of time that nuclear waste will have to be stored, by virtue of using only elements that do not remain radioactive for hundreds of years after use.

Nigel Bowles writes: Having completed a draft of my book on the politics of monetary policy in the United States from Presidents Truman to Reagan, I am now revising (and shortening) that draft. I am deeply grateful to Corpus for giving me the opportunity of bringing the typescript to this point.

Alastair Buchan has established the Oxford in Berlin Centre (as a gGmbH), has established open laboratory space for Oxford at Berlin's Museum for Nature and has continued to develop the Oxford/Berlin collaboration (Ox|Ber). This is with the four Berlin partners, Charité, Humboldt, Free and Technical Universities, who form the Berlin University Alliance, newly awarded an Excellence Award. There are now collaborations across both Oxford and Berlin, including both university and non-university institutions and collaboration with the Universität der Künste (University of the Arts) and Siemens as well as with the Berlin Institute of Health, the Berlin Social Science Center (WZB) and many of the national libraries and museums, including Museum Island and the Humboldt Forum. Oxford now has an institution inside Europe so that it will continue to be able to access European resources in the event that we come out of the EU. Having finished ten years as Head of Division, Dean of Medicine and Pro-Vice Chancellor and sitting on the Council of the University of Oxford, Professor Buchan will be on sabbatical next year.

Giovanni Capoccia, as well as attending to the usual teaching, examining, administrative and other professional activities, has completed another year as Director of the MPhil in Comparative Government in the Department of Politics and International Relations. In College, he continued to serve on the Academic Committee and the Statutes and Governance Working Group, and was part of the selection committee for the von Clemm Fellowship, which as usual had the difficult task of selecting a winner from among many very deserving applicants. He completed his stint as Chair of the Historical Study of States and Regimes Research Network in the Council for European Studies. He presented papers at the annual conferences of the Council for European Studies (in Madrid, where he also participated in a roundtable on the current crisis of democracy in Europe) and of the American Political Science Association (in Washington DC). He gave a talk on his research at the Department of Political Science at McGill University in Montreal, chaired a Roundtable on French Politics at the Maison Française d'Oxford, and took part in an Aspen Institute Conference in Rome. He published two papers on his main current projects, one on historical transitional justice ("Democracy and Retribution: Transitional Justice and Regime Support in Postwar West Germany", in *Comparative Political Studies*) and one on democratic responses to political extremism ("Militant Democracy and the Study of Political Tolerance", in the edited book *Militant Democracy and its Critics*).

James Duffy had foolishly volunteered to take over as convenor for Quantitative Economics, an econometrics course taught to the second year PPE (and Economics and Management (E&M)) students. It was a decision he spent a good deal of the past academic year regretting. The course required, and was subjected to, a major overhaul, one aspect of which was the introduction of computer-based work (in R). He is hopeful that this will provide the impetus for a more far-reaching reform of how econometric methods are taught within the undergraduate economics

sequence, an area in which Oxford lags far behind other universities. A happier experience was the opportunity to supervise an excellent MPhil thesis, the author of which has just commenced a PhD at the University of Pennsylvania. His two DPhil students – still yet to submit their theses! – this year took up jobs at the Institute for Fiscal Studies and a Fellowship at Downing College, Cambridge respectively.

Matt Dyson writes: This academic year began with the launch of *The Limits of Criminal Law*, an advanced research text on where the criminal law ends and other areas of law begin, which was also used as the core text for a new third year undergraduate advanced criminal law course. The book was the result of a project I led with a colleague at the Max Planck Institute in Freiburg, strengthening the historic connection between our two institutions. Creating that course, as well as the normal teaching in criminal law, tort law and Roman law, has been particularly exciting this year. Other work has been particularly interesting in respect of structure in criminal legal reasoning, comparative legal history (with associated publications), legal development as a visiting professor in Lisbon, our Frederick Pollock Society event in College in April and, most recently, working on explaining the different development of tort law and criminal law. I have also enjoyed working on the draft new codes in Chile (criminal), France and Belgium (civil) for leading academic events, the publications for which are soon to be out. A personal highlight was running the London Marathon, and the generosity, in support of Action on Hearing Loss, of my colleagues (and even my students) was particularly touching.

Jaś Elsner served the College as Vice President in the year 2018–2019. On the scholarly side it has been a year of “washing up” (as our distinguished Emeritus Fellow in ancient history, Robin Osborne, describes it): that is, the finishing off of numerous projects and side-projects involved in wrapping up the Leverhulme Trust-funded Empires of Faith research programme between Oxford and the British Museum, which formally finished in December 2018. This included completing a number of edited books and articles that have been sent to press, the writing of final reports for the Leverhulme Trust, the preparation of impact reports for the Research Exercise to take place after 2020, and so forth. Professor Elsner gave a number of named, keynote or plenary lectures – in Heidelberg, Nijmegen (at the quinquennial International Congress of Christian Archaeology), Rio de Janeiro, King’s College London and the Silsila Center at New York University – as well as papers in Oxford, Cambridge, Bonn and Chicago. In 2019, he received the great honour of election to the Max Planck Society, along with external membership of the Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz, originally one of the great art historical research institutes founded in Italy by the imperial German government (in 1893), among whose most famous members in the 1920s was Aby Warburg. He will spend a sabbatical period in the next two years in Florence to renew in depth his direct acquaintance with the Classical and early medieval art of Italy and to continue his researches on Roman and early Christian art.

After three weeks trekking in the Peruvian Andes in August 2018, **Liz Fisher** has had a busy and stimulating academic year. Among her publications for the year were the second edition of the joint authored Fisher, Lange and Scotford *Environmental Law: Text, Cases and Materials* (OUP 2019) and a joint authored piece in *Science* (“Whose Science? A New Era in Regulatory ‘Science Wars’”). In September 2018 she co-organised an international conference on “The Foundations and Future of Public Law”, and over the year has been co-editing a collection based on the conference. She presented oral evidence before the House of Commons Environment Select Committee on the Draft Environment (Principles and Governance) Bill, and an article on the Bill is being published in the *Modern Law Review*. She gave presentations at a range of places, including Dulwich Picture Gallery, the University of Texas at Austin and UCL. She gave a public lecture in October to a large audience in Sydney on the topic of “Governing Climate Change: Hot Situations Need Hot Law” and was the keynote speaker at the 13th Annual Public Interest Environmental Law Conference in London. Her “Make a Case” night contribution this year was on *TVA v Hill* presented as a series of puns. This summer, after a short holiday, she hopes to finally complete the book she has been working on with Sid Shapiro on US administrative law – a project that has been wrestling with the quite significant set of changes that US public administrative law has been experiencing.

Andrew Fowler spent two months in the summer visiting his friend and colleague Mark McGuinness at Victoria University in Wellington, New Zealand. Their joint book on chaos is now in production, and they have managed to persuade the publisher (Springer) to put a drawing of Leonardo da Vinci’s on the front cover. Publishers seem to have similar traits to architects: they seem incapable of providing fonts (at least for the cover) which are anything other than dreary. He spent a good deal of time working with his final Oxford graduate student on the completion of her thesis, which has all gone according to plan though the process has been a little rushed, she being a “rescue student”, rescued a bare eighteen months ago from her previous supervisor. In September Professor Fowler went to an enthralling meeting in Cambridge commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of the great Victorian scientist and mathematician George Gabriel Stokes. Stokes was born in Skreen, Co. Sligo, and one of the highlights of the meeting was a talk on his early life by a third year mathematics undergraduate at Trinity College Dublin, who was also from Skreen. Earlier in the year, Professor Fowler attended two back-to-back meetings in the States, one in Madison, Wisconsin on glaciology, the highlights of which were sitting by the lake in the evening drinking beer and talking science and a field trip through a landscape of massive drumlins; the other was on dynamical systems in Snowbird, Utah, a rather scenic ski resort. The most interesting thing about that meeting was the exit strategy, since after landing in Dublin at seven in the morning he collected his car, drove to an Airbnb, had a shower, put on a suit and rushed off to a ceremony of admittance as a member of the Royal Irish Academy, which took all day, but was rather a nice occasion in many ways.

In 2019, **Nicole Grobert** was elected a Member by the Academia Europaea and became a Fellow of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining. Much progress has been made on the controlled production of nanomaterials towards end-user applications as part of her Royal Society Industry Fellowship. A personal highlight this year was the arrival of six more students from Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tsinghua University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University and Zhejiang University for the Oxford Materials summer school. Research projects included the design of polymer-decorated nanomaterials, vacuum printing of nanomaterials in a polymer matrix, aerogel synthesis for target applications in thermal management, development of the blow spinning technique for eco-friendly (magnetic) polymer fibre fabrication and investigations into the electrophoretic deposition of carbon nanomaterials for catalysis. The summer students produced exciting results and worked closely with members of the Nanomaterials by Design team, following the motto “Work hard, play hard”, and friendships were formed. In February 2019 the Group of Chief Scientific Advisors co-organised the first G7 meeting on microplastic pollution together with Dr. Mona Nemer, Chief Scientific Advisor to Canada’s Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau. Following the publication in April of the Scientific Opinion on Environmental and Health Risks of Microplastic Pollution, which Professor Grobert co-led with Professor Pearl Dykstra in collaboration with Dr. Nemer, the second G7 meeting on microplastic pollution was held at the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation in Paris on 14–15 October 2019, under France’s G7 Presidency. The invitation to participate at the roundtable discussions on Women and Diversity in Science and Technology, organised by Dr. Nemer and held at the Canadian Embassy in Washington DC earlier in the year, was another highlight and most inspiring. Other science policy activities included a keynote presentation at the first “S4D4C – Using science for/in diplomacy for addressing global challenges” meeting in Madrid, her participation at the European Science Advisors Forum organised by Mark Ferguson, Director General of Science Foundation Ireland and Chief Scientific Adviser to the Irish Government, and the publication of the Madrid Declaration on Science Diplomacy and a podium discussion on microplastics at the 25-year Anniversary of ALLEA, the European Federation of Academies of Sciences and Humanities, in Bern, Switzerland.

Constanze G  thenke writes: I have had a busy, though rewarding, year. The manuscript of a book on the history of German classical scholarship in the long nineteenth century has been submitted, and *Feeling and Classical Philology: Knowing Antiquity in German Scholarship, 1770–1920* is set to be published by Cambridge University Press in spring 2020. I have also been fortunate to have been part of a longstanding collaborative intellectual project with a number of colleagues in the UK, the US and Australia and we have, under the name The Postclassisms Collective, managed to co-author a book that is coming out in late 2019 (*Postclassisms*, Chicago University Press). I have been no less fortunate in being able to teach our Classics undergraduates and to work with them on a range of dissertation projects, spanning ancient tragedy, epic, medicine, epigraphy, anthropology, contemporary art and modern political theory. Undergraduate research projects are, in Classics, still a relatively rare occurrence, but

they are an excellent way to spend time in a thought-world not framed by the one-hour exam essay, and they also make clear how forward-looking the next generation of classicists are. Since I spend a good amount of my research and teaching thinking about questions of the discipline, it is only appropriate that I should also have taken on the role of Faculty lead for the Classics Faculty’s application for an award of the Athena SWAN Charter (recognising equality) in 2020.

Stephen Harrison has now completed two years of a three-year Leverhulme Trust major research fellowship on the reception of Apuleius’ second century AD Latin Cupid and Psyche love story in European literature since Shakespeare. He is greatly enjoying this project, which has led him from La Fontaine and the court of Louis XIV to Disney’s *Beauty and the Beast* (x2). In the wider world, in Hilary Term 2019 he taught again at Stanford (for the third and last time) and over the year gave lectures, conference papers and seminars in Oxford, London, Edinburgh, Bari, Rome, Genoa, Venice, Thessaloniki (where he was also awarded his first and perhaps last honorary doctorate), Berlin and Freiburg, and at a festival in Trondheim where he was on the same bill as Sting and Stephen Fry. He gave the Todd Lecture and a seminar at Sydney and lectures in Singapore and Brisbane en route, a conference paper in Campinas and a seminar at Vit  ria in Brazil, and two seminars at Stellenbosch in South Africa, where he is now a small-time visiting professor. He will plant a number of trees in due time. In Oxford, he co-organised a conference on the history of classical scholarship, co-curated an exhibition at the Bodleian Library on *Babel: Adventures in Translation* and served a fourth year as Classics Delegate at OUP. In 2018–2019 he published a number of articles and chapters, and six co-edited books (all conference proceedings): on intratextuality in Latin literature, on the European performance reception of classical epic, on marginalised voices in Latin literature, on the reception of the ancient novel, on the Roman reception of Sappho and on Renaissance Latin and Greek. Three more volumes (all co-edited conference proceedings) are due out in late 2019 (on the Oxford scholar E.R. Dodds, on Seamus Heaney and the classics and on the Cupid and Psyche project); for more on publications see <http://users.ox.ac.uk/~sjh/>. He has (again) vowed to do less editing in the future. He plans to step down as Latin tutor in October 2020 after 33 years in post, but will continue with research and doctoral supervision.

Peter Hore continues to do research in biophysical chemistry on the mechanism of the avian magnetic compass, chemical and biological effects of weak non-ionising electromagnetic fields and spin dynamics. His attempts to understand how songbirds use the Earth’s magnetic field to navigate during their spectacular migratory journeys will be funded for the next six years by a Synergy Grant from the European Research Council.

Marek Jankowiak's first year as Associate Professor in Byzantine History was enjoyable and busy: he taught and lectured on Byzantine and early Islamic history, as well as on the Viking Age and medieval China and Japan. He also persisted, so far without much success, in his attempts to learn Japanese. In the time left for research, he almost completed two edited volumes on the early medieval slave trade and a co-authored monograph on Byzantium in the seventh century. Immersion in the life of the College (largely through dinners), lectures in London, Tallahassee and Tokyo, and exploration of Byzantine remains in southern Greece and eastern Turkey filled up the rest of the year.

Michael Johnston was on sabbatical for Hilary and Trinity terms this year and used the time to establish a new collaboration with the University of Regensburg and to develop new instrumentation for his research lab at the Clarendon Laboratory. He is continuing to research terahertz science and novel semiconductors for photovoltaic applications. In December he was awarded the IoP Harrie Massey Medal at the Australian Institute of Physics Congress in Perth, and used the opportunity to visit his collaborators at the Australian National University. In June he was awarded a Bessel Prize from the Alexander von Humboldt foundation at the Annual Meeting of the Humboldt Society, in Berlin. The German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, addressed the meeting and gave a speech alluding to the freedom created by the breaking down of the Berlin Wall and how we need to avoid erecting new walls.

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 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 is being installed in the Sanford Underground Research Facility in South Dakota (<http://sanfordlab.org/>). The research group has been busy with installing and integrating the instrumentation they have designed and manufactured in recent years on the actual dark matter detector, involving frequent and extended travel to Lead, South Dakota. This is an exciting period in the field of dark matter research. Apart from leading the research effort, Professor Kraus is also Head of Teaching in the Physics Department, an editor of *Astroparticle Physics* and co-chair of the 2019 review committee for the Subatomic Physics Evaluation Section of NSERC, Canada.

Judith Malby returned from research leave in January, having successfully seen to press *Anglican Women Novelists: From Charlotte Brontë to P.D. James*, co-edited with Professor Alison Shell. The book was published by Bloomsbury at the end of June. The essays assess a range of British novelists – some well-known, like Brontë, Sayers and James, and some ripe for rediscovery,

such as Rose Macaulay, Noel Streatfeild and Monica Furlong – and seeks to explore their fiction through their Anglicanism, and their Anglicanism through their fiction. Dr. Maltby was interviewed on Radio 4 about the book and the editors addressed a lively gathering chaired by the writer Francis Spufford (who wrote the Afterword) at the Greenbelt Festival in August. More literary festivals are planned for 2020, including Bloxham, Oxford and York. Meanwhile, as far as academic research is concerned, she has returned to more familiar ground, namely religion in seventeenth-century England, and specifically attitudes towards sacrilege in the Civil War and Commonwealth period. Dr. Maltby continues to serve the Church of England nationally, including the Crown Nominations Commission (the nominating body for diocesan bishops) and the General Synod, and chairs the Research Degrees Panel for Ministry Division. She was the invited Holy Week and Easter preacher (six sermons in six days!) at Lancaster Priory in the spring, which was a great privilege and hugely enjoyable.

Neil McLynn's most exotic venture this year was as part of the cabaret for a University alumni event in Tokyo, where he considered the relative efficiency of imperial Rome and early modern Japan in persecuting their Christians; the occasion was much enhanced by the opportunity to meet the Corpus contingent. His teaching sprawled more chaotically even than usual, with lectures and classes ranging from Samnite archaeology and Punic Sardinia on the one hand to the uses of giraffes in medieval diplomacy and Daoist defences against the three death-delivering worms on the other. A volume of essays on Gregory of Nyssa, co-edited with Anna Marmodoro, was published by OUP in October 2018.

Jeff McMahan has been on leave with a Leverhulme fellowship that has enabled him to begin work on a new book that will be published by OUP. The broad aim of the book is to demonstrate that a range of issues in practical ethics cannot be fully understood until we solve some deep and intractable problems and paradoxes in a relatively new area of moral philosophy known as “population ethics”, which is concerned with the ethics of bringing new individuals into existence. Professor McMahan has done much work in the past on such ethical issues as war, abortion, prenatal injury and the treatment of animals, but has only recently come to appreciate the ways in which these and other issues in practical ethics depend crucially on matters of ethical theory that have been revealed by work in population ethics. While working on the book, he has given lectures in Beirut, Berkeley, Dublin, Kathmandu, Lisbon, Madrid, Princeton and elsewhere. He gave lectures in November and again in June to groups of around fifty NATO legal advisors at the NATO School Oberammergau. He has also been involved in debates about academic freedom and is, along with the philosopher Peter Singer, one of the founders of a new academic journal, the *Journal of Controversial Ideas*, which will allow contributors to publish under a pseudonym.

Robin Murphy writes: My year started with me taking on the role of Admissions and Access Tutor. The College is actively engaged in access and I have welcomed this new role and recognise the responsibility that the College has to encourage applications from the widest possible pool of applicants. The end of the summer coincided with some unusual public science events. In August/September 2018 I took part in a public understanding of science event on the nature of music perception at the Reading and Leeds festivals. It was a great opportunity for me to involve some Oxford students in this work as research assistants. The on-site activity involved conducting a live experiment, and resulted in some significant media coverage. This was a challenging experience but it offered me a special opportunity to discuss psychology and the work that we do in the Computational Psychopathology Lab. During Michaelmas and Hilary terms we had two early evening seminars in College, one given by a psychotherapist, Stelios Kiosses, who came to share his experience with patients with hoarding disorder, and another by Dr. Georgina Aisbitt, my recently graduated DPhil student, who is currently in London at UCL doing a DCLin. In both instances, these small seminar-type talks were excellent opportunities for Corpus students to meet and discuss issues of clinical relevance. Clinical psychology plays a smaller role in the undergraduate curriculum and, perhaps because of this, students are eager to have some greater exposure to consider their own career development. My year ended with a short, one-term sabbatical in Hong Kong, where I spent the period from March to May at Hong Kong University, while Dr. Lametti returned to act as one-term replacement in my absence. Exam performance in the summer once again showed the College that, at each level, Corpus EP and PPL students are some of the finest in Oxford.

Meeting seven new Materials Science freshers at the start of Michaelmas Term was a striking way to start the academic year for **Pete Nellist**. The current academic year was the first one in which we admitted our increased quota of students, up from four in previous years, and in time Corpus will become the largest undergraduate college for Materials Science. The increase in numbers has not diminished the quality, with three of the cohort achieving Distinctions in prelims. Similarly, two of our three finalists achieved first-class degrees, with the third a near miss. The year also started with a vacancy for the Head of the Materials Department. After much discussion, Pete agreed to stand for the post on a job-share ticket, and was duly elected in what is believed to be the University's first Joint Heads of Department arrangement. Pete is very grateful to fellow Materials tutor Dave Armstrong and to the College for supporting and accommodating him in taking on this new role. On the research front, Pete continues to push the boundaries for imaging and spectroscopy in the electron microscope with application to materials that have been previously regarded as too sensitive to the beam to be studied. Success has been had with imaging materials for lithium ion batteries and new materials for solar cells. His group are now working on crystalline ordering in polymers and imaging the detailed structure of cells.

Judith Olszowy-Schlanger has very much enjoyed her first year at Corpus, and she is grateful to both Fellows and staff for making her feel so welcome. As the President of the Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies (OCJHS), she was involved in a wide range of academic activities in both disciplines. She participated in several conferences, published research papers and delivered prestigious lectures, such as the David Patterson Lecture at the OCJHS, the Maccabean Lecture at King's College London and the 40th Annual Carolyn L. Drucker Memorial Lecture at Princeton. She continued her leadership role in the international project "Books within Books: Hebrew Fragments in European Libraries", which is dedicated to the study and online inventory of fragments of medieval Hebrew manuscripts that have been preserved thanks to their subsequent reuse as binding materials for other books and notarial files, as found across archives and library collections in fourteen countries in Europe as well as in Israel, the USA and Australia. She taught a weekly course on "Medieval Hebrew Palaeography and the Cairo Genizah" as Professor of Hebrew Manuscript Studies at the École Pratique des Hautes Études, PSL, in Paris. She co-organised an international colloquium on "Le judaïsme médiéval entre Normandie et Angleterre" in September 2018 in Paris (at the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire du Judaïsme) and in Rouen (at the Musée des Antiquités). This colloquium was held in conjunction with the exhibition *Savants et Croyants. Les Juifs d'Europe du Nord au Moyen Âge* (Rouen, 2018), of which she was a curator and co-editor of the catalogue (with N. Hatot). With Dr. César Merchán-Hamann, she organised and taught the annual "Summer Workshop on Hebrew Manuscript Studies: Codicology, Paleography, Art History", held in July at the Bodleian Library.

Katherine Paugh's second year at Corpus has been full of academic adventure. She was delighted to be teaching new things, contributing to papers on Haiti and Louisiana, the history of masculinity and the history of medicine and empire. She also found time to further her own research, taking a trip to London in the summer of 2018 to do archival work related to her forthcoming book on venereal disease in the archives of the Royal College of Surgeons and the National Library. Around Corpus, she particularly enjoyed her duties as Library Visitor for 2018, which allowed her to become better acquainted with Corpus's impressive array of rare books and manuscripts.

Tobias Reinhardt has continued as chair of the Board of the Faculty of Classics. By the end of his term he might develop an understanding of how the job should be done. He has been involved with organising the Faculty's bridging course, designed to ease transition to university for offer holders, and has been planning for its successor, which will integrate with Opportunity Oxford, the University's major new initiative to widen participation. He continues to work on a commentary and Oxford Classical Text of Cicero's Academic Books.

David Russell spent the academic year 2018–2019 on leave, which was granted to him by the Leverhulme foundation. Half of the year he spent in Oxford, and half as a visiting scholar at the University of California, Los Angeles. He used this time to begin work on a new project, which is about literature and human flourishing, and whether those things have anything to do with one another. Over the year he delivered talks at Edinburgh and Berkeley, visited archives in Los Angeles and New York and published a new edition of George Eliot's *Middlemarch* with Oxford World's Classics. He also discovered yoga. He is glad to be back at Corpus and to see all the exciting plans for the College's future now under way.

Mark Sansom writes: This year saw a major change in my pattern of work. I stepped down as Head of Biochemistry at the end of 2018, after a period of just under eight years in this post. This has allowed me to refocus on my research, and to spend more time talking to the members of my group (currently five postdocs and ten graduate students). My group continues to work on membrane proteins, using molecular simulations to aid our understanding of the relationship between their protein structure and biochemical function. These studies have been greatly aided by recent advances in membrane protein structural biology, especially in cryo-electron microscopy (for which Oxford has excellent facilities and several very active research groups). However, these advances also pose a challenge for us of developing computational methods to fully exploit an exponential increase in the structural data available. To address this, my group is focusing on two main approaches: (i) simulations to identify the nature of lipid binding to membrane proteins in terms of their structure and function and (ii) large-scale simulation-based comparisons of the nanoscale behaviour of water in ion channels. The latter has required us to master the basics of machine learning to help us make sense of large simulation datasets, enabling us to formulate simple heuristics for identifying the functional states of new channel structures as they emerge. As always it has been a busy year in terms of writing, with around 15 papers published in a range of journals.

Pawel Swietach writes: For this year's entry to the *Record*, I wanted to highlight three research outcomes. We published findings on iron-deficiency anaemia and the heart, which formed the bulk of the PhD thesis of Dr. YuJin Chung, a recent graduate of the lab. Globally, iron deficiency is the most prevalent micronutrient disorder. Heart failure patients, half of whom are iron-deficient, generally benefit from intravenous iron supplementation, but the mechanisms of this effect are unknown. We described the mechanisms in which iron deficiency reduces the strength of cardiac contraction, and how intravenous supplementation with a drug used clinically (ferric carboxymaltose) restores normal function. We also produced guidelines on how to correctly undertake cell culture to control and manipulate acid-base balance, a fundamental chemical property of all media (buffers) used in research. Our lab also developed a method to study aberrant growth (hypertrophy) in cardiac cells, a common precursor to heart failure. This high-throughput method can be used to screen libraries of chemicals to identify novel drugs

that ablate the vicious cycle leading to heart failure. I also authored two review articles, one on pH regulation in cancer and a second introducing the barter model in cancer, whereby cells exchange substances to make up for their respective deficiencies. In the summer, I returned to Moffitt Cancer Center in Tampa, Florida, for one month to finish a project on lymph nodes and how they are protected from the immune system. We presented these findings at the 2019 meeting of Experimental Biology and the American Cancer Society.

John Watts writes: I have enjoyed my first year as chair of the History Faculty Board. It's been a bit like running up the down escalator in a headwind, with several bags of shopping and the odd Ming vase, but it's also quite exhilarating, varied and interesting. One of the big challenges of the year has been not having enough time to think about all the decisions that have to be taken, and the resulting reliance on instinct has taught me something about politics which I hadn't quite seen before, so – even if I'm not writing a lot as a historian right now – I am at least still learning things! And there has been some progress on research: I have been able to spend a few weeks of the summer reading about the fifteenth-century English economy, as part of preparing for a set of lectures I'll be giving in Dublin in the autumn of 2020, and I'm happy to say that the book of papers from the 2017 "Renaissance College" conference is now in print, and looks very handsome.

Mark Wrathall writes: During this past year, I lectured on Kierkegaard in London, Heidegger in Edinburgh and Hieronymus Bosch in California. I organised a fourth annual meeting on the Phenomenology of Religious Life, held in the Rainolds Room in June. And I published book chapters on paradox, technology and existential philosophy.



Scholarships and Prizes 2018–2019

College Prizes

Andrew Hopley Memorial Prize – Alexander Grassam-Rowe

Christopher Bushell Prize – Matthew Murphy

Corpus Association Prize – Sebastian d'Huc

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

Fox Prizes – Katherine Cook, Theo Palmer and Hannah Taylor

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

Haigh Prize – Hugo Shipsey

James F. Thomson Prize – Megan Wright

Miles Clauson Prizes – Shiv Bhardwaj and Ian O'Grady

Music Prize – Jessica Fatoye

Undergraduate Sidgwick Prize – Janko Hergenbahn

Graduate Sidgwick Prize – Temidayo Osunronbi

Sharpston Travel Scholarship – Francesca Parkes

William Charnley Prize for outstanding achievement in Law – Julia Laganowska

Scholarships and Exhibitions

Senior Scholarships: Thomas Fay and James Parkhouse

Undergraduate Scholarships: Elizabeth Backhouse (Biochemistry), Callum Berry (Maths), Jiwang Chen (Chemistry), Katherine Cook (Ancient & Modern History), William Cross (Lit Hum), Nicole Dominiak (PPE), Jennifer Donnellan (History), Calin-Mihai Dragoi (Biochemistry), Thomas Fairclough (Materials), Janko Hergenbahn (Chemistry), Zaid Idris (PPE), Sebastian Klavinskis-Whiting (PPL), Helen Leung (Materials), Alice Little (EP), Cherie Lok (History), Arthur Morris (Physics), Olivia Moul (English), Rhiannon Ogden-Jones (Law), Theo Palmer (Lit Hum), William Song (Physics), Collette Webber (English), Bobby White (Medicine), Megan Wright (PPE), Sam Wycherley (PPE)

Exhibitions: Ben George (Medicine), Florence Goodrich (Materials), Lloyd Griffiths (Ancient & Modern History), Teneeka Mai (Physics), Adam Steinberg (Physics), Tyron Surmon (HPol)s, Phoebe Tealby-Watson (Lit Hum)

Expanding Horizons Scholarships: Olivia Cherry, Tyrell Gabriel, Roman Kenny-Manning, Anastasya Larasati, Allison Panelas, Jenny Sanderson

University Prizes

Undergraduates

Gibbs Prize in Cell and Systems Biology – Alvina Adimoelja

Gibbs Prize in English (Distinguished Performance) – William Baker

GlaxoSmithKline Pharmacological Prize – Artem Belov

Turbutt Prize in Practical Organic Chemistry – Filippo Bigi

C.E. Stevens and Charles Oldham Scholarship in Classical Studies – Lloyd Griffiths

Weiskrantz Prize (*proxime accessit*) Best overall performance in Psychology Papers Part I

– Sebastian Klavinskis-Whiting

Armourers and Brasiers' Prize for Year 2 Materials Business Plan team presentation

– Helen Leung

Department of Materials Prize for best overall performance in Part II – Yijun Lim

IoM³ R.H. Craven Prize for best Polymers graduate – Yijun Lim

IoM³ James S. Walker Award for best Polymers project – Yijun Lim

TATA Steel Prize for best overall performance in Part I Practicals – Poppy Miller

1st De Paravicini Prize (performance in Latin Papers in Hon Mods in Classics) – Theo Palmer

Harold Lister Sunderland Prize (best performance in Greek papers in Hon Mods in Classics)

– Theo Palmer

FTB Prize in Environmental Law – Alex Rye

Norton Rose Fulbright Prize for Overall Performance in Law Mods (jointly awarded)

– Hannah Taylor

Practical and Data Handling Prize – Benjamin Thackray

Armourers and Brasiers' Company/Rolls-Royce Prize for outstanding overall performance in Materials Prelims (jointly awarded) – Ziyi Yuan

Armourers and Brasiers' Company/TATA Steel Prize for Best Team Design Project – Arthur Berkley, Gota Matsui and Techin Tungcharernpaisern

Graduates

Alumni

IoM³ James S. Walker Award for best Polymers project – Eleanor Howland



Graduate Examination Results

Advanced Degrees and Diplomas 2018–2019

Doctor of Philosophy

Timothy Naginey	<i>Applications of Electronic Structure Theory in Electron Microscopy</i>
Anna Blomley	<i>A Landscape of Conflict? Rural Fortifications in the Argolid (400–146BC)</i>
Tongri Liu	<i>Evolutionary Insights into Oxygen Sensing</i>
Martin Wilcock	<i>Characterisation of the mechanism of B Cell receptor triggering</i>
Jodi Gardner	<i>How to Approach High-Cost Credit: Looking Beyond Freedom and Protection</i>
Axel Nystrom	<i>Genetic Stability and Burden in Synthetic Biology</i>
Adam Wright	<i>Electronic processes in metal halide perovskites</i>
Voraphol Malsukhum	<i>Legal Culture, Legality and the Determination of the Grounds of Judicial Review of Administrative Action in England and Australia</i>
Sean Ravenhall	<i>A Compact, High-Flux Source of Cold Atoms</i>
Laura Chan Wah Hak	<i>Investigating the transcriptional role of FoxP in decision making in Drosophila melanogaster</i>
Allison Hartnett	<i>Redistributive Authoritarianism: Land Reform and Regime Durability in the Middle East</i>
Tao Wei	<i>Catalytic Divergent Synthesis of Quinazolinone Alkaloids</i>
Hannah Dawson	<i>The productivity of unemployment: emerging forms of work and life in urban South Africa</i>
Luke Hewitt	<i>Heavy ion irradiation as a proxy to neutron irradiation in impure Fe and Fe-Cr alloys</i>
Sebastian Eterovic	
Restaino	<i>Model Theory of Shimura Varieties</i>
Michael Nelson	<i>Hadronic Jet Physics and the Quest for New Matter in Multi-Jet Final States with the ATLAS Detector at the Large Hadron Collider</i>
Ailsa Ceri Warnock	<i>Specialist Environment Courts: An international theory for legitimacy</i>

Master of Science (Res)

Materials

Like Mo	<i>In Situ Study of Atmospheric Stress Corrosion Crack Initiation in Aluminium 6061-T6 and Particulate SiC Reinforced Nanocomposite</i>
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Clinical Medicine

Joshua Carter	<i>Structure-based machine learning for prediction of antibiotic resistance in Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>
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Master of Science

Criminology	Kathryn Farrow (Merit)
Economics for Development	Jarra Jallow (Merit)
	Ithai van Emmerik
Global Governance & Diplomacy	Grazie Christie (Merit)
Mathematical Modelling & Scientific Analysis	Alvaro Silva-Santisteban (Merit)
Neuroscience	Temidayo Osunronbi
Psychological Research	Lavanya Mohan

BPhil

Qualifying exam	Andrea Vitangeli (Distinction)
	Jonathan Shapiro

Master of Philosophy

Classical Archaeology	Ben Evans (Distinction)
Comparative Government	Ian O'Grady
Economics	Xinyang Wang
English (qualifying exam)	Sarah Barnett
Greek and/or Roman History (qualifying exam)	Benjamin Thorne
Late Antique & Byzantine Studies	John-Francis Martin (Distinction)

Master of Studies

Classical Archaeology	Anna Verde (Distinction)
English (1550–1700)	Tancred Lockyer (Merit)
English (1700–1830)	Walker Mimms (Distinction)
English (1830–1914)	Maria Del Rocio Gomez Ruiz (Distinction)
Global and Imperial History	Allison Panelas (Merit)
Greek and/or Latin Language & Literature	Philip Wilson (Merit)
Medieval Studies	Llewelyn Hopwood (Distinction)

<i>B.M., B.Ch.</i>	Samuel Breen
	Byung Jin Kim
	Sarah Richardson

<i>MJur</i>	Martin Madej
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<i>PGCE</i>	Ian Hall
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The following students successfully passed their examinations but did not wish their results to be published: Danica Fernandes, Christopher Gallacher, Emma Hirvisalo, Paul Schwartzfeger.

Undergraduate Examination Results



Final Honour Schools 2019

Ancient & Modern History Class I	Ella Benson Easton	Experimental Psychology Class II.i	Yanakan Logeswaran
Biochemistry Part II Class I	Jonathan Machin Emile Roberts	History Class I	Theodore Frydensberg-Hall Matthew Murphy Katherine Stanton Miriam Tomusk
Class II.i	Peter Woodcock	Class II.i	Emily Foster Ivo Trice Owen Tuck
Biomedical Sciences Class II.i	Artem Belov	History & Politics Class II.i	Nathan Stone
Chemistry Part II Class I	Cameron Lonie Alec Murphy	Jurisprudence Class II.i	Zoe Kuyken James Martin Alex Rye
Class II.i	Hannah Taylor Alexandre Tchen	Literae Humaniores Class II.i	Max Phillips Lucie Rigaud Drayton Constance Tongue Bertram Veres
Classical Archaeology & Ancient History Class I	Oscar Beighton	Materials Science Part II Class I	Josh Deru Yijun Lim
Classics & English Class I	Henry Carter	Class II.i	Thomas Fairclough
Classics & Oriental Studies Class II.i	Alexander Hogan	Mathematics (BA) Class II.i	Emily Williams
English Class I	William Baker Paul Ritchie	Class II.ii	Amy Shao
Class II.i	Beatrix Grant Hannah Johnson Meredith Kenton Lily-May McDermott		

Mathematics and Statistics**Class I** Patrik Gerber**Medical Sciences****Class I** Alex Grassam-Rowe**Class II.i** Ruby Harrison
Ryan Mamun
Katya Marks
Howard Rich**Physics (MPhys)****Class I** Kylie MacFarquharson
Benedict Winchester**Class II.i** Katie Hurt
Jake Hutchinson
Teneeka Mai**Politics, Philosophy and Economics****Class I** Rugang Feng
Class II.i Alexander Bruce
Oliver Bryan
Dermot Cudmore
Megan Wright**Psychology, Philosophy and Linguistics****Class I** Robert Fraser
Class II.i Cana Kussmaul**Honour Moderations 2019****Classics****Class I** William Cross
Theo Palmer
Class II.i Matthew Carlton
Phoebe Tealby-Watson
John Woodworth II
Class II.ii James Baker**Passes in Unclassified Examinations 2019****Biochemistry****Prelims** David Brown (Distinction)
Charlotte Ives
Katerina Kot (Distinction)
Gheorghe Rotaru
Arron Shaw**Part I** Christian Kouppas
John Myers
Lauren Owers
Lilya Tata
Benjamin Thackray**Biomedical Sciences****Prelims** Arvieri Putra
Yulia Sudarikova (Distinction)**Part I** Katharina Kirchof**Chemistry****Prelims** Filippo Bigi (Distinction)
Maxwell Murphy
Fleur Palmer-Paquis**Part IA** Jiwang Chen
Al Hannam
Janko Hergenbahn
Lauren Parson**Part IB** Jonathan Coldstream
William Sant
Julian Woods**Classical Archaeology & Ancient History****Prelims** Barnaby Vaughan**Classics & English (three years)****Prelims** Constance Everett-Pite
(Distinction)**English****Prelims** Tara Mewawalla
Jacob Meyer
Edward Nicolle
Philip Olney
Anna Robinson (Distinction)**Experimental Psychology****Prelims** Tyrell Gabriel
Bethan Hearne
Ji Tan**History****Prelims** Adam Dalrymple (Distinction)
Catherine De Guise
Scott Doherty
Matthew Leech-Gerrard
(Distinction)**History & English****Prelims** Eugenie Nevin**History & Politics****Prelims** Umut Dinc
Alethea Liao (Distinction)**Jurisprudence****Mods** Niamh Austin
Heather Cowgill
Marcus Hillier
Roman Kenny-Manning
(Distinction)
Hannah Taylor (Distinction)**Legal Studies****Diploma** Elsa Bohne (Distinction)**Materials****Prelims** Daniel Antoine-Donatein
(Distinction)
Harry Chapman
Thomas Flatters (Distinction)
Camilla Hurst
Yuhang Lee
Simona Misakova
Ziyi Yuan (Distinction)**Part I** Arthur Berkley
Thomas Lynch
Gota Matsui
Techin Tungcharernpaisarn**Mathematics****Prelims** Victoria Walker**Part A** Callum Berry
Ryan Salter**Part B** Edward Hart (II.i)
Jonathan Wright (II.ii)**Mathematics & Computer Science****Prelims** Fryderyk Wiatrowski**Mathematics & Philosophy****Prelims** Carys O'Connor**Medical Sciences****First BM Part I** Brittany Cooper
Anna Jones**First BM Part II** Ben George
Ana Ghenculescu
Bobby White
(Distinction)
Ben Wilson

Physics

Prelims Richard Aw
Andre Bennett
Felix Christensen (Distinction)
Richard Kirkham
Jan Malinowski
Melissa Talbot
Cristian Voinea (Distinction)

Part A Arthur Morris
Katharine Snow
William Song

Part B Maximilian Frenzel (I)
Alex Guzelkececiyan (II.ii)
Ben Lakeland (I)
Russell Reid (II.i)
Adam Steinberg (I)

Politics, Philosophy & Economics

Prelims Matthew Blayney (Distinction)
Sebastian d'Huc
Emma Holmes (Distinction)
Rory Kinlan
Luke Masters
Yiwen Xu (Distinction)

Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics

Prelims Eleanor Edwards

Part I Jake Rich

Supplementary Subjects

Quantum Chemistry

Jiwan Chen
Florence Goodrich
Janko Hergenbahn
Nicholas Sim
Sacha Tchen

Chemical Pharmacology

Eleanor Mould
Clare Wolfe
Michael Zaayman

Aromatic & Heterocyclic Chemistry

Calin Dragoi
Al Hannam
Lauren Parsons

The following students successfully passed their examinations but did not wish their results to be published: Alvina Adimoelja, Zereena Arshad, Anisa Ashraf, Elizabeth Backhouse, Kiran Benipal, Cameron Bissett, Gemma Daubeney, Emillie Farr, Jessica Fatoye, Michael Hobson, Nick Hodgson, Bianca Iantuc, Louisa Jagmetti, Jung Hoon Kim, Sebastian Klavinskis-Whiting, Lucy Lammie, Ana Larasati, Armela Lasku, Clarice Lee, Xiaofeng Li, Alice Little, Amelia Martin-Jones, Poppy Miller, Vicky Morris, Shiv Munagala, Eve Navias, James Neale, Edi Rama, Chantelle Richter, Jenny Sanderson, Hugo Shipsey, Emily Simpson, Ellen Sleath, David Stone, Daniel Taylor, Sasha Webb, Krzysztof Widera, Beth Wilkins, Beren Wilkinson.





New Members of the College Michaelmas Term 2018

Undergraduates

Anisa Ashraf	King Edward VI Sheldon Heath Academy
Augustine Allain-Labon	Simon Langton School for Boys
Daniel Antoine-Donatein	Elutec, University Technical College
Niamh Austin	Aylesbury High School
Richard Aw	Raffles Junior College, Singapore
Sneha Bansal	King Edward VI High School for Girls
Andre Bennett	Bede's School, Hailsham
Arjun Bhardwaj	Westminster School
Filippo Big	IIS Zanelli High School, Italy
Matthew Blayney	King Edward VI Camp Hill School for Boys
Elsa Bohne	University of Paris II
David Brown	Highgate School
Harry Chapman	Winchester College
Felix Christensen	Gymnasium Lüneburger Heide
Brittany Cooper	Darwen Aldridge Community Academy
Heather Cowgill	Campion School, Leamington
Adam Dalrymple	Marlborough College
Gemma Daubeney	Canford School
Catherine de Guise	Westminster School
Sebastian d'Huc	Rainer-Maria-Rilke Gymnasium
Umut Dinc	Robert College
Scott Doherty	Northolt High School
Emma Donohue	City of London School for Girls
Eleanor Edwards	Withington Girls' School
Constance Everett-Pite	Clifton College
Jessica Fatoye	Caterham School
Thomas Flatters	Fulford School
Jennifer Fletcher	Oldham Sixth Form College
Tyrell Gabriel	Dr Challoner's Grammar School
Bethan Hearne	Cardiff and Vale College

Emma Holmes	Banchory Academy
Camilla Hurst	European School, Luxembourg 1
Bianca Iantuc	Mircea cel Bătrân National College, Romania
Charlotte Ives	Greenhead College, Huddersfield
Anna Jones	The King's School, Chester
Roman Kenny-Manning	Wyggeston & Queen Elizabeth I College
Rory Kinlan	Exeter College, Hele Road Centre
Richard Kirkham	Queen Elizabeth Sixth Form College, Darlington
Wolffgar-Ephraim Lambert	Woodbridge School, Woodbridge
Lucy Lammie	St Paul's Girls' School
Armela Lasku	St Edward's School, Oxford
Cecily Lasnet	Fettes College, Edinburgh
Yuhang Lee	Kolej Tuanku Ja'afar, Malaysia
Matthew Leech-Gerrard	New College Pontefract
Alethea Liau	Raffles Junior College, Singapore
Jan Malinowski	Collegium Gostynianum, Poland
G-Yan Man	St Paul's Girls' School
Luke Masters	Tonbridge School
Tara Mewawalla	Dubai College
Jacob Meyer	Parrs Wood High School, Manchester
Simona Misakova	Gymnázium Jura Hronca, Slovakia
Shiv Munagala	King's College London Mathematics School
Maxwell Murphy	Hampton School
Eugenie Nevin	Truro High School for Girls
Edward Nicolle	King's College School
Carys O'Connor	Henrietta Barnett School
Phillip Olney	Bishop Wordsworth's Grammar School
Fleur Palmer-Paquis	Queen Mary's High School for Girls
Arvieri Putra	Saint Joseph's Institution
Edi Rama	Newham Collegiate Sixth Form
Chantelle Richter	Colston's Girls' School Academy
Anna Robinson	Brockenhurst College
Gheorghe Rotaru	Isleworth and Syon School
Arron Shaw	Christ's Hospital
David Stone	City of Stoke-on-Trent Sixth Form College

Yulia Sudarikova	Sevenoaks School
Ji Tan	German Swiss International School, Hong Kong
Hannah Taylor	The Tiffin Girls School
Sorcha Tisdall	Dr Challoner's High School for Girls
Barnaby Vaughan	Bradford Grammar School
Cristian Voinea	Mihai Viteazul National College, Romania
Victoria Walker	Felixstowe Academy
Sasha Webb	Alleyn's School, Dulwich
Fryderyk Wiatrowski	III Liceum Ogólnokształcące, Poland
Elizabeth Wilkins	Roundhay School
Yiwen Xu	Queen Margaret's School
Ziyi Yuan	Albyn School

Graduates reading for Higher Degrees or Diplomas

Daniel Alford	St Peter's College, Oxford
Zeinab Ali	Kings College, London
Faseeha Ayaz	Kings College, London
Sarah Barnett	Berkeley
Ana Rita Carvalho Faria	Universidade do Minho, Portugal
Alma Chapet-Battle	University of Paris VII
Grazie Christie	Harvard University
Josh de Lyon	Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford
Christopher Dowson	University of Western Australia
Lorren Eldridge	Linacre College, Oxford
Michael Farrar	University of Liverpool
Kathryn Farrow	University of Keele
Christopher Gallacher	University College, London
María Del Rocío Gomez Ruiz	Universidad Panamericana, Mexico
Llewelyn Hopwood	Jesus College, Oxford
Jarra Jallow	University of Leicester
Max Jenkins	University of Southampton
Nikolaus Kandolf	Universität Wien
Nora Kelemen	University of Glasgow

Victor Lisinski	Linacre College, Oxford
Tancred Lockyer	Queen Mary, London
Xiaonan Luo	Central South University, China
Martin Madej	Charles University, Czech Republic
Walker Mimms	Bennington College, USA
Lavanya Mohan	University of Mumbai
Temidayo Osunronbi	University of Plymouth
Allison Panelas	Berkeley
Paul Schwartzfeger	University of Law
Jonathan Shapiro	Columbia University
Sinan Shi	University of Edinburgh
Alvaro Silva-Santisteban	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
Gabrielle Stewart	Duke University
Matthew Sumption	Christ Church, Oxford
Hailey Trier	Azusa Pacific University
Ithai Van Emmerik	Kings College, London
Anna Verde	University College, London
Philip Wilson	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Yun Xiao	University of Manchester
Yuanlin Xu	McGill University
Karl Michael Ziem	Friedrich Schiller Universität, Germany

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

Ian Hall	Benjamin Thorne
Andrew Sanchez	Myles Woodman



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Apologies to Alex Shinn for a mistake in the captions accompanying the illustrations in his article “Worship and Music in the Hive, 1517–1567: Enigmas and Revelations” in *The Pelican Record*, Vol. LIV, 2018. Figure 1 on p.17 and Figure 3 on p.20 should be juxtaposed. The figure corresponding to the caption of Figure 1 on p.17 is Figure 3 on p.20, and vice versa.







Front cover: Ruskin, Gothic stairway in Chester Cathedral. Back cover: Ruskin, window, University of Oxford

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