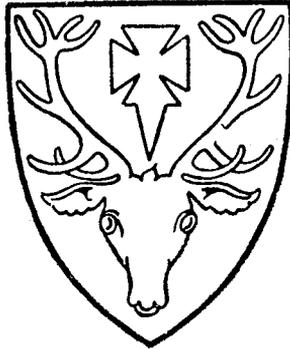


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If post-mortem examination of Queen Mary I would indeed have revealed, as she declared, that the chief calamity of her reign had engraved the word 'Calais' upon her heart, one might suspect that the word 'Dover' is already imprinted on the healthy organ of our perennial Tutor for Admissions, Neil Tanner. For the name of that distinguished classicist, the President of Corpus, has in the past year become synonymous with a reorganisation of the Oxford admissions system, a reorganisation that has as one of its intended effects the extinction of the 'Hertford scheme'.

This is a misfortune for the College, for the scheme has served us well since Dr. Tanner invented it twenty years ago. To it, mainly, is due the rise in Hertford's academic results and reputation. But it is also a misfortune for many potential Oxford candidates that we failed to convince the Dover Committee that the Hertford scheme provided the best model for all colleges to follow in future.

The Committee set itself two tasks: to simplify the system, or to make it fairer—or at least more defensible against allegations of bias arising from the high proportion of Oxford undergraduates from independent schools. There is irony in the result that, for the sake of uniform practice, Hertford must surrender a scheme widely hailed as Oxford's most progressive response to the difficulties faced by candidates from maintained schools.

Whether the new system will really be simpler than the old, only time will show. It contains scope for formidable complications. On the other hand, it does not preclude Oxford from evolving towards the U.C.C.A. norm of conditional offers, without examination, for candidates in their fourth term in the sixth.

This deliberate indeterminacy of the system's future shape arises because candidates are to have greater choice as to how they present themselves for selection. As so often, a measure that in itself is liberal and equal may well turn out to favour those who can afford the best advice on how to profit by it. For this reason among others, the new system may not, in practice greatly change the proportion of undergraduates from independent schools.

Indeed the most impartial of systems, administered by dons the most conscientious, using purely academic criteria, might still produce the same result. Independent schools, being in many cases highly specialised in preparing Oxbridge candidates, would be failing their clients if it did not. Maintained schools, having mostly to commit their resources according to other priorities, and knowing the priorities of independent schools, need in many cases, both positive encouragement to send applicants to Oxbridge, and even positive discrimination if their candidates are to compete on equal terms with those of equal intelligence from independent schools. The Hertford scheme contained both these ingredients.

Without discriminating positively *between candidates*, and therefore with no unfairness between individuals, it nevertheless attracted bright pupils from schools with small sixth forms and no Oxbridge tradition and gave them, as a group, a slight competitive advantage. It offered them both the chance of an early offer of a place, not conditional on A-level grades, and

the option of trying for an award, by examination, at Hertford or elsewhere. The early interview and two-stage admission procedure helped candidates who lacked social assurance and interview skills to perform better at their second, crucial interview in December. Most of this will now be swept away.

This is not quite an elegy, for the old system has still one year to run. But it seems right that the merits of Hertford's response to comprehensive secondary education should not sink unsung into oblivion. Besides, some of these merits may well be resurrectible within the new framework. If Hertford can still profit by tempering the wind of change to shorn but clever lambs, no doubt it will find a way of doing so.

### COLLEGE NEWS

Sir Nicholas Henderson has been elected President of the Hertford Society to succeed Sir John Brown who has completed his six year term of office.

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On 16th March, 1983, Mr. R. Van Noorden was inducted as Junior Proctor, and Mr. R. Stuart and Dr. K. McLauchlan were appointed as Pro-Proctors. The event was celebrated by a notable luncheon in Hall.

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We congratulate Sir Hugh Springer (Honorary Fellow) on his appointment as Governor General of Barbados.

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His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, visited the College on May 18th on the occasion of the 300th Anniversary of the Ashmolean Museum. He was entertained to a luncheon in the Old Hall, as guest of the Chancellor.

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It is with great pleasure that we note that Professor P. Randle has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

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Andrew Pratt and Robert Taylor (Senior Scholars) have been awarded two of the coveted 'new blood posts', and will become Fellows of Jesus College and St. John's College respectively. Their fields are bio-organic chemistry and physics.

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We congratulate Mary Warnock on being made a D.B.E. in the New Year's Honours List.

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On May 6th, 1983, 84 past and present members of the E. W. Gilbert Club dined in Hall to mark both the tenth anniversary of the Club and the retirement of Professor I. J. Gottmann, F.B.A. After drinks in the Old Library, where a string quartet played, and a photograph in the quadrangle, members enjoyed a magnificent meal provided by Mr. Hart and his staff. The dinner was organised by Mr. David Elleray and Dr. Goudie, Miss S. K. Thethy presented a print of Principal Newton to Professor Gottmann, the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Barbara Gilbert were present, and Dr. John Patten

proposed the toast to Professor Gottmann. A notice of the occasion appeared in *The Times* the following morning.

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We congratulate Dr. J. H. C. Patten, Supernumery Fellow in Geography, on his election as Member of Parliament for the new constituency of West Oxford and Abingdon in the General Election on June 9th. Previously Dr. Patten had represented the old Oxford constituency. He continues in the Government as UnderSecretary of State in the Department of Health and Social Security.

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It was with great regret that we learnt of the death, on June 25th of a former member of the staff of the Porter's Lodge, Mr. B. Patel. He will be remembered for the great interest he took in the life of the College, and we extend our sympathy to his Family.

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Professor D. C. Dennett, a former Rhodes Scholar, was an Honorary Lecturer of the College during Trinity Term, while visiting the University as John Locke Lecturer in Philosophy.

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A Gaudy was held on 29th June for the Hertford men and women attending the Rhodes Scholars' Reunion; honorary fellows present were the Hon. R. Martland and H. W. Donovan. The usual Gaudy was held on 23rd September, for those matriculating between 1962—66.

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In November, the College elected as Honorary Fellows Professor Ian Brownlie, Q.C., F.B.A., Rupert Bruce-Mitford, F.B.A., and the Rt. Hon. Viscount Tonyandy, P.C.

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The College has been weakened by the retirement, in September, of two of its Professorial Fellows, Professor Charles Phillips and Professor Jean Gottmann. We wish them every success and happiness in their retirement. Both have been active and valued members of the Governing Body and their sagacious and willing council will be greatly missed, but we shall continue to enjoy their company as Emeritus Fellows.

The new Dr. Lee's Professor of Anatomy, R. W. Guillerey of the University of Chicago, will join us in October 1984. Our warmest congratulations go to Dr. A. S. Goudie, Fellow and Tutor in Geography from 1976, who has been elected to the Chair of Geography, also from next October. Not least among the advantages stemming from his appointment will be his continuance as Steward of the Senior Common Room, to which he was elected in 1983.

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A party was held in College on 21st October to celebrate Dr. W. L. Ferrar's ninetieth birthday.

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The following were elected to Senior Scholarships in 1983:

To a Carreras Senior Studentship: Gary Hayman

To Baring Scholarships:

Jonathan Eyal

Fiona Robertson

To Starun Scholarships:

Jacqueline Glomski

Hubert Zawadski, M.A., D.Phil.

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We congratulate J. Heywood for winning the Webb-Medley Prize in Economics, and P. Butler and D. Stone for winning University Prizes for their papers in Geography and Engineering Finals respectively.

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The College has received a most generous and substantial benefaction from the Estate of Mortimer May to establish a Bruce, Julia and Mortimer May Scholarship. The Scholarship is to support graduate studies in Geography, 'because of my late son's abiding interest in that subject, particularly as manifested while a student at Hertford College'. Other bequests have been received from the late W. V. Bradford and the late A. H. Smith, who has left the College some silver tankards and menu holders used by his father while an undergraduate here.

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The College has provided more captains of full blue sports this year than any other college, with R. Edbrooke as Captain of Association Football, A. Jones as Captain of Athletics, and A. Clarke as Captain of Cross Country.

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In November 1983 an exhibition was held in the Examination Schools of the work in Oxford of the architect, T. G. Jackson. Besides designing the Examination Schools he was also closely associated both with Hertford College and The Draper's Company. As the *Oxford Times* (November 4th) remarked, "He was apparently a man with a sense of humour: a close-up look at the detail of classical carvings high up in the Hertford College buildings, for instance, reveals caricatures of cricketers".

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The Pullin Society held a luncheon in Dulwich on 12th June 1983 to celebrate its 36th anniversary. This was an inconspicuous but highly enjoyable event, in line with the aims of its undistinguished membership.

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The Hertford Society celebrated the 700th anniversary of the foundation of Hart Hall with a very successful and well attended dinner in College on 1st July, 1983.

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At the time of going to press the new squash courts and changing rooms at the College ground are almost complete.

The bare record of John Wilkins' career reveals a man who, after a decade spent as a member of Magdalen Hall between 1627 and 1637, rapidly and seemingly inevitably collected choice offices. He served first as chaplain to two fierce critics of Charles I and then to Charles's own troublesome and disloyal nephew, the exiled elector palatine. In 1648 he was appointed Warden of Wadham by the parliamentarian visitors who were purging the university of royalists. Eleven years later he exchanged that office for the more lucrative mastership of Trinity College Cambridge, and although the return of Charles II meant that he quickly lost the new preferment, he was consoled by being made Dean of Ripon, a Prebend of York Minster and (in 1668) Bishop of Chester. To have landed these desirable jobs in the troubled political and religious climate of mid-seventeenth century England suggested that Wilkins was made of supple willow rather than unyielding oak, and that he had no fixed principle other than that of self-advancement. However, when we penetrate behind the public record, we find a man at once more complex and interesting, and also more consistent in his interests and outlook.

Connections had assisted Wilkins in his ascent. Thanks to a grandfather revered by the Puritans Wilkins was early introduced into the circles of the powerful critics of Charles I, and under their patronage began his clerical career. Later, in the 1650s, an opportune marriage to Oliver Cromwell's youngest sister, perhaps the most eligible widow in the land, but described by contemporaries as 'nasty', speeded Wilkin's own preferment, and protected both his college and the university from the malevolent government in Whitehall.

The adroitness of Wilkins in prospering in uncertain and dangerous times may have a modern ring to it, and may explain why he was charged with ambition and a lack of principles. But were this all to Wilkins, that he became head of two colleges and ended his life as a Bishop, we would hardly pause to celebrate him. But underlying his ability to survive was a principle which entitles him to greater respect, namely that of latitudinarianism, a wish in an age of heated and divisive controversies to comprehend and tolerate a variety of opinions, whether religious, intellectual or political. As a Bishop within an established church with increasingly high and exclusive pretensions, Wilkins exercised a valuable moderating influence. Yet his theology and churchmanship, important as they were in the 1650s and 1660s, are dwarfed by his role as a champion and popularizer of the 'new' experimental science. In a series of books Wilkins expounded the discoveries and theories of Copernicus, Galileo and Kepler, pleaded for further experiment and observation, defended the universities against ignorant and jealous adversaries, extolled the virtues of cooperative scholarly and scientific enquiries, and, following Francis Bacon, explained how new techniques might improve life. Later commentators have seized upon Wilkins' willingness to argue for the possibility of life on the moon, and the invention of a submarine and a flying machine, to depict him as a dotty seventeenth-century Jules Verne. This is seriously to underrate him. His open-mindedness, his enthusiasm and his success in winning favour in high places not only made him an academic politician of the first order, able by his efforts to deflect from Oxford University the interference of hostile

politicians eager to make the university more responsive to their ephemeral and self-interested concerns, but also an important agent in disseminating and institutionalizing the new science. While still in London in the 1640s, he had joined in scientific discussion and experiments; after 1648 he turned Wadham into the chief seat of the Oxford experimental science club and attracted to it virtuosi like Thomas Willis, Seth Ward, William Petty, Christopher Wren, Ralph Bathurst and Robert Boyle.

Wilkins dipped deep into his own pocket to assist these endeavours. In his lodgings he housed a 'a variety of shadows, dials, perspectives, places to introduce the species, and many other artificial, mathematical and magical curiosities'; in his garden he planted experimental crops, tried to develop a new plough and set up glass beehives. Wilkins gave direction and form to enquiries which had hitherto been diffuse and unsystematic, and helped to see these efforts incorporated into a formal Royal Society. His own pivotal place in inspiring that organization was recognized first by his election as a founder fellow and then by his appointment as Secretary. In the later office he continued what he had practised at Wadham, and briefly at Trinity as Master, drawing useful and sympathetic men into the Society, and encouraging those activities which would advance knowledge and benefit society.

Since it was at Wadham that Wilkins was best able to propagate his scientific and religious views, we may legitimately ask what part Magdalen Hall played in his intellectual formation. Two sorts of answer can be proposed. Magdalen Hall in the early seventeenth century attracted a large and diverse group of undergraduates, and thanks to this size and diversity the newer interests in experiment and observation already evident in other colleges may have been catered for unusually well. One contemporary of Wilkins who developed a similarly informed approach to science was Thomas Sydenham; another was Jonathan Goddard, later physician to Cromwell and Warden of Merton and a member of Wilkins club in the 1650s. Then too the very success of Magdalen Hall in the 1620s may have provided Wilkins with a model for what he achieved at Wadham in the 1650s, particularly in encouraging him to strive for and to value a tolerant and diverse community of savants.

Dr. T. C. Barnard

### *ELIAS DE HERTFORD: FOUNDER OR SPECULATOR?*

In most College dining halls the painting of the founder is hung prominently behind the High Table. Think, for example, of William of Wykeham's portrait at the far end of New College Hall. In Hertford, however, no likeness is to be found of the man from whom the name of our College is derived. This is hardly surprising, since we are talking about the thirteenth century. The idea of portraiture had not yet arrived. On the other hand, it was not unknown in later periods for Colleges to commission fictional portraits of founders who had lived too early to have their likenesses recorded on canvas. No, the problem is more historical than artistic. Elias is too shadowy a figure ever to have warranted much attention. And the institution with which his name is associated was a Hall not a College.

Oxford in the middle ages was not yet the primarily collegiate university it was to become in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. By 1300 only three of the Colleges had been founded. These were conceived as providing the means whereby scholars could pursue the lengthy 'postgraduate' courses that led to higher degrees in the medieval university. The majority of the undergraduates lived in 'Halls', of which as many as seventy were scattered around Oxford when a list was compiled in the 1440s. These were not corporate institutions like the Colleges but lodging-houses leased by Principals who provided instruction for the undergraduates living with them. Lacking endowments, they lacked stability. Some were demolished to make way for grand foundations like Wykeham's New College. Others fell victim to the upheavals of the Reformation. One of the few to survive into modern times was Hart Hall. In 1740 its last Principal, Richard Newton, succeeded in his long campaign to have the Hall incorporated as Hertford College. It is he whom we should properly acknowledge as our first founder. And it is appropriately his portrait which hangs on the right in Hall.

Who, then, was Elias de Hertford? Two men of that name can be traced in the documentary sources for the later thirteenth century. One of them can be eliminated on the grounds that he was a clerk. Our Elias is known to have been married. In that case we are probably justified in identifying him with the man who was marshal of the king's horses in the closing years of Henry III's reign. Beyond the fact that he had retired from this office by September 1272, when a successor was appointed, we know nothing about his career. Nor can we say why this minor court official should have wished to invest in a property in Oxford. For investment it was, not to say speculation. Elias could have had little interest in the encouragement of academic studies. We do not even know for certain when the first scholars moved in. Elias bought the tenement, which faced Hammer Hall Lane, or New College Lane as it is now, sometime in the early 1280s. It is impossible to be more precise than this, for the vital deed, as so often with such documents in the middle ages is undated; but, if the internal evidence is any guide, 1283 may be as good a guess as any. The first mention of 'le Herthalle' by name does not come until the conveyance of 17 June 1301 by which Elias, son of Elias de Hertford disposed of the property to John de Ducklington, a burghess of Oxford. The nickname by which it was to be known had arrived, and with it probably the scholars.

Elias senior had released all the rights he had in the property to his son in a deed, dated at High Wycombe on 10 May 1301. The implication that the family resided, or at least held lands, in that part of Buckinghamshire is supported by a recognisance of two years earlier, in which Elias junior provided for repayment to be made in the event of default on his lands in Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. Of Elias junior we can say a little more than we can about his father because he had the misfortune to be involved in a curious scandal in the reign of Edward II. Like his father he evidently had connections, however limited, with the court, and among his patrons he numbered Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, leader of the baronial opposition to the King. In 1315 at Lancaster's request Elias was assigned to keep lands in several counties for a rent of 40 marks a year. For some reason he subsequently refused to pay the rent and, while imprisoned for this, hatched a bizarre plot to kill the Treasurer with the aid of sorcery.

By this time, as we have seen, his connection with 'Herthalle' had ceased. In 1301, within a month of receiving the quitclaim from his father, he had sold the property to John de Ducklington. To authenticate the transaction he used an oblong seal displaying a hart's head with a cross between the horns, centuries later to be adopted as the arms of Hertford College. Ducklington held the property until April 1312. This time the purchaser was Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, who was looking for somewhere to house his scholars while establishing in Turl Street the College that was to perpetuate his memory. For a while the Hall's name changed to Stapledon Hall. When the bishop's men moved to their permanent home a few years later, it reverted to Hart Hall. But Exeter College remained the owner of the site.

It was the link with Exeter that was to save Hart Hall from the slide towards extinction that overcame so many other Halls in Oxford. To that extent, Bishop Stapledon's acquisition of the site in 1312 may be considered an event of some significance. It is not so clear that the same can be said of the earlier transaction, in the 1280s, whereby Elias de Hertford had become the owner. The adoption of the nickname Hart Hall by 1301 suggests that the first scholars must have moved in before then. But an acceptance that this was so need not involve us in believing that Elias was anything more than a landlord. All he did was make money by letting rooms to students. Let us not denigrate him for that. But let us also recognise that the University Accommodation Office has as good a reason as Hertford College to be honouring his memory.

Nigel Saul

#### *JOHN SELDEN 1584—1654, SOMETIME STUDENT OF HART HALL*

"You that have been  
Ever at home: yet have all countries seen  
And like a compass keeping one foot still  
Upon your centre, do your circle fill  
Of general knowledge; watched men, manners too,  
Heard what times past have said, seen what ours do"

It was not only John Donne who used the image of a pair of compasses in poetry. This is Ben Jonson, praising one of the most erudite men of his age, the jurist John Selden. Selden was born four hundred years ago in 1584, and after attending Chichester Free School, matriculated from Hart Hall as a boy of not quite sixteen. Here he studied under Anthony Barker but left without graduating, and continued his studies at the Inns of Court, as did so many young men of that time. Selden practised law at the Temple, and was soon widely known for his extraordinary learning, but his real passion was the study of the past and he became the friend of Camden and Sir Robert Cotton, the greatest antiquaries of the age. His early books, written in Latin, survey English history, and the history of laws, titles, and tythes. Though his sceptical conclusions sometimes gave offence, Selden always tried to be impartial and objective in his account of a subject. Many years later he said of his history of tythes, "They consulted in Oxford where they

might find the best argument for their tythes, setting aside the *Jus Divinum*; they were advised to my History of Tythes, a book so much cried down by them formerly; in which I dare boldly say, there are more arguments for them than any extant together anywhere”.

Selden's career as a politician began in 1623, and it was his extraordinary knowledge of ancient laws and precedents that kept him in constant demand at a time when the constitutional rights of parliament were the main subject at issue. He was returned as an M.P. and became deeply involved in defending parliamentary privilege against Charles's infringements; in consequence he was himself imprisoned in 1629.

But though Selden had upheld the Commons' cause against the King, he was too fair-minded to remain uncritical of Parliament's proceedings in the 1640s. When he was returned to the Long Parliament as M.P. for his old University, he spoke on behalf of the bishops, insisting that if they had done ill, "twas the men, not the functions" and asking (with a crudeness characteristic both of the man and the age) "The Bishops being put out of the House, whom will they lay the fault upon now? When the dog is beat out of the room, where will they lay the stink?" Selden's learning extended far beyond legal and historical studies. He knew Hebrew and Arabic and possessed a very valuable collection of oriental manuscripts, including works in Persian, Turkish and Chinese. He was deeply interested in rabbinical law and attended the theological debates at Westminster in the 1640s, where (according to Bulstrode Whitelocke) he could be relied upon to refute the Presbyterians asserting "Perhaps in your little pocket-bibles with gilt leaves the translation may be thus, but the Greek or the Hebrew signifies thus and thus", and so would totally silence them'.

Though Selden thought Charles I foolish and misjudging, he was unhappy at Parliament's attempts to coerce him, saying "the King is equally abused now as before: then they flattered him and made him do ill things, now they would force him against his conscience". He was sufficiently sceptical to see that "A King is a thing men have made for their own sakes, for quietness' sake"; he nevertheless felt that the King's countrymen should honour their part of the contract, and in his last years was inclined to keep his own counsel, and do what he could to protect learning from prejudice, moderating Puritan revenges against Oxford University, and saving Archbishop Bancroft's library from destruction by sending it to Cambridge. At his death, many of his own books and manuscripts came to the Bodleian Library, and his collection of Greek marbles was also left to the University.

It is scarcely surprising that Selden is now largely forgotten, unlike his friend and contemporary Thomas Hobbes. All his major works were written in Latin, in a laborious style, which included as much of his own abstruse learning as could be squeezed in—perhaps he thought that if he failed to set it down, it might be lost for ever. His greatest achievement was not his books but his conversation, of which Lord Clarendon wrote "he was the most clear discourser, and had the best faculty in making hard things easy, and presenting them to the understanding of any man that hath been known". Selden is at his best in his *Table Talk*, where he reveals himself a relativist, in the great tradition of Montaigne:

“We measure from ourselves; and as things are for our use and purpose, so we approve them. Bring a pear to the table that is rotten, we cry it down, 'tis naught; but bring a medlar, O! 'tis a fine thing; and yet I'll warrant you the pear thinks as well of itself as the medlar does.”

J. R. Briggs

### *JAMES WILLIAMSON, FELLOW OF HERTFORD COLLEGE*

In view of the well-known fact that the colleges of the University kept better records than the halls one might well expect the College's history in the period after 1740, when Hart Hall became Hertford College, to be reasonably well documented. In reality, however, it appears that we do not even know the names of all the fellows in the eighteenth century, despite the fact that they were few in number. From the statutory four under Principal Newton their number declined to two under Principal Durrell (1757—75), and it seems unlikely that there would have been much growth in the period of decline following Durrell's death. However, the name of one of the fellows in the early 1780s has recently re-emerged in the publications of Professor A. G. Cross of Leeds University, embodying research into the activities of Russian students in Oxford at that time (A. G. Cross, 'Russian Students in Eighteenth Century Oxford', *Journal of European Studies* (1975), 2: 91—110 and Id., 'By the Banks of the Thames': *Russians in Eighteenth-century Britain*, (Newtonville, Mass., 1979). This is James Williamson, a native of Elgin, Co. Moray, born in 1740 (or 1743), who began his studies at the University of Aberdeen, but subsequently determined on entering one of the English universities. At Aberdeen he had been taught by James Beattie, Professor of Moral Philosophy, who in 1767 provided him with a letter of introduction to the poet Thomas Gray at Cambridge. Having walked all the way to Cambridge, however, having visited Gray, and having walked back to Aberdeen, Williamson developed a preference for Oxford, where he arrived in 1768 and matriculated the following year. He took both his B.A. (in 1772) and his M.A. (in 1775) as a member of St. Alban Hall (absorbed by Merton in 1882). But it was from Hertford that he took his B.D. in 1783. An outstanding mathematician, Williamson is the author of *Elements of Euclid* published at the Clarendon Press in 1781.

In 1769 there occurred a transit of Venus over the sun, an event for which the scientists of Europe had made careful preparation. There were 149 observing stations distributed around the world, including such places as California, Hudson Bay, Tahiti and Peking. A successful observation of the transit took place in Oxford, and from a report written by Thomas Hornsby, Savilian Professor of Astronomy and Reader in Experimental Philosophy, we know that James Williamson was one of a team of eight observers (led by Hornsby) stationed at six different places in Oxford. Williamson was paired off with a Russian student Vasily Nikitich Nikitin (1737—1809) of St. Mary Hall (subsequently part of Oriiel), who had arrived in Oxford early in 1766 in charge of a group of his countrymen sent at the behest of Catherine II 'to study the higher sciences . . . for the benefit

of the state'. And so (according to Hornsby) in 'an unfurnished room of the Hospital that commanded the north-west part of the horizon, Mr. Nikitin of St. Mary Hall, and inspector of the Russian gentlemen sent here for their education by the Empress of Russia, and Mr. Williamson, of St. Alban Hall, both well versed in the Mathematics, made . . . observations of the transit, with a reflector of 10 inches, and a refractor of 8 feet'.

Williamson and Nikitin were both well above the normal age for undergraduates and they had both studied elsewhere before coming to Oxford. (Nikitin, who had entered the Moscow Slavono-Greek-Latin Academy in 1748, had become a teacher of Greek and Hebrew in 1761). But it was a common interest in mathematics and astronomy which formed the basis of their friendship.

In July 1773, when James Beattie came to Oxford to receive an honorary degree, he naturally visited his old pupil. The entry in Beattie's diary for 8 July 1773 reads: 'went wt Williamson to the Angel-Inn where I had left my baggage and from thence to St. Mary Hall, where a Russian gentleman one Mr. Niliken (sic) (a great friend of Williamson's) had a bed provided for me. Mr. N. was exceedingly kind and during my stay in Oxford did everything in his power to oblige me'. On the second of the two nights he spent at St. Mary Hall Beattie dined there with Williamson and Nikitin.

Williamson is also mentioned in the diary of another Russian visitor to Oxford, Nilolay Ivanovich Korsakov (1749—88), an engineer-officer, who came to Oxford in 1775. In January 1777 he recorded: 'depuis quelque tems il y a Oxford des professeurs fort habiles, dans ces sciences, et sur tout dans les mathematiques, come Mr. Williamson, qui est un des plus subtils Mathematiciens, qu'il y ait en Angleterre . . .' It is reasonable to assume that Korsakov first heard of Williamson through Nikitin. The two Russians, at any rate, must have been acquainted, for they were Freemasons and both present at a meeting of the Alfred Lodge at Oxford on 4 March 1775.

Nikitin, in addition to pursuing his own studies, had the responsibility of supervising the other five Russians. He had meant one of them (S. I. Matveevsky) to enter Hertford with Rev. Blayney as tutor, but these plans were thwarted by a private arrangement between Matveevsky and Richard Davies, Fellow of Merton, arrived at in one of the Oxford coffee houses without Nikitin's knowledge. In 1774 Davies sued Nikitin in the Vice-Chancellor's court for non-payment of fees in respect of tutorials for Matveevsky but the court found against the plaintiff.

Of the other Russians who had arrived in Oxford in 1766 under Nikitin's care only one (Prokhor Ignat'evich Suvorov) was still up in 1775. On 2 June that year Nikitin and he were awarded the M.A. by diploma. As frequently happened at that time there was opposition to their receiving the degree. The diary of the Rev. James Woodforde records the situation as follows: 'At 12 went to the Convocation House, where it was proposed to confer the Degree of Master of Arts by diploma on Mr. Nikitin and Mr. Sufferof two Russians that have been in the University for 9 years—There were many *non Placets* from many Parts of the House, therefore the Proctors took each Members Voice by which the *Placets* had the Majority—I was a *Placet*. The Convocation House was very full on the Occasion'.

By October 1779, if not earlier, Williamson was a fellow of Hertford College. But in 1783 he moved to London, where he resided with his wife at 2 Little Smith Street, Dean's Yard, Westminster, continuing to provide tuition for Russian gentlemen. At some time in or after 1791 he was presented to the living of Plumtree, near Nottingham, and here his epitaph may be found on a plaque in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin: 'Sacred to the Memory of the Reverend James Williamson B.D. late of Hertford College, Oxford, and Rector of Plumtree, Nottinghamshire: who spent a long life in the pursuit of literature and science at home and in other parts of Europe; embracing every opportunity to enrich his mind with various knowledge; but deriving his chief eminence from rare attainments in the higher branches of Mathematics. He was born in the Capital of Murray in Scotland in the year 1740; and died at the rectory of Plumtree on the third of January 1813'.

On their return to Russia Nikitin and Suvorov were assigned to the Naval Cadet Corps at Constadt, where they remained, teaching a wide range of subjects, until their retirement in 1794 (Nikitin) and 1795 (Suvorov). They jointly wrote a book, published in Russian and English versions in St. Petersburg and London in 1787, entitled *Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry*. It embodied a dedication 'To the University of Oxford, in testimony of gratitude for the academical advantages, of which they were permitted to partake, during a residence of ten years; and for the honours conferred upon them' and a list of subscribers including James Williamson.

Gerald Stone

#### *PROFESSOR I. J. GOTTMANN, F.B.A.*

The following appreciation of Professor I. J. Gottmann is taken from *The Expanding City* (Academic Press, 1983) and was written by Dr. J. H. C. Patten, M.P., the editor of that volume.

His transhumant life began early. Born of prosperous parents in pre-revolutionary Kharkov, he was to be on the move almost at once. Both his parents were killed in the troubled year of 1917, and at the age of two Gottmann was taken by his uncle, Michel Berchin, on a journey of escape which ended in Paris. There he joined the growing colony of Russian emigres who formed such a vigorous community in the city; his aunt and uncle brought him up in a home that was the epitome of an emigre circle. His uncle became the art and music critic of a Russian newspaper produced there by exiles and drew around him a number of expatriate intellectuals, such as the historian Milhiukov; others like the artist Chagall were visitors to their home. Cosmopolitan, travelled and talkative was the household in which Gottmann spent his formative years; the influence of his childhood surroundings on his intellectual development must have been profound.

He studied first at the Lycée Montaigne and then the Lycée St. Louis. After entering the Sorbonne, he began to study law, but like so many scholars his first interest did not turn out to be his eventual love and he soon changed to geography, becoming immersed in the vibrant geographical life of academic Paris in the 1930s.

The intellectual environment in which he studied was one where academic boundaries of the time, in the English sense, were neither as clearly demarcated nor as closely guarded and cherished. Political science and philosophy were a pervasive part of the atmosphere; the frontiers between geography and history, for long rigid in the English-speaking world in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, were practically non-existent in the French universities. Gottmann's Diploma d'Etudes Superieures, taken in 1934, and his Licence es Lettres, taken in 1937, were both in "Histoire et Geographie". His early work under Demangeon was concerned, however, as it always was to be, with strictly contemporary geographical matters and problems; he began with both irrigation in arid countries and the expansion of the Paris region.

Gottmann's early academic career was cut short by the Nazi occupation of France. He was deprived of his university post by them in 1940 and in 1942 he fled south to Montpellier and, via the Iberian Peninsula, reached the United States on the day of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. He was fascinated by New York and its surrounding urban region and was forcibly struck by the growth and development of the United States; it made an instant impact. His first job in the United States was at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton; he combined this with teaching at John Hopkins University with War service as a consultant with the U.S. Board of Economic Warfare and other agencies. Afflicted since his youth with a number of what cumulatively have seemed sometimes to be near-crippling illnesses, he was unable to see active service, although this did not prevent him being a member of De Gaulle's Fighting French Organisation. So, while on the Faculty of the John Hopkins University between 1943 and 1948 he was often away. Yet his output of published work continued apace.

In 1944 he was sent on a cultural inspection mission to the French West Indies, and early in 1945 he returned to Paris and served on the staff of the Minister of National Economy. At once he was given a political opening as Chargé de Mission au Cabinet of Pierre Mendès France. There he was involved in the planning of post-war reconstruction in France. After serving in Paris throughout 1946 he was seconded to become Director of Studies and Research in the United Nations Secretariat, servicing the Economic and Social Council in New York.

However, the prospect of developing his academic life was stronger than the joys of international administration of French domestic politics, and it was to France in particular that he returned to answer the call of academic life. From the 1940s to the 1960s he held Chairs in Paris and North America concurrently with each other and with continuing membership of the Institute at Princeton, this last an association which he greatly valued. Boats and then aeroplanes became much part of his life, as his love affair continued with the United States, the home country of his wife.

Nineteen fifty-two saw his small treatise on political geography, *La Politique des Etats et Leur Geographie*, which was followed by a volume on resources published in 1956. This was a most significant year for Gottmann: during it he was asked by the Old Dominion Foundation of Washington to undertake a study of the State of Virginia. This led him to take a new

interest in regional studies in America and, most significantly, to concentrate his attentions on the role of large urban areas within them.

In 1956, while in Paris, Gottmann was invited to study the large-scale metropolitan problems of the United States of America; the driving force behind this invitation was Robert Oppenheimer, a Director of Twentieth Century Fund. Since his arrival as a refugee from war-torn Europe in 1942 Gottmann had been fascinated by the long string of large cities and urbanized areas that stretches from Boston to Washington, with New York City in its centre. The lengthy preparation for his book on Virginia was repeated once again, and "Megalopolis", perhaps his most seminal work, was the result. It saw publication in 1961. This book, and its concepts, has had a worldwide effect on one of the most important single geographical ideas of the mid-twentieth century.

The international background to, and flavour of, his work was not merely confined to the Franco-American axis in this period: during the 1950s and 1960s he frequently lectured on and studied largely urban problems in many other countries, in particular Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Israel, Switzerland and Italy, as well as Central and Southern America. Relatively late on in the 1970s his links with Japan grew stronger and stronger.

While an evaluation of his work must of course await the more leisurely attentions of later scholars, a bald statement of some of the honours paid to him can at least now show the standing in which he is held by his contemporaries. There are the honorary degrees from the University of Wisconsin and from Southern Illinois, *Academiques Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur* of France and the Victoria Medal; and Vice-Presidency of the Royal Geographical Society in the United Kingdom. There is his Honorary Membership of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Geographical Society, and of the *Societe Royale Neerlandise de Geographie*. Of course, he is also a Fellow of the British Academy. His Japanese interests are acknowledged in his Honorary Citizenship of Yokohama. He remains a Fellow of Hertford College, University of Oxford, which was his first collegiate home during his long and successful tenure of the Professorship of Geography and Headship of the School of Geography at the University of Oxford, which ran from 1968 to 1983.

His life has taken him from pre-revolutionary Russia via many stops and side tracks to Oxford; his academic career has spanned much of the mid-twentieth century over its forty-six years and undoubtedly is not ended.

EXAMINATION RESULTS 1983

SCHOOLS		MODS/PRELIMS	
<i>Agriculture &amp; Forest Science</i>		Fost, Robert	
<i>Biochemistry</i>			
Part I	Cattaneo, Emilio Gibbings, Julie Najmudin, Shabir Thomas, Christopher		Cook, Colin Leonard, Andrew (S) Soper, Julian Van Dorp, Edward Weatherell, Catherine
Part II	Hastewell, John Palmer, Mark	II II	
<i>Chemistry</i>			
Part I	Oldfield, Mark Palmer, David Pennington, Richard Rivett, Michael (E) Shore, Kathryn Sohm, Rupert Tyers, Gerald		Ashworth, Robin (E) Brown, Nigel Probert, John Walshaw, David
Part II	Aherne, Anthony (E) Coles, Mary Grey, Bernard Lashbrook, Nigel Ross, Amanda Smith, Peter	II II II II II II	
<i>Engineering/Economics</i>			
	Stone, Duncan (S)	I	
<i>Eng./Econ./Manag.</i>			
Part I	Andrews, Kevin (S) Armishaw, Andrew Clark, John Kimpton, Stephen		Crossley, Stephen Jayal, Rohit Rogers, Lloyd Wyllie, Mark
Part II	Toole, Oliver (S)	II	II II Fail I
<i>Engineering Science</i>			
	Harper, Simon Sharrock, Stephen (S) Tilley, Kevin	II II I	Baum, Simon (S) Culligan, Kieron (E)
<i>English</i>			
	Clayton, Paul (S) Gough, Stephen Henderson, Catherine (E) Hill, Angela Holland, Michael Joseph, Franseca Mackinnon, Janet McInerney, Nicholas (S) Parker, Rachel (S) Platt, Margaret (S) Robson, Catherine (S) Roderick, Christine Sibbering, Lynne	I II II II II II II II II I II II II III	Gere, Catherine Green, Zoe Hargreaves, Judith Hellman, Stephen (S) Huston, Allegra (O) Jackson, Mark Marsden, Elizabeth Moore, Andre Sculthorpe, Toby (S) Wrigley, Hailey
<i>Fine Art</i>			
	Brooks, Anthony Howe, Timothy		

*Geography*

Butler, Patrick (S)	I	Bashford, Sarah	II
Essinger, Rupert (S)	I	Bell, David	II
Facey, Stephen	II	Esdale, Patricia	II
Fozzard, Adrian (E)	I	Holmes, Alan	II
Holmes, Jonathan	I	Inkpen, Robert (E)	II
Labouchere, Dinah (S)	II	Lawson, Alan	II
Nagle, Garrett (E)	I	Oliver, Stuart (S)	II
Newman, Patrick	III	Pennington, Sara (E)	II
Smith, Ian (E)	II	Williams, Helen	III
		Willmott, Bryan	III

*History*

Adams, David	II	Ashdown, Jane	
Blundell, Alastair	II	Atkinson, Frances	
Boote, Adrian (E)	I	Kelly, Sarah	
Carrington, Lucie	II	Moloney, Roseleen	
Clarke, Jeremy	II	Robin, Reilly	
Collins, Martin (E)		Smith, Eleanor (E)	
Gibb, Thomas	II	Tarr, Carol	
Millar, Gordon	II	Torry, Monica (E)	
Sipek, Victoria	II		
Williams, Sheila	II		

*History/Economics*

Heywood, Jeremy (S)	I
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*History/Mod. Langs.*

Poole, Jennifer

*Human Sciences*

Marlow, Mary	II
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*Jurisprudence*

Beverly, Andrew	III	Baxendale-Walker, Paul	
Boss, David	II	Ellis, Geraint	
Brettall, Adrian	I	Hodgson, Mark	
Godfrey, Christopher	II	Jack, Adrian	
Jackson, Matthew	I	Jaigirder, Markus	
Lobo, Simone	III	Raynor, Rupert	
McLean, Hazel (S)	I	Schwarz, Michael (E)	
Purvis, Stephen	II	Stark, Wendy	
Slater, Mark	II	Thomas, David	
Zotiades, Basel	II	Williams, Isobel	

*Lit. Hum.*

Fentem, Paul (E)	III	Baines, Lucy (S)	
Raymond, Judy	II	Christie, Aidan (S)	
		Reiss, Peter (E)	

*Mathematics*

Bolland, Simon	II	Barber, Martin	II
Mercer, Nicholas	II	Huzan, Peter (S)	II
Mackinnon, Nicholas	III	Kay, Andrew (S)	I
Rees, Stephen	II	Knaggs, Kevin (E)	II
Spittles, Edmund (S)	II	Partington, Jane	II
		Pentney, Adam	II
		Scobie, Sarah	II
		Wright, David (S)	I

*Maths/Philosophy*

James, Philip (E)	II
Partington, Robert (S)	I

*Modern Languages*

Bloomfield, Timothy (E)	II	Bruce, Fiona	
Carlill, Cerit (S)	I	Dickson, Robert	Fail
Chick, Mary	II	Handsley, Bryan	Fail
Needham, Sally	II	Hewitt, Philip	
Greaves, Claire (E)	II	Spearing, Geoffrey (S)	
		Taylor, Diane	
		Vallely, Anne (E)	

*Music*

Batchelor, Christopher (S)	II	Clarke, Stephen (S)	
Rice, Hugh	I		
Rendell, David (S)	II		

*Pass School*

Anderson, Steven (S)

*Philosophy/Mod. Langs.*

Jensen, Tom (E)  
Sommerlad, Fiona

*P.P.E.*

Brack, Duncan	II	Catovsky, Marina	
Daly, John	II	Davies, Richard	
Farquharson, Edward (S)	II	Elkan, Elizabeth (O)	
Faulkner, Douglas	III	Keyes, James	
Hibbs, David	II	McCormick, James (E)	
Rebut, Caroline	II	Morgan, Anna (E)	
Saunders, Jeffrey (E)	II	Oliver, Mark (E)	
Searle, Jonathan	II	Parry, Robert	
Stern, Richard (E)	II	Wynn, Mark (E)	
Tighe, Andrew	II		
Vidler, Karina	II		
Szymanski, Stefan	II		

*Physics*

Bell, Stephen (S)	I	Ashcroft, Francis	II
Bird, Amanda	II	Batty, William	II
Blair, Grahame (S)	I	Digby, David (S)	II
Chatterton, Michael	III	Hughes, Terence (S)	III
Clark, Nigel (S)	II	Martin, Philip (S)	III
Edbrooke, Roger	II	Nicholls, Michael	II
Gibaut, Duncan (S)	II	Riddy, Gerson	II
Harrow, Charles	II	Ullah, Salman	II
Lyster, Martin	II		

*Physiological Sciences*

Dickson, Gary	II	Baker, Paul	
Hornby, Christopher	Pass	McInerny, Timothy (S)	
Irwin, Leslie	II	Stewart, Andrew	

*Psychology Experimental*

Ward, Joanna II

DEGREES CONFERRED DURING THE PERIOD 23.10.82—30.7.83

- B.A.* Adcock, Penelope Jane; Atkins, G.; Bartlett, D. I.; Beckford, P. J.; Bighton, Elisabeth Anne; Bell, M. J.; Bett, I. C.; Blackburn, M. P.; Brooke, Xanthe Bellerby; Brown, I. M. C.; Caldecott, Leonie Anne; Carter, C. J.; Carter, Sara Joanne; Cohen, N. A.; Coles, Mary Ann; Collins, G. M.; Cooke, D. C. S.; Cox, Sylvia Lynette; Davis-White, M.; Dearden, Julie; Deitch, A. B.; Donaldson, J. R.; Edwards, Louise Joan; Elden, J.; Ezekiel, Gillian; Faulkner, D. J.; Finn, G. T.; Fisher, M. J.; Gibbons, C. L. M. H.; Graves, N. R. T.; Gregory, W. J.; Griffiths, R. W.; Grimshaw, Amelia Roza; Hadsel, Jane Latimer; Hayman, G.; Hill, Margaret Irene; Hockman, J. D.; Holderness, A. G.; Hoose, Rachael; Jackson, Rose Anne; Jones, P. J.; Knights, Christine Elizabeth; Lederman, H. D.; Lloyd, S. W. B.; Lucas, J. A.; Manning, P. R.; Martin, S. J.; Mercer, D. J.; Moore, Sara Jane; Nichols, Joy; Overend, R.; Palmer, M. S.; Parker, I. V.; Payne, Anita Dorothy; Randall, P. J.; Relton, Sara Leigh; Ross, Amanda; Salmon, Christine; Samuel, Judith; Smith, Sarah Margaret; Statham, R. I.; Stewart, A. W.; Stone, D. R. J. G.; Taylor, G. D.; Thomas, Penelope Susan; Thorogood, J. C.; Varty, K.; Walsh, T.; Walton, A. J.; Ward, Johanna Claire; Wyatt, M. K.
- M.A.* Auston, K. P.; Baldock, L. W.; Batho, P. J. S.; Belchers, B.; Caldecott, S. S.; D'Astuges, Nichola; Fenn, P. J.; Fisher, M. J.; Fitton, J. G.; Ford, N. J.; Gallifant, D. W.; Gibbons, D. L. M. H.; Glickman, Susan; Graves, N. R. T.; Griffiths, R. W.; Hawkes, R. P.; Hockman, J. D.; Holderness, A. G.; Hopper, G. F.; Howes, R. M.; Kinsey, S. J. M.; Lusardi, R.; McLenaghan, I. R.; Miller, S. R. M.; Niven, Sheila; Pannick, D. P.; Reed, P. B. K.; Russell, B. P.; Sewell, M. C.; Smallridge, D. H.; Smith, P. W.; Spedding, D. R.; Sutton, Catherine Jane; Thorogood, J. C.; Trewitt, D.; Tyzuk, B.; Walsh, T.; Williamson, R. J.; Woodruff, P.; Worskett, D. H.; Wyatt, M. K.
- M. Litt.* Lee, C. D.; Marnau, Carinna Johanna Fraziska Cecillia Maria; von Maltzahn, Margaret Anne
- B.C.L.* Elvin, D. J.
- D. Phil.* Lawson, S. D.; Lester, B.; Lim, Khiang Wee; Hopper, G. F.; Underwood, M. C.
- M. Phil.* Gilbert, Julia; Jones, P. W.; Whalen, J. C.
- D. Sc.* McCave, I. N.
- M. Sc.* Russell, B. P.
- D. Litt.* Wolffe, B. P.
- B.M.B.Ch.* Fisher, E. W.

## THE CHAPEL

*Organ Scholar:* Stephen Clarke

*Bible Clerks:* Peter Reiss, Catherine Kenwood, Judy Shaw, Kevin Knaggs.

“Like a flaming brand he travelled the length and breadth of England. Nor did he tire with the passing of months or even years. During the fifty years following his conversion in 1738 he travelled 250,000 miles on horseback and preached 40,000 sermons. He crossed the Irish sea forty times. He paid fourteen visits to Scotland. His gifts for communication stamp him as the most striking of eighteenth-century personalities and leave him in the select division of first class leaders of all ages”. With these words the historian Grant Robertson describes the dynamic impact of the life of John Wesley on the people of Britain; a vivid example of what God can achieve through the dedicated life of one man totally committed to God. Since this has been a year of anniversaries of famous men in history, we have given some time in Chapel to a consideration of the remarkable impact of Wesley on the nation during a period of acute spiritual bankruptcy. There are some striking parallels between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries. Both have witnessed to an unprecedented degree a phenomenal increase in crimes of violence, chronic alcoholism combined with spiritual deadness and apathy.

Describing himself as a “brand plucked from the burning” after narrowly escaping death at the age of 6 when the Rectory at Epworth was deliberately set on fire, Wesley’s journal reflects the inner conflicts and agony as he contemplated without enthusiasm the dreary prospect of becoming a conventional clergyman of the Church of England. Finally, he could stand the conflict no longer. His own vivid account of his conversion on May 24th 1738 has about it a remarkable ring of truth. “In the evening I went very unwillingly to a society in Aldersgate Street, where one was reading Luther’s preface to the Epistle to the Romans. About a quarter before nine, while he was describing the change which God works in the heart through faith in Christ, I felt my heart strangely warmed. I felt I did trust in Christ, Christ alone, for salvation; and an assurance was given me that he had taken away my sins, even mine, and saved me from the law of sin and death”. It was from the impulse of that “warmed heart” that all the great results of his life were to flow.

In some of the Chapel services during the year many of our preachers have shown how it is possible to exchange formal, conventional dead religion for a living experience of Christ. George Thomas, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, declared boldly: “I owe everything I have to the Christian Faith in which I was brought up”. He also urged that we should not throw away christian standards of morality in favour of trendy notions which may be expedient but which often lead to shattered relationships and unhappy marriages. In a memorable sentence George Thomas emphasised: “People today urgently need clear standards to live by; and those standards have been given to us in the New Testament by Jesus Christ. They have stood the test of time well, they make for lasting happiness, they are our guidelines—God’s standards for our society; we neglect them at our peril”. Mother Frances Dominica, whose dedication and enthusiasm have raised over a million pounds for the care of sick

children at Helen House, gave us valuable help on the subject of prayer and meditation stressing the importance of seeking God early in the day, seeking his guidance, strength and direction for the day. Father Joe underlined the clear necessity to "let God in" each morning we get up. After spending a life-time working among prostitutes in the slums of the East End of London he commented that "our problems belong to God; we should lift them up for Him to deal with". Preaching his last of many inspiring sermons in the Chapel he urged that in the service of Christ, each person who goes down from Oxford should aim "to be someone for God", "someone worth copying", and not just allow himself to be sucked into the rat race of self-centred materialism with its deadening impact on our social awareness of other people's deeper needs. Quoting from Pascal, Malcolm Muggeridge made the pertinent observation that: "It is one of the ironies of our civilisation that we ardently pursue those things that we know to be worthless".

In addition to the strong support for the work of the Chapel given by members of the College, we are also greatly encouraged by the active participation of many of the Fellows. In particular, memorable sermons have been preached by Dr. Alan Day on "The Leading of the Spirit", followed later by a striking and vivid portrayal of the life and explorations of Dr. David Livingstone by Dr. Andrew Goudie; and a scholarly account of some features of the Oxford Movement given by Mr. Cockshut. These addresses by Fellows and Tutors of the College are greatly appreciated by the congregation where the voice of the christian layman needs to be heard. In today's Church this voice commands increasing respect and attention.

Once again, we have been fortunate to have the leadership and enthusiasm of an outstanding Organ Scholar and a dedicated Choir. They have made a tremendous contribution to the quality and attractiveness of our Services. Many of the visitors to the Chapel have been drawn to worship with us through the music and singing of the Choir. We owe a great debt of gratitude to Stephen Clarke for his energetic leadership and his choice of music for the Services each Sunday. In particular he has instituted the printing of service sheets which have been much appreciated and have given details of all the introits, responses, anthems and voluntaries for the term. Together with a highly successful summer tour to a Cathedral where they have sung the services, the Choir have again made an outstanding contribution to the worship of the Chapel. Since it is so often through music that people become aware of the presence of God and hear Him speaking to them, worship becomes increasingly important. We would like to thank Stephen and the Choir for all that they have done. We would like also to record our gratitude to Catherine Kenwood, Judy Shaw, Peter Reiss and Kevin Knaggs for their dedicated service and untiring work as Bible Clerks. Their contribution to the Chapel has been greatly valued.

Some words of Delia Smith in her book "A Feast for Advent" seem to be appropriate: "Karl Marx claimed that religion was the opium of the people; but if Communism ever achieved its goal—the elimination of religion—it would only have destroyed institutions and hierarchies. It would not, and could not, touch the continuing prayer-life of the Church, which would remain rock-like. The Church, after all, is not bricks and mortar; it is the

hearts of people, and in their hearts the capacity for loving is fired through prayer. I think of it as a school for loving—by drawing on God's love, our horizons are infinitely widened and the range of our love becomes universal". There is a prayer which sums up the heart of the Christian Life: "O Saviour Christ, whose wondrous birth means nothing unless we be born again; whose death and sacrifice nothing if we do not die to sin; whose resurrection nothing if we rise not to newness of life; make us heedful to await your coming, that when you stand at the door of our hearts and knock, you may find us, not sleeping in carelessness and sin, but awake and rejoicing in your Service".

Michael Chantry

### *JUNIOR COMMON ROOM PRESIDENT*

When I arrived at Hertford, a frequent complaint that I heard was that J.C.R. members were apathetic and unwilling to get involved. Whether that was true then, it certainly isn't the case now. Meetings this year have been well attended from college issues to wider political questions. Many people have also participated in the J.C.R. Executive and in other committees.

Facilities for J.C.R. members have improved this year with fridges now on every staircase and three microwave ovens in college for J.C.R. use—Hertford is not afraid of new technology!

The Bar continues to be the best used facility and the last year has seen a diversification of the drinks available—real ale has hit Hertford. We hope to put a games room into the extension of the Bar into the basement of NB2.

By spring 1984 we should also have the use of an important new sports facility—squash courts which are being built at the sports-ground. The boat-house has also been renovated and the Boat Club with help from College is hoping to buy a new shell. College sport as a whole continues to be enthusiastic and successful and we are particularly proud that this year the Captains of the Blues and Centaurs Football Teams, Roger Edbrooke and David Goldstone are both from Hertford.

Politically, the members of the J.C.R. have been very active and seem to be equally distributed from left to right. Party politics aside we have had a Brown Rice Week this year when J.C.R. members ate brown rice to raise money and consciousness and a College Women's Group has been set up; J.C.R. members and the J.C.R. as a body continue to be actively involved in O.U.S.U.—the University Student Union.

At some stages this year it almost seemed that Cherwell was becoming a College paper as there has been such a high level of participation from Hertford. College members have played an active part in all areas of Oxford journalism and have also been very noticeable in dramatic productions university-wide this year. This has been helped by the setting-up of a Hertford Drama Society which has made good use of the Baring Rooms for two productions.

All in all, a very successful year within the J.C.R. and also for Hertford J.C.R. members in the University.

## MIDDLE COMMON ROOM

### *Officers 1982—3*

President: David Thomas  
Secretary: Rob Fletcher  
Treasurer: Gerry Wait

### *Officers 1983—4*

President: Lewis Findlay  
Secretary: Stewart Kennedy  
Treasurer: Mike Adamson

Michaelmas Term 1983 marked the M.C.R.'s second year in the Octagon. These rooms continue to impress, and have proven highly adaptable to the varying needs of the M.C.R. For example, a quiet reading room can be transformed into a disco and back again all in the space of one evening.

The year saw many successful social events, particularly with the introduction of different themes for guest dinners. Over the year we circumnavigated the culinary globe, with stops in Russia, Italy and the Commonwealth countries, finally arriving in the Tropics. Theatre trips to Stratford and London, a brewery trip, and the annual May morning celebrations also helped lead to a full and varied social calendar.

The premises of 158 Banbury Road, as ever, proved to be of great use, playing host to many M.C.R. functions over the year, culminating in a highly successful Pimms and Strawberry garden party.

Once again graduates could be found on the playing fields, representing the college in both football and rugby. Graduates were also in evidence on the river, with most college crews being represented. In addition an M.C.R. VIII made regular outings throughout the year: modesty prevented them from competing in regattas. Success was to come from the M.C.R. Cricket XI as "Cuppers Plate" winners under the fine captaincy of the M.C.R. President, Dave Thomas.

The M.C.R. committee was able to build on the fine foundations of the previous year, leading to improved relations with both J.C.R. and S.C.R. The President and his crew successfully navigated the M.C.R. through the stormy waters of rent negotiations in Michaelmas Term, with improved financial arrangements for graduates over the long vacation, and a general policy of separating the needs of graduates from undergraduates.

Colleges are rather close communities and as such, take a little time to penetrate, especially for graduates who do not have the benefit of living in college. The full social calendar of the M.C.R. eases this passage, and has led to its University-wide reputation as one of the most active M.C.R.s: one, we hope, that will be continued for many years to come.

Stewart Kennedy & Lewis Findlay

## HERTFORD COLLEGE HOCKEY CLUB

Hertford fielded three teams in 1982—3, a men's, a women's, and a mixed team, and put up some very good performances during the season, although the results often did not reflect this. The mixed team made a bright start to their season, with some good wins in early Cuppers matches, and was unfortunate not to make it to the later stages of the competition.

The men's team, however, did not do so well, winning only one of its fixtures, and, as a result, will play in the third division of a league to be formed in 1983—4. If the standard of play remains at its present level, though, the team ought to gain promotion.

Three members of Hertford were able to go higher than college level to represent the University. Patrick Rudden played for the 1st XI, Sheila Williams for the ladies' 2nd XI, and Alan Holmes for the men's 2nd XI.

The Club would like to thank Mark Slater and Sheila Williams, this year's captain and secretary respectively, for their tireless organisation and effort, both on and off the field. Thanks are also due to Jeremy Clarke, whose commitment was inspirational, to Adrian Brettell, for his enthusiasm and support, and to everyone else who played, especially those who turned out at short notice.

A. F. Pentney

### *TENNIS CLUB*

Last year the tennis club ran both a mens and ladies VI. The ladies captained by Roswitha Dharampd were defeated by a strong opposition in the first round of the University Cuppers Tournament; the men, reached the semi-finals for the second year in succession. A mixed match against Exeter College was also played.

Regular practices were held on the Hertford grass courts to which players of all standards were welcome. Lloyd Rogers and James Keyes practised regularly with the University tennis squad while Dave Platter played in the 2nd VI Varsity match.

P. J. Rudden

### *BRIDGE*

A flourishing and tremendously enjoyable year was had by all who participated in the 'Bridge of Sighs' Club this year. On the whole attendances at the meetings were much better. Most pleasing was to see a greater number of freshers showing an interest.

Seven teams were entered for the Cuppers tournament. Out of these, Hertford III, was the most successful, reaching the second round of the Cup Knockout. They put up a brave fight against Univ. I only to be finally crushed to juice. Hert. II had an off-day (especially yours truly) against Linc. II and made a hasty exit from the Plate tournament. Hert. IV, after beating St. Catz. V, were beaten by St. Catz. VI in the second round of the Plate. How odd! None of the other teams escaped the mire of the preliminary rounds. In the intercollegiate teams competition, our team narrowly failed to qualify for the final stages for the second year running. Eight teams qualify and we came ninth. In the College pairs competition, Chris Hornby and Nick Mackinnon managed to shine over seven other pairs and eventually ended up as winners.

It is sad to announce that after such success this year the 'Bridge of Sighs' Club will slowly be phased out and given its place in the catacombs of oblivion. The college will never be the same! The coming year will see the Oxford University Contract Bridge Association using Hertford's Baring Room as a base for their weekly meetings and for competitions (including national qualifying heats for the under 25s). This can only benefit Bridge at Hertford.

I cannot stop thanking all the people who participated and helped me during the year. Finally, I wish the next year's secretary (that's me again, folks!) a more successful time.

Shabir Najmudin

### *CRICKET CLUB*

As a result of almost incessant rain during the early part of the season, Hertford fielded a largely untested team in the first round of Cuppers. However, solid team batting and some highly aggressive bowling by Russell Gibaut very nearly brought them victory over a Worcester side boasting several Blues. In the event they were narrowly beaten for want of a second front-line bowler to support Russell.

He, indeed, went on to make several appearances for the University and was unlucky not to gain a Blue.

The remainder of the season's games were played in the customary friendly spirit, with the emphasis on enjoyment rather than on winning, per se. The highlight was a remarkable display of hitting from Peter Reiss, the team Captain. He bludgeoned the St. Catherine's bowlers to all parts of the ground on his way to an unbeaten century.

Equally entertaining—if a little less skilful—was the display of cricket provided by those who took part in the 'mixed' game. This match was something of a journey into the unknown for some of the women players, but was thoroughly enjoyed by both the participants and spectators.

The mixed teams were also much in evidence at the season's major social function—the annual club dinner. This event was acknowledged to have been an unqualified success by all who could recollect having been present and provided a fitting climax to another entertaining and enjoyable season.

Kieron Culligan

### *MUSIC SOCIETY*

The Music Society has had another active year. Among the pieces that have been performed during the year are Bach's Christmas Oratorio, Nielsen's Symphony No. 1, Haydn's Creation, Bruch's Violin Concerto, Schubert's Symphony No. 9, Beethoven's Symphony No. 9, Beethoven's Symphony No. 6, and cantatas by Britten. At the annual dinner held in Hilary Term, the guest speaker was Mr. J. Dankworth.

Judy Shaw

## HERTFORD COLLEGE BOAT CLUB

Rowing got off to an encouraging start in Michaelmas Term 1982, with a men's IV entering the Pazolt Cup, and the women's junior (and 1st) VIII reaching the semi-final of their competition in Christ Church; and a magnificent show of bravery by the stroke of the men's 1st novice crew when he chose to take a dip during their first (and, alas, last) race.

In Torpids 1983, the men's 1st boat went down one place after three rowovers. The men's 2nd torpid, also coached by Mr. Jukes, bumped four times, and only failed to earn blades because L.M.H. I was faster than them (starting behind Hertford II on the first day).

The women's torpid was plagued by disaster and the less said the better. Nevertheless, the number of women rowing had by this time increased to three VIIs.

In Trinity Term the interest in women's rowing kept up, with three boats on the river in eights, plus a fourth boat who failed to row on but managed it with the minimum possible effort. (Just a joke!). The women's 1st VIII only went down three places, missing their chance to bump up on the first day due to lack of confidence and competitive experience. The second (schools) and third VIIs rowed well, particularly on the second day when they were next to each other in the division (with a lot of pride at stake!).

The men's boat club put up an excellent performance, which in the case of the 1st VIII improved during the four days, ending by bumping Keble II and St. Catherine's VIII on the Friday and Saturday. The second and third (schools) VIII also bumped twice each, and the mickey mouse headgear was very becoming. The 4th VIII went down two places, but nonetheless showed good spirit (especially in the bar afterwards).

This year saw an increased interest in public regattas, including an entry into Reading Head by a men's VIII, and a joint Hertford and St. Hilda's VIII in the women's section. In the University, four Hertford men trialled for the University lightweight whilst two Hertford oarswomen trialled for its newly formed women's counterpart.

Michaelmas 1983 saw the start of a new regime, with the "ladies" being promoted to the status of women (much hunkier!) and the president (this year a woman!) taking a more active and conscientious role. In Christ Church regatta, Hertford put up a generally good performance, several of the boats winning the first round of their competitions, whilst a newly promoted (and as a result, very hunky) women's IV reached the third round. In the Pazolt cup the men's 2nd IV reached the final, the 1st IV being unable to compete due to an injury to one of its crew.

Many thanks must go to all those who have participated and to all those who are now helping to support the Boat Club (and its forthcoming and long awaited equipment) in its endeavours to conquer the world.

Jo Kirk

## PUBLICATIONS

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J. R. TORRANCE (Vice Principal) articles in A. Bullock and R. B. Woodings (eds.) *The Fontana Biographical Companion to Modern Thought*.

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S. WEST (Lecturer) Notes on the text of Lycophron. *Classical Quarterly* 33, 114—35 1983.

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The basic problem of political geography: the organization of space and the search for stability, in *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, Amsterdam, 1982 Vol. 73, No. 6, pp. 340—349.

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K. A. McLAUCHLAN (Fellow) The remarkable spin-polarization (CIDEP) behaviour of radicals derived from aliphatic ketones, *Chemical Physics Letters* 517, 94, 1983. (with S. Basu and A. I. Grant).

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Hypoxia-induced cardiac hypertrophy in rabbits treated with verapamil and nifedipine. *Brit. J. Pharmacol.* 75, 80, 241—247. (with I. D. Dukes) (1983).

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The arid earth? In *Mega-Geomorphology* (eds. R. A. Gardner and H. Scoging), Oxford University Press (1983).

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R. H. GROVE *The future of forestry.* British Assn. for Nature Conservationists (1983).

#### APPOINTMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

R. E. CAVALIERO is Deputy Director General of the British Council.

The Rev. Dr. C. E. GUNTON has been appointed to the Chair of Christian Doctrine in the University of London.

Dr. A. S. GOUDIE has been awarded the Publication Award of the Chicago Geographical Society for his book *The Human Impact.*

JOHN POWELL is now working as Herdsman for a 160 Holstein herd in Northamptonshire.

CAROL HEALD, after working with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning at Gaborone in Botswana, has joined the University of Sussex.

TREVOR SILVERSTONE has been awarded a personal chair and is Professor of Clinical Psychopharmacology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

RAM MOHAN CUMARASAMY is going to the London School of Economics to read Accounting and Finance.

PETER NEWMAN is with Mobil North Sea Limited as an Associate Auditor in London.

COLIN LAUDER is with the Cory Mann George Corporation as Director of Coal in New York, N.Y.

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P. D. CRAZE is to be congratulated on his appointment to the Headmastership of Durston House School, Ealing.

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Brigadier J. F. BOWMAN is Director of Army Legal Services at the H.Q. of the British Army of the Rhine, B.F.P.O. 40.

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R. S. TRAFFORD is Headmaster of the Clifton College Preparatory School, Bristol.

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C. J. Q. BROOKS has been appointed to the board of the Palitoy Company as Operations Director.

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M. MACKENZIE, formerly in Madras and Glenrothes is now Minister of Bethesda United Reformed Church, Runcorn.

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F. E. LEESE was in September 1982 initiated as a bard of the Gorsedd of Cornwall, for services to the Oxford Cornish Association, with the Bardic title *Gwas Resoghen* (Servant of Oxford).

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JOHN BURROWS is a policy adviser to the Chief Executive's Office in Lewisham.

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P. N. NICHOLSON has accepted an appointment with Glaxochem.

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A. J. BANKS has taken up an appointment with Turner and Newall.

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Miss D. E. ODELL has started with Buzzacott.

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Miss G. LESLIE-EZEKIEL has been offered articles by Coward Chance.

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Miss R. M. GOODWIN is now working in King's Lynn on behalf of the International Festival.

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Dr. K. PYE, Dr. A. WATSON and Dr. A. GOUDIE have participated as Geomorphologists in the Kora Project organised by the Royal Geographical Society and the National Museum of Kenya.

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D. S. G. THOMAS is to be congratulated on being awarded a Strakosch Fellowship to conduct research in Southern Africa.

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C. ANDREWS is currently with Cathay Pacific in Jakarta.

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C. L. M. H. GIBBONS is at the London Hospital, Whitechapel.

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J. HUTSON has been elected to a Draper's Company Research Fellowship in Chemistry at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

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C. D. NAYLOR is currently resident physician in internal medicine at University Hospital, the University of Western Ontario, Canada.

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PETER DART is moving to the Phillipines for a few years as Marketing Director for Unilever. His new address is c/o the Phillipine Refining Co. Inc., P.O. Box 1176, Manila.

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I. N. LIVINGSTONE has been appointed Research Supervisor in the Centre for Environmental Education, Gloucestershire College of Arts and Technology.

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W. J. A. MANN has now retired from full time work as one of H. M. Inspectors of Schools. We congratulate him on being awarded the O.B.E. in the 1983 New Year Honours' List.

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CAROLINE REBUT is at C.E.S.A. in Paris doing the equivalent of an M.B.A. in Hautes Etudes Commercials.

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Miss V. R. SLATER has succeeded in obtaining a trainee library post at University College London.

---

Miss M. PLATT has obtained a post with the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority at Winfrith.

---

S. P. REES is joining R. Watson and Sons as a trainee actuary.

---

S. A. BOLLAND has joined Sainsbury's as a data processor.

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B. P. GRAY has employment with Bankers Trust in resources management.

---

Miss K. VIDLER has joined the National Westminster Bank.

---

A. J. WALTON has secured a job with Software Sciences.

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F. E. L. CARTER, C.B.E. has recently been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

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M. G. SLOCOMBE has been appointed Science Co-ordinator at Timbertop School in Victoria, Australia. Previously he was at Canberra Grammar School.

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We congratulate MARTHA GERSON on her marriage to Joseph Charles Francis Lufkin in Washington D.C.

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JONATHAN BILLOWES has been elected to a Lectureship of the House in Physics (at Christ Church).

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J. ROXBOROUGH, O.B.E. has been appointed Director of the Foundation for Management Education.

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We congratulate PHILIP McKEARNEY on his appointment as H.M. Ambassador at Bucharest and on his being awarded a C.M.G.

O. P. SIMMONS has been appointed M.B.E.

Professor A. W. MEWETT has been appointed Q.C.

D. H. CONRAN has been elected Chairman of the British Management Training Export Council.

### *OBITUARY*

W. G. BOSS, O.B.E. (1930)—August 1983

J. P. CURGEVEN (1925)—1983

J. S. FELTON (1921)—1982

J. E. FOSTER (1942)—31 October 1982

P. B. K. REED (1975)—May 1983

Rev. P. S. ROWELL (1932)—1982

A. H. SMITH—(1925)—

G. N. G. SMITH, O.B.E. (1927)—1982

Dr. H. THISLETWAITE, J.P. (1926)—1983

T. TOHYAMA (1935)—July 1980

M. H. TROLLOPE (1938)—July 1983

Surgeon-Captain P. de B. TURTLE, O.B.E., V.R.D. (1929)—17 August 1983

### *OBITUARY*

#### *M. H. TROLLOPE*

M. H. Trollope, who died in July 1983, was at Hertford from 1938—1940 and 1945—1947. We are grateful to R. G. Ellen for providing this brief note:

Michael Trollope came up to Hertford with a scholarship from Charterhouse just before the Second World War during which he was commissioned in the Royal Signals and was taken prisoner at Tobruk. He returned in 1945 to read Modern History which he later taught for a short time in the Sixth Form at his old school before entering the field of educational administration.

Trollope held successive posts at Plymouth, Winchester, Hertford (Hertfordshire L.E.A.) and finally Newcastle-upon-Tyne where he was Director of Education for Northumberland for fourteen years until his death in July 1983.

THE HERTFORD SOCIETY

*President:*

Sir Nicholas Henderson, G.C.M.G.

*Past President:*

Sir John Brown, C.B.E.

*Vice-Presidents:*

Prof. Bernard Ashmole, C.B.E., M.C., F.B.A.

A. S. Ashton

W. S. Atkinson

Hedley Donovan

Dr. W. L. Ferrar

F. M. H. Markham

Prof. J. E. Meade, C.B., F.B.A.

The Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, C.C., C.M.M., C.D.

Sir Hugh Springer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

*Chairman:*

Derek Conran

*Secretary:*

Jeffrey Preston

*Treasurer:*

John Birkle

*Membership Secretary:*

Graham Jones

*Committee:*

The President

The Principal

The Vice-Principal

D. H. Conran, T.D. (Chairman)

J. W. Preston (Secretary)

J. R. Birkle (Treasurer)

G. F. Jones (Membership Secretary)

*Elected:*

W. S. Atkinson .....	1936—39
J. Billowes .....	1973—76
A. J. Eady .....	1959—62
His Honour Judge Galpin .....	1940—41 and 1945—47
P. Hucklesby .....	1972—75
R. W. Jackson, C.B.E. ....	1926—29
A. M. Nathan .....	1940—41 and 1946—48
A. C. Ryder .....	1948—50
A. V. Swing .....	1965—68

*Hon. Auditor:*  
R. H. Hawken, D.F.C., F.C.M.A.

Sir John Brown, having presided over the Society with avuncular distinction for the last six years, handed over to Sir Nicholas Henderson at our last Annual General Meeting. We were delighted that 'Nicko' was in a position to accept the Presidency, now that his outstanding diplomatic career is over.

The highlight of our activities in 1983 was the Septcentenary Dinner held in College on July 1st to celebrate the 700th anniversary of the foundation of Hart Hall. The date we had chosen was at the end of the week of celebrations for the 80th anniversary of the foundation of the Rhodes Scholarships. As a result we were delighted to welcome thirteen Rhodes Scholars to our Dinner headed by our Honorary Fellows Roland Martland and Hedley Donovan. Professor James Meade and Nicholas Henderson were amongst other Honorary Fellows present. The Vice-Chancellor, Vice-Principal, Felix Markham, Standish Hinde and a number of Fellows also attended and Dr. Ferrar was able to join us for drinks beforehand. Sir Nicholas Henderson proposed the toast to the College to which the Principal replied and Mr. Warnock proposed the toast to the Society to which the Chairman replied. A list of members who attended is set out below:—

H. R. Green, C.B.E. ....	1919
C. L. S. Cornwall-Legh, O.B.E., D.L. .	1921
M. E. Hardcastle, F.R.G.S. ....	1921
A. G. Prideaux .....	1923
Lt. Col. G. W. A. Tufton, T.D., D.L. .	1923
Sir William Garthwaite, Bart D.S.C. ....	1924
L. D. Smith .....	1924
R. V. Vernede .....	1924
F. N. Charlton, C.B., O.B.E. ....	1925
F. D. Gray .....	1925 (Rhodes Scholar) (U.S.A.)
G. R. Noakes .....	1925
R. W. Jackson, C.B.E. ....	1926
Sir Gawain Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. ....	1927
H. Cartwright, T.D. ....	1927
Professor K. L. Cooper .....	1928 (Rhodes Scholar) (Australia)
The Hon. Mr. Justice R. Martland .....	1928 (Rhodes Scholar) (Canada)
A. R. Evans .....	1929
V. C. A. Giardelli, M.B.E. ....	1930
Sir Leslie Monson, K.C.M.G., C.B. ....	1930
Professor A. Faricy .....	1931 (Rhodes Scholar) (U.S.A.)
Professor A. H. Garretson .....	1932 (Rhodes Scholar) (U.S.A.)
R. H. Hawken, D.F.C. ....	1932
J. G. Cohen .....	1933
A. S. Ashton .....	1934
Sir John Brown, C.B.E. ....	1934

H. W. Donovan .....	1934 (Rhodes Scholar) (U.S.A.)
E. W. T. Barnes .....	1935
W. S. Atkinson .....	1936
J. D. Campbell .....	1936
M. Evans .....	1937; 1945
Sir Nicholas Henderson, G.C.M.G. ....	1937
Professor R. R. Skemp .....	1937; 1946
W. A. R. Hamilton .....	1938; 1946
G. J. Ellerton, C.M.G., M.B.E. ....	1939; 1950
C. T. Kitching .....	1939
Lt. Cdr. The Rev. B. Palmer Finch .....	1939; 1946
S. K. Armistead .....	1940; 1946
His Honour Judge B. J. F. Galpin .....	1940; 1945
A. M. Nathan .....	1940; 1946
W. J. Sayers .....	1941; 1947
R. Teale .....	1941
A. J. Wheeldon .....	1941
T. Herbert .....	1942; 1947
E. D. Beaumont .....	1943; 1948
A. D. Page .....	1943; 1946
J. Roxborough, O.B.E. ....	1943; 1947
D. H. Conran, T.D. ....	1944; 1948
G. F. Martin .....	1944; 1948
D. A. Yardley Wright .....	1944; 1947
Dr. E. V. Ellington .....	1946 (Rhodes Scholar) (Jamaica)
Professor W. F. Gutteridge, M.B.E. ....	1946
P. L. Jackson-Feilden .....	1948
A. C. Ryder .....	1948
M. C. Windsor .....	1949 (Rhodes Scholar) (U.S.A.)
J. D. Brock .....	1950
R. A. Fitt .....	1950
P. R. Green .....	1950
B. F. Simpson .....	1950
M. O. A. Stanton .....	1950
B. D. Sullivan .....	1950
Col. O. B. Taylor .....	1950
H. R. H. Salmon .....	1952
T. E. J. Savery .....	1952
J. S. Whitehead, C.M.G., C.V.O. ....	1952 (Japan)
R. A. P. Coupe, J.P. ....	1953
E. Doorbar .....	1953
Dr. D. M. L. Goodgame .....	1953
Professor A. E. Utton .....	1953 (Rhodes Scholar) (U.S.A.)
T. Charlesworth .....	1954
L. W. Jarrett .....	1954
G. M. Rowarth .....	1954
C. R. H. Warren .....	1954
D. R. Whitehead .....	1955
J. P. Wroughton .....	1955
J. H. Moules .....	1957

M. J. White .....	1957
J. R. Birkle .....	1958
Professor J. M. Stopford .....	1958
I. P. Chadwick .....	1959
A. J. Eady .....	1959
C. A. H. Gibson .....	1959
J. W. Preston .....	1959
I. D. Cheyne .....	1960
R. C. Elly .....	1960
R. Westbrook .....	1960
M. H. Gee .....	1962
D. R. Hartley .....	1962
R. B. C. Scott .....	1962
J. A. Amato-Gauci .....	1963 (Rhodes Scholar) (Malta)
C. C. A. Cox .....	1963
T. J. Cornish .....	1964
J. R. B. Green .....	1964
G. F. Jones .....	1964
A. V. Swing .....	1965
Dr. R. G. Allison .....	1967
T. K. Halvorsen .....	1967
B. Mikellides .....	1967
M. K. Wyatt .....	1967 (Keasbey Scholar) (U.S.A.)
G. T. Yoxall .....	1967
M. J. Daniell .....	1968
D. P. Hager .....	1969
Professor J. C. Luik .....	1971 (Rhodes Scholar) (Canada)
N. T. A. Cave .....	1972
T. A. Hutton .....	1972 (Canada)
P. Hucklesby .....	1972
P. J. Chippendale .....	1973
S. J. M. Kinsey .....	1974
B. W. Tyzuk .....	1975 (Rhodes Scholar) (Canada)
J. G. Fritton .....	1976
Sheila V. Niven .....	1977 (Rhodes Scholar) (S. Africa)
Xanthe B. Brooke .....	1978

MINUTES of the Twenty-Second Annual General Meeting of the Society held at Hertford College, Oxford, at 10.00 a.m. on Saturday, 2nd July 1983.

There were 31 members present and the Chair was taken by the President, Sir John Brown.

### 1. *Minutes of the 21st Annual General Meeting*

The Chairman began by expressing the gratitude of all present to Mr. Swing, who had organised the excellent dinner held in College the previous evening to celebrate the 700th Anniversary of the founding of Hart Hall. The occasion had been, by any standard, a magnificent success. The Hall had been filled to its maximum capacity and, in fact, thirty or more members had been turned away, such had been the demand. Members would have been particularly pleased to see two lady members of the Society dining for the first time. The dinner was, of course, only one of the events organised by the Social Sub-Committee and the thanks of the Society to them for their hard work ought to be recorded.

At the time of the last Annual General Meeting (he said) he had been detained by illness at the John Radcliffe Hospital and he was very conscious of the additional burden that this had placed upon the other Officers of the Society, particularly the Membership Secretary, who had travelled into Oxford regularly for the purpose of dealing with the surprising amount of correspondence which the Society was now generating. The Society owed him a considerable debt. Despite the assistance given by College, there was now a continuing need for a representative of the Society to be based in or near Oxford to keep pace with the work. It had to be remembered that we now had a membership of around 1,400 and this was reflected by the flow of paper.

Once again, the Society had financed the production of the College Magazine and a copy had gone, with its compliments, to all current undergraduates, as well as to all members of the Society. The continuing high standard of the magazine under its Editor, Dr. Andrew Goudie, was a source of considerable satisfaction. Dr. Goudie was also working in collaboration with others on a book of Hertford "Worthies" as part of the 700th Anniversary celebrations and it was hoped that this would be ready by next year.

The present meeting was the occasion which marked the retirement of Sir John Brown after six years as President. He had taken over following the untimely death of Bishop Stopford and the period of his presidency had seen the Society grow to its present size and had witnessed its consolidation as an important element in the life of the College. A member of the Society, Mr. Mikellides, had offered to commission at his own expense a portrait of the Society's first President and, with the consent of Bishop Stopford's family, this work was now proceeding. The Society intended to present the portrait to College as a fitting symbol of the close links now established between the two, in which Bishop Stopford had played so vital a role.

The Society was in good shape, both as to membership and financially, but the College was now in the middle ranks by size and thus there was still considerable work to do. The membership brochure had been reprinted during the year, there had been the usual party for undergraduates and the

Committee's efforts at boosting membership would continue under the guidance of the next President.

### 3. *Accounts*

The Treasurer presented the Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1982, which had been circulated, together with the Auditor's Report, with the Notice of the Meeting. Their adoption was proposed by Mr. Wheeldon, seconded by Mr. J. Roxborough and carried unanimously.

### 4. *Election of President*

Sir John Brown, having completed six years in office as President, retired by virtue of the provisions of Rule 9 (a). He said that his period of office had not only been a great honour, it had also been highly enjoyable and a great deal of fun. The Committee worked closely and conscientiously and the Society was served by a most efficient set of officers. He could say with great confidence that his successor would find the post not unduly onerous and that he could safely rely on the officers of the Society to guide him through any pitfalls that his presidency might encounter. He was very pleased indeed to be able to report to the Society that Sir Nicholas Henderson had kindly consented to allow his name to go forward as the next President and he had great pleasure in proposing his election. This was seconded by the Chairman and endorsed by the meeting with acclamation. In responding, Sir Nicholas Henderson said that he was very conscious of the great honour and trust placed upon him. He succeeded two eminent figures whom he would find it difficult to emulate. The Society's gratitude to Sir John Brown for the skilful and benign way in which he had guided its Officers over the past six years was immense. All present would wish him well for the future. The Meeting then resolved that Sir John Brown should henceforth be accorded the title Past President.

### 5. *Election to membership of the Committee*

Mr. Swing offered himself for re-election in accordance with Rule 10 (c) and this was carried unanimously, on a motion by Judge Galpin, seconded by Mr. Westbrook.

### 6. *Election of Officers*

All the existing Officers were willing to serve for a further year in accordance with Rule 9 (a) and their election was carried unanimously on a motion by Mr. L. D. Smith, seconded by Mr. Ryder.

### 7. *Appointment of Auditor*

Mr. Hawken was reappointed as Auditor on a motion by Judge Galpin, seconded by Mr. Jones and carried unanimously.

The President then closed the meeting with a vote of thanks to the Governing Body for their kind permission to hold the meeting in the Baring Room.