

EXETER COLLEGE
ASSOCIATION



Register 2010

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From the Rector

By the time this edition of the *Register* lands on your doormat, we will know what Lord Browne thinks the coalition government should do about higher education funding and student finance. By this time next year, we may face a radically different set of arrangements in the way universities are financed. Undoubtedly there will be a sharp drop in the amount of government funding going into university education.

The past few months have had a sensation of ‘phoney war’ as Oxford has steeled itself for ferocious cuts. An important part of our income comes from a grant funnelled through the Higher Education Funding Council for England on the basis of a complex formula, to cover some of the costs of undergraduate teaching. This, together with the income from tuition fees, is shared between the University and the colleges by another set of complicated rules. In total, the funds from these two sources cover roughly half the estimated £16,000 annual cost of educating an undergraduate at Oxford, and the share is declining. The rest of the cost is met from a number of sources, notably donations, income from endowment, and the income from conferences and entertainment that many colleges market in vacations.

Confronted with the threat of further falls in our income, both the College and the University have been making unprecedented efforts to recover costs and cut expense wherever possible. The College now prices services such as accommodation and food with far more precision than was the case even two or three years ago. But the bottom line is that Oxford’s methods of teaching are expensive. The tutorial system, from which so many generations of alumni have benefited, uses a great deal of very expensive academic time. The University is looking hard at ways to use that time more efficiently, while retaining the teaching method at the heart of the undergraduate experience. And we are all acutely aware that, in the event of a sharp rise in tuition fees, we will need to make sure that an Oxford education does not become unaffordable to students who could benefit from it.

More cheerfully, the College can boast of two big changes this year. One is the acquisition of the Walton Street site, which will eventually be the foundation for our New Quad. We will not get vacant possession until the autumn of 2012; meanwhile we are clarifying our ideas on what we want to build, drawing on suggestions and advice from many of our alumni; we are deciding on an architect; and we are working to raise the money to finance this thrilling venture.

The second development has been the completion of our new graduate

accommodation on the Exeter House site on the Iffley Road. We completed the first stage last autumn, and were able to house many of our new graduate students. But, as you will see from the report of the President of the MCR, the building work overran and students found themselves in a building site. The second phase is now finished, and this year's graduates are arriving to find some of the best accommodation in Oxford. The formal opening on 8 October was a tremendous occasion, conducted by Mark Houghton-Berry (1976, *Literae Humaniores*) who chairs our Campaign committee and has just been made a member of the Chancellor's Court of Benefactors. We celebrated him with a Latin eulogy (since he read *Literae Humaniores*) and a delightful dinner. [Exeter House and the Walton Street site both feature in our pages of photographs, ED.]

I have had a couple of overseas trips in the past year. In March I visited New York with Katrina Hancock, the Development Director, for the University's biennial reunion. Together with the Chancellor, a copy of Magna Carta and half the Heads of House in Oxford, we found ourselves trapped for several days by the Icelandic ash cloud. In September I visited Hong Kong, Australia (Sydney and Melbourne) and Singapore. The dinners in each place were a wonderful reminder of the way the College binds together different generations.

For instance, in Hong Kong a recent graduate described how her attempt to climb into College from Brasenose Lane was thwarted by a CCTV camera which alerted the night porter—thus sparking a host of climbing-in stories from the generation before cameras spoil the fun. The guests at our dinner in Sydney, organised by Murray Tobias (1961, Law) and Geoff Lovell (1990, PPE) included two young lawyers who will join us this year to take their BCLs. At the same event I met Professor David Armstrong, a distinguished philosopher who is one of our Honorary Fellows—and is also the grandson of Rector Marett. When he was a small boy, he visited Marett's home in Jersey and recalls the Rector's wife telling the great anthropologist, 'Ranulph, don't speak with your mouth full.' What a spanning of generations!

Each year we say goodbye to a few people who have been at the heart of the College, and welcome newcomers. This year Professor Frank Close retired as one of our Fellows in Physics. He is not just an extremely distinguished academic; he is also a wonderful exponent of physics for non-scientists like me. We also parted with Rebecca Fields, our Junior Dean, who over the summer was transformed into Dr McNamara, having acquired both a doctorate and a husband. Her tall, elegant form and ability to strike terror into misbehaving rugby-club members will be much missed. In her place the new Junior Dean is Dr Michelle Fernandes, one of our Pathak scholars. We hope that the incoming freshers will turn out to be hard-working and well-behaved!

Our Fellowship has had a number of academic successes this year. Simon Clarke, Fellow in Inorganic Chemistry, won the first Royal Society of Chemistry Gibson-Fawcett Award. Carol Robinson, Professorial Fellow in Chemistry, was awarded the Royal Society's Davy Medal for her ground-breaking use of mass spectrometry for the characterisation of large protein complexes. Professor Peter Sleight, Emeritus Fellow in Cardiovascular Medicine, was awarded a European Society of Cardiology Gold Medal. Dr Joanna Dunkley, Senior Research Fellow, won a prestigious Independent

Researcher Grant from the European Research Council to help fund her research into the first moments of the universe's expansion after the Big Bang. The library of books published by our Fellows and former Fellows grew a little further. Dr John Maddicott, Emeritus Fellow in History, published *The Origins of the English Parliament, 924-1327*. The book is dedicated 'to the undergraduate historians of Exeter College, Oxford, 1969–2006, who made me take the long view.' And Professor Helen Watanabe-O'Kelly, our Fellow in German, appeared on BBC Woman's Hour to discuss her book, *Beauty or Beast? The woman warrior in the German imagination from the Renaissance to the present*.

Among our undergraduates and graduate students there have also been some considerable academic triumphs over the past year. Kit Dorey won a Gibbs Prize for the best performance in Ancient History in all the Honour Schools involving that subject, and also took the best First overall in his own School of Literae Humaniores. Three finalists in Modern Languages and three in PPE carried off Firsts, as did both our Music students, including our admirable Organ Scholar Alistair Reid. Tim Hele, a third year Chemist, came top in part one of his Honour School and won the Gibbs Prize in Chemistry. Earlier in the year Tim, together with two other Exeter Chemists, Charles Rowe and Philip James, were runners-up in a competition organised by BP to design a method of carbon sequestration from gas-fired power stations. Among our graduate students Gechun Liang was offered a position as a Research Fellow at the Oxford-Man Institute of Quantitative Finance; Zoe Hall was invited to present her work at an international conference in the United States—an exceptional opportunity for a first-year D.Phil. student in Chemistry; and Alonso Patron Perez won a prize for the Best Industrial Paper at the recent British Machine Vision Conference.

My own literary contribution in the past year was much more modest, but frightening enough to keep me awake at night for weeks beforehand. At the annual Commemoration of Benefactors service I preached my first sermon. I shall never again criticise any vicar for a sermon—it is an extraordinarily difficult thing to write. The result, if you want to see it, is on the College website at <http://www.exeter.ox.ac.uk/college/chapel/sermons>.

The general election in May kept Exeter students up all night. A big-screen television in Hall allowed everyone to gather and watch the results as they came in. ExVac, the student-run charity that takes local children from poor homes on holiday, sold cakes and drinks. Three former students won election then: Matthew Hancock (1996, PPE) was elected MP for West Suffolk; Patrick Mercer (1977, Modern History) was re-elected MP for Newark; and Nick Hurd (1981, Literae Humaniores) was re-elected to the Commons as MP for Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner and has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Charities, Social Enterprise and Volunteering. All three are Conservatives. Unlike our next-door neighbours at Brasenose, we have yet to produce a British prime minister. But, given that, of the 18 general elections since the War, 16 have been won by parties led by Oxonians (the other two successful leaders were not graduates). Oxford is clearly the right university for a budding politician to choose.

We were delighted by a visit from the new President of Williams College, Adam

Falk, in July. Our programme with Williams, under which two dozen of their most impressive students spend their Junior Year with Exeter College, is now a quarter of a century old. It brings great benefits to both colleges. The sense of a single community was underlined in Trinity Term by the tragic death, from an accident in Switzerland, of Henry Lo, one of the most delightful and good humoured of all the Williams students. Exeter and Williams were united in mourning for this charming young man.

The College has held other celebrations in the course of the year. In Michaelmas Term we held special dinners to mark both Diwali and American Thanksgiving. Diwali involved a (cautious) display of fireworks in the front quad. Chinese New Year, in Hilary Term, was a less boisterous occasion, but marked by a fascinating lecture on ‘How China’s wartime past is changing its present—and future’ by Dr Rana Mitter, University Lecturer in the Modern History and Politics of China. On Burns Night, by contrast, Antony Gormley’s statue of an iron man, perched above Broad Street, mysteriously acquired a ginger wig and a tartan kilt.

Our main sporting distinction in the past year was to have two Exonians, Ben Snodin and Ben Myers, both rowing with the University’s Men’s 1st Eight. An enormous Exeter group went up to London to watch Ben Myers, the only undergraduate in the boat, compete in the annual Boat Race. He is now President of the University Boat Club, and we hope that next year Oxford will reverse this year’s defeat.

The series of Rector’s seminars continued last year. Among our speakers was Professor Andrew Hamilton, our new Vice Chancellor, who was especially interesting on the distinctions between Oxford and the American universities we see as our main competitors. A film of his talk is at <http://www.voicesfromoxford.org/VCatExeter.html>.

Other speakers included Karen Armstrong, Susan Greenfield, Yasmin Alibhai Brown, and Zeke Emanuel (1980, Biochemistry) who was one of the principal architects of President Obama’s health care reforms. We also had, at the suggestion of the students, a Portrait Dinner at which John Maddicott talked guests through the historic collection of portraits in the Hall.

The year ahead promises plenty of challenges. But as the new freshers troop through my office to sign the College register, marvelling that the first signatures in the current book date way, way back to 1987 (‘That’s before I was born!’), their sense of excitement and enthusiasm is contagious. They are the people who will benefit from an Exeter education right into the second half of this century. What a thought! Floreat Exon.

Frances Cairncross

From the President of the MCR

What a year! Freshers input is, as always, a bit of a gamble—you never know what the new batch is going to be like. The MCR parenting scheme triggers ruthless pre-arrival facebook-stalking, the settled-in crowd sniffing out how much of a fresh wind exactly

they can expect. This year it was a jackpot: enthusiastic freshers, curious, committed, funny, willing to bop hard, part of the MCR furniture from Day One. Which is what we like. College welcomed them with the spanking new Exeter House on Iffley Road or—well, an unfinished building site by that name. Nerves were needed but friendships forged in the wide unknown desert of provisional B&B accommodation in North Oxford. People had TV though.

At the same time a veritable brouhaha developed beginning with the Welfare Officer's research-related absence throughout Michaelmas. A small group of particularly welfare-oriented members were upset by this outrageous negligence of duties. The brawl was spiced up by the question whether partners and husbands should be given cards to enter the MCR. An avalanche of complaints rolled through the autumnal quads. The back-and-forth with the MCR exec alone involved over 80 open email threads, at least five distressed committee members, one MCR president threatened with Clintonesque impeachment, college disciplinary procedures against two complainants and around 100 letters seeking or discussing support of The Cause. Finally the prospect of two Oxford-trained, London-based lawyers arose. It was excellent fodder for gossip. By the time Christmas was nigh—traditionally when the MCR Christmas tree has lost 75% of its needles—everyone was longing for a quiet holiday and some Christ-induced peace.

The year 2010 began with a type of winter very rare in Oxford: thickly layered soft snow under a dry blue sky. It was freezing. It was beautiful. The freshers had moved into the new Exeter House, demanding the full service promised and paid for. Alas, they were let down. One facebook picture showed a student working in bed, wearing thick socks, woollen gloves, a hat and the face of someone on a polar expedition. Without a sleigh. And at home. And the still-not-finished building-work on site to be taken up again in spring. Without mobile reception in the building. The residents were not amused.

Hilary Term also saw the end of the previous exec's reign. The new exec was voted in with majorities familiar from old-style socialist regimes. We all ran on tickets of de-escalation, reconciliation and improving Exeter House. It worked. The first challenge was the MCR's very own, home-baked financial crisis. A gaping hole that was a deficit worth a couple of thousand pounds had been shored up over the last four years. We remembered the occasional stoic statement of the previous treasurer, a quiet mathematician: 'the MCR is broke.' 'You had better make a plan,' the Rector said to us. She meant: 'College won't bail you out.' Our new treasurer introduced a strict non-nonsense system of book-keeping, receipt-collecting, cost-cutting and a five-year plan aimed at financial recovery. She said: 'Live with it.' It will be hard without the MCR having their own punt though.

Trinity Term then had a very good surprise in store for the Exeter House residents. The MCR exec had had some tough discussion with College on the far from perfect living conditions in Exeter House, yet without much hope that it would lead to anything. However, William Jensen immediately set out to calculate a deal for the residents. Governing Body reluctantly agreed. It was excellent news for us to hear that graduate residents received a 5% rent-reduction for the whole year as well as £100 off for those

staying on for another year. Even the chronic moaners were happy for a week! Rent negotiations went very well too—especially due to some undergraduates sharp as tacks. On that note, it is probably time to start with the eulogy on our members. Gechun Liang was offered a position as a Research Fellow at the Oxford-Man Institute of Quantitative Finance. Zoe Hall, a first year D.Phil. student in Chemistry, was invited to present her work at an international conference in the U.S.—an exceptional opportunity for a chemist at that stage. Mandy Izadi, also MCR vice-president, is to be Junior Dean at St. Anne’s, together with Naomi Walker the second Exonian venturing to infiltrate that college. Alex Bubb gave a paper at a conference on India in Cambridge entitled ‘Kipling and Globalisation’. Niksa Spremic talked about ‘Church and State in Yugoslavia (1945–92)’ at the Conference of Oxford Economic and Social Historians at All Souls College. All our sportsmen and –women did well in their teams: rowing, hockey, football and fencing. We also continued throughout the year with our MCR yoga classes held by the wonderful Luisa.

In short, 2009/2010 has been a very positive and exciting year. Our MCR continues to be the welcoming and vibrant community it always has been. There are many graduate applicants who instantly feel drawn to the Exeter MCR and many enthusiastic Associate Members. This is not just due to our members, but equally to the hard work of the MCR executive committee. I have to say that I’m lucky to work with such a great team. I’m especially grateful to our vice-president Mandy Izadi, a historian constantly short of time but miraculously getting things done; Uday Anand, our welfare officer who has the chutzpah to ‘simply want to cry now’ when all the mugs are stolen yet again; and Allyson Tessmann, treasurer who steers the MCR ship through financial storms.

Quo vadis, MCR? The MCR’s ‘radical wing’, a libertarian minority, wants to get rid of the Exeter internet firewall, which pastorally protects us from the virtue-eroding contents of the web. If the petition gets through, then I suppose that’s definitely a legacy to jot down in the next year’s report ‘From the President of the MCR’.

Therese Feiler
(2007, Theology)

From the President of the JCR

Summarising the range of achievements and successes of Exonians over the past year is both a privilege and a challenge. It is a great pleasure to write about our JCR’s accomplishments over the year, but to cram it all into one article is a fairly intimidating task!

Over the past year, I have had the honour of being president of the JCR. Having been involved, even nominally, in some of the activities that I will mention below has been a great privilege, and I have been amazed by the enthusiasm and hard work of the entire JCR. Our student body has been constantly supported by the College authorities, particularly the Rector, the Sub-Rector, the Bursar and the Junior Dean, who have

been extremely generous with their time and are always willing to take our concerns seriously. The JCR is very sad to see the immensely popular Junior Dean leave this year, as well as Matt Gonzalez, the bar manager, who will be greatly missed, and Pat Hedges, who has been the friendliest face in hall for generations of Exonians and will be impossible to replace.

It has been a lively year in the JCR, with a range of passionate debates symbolising some of the most important issues to students of Exeter College. In Michaelmas we had a debate over the existence of the Women's Officer position. A heated debate and a referendum strongly affirmed the support and concern for issues faced by women, and the vote illustrated a resounding declaration in favour of the position. In Hilary, there was less consensus in the JCR over a motion creating 'Meat Free Thursdays'. Inspired by Paul McCartney's 'Meat Free Monday' initiative, 3rd year Tom Hyatt proposed that it be adopted in Exeter College; meat would not be served on a Thursday as both a practical and symbolic measure in defence of the environment. After a close referendum, just over two-thirds of Exonians voted in favour of the measure, and it has existed in Hall every Thursday since.

The JCR Exec has worked incredibly hard over the year. JCR Treasurer Chen Lu took on the enormous task of sorting out the JCR accounts, as well as working with Rents Officer Tim Hele and myself in reviewing JCR accommodation, whilst Kate Cook, the JCR Secretary, has kept the Exec organised throughout the year and worked on issues like that of negotiating the JCR book grant for undergrads. Rosie Ramsay made thousands of pounds for charity with a 'glitter'-themed bop and a 'slave auction'; Kate Mathieson and Fynn Clive have provided fantastic welfare teas every week (now occasions that cannot be missed); and Joe Knox and Mikey Brown have organised bops with themes ranging from 'best of British' to 'sexmas'. These are just a few examples, and the entire Exec has worked tirelessly throughout the year and I would like to congratulate every one of them on doing a fantastic job.

In fact, it has been an extremely busy year in Exeter College. It all started with Freshers Week at the beginning of Michaelmas. The new first years were welcomed into College in the traditional style with nights out, a freshers' ball at Freuds, lots of welfare tea and of course the bop, which this year had a 'decades' theme. Special mention must go to Leticia Banton and the team of Freshers Reps who worked non-stop throughout the week in putting on the best Freshers Week I had seen during my time at Oxford.

Michaelmas also saw the start of a successful sporting year for the College. In rowing, Exeter College Boat Club entered six crews in the annual Christ Church Regatta. Unfortunately due to bad weather it was cancelled after only one day of racing, but ECBC showed its talent the following weekend at Nephys Regatta, when the women's boat reached the semi-final and the men's boat reached the final, though losing narrowly. In Hilary Term, the Exeter crews trained hard for Torpids, but the regatta was plagued by bad weather and the men's and women's boats both dropped a few places to the top of division two. However, the Boat Club had a more triumphant season in Trinity, which commenced with a week-long rowing camp in which four Exeter crews trained at OUBC. Summer Eights was successful for ECBC, with the men's second and third

boats narrowly missing out on blades, failing to bump only on the final day. However, a definitive highlight for the Boat Club was seeing two Exonians, Ben Snodin and Ben Myers, row with the University's Men's 1st Eight this year. An enormous Exeter group went down to London to watch Ben Myers, the only undergraduate in the boat, compete in the annual Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race.

In other sports, Robbie Cowan captained the men's rugby team through another successful season, a highlight being when the team reached the Plate Cuppers final. An Exeter team won Orienteering Cuppers this year, whilst in netball the Exeter team were promoted twice up to the third division having won all their matches. It is no surprise that Exeter netball reached the semi-final in Cuppers. Moreover, Exonians once again headed to the Alps for a week of snow and sun on the annual college ski trip. The destination was Val Thorens in France, and after the 'cosy' coach trip, 24 members of college hit the slopes, ranging from 1st years to 4th years and from complete novices to hardened skiers. Finally, as always, Exeter undergrads have made a great contribution to University sports. Robbie Cowan played rugby league for the University, Steve Carolin played varsity football for the Centaurs whilst Sam Hitchings and Sylvester Lewis competed in varsity athletics just to name a few!

The arts in college have also thrived this year. Jenni Payne, JCR Music, Arts and Drama officer (MAD rep), has worked throughout the year to ensure that Exeter has made the most of the talent we have, notably organising a series of lunchtime recitals. The College choir, said to be one of the best mixed-voice choirs in Oxford, continued to grace the chapel and quad with their beautiful singing, and Michaelmas saw their return from their summer tour in New York and Boston. The numerous open mic nights have been met with great success over the year, and the Christmas Revue was a particular highlight, especially the now annual pantomime, written this year by Patrick Howard. In Hilary, Exeter helped organise the annual Turl Street Arts Festival, hosting a range of events including a jazz parade around the quad. Luke O'Leary wrote and produced a film with actors from Exeter. Katie Cochrane and Jenni Payne have both been in operas this year and, as always, Exeter has contributed to drama on a University level; Farha Quadri, Calum Mitchell, Ruth Hall and Mark Gilbert have all acted in plays, and in Hilary Exeter hosted a play called *The Revenger's Tragedy*, which took place in the chapel. Most of the cast were Exonians. Finally, one special feature of the year was in Hilary when a Portrait Dinner was held in which Emeritus Fellow in History, John Maddicott, talked guests through the impressive portraits in the College Hall.

The College ball at the beginning of Trinity Term was a fantastic occasion as always, organised by Chris Penny as Ball President and Leticia Banton as Ball Treasurer. The theme was 'Egyptian', and the sell-out crowd were treated to all kinds of attractions—from dancers to snake charmers, sword eaters to a silent disco. Next year the president and treasurer will be Therese Keating and Conor Roche, and hopefully they can match this year's terrific event.

Exeter College once again welcomed the Visiting Students from Williams College this year who have made a fantastic contribution to College life, most notably ensuring that the College had a big Thanksgiving Day celebration! There is no doubt that one of the best things about Exeter College is the opportunity the Williams programme

provides to make friends for life from so far away. However, Trinity Term saw the tragic death of Williams student Henry Lo when a group of students were caught in an avalanche during a hiking trip in the Alps. Henry made a great impression on Exeter during his time here, and this immensely popular student will be greatly missed by the College community.

As I write this my successor, Katy Moe, has been in office for a term. Already she has changed accommodation procedures, has worked to change the system of applying for student hardship grants, and has done an incredible job with the ‘dreaded’ rent negotiations, all whilst completing her second year maths exams with all the composure that I lacked even without the pressure of finals! I wish her the best in her new role.

As the term ended with the traditional ExCac Awards on the Quad, it was difficult to believe the year was over. Even though the rain set in, the celebrations continued as most of the JCR went down to the bar and had a sing-along until the end of the night. As one of the unlucky few who are now leaving the College, I am sad that my time at the College has come to an end but reassured by the knowledge that Exeter will continue to provide a range of opportunities for students to make lifelong friends, take on new challenges and excel in their subjects. As I leave it is with only happy memories of my time at Exeter College. Floreat Exon!

Katy Minshall
(2007, History)

The Rt Rev Eric Waldram Kemp, DD (1915–2009)

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Eric Kemp was not only the longest serving diocesan bishop of recent times but also the last ‘old-style’ Anglican bishop who, once enthroned in his cathedral and ensconced in his palace, could retain his see for life. For centuries bishops were allowed, indeed expected, to hold their sees far into old age and die in office. Since 1975 the Church of England has required bishops to retire at 70, but the legislation did not apply to those already in post. With the retirement of David Sheppard from Liverpool in 1997, Kemp alone remained. Hence it was something of an irony that Kemp, one of the Church’s leading canon lawyers and someone who played a large part in the revision of Anglican canon law, became the last vestige of the older order. He was Bishop of Chichester for 27 years from 1974 until 2001, 16 of them beyond the new retirement age, during which his contribution to the diocese, the Church of England and the wider Church was a particularly distinguished one.

Eric Waldram Kemp was born in Grimsby in 1915, the only child of Tom and Florence Lilian Kemp. From Brigg Grammar School he went to Oxford, first at Exeter College where he read Modern History and subsequently at St Stephen’s House where his priestly formation included reading for a second degree in Theology. In 1939 he

was ordained and served his title under H.D. Caesar at St Luke's Southampton where Anglo-Catholic orthodoxy was presented with a degree of Tractarian liturgical reserve. As an undergraduate Kemp had been influenced by Frederic Hood, the Principal of Pusey House, and in 1941 Hood invited him to return as one of the librarians, joining the prodigiously talented pairing of F.L. Cross and T.M. Parker.

Kemp relished the running of a large and distinguished theological library and the opportunity provided for academic work in the company of a remarkable generation of Anglican theologians. He was later to write the biographies of two of them: N.P. Williams and K.E. Kirk. His interest was increasingly drawn to canon law both as a historical study and as a practical necessity for the contemporary church. In his autobiography he wrote that his childhood ambition was to be 'Chancellor of England' and that that interest led into his expertise on canon law. Pusey House's extensive collection of books on canon law is in part his creation, building on important donations from C.H. Turner and the Phillimore family. With Cross, R.C. Mortimer, Claude Jenkins and others he was to work on Turner's unfinished papers on the African canons.

At the same time he had an extensive ministry among undergraduates and was acting chaplain in a number of colleges during the war years. Pusey House, like St Stephen's House and St Luke's, provided a structure and discipline to his prayer life that he never lost. As a bishop, many knew that he was most easily telephoned in the moments after leaving his chapel from the daily Office and Mass.

In 1946 he returned to his old college as Chaplain and tutor in Medieval History. As a lecturer and preacher his rather flat voice led to him appearing very dull and his lectures were attended by few. He was to remain at Exeter for 23 years. Although not the sort of chaplain to mingle easily in the boathouse or rugby club, he exercised a ministry centred on the Neo-Gothic glories of the College chapel which touched many, including the nurturing of a number of vocations to the priesthood. As an academic, canon law remained his first love. In 1948 he published *Canonization and Authority in the Western Church*, followed by *An Introduction to Canon Law in the Church of England* in 1957. *Counsel and Consent*, Kemp's Bampton Lectures for 1960 (which helped him to gain an Oxford DD on publication the following year) was an analysis of the development of the element of consent in the provincial synods in England and traced the elusive history of Convocation. Kemp served as the University's Proctor in Convocation for 20 years from 1949. The lectures had sharp contemporary resonances as the Church of England edged towards the revision of Canons completed in 1969 and the advent of synodical government in 1970. It was perhaps not surprising that five diocesan bishops appointed him an examining chaplain.

The wholesale revision of canon law instigated by Archbishop Geoffrey Fisher (arguably the most thorough such revision since 1603) and the relatively high profile that canon law enjoys both as an academic and practical discipline can be traced in part to Kemp's efforts. He constantly stressed the distinctiveness of canon law as a legal discipline, arguing tenaciously that it cannot be divorced from the study of church history and theology. In 1987, with others, he helped to found the Ecclesiastical Law Society based firmly on these principles.

In 1969 Kemp was appointed to the deanery of Worcester, a post he held for five

years. His appointment was greeted with dismay by the canons of the time, one of whom told him that he needed to remember that ‘the Cathedral is the private chapel of the Dean and Chapter’. All that he did at Worcester was designed to undermine this attitude. He revised the liturgies, established an informal family eucharist and a splendid French-style High Mass. He raised money for a new heating system and spent some time trying to find the burial places of St Oswald and St Wulfstan of Worcester. He also engaged deeply with the city and helped to establish a centre for the homeless. In an episcopal vacancy he ran the diocese with ease.

Away from the cathedral, these years were dominated by debates over the Anglican–Methodist scheme for reunion which fell at a late hurdle in 1972 despite the fervent support of the Archbishop, Michael Ramsey. Kemp was involved, and made many friends among leading Methodists, in the talks from an early stage and strongly backed the scheme, failing to agree with those who held that the proposed reconciliation of ministries meant the abandonment of Apostolic ministry and succession. In this he was far from a lone voice in Anglo-Catholic circles and the divisions went deep. The Church Union (one of the older Anglo-Catholic bodies of which Kemp was later president) was deeply divided and faced some years of confusion and loss of influence. Cynical voices at the time claimed that Kemp’s appointment as Bishop of Chichester in 1974 was not unconnected with his support for the bitterly disappointed Ramsey, but his manifest abilities had marked him out long before.

Kemp’s long tenure of the see of Chichester was marked by years of almost continual division. In particular he remained uncompromisingly opposed to the ordination of women to the priesthood, although he was happy to ordain women to a permanent, distinctive diaconate. He argued consistently that to ordain women to the priesthood was ecclesologically divisive and ecumenically insensitive. In many respects he was ideal for the diocese. Sussex had a long-standing Tractarian tradition that extended far beyond the ‘London, Brighton and South Coast’ religion of a handful of famous churches. He administered his diocese with an even hand, appointing a succession of Evangelicals as one of the two suffragan bishops, and he did not make the diocese a ‘no-go’ area for women priests ordained elsewhere.

Beyond the diocese Kemp was an active figure in General Synod and House of Bishops where his learning and gravitas were in no way diminished far into his eighties. With Graham Leonard, then the Bishop of London, he was at the heart of opposition to women’s ordination, which brought as much vilification from some quarters as support from others. More significantly, for many years he chaired the Faith and Order Advisory Group, which he helped to establish in 1964. This collection of theologians with diverse views was held together by Kemp with tact, honesty and drafting skills, which led to the production of a series of important reports on ecumenical matters that changed the thinking of the Church of England and enabled the emerging Evangelicals to play a more significant role.

Ecumenism remained a passion. His links with continental Old Catholic bodies were strong and long-lasting. In 1998 he was made a Canon of Chartres Cathedral, an ecumenical gesture that gave him (and his diocese) great pleasure. He remained close to Pusey House, serving as a governor for more than 40 years, and served for

many years on the Council of St Stephen's House. At the time of his consecration it was noticed—with a wry smile—that the house had still trained more diocesan bishops serving in the Church of Rome than in the Church of England.

Although his taciturnity made him appear rather forbidding, Kemp was trusted by his clergy and many of them found him a great support as their pastor. His preaching style was equally taciturn. Many congregations heard Easter sermons that talked of 'utter joy' delivered in a lugubrious voice without any apparent flicker of emotion. The style belied the message. In his late seventies he held a congregation of teenagers enthralled with a sermon of theological weight when earlier attempts at oratorical fireworks had made less impact.

He remained in Chichester in retirement, and published a warm and honest autobiography with the title *Shy but not Retiring* (2006), which revealed his human side and his social commitment. In 1953 he was married to Patricia Kirk, one of the Bishop of Oxford's daughters. She survives him, as do their five children.

© *The Times*, 02 December 2009

Thomas Garnet Henry James, CBE, FBA (1923–2009)

[Reprinted by permission of *The Times*. Mr James was an Honorary Fellow of the College]

T. G. H. James was one of the leading Egyptologists of his generation. He spent his entire working life at the British Museum, attending to the collections, doing fieldwork in the Nile Valley, and publishing scholarly and popular works, and serving as Keeper of Egyptian Antiquities. Thomas Garnet Henry James, known to friends and colleagues as Harry, was born in Neath, South Wales, in 1923. His early interest in Egypt's antiquity was inspired by cigarette cards depicting finds from the tomb of Tutankhamun. He was educated at Neath County Grammar School and at Exeter College, Oxford. After a year at the University he enlisted with the Royal Artillery, serving in Northern Europe and rising to the rank of captain. He returned to Oxford to complete two degrees in succession: one in Classics (1947) and the other in Oriental Studies, specialising in Egyptology (1950). He was tutored at Oxford by Professor Battiscombe Gunn and, informally, by Sir Alan Gardiner, both authorities on Egyptian language and literature. He had a rigorous training in the reading of texts in both the hieroglyphic and (more cursive) hieratic script.

He joined the museum's Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities in 1951 as an assistant keeper and second Egyptologist. The senior Egyptologist was I.E.S. Edwards who, in 1955, became the first Keeper of a newly independent Department of Egyptian Antiquities with James as his deputy. They gradually established the new department as a world centre for the study of Egyptian texts and material culture. By the mid-1950s James had completed two important epigraphic field projects, the first

devoted to the documenting of an Old Kingdom tomb at Saqqara, the second to a group of rock-cut shrines of the New Kingdom at the site of Silsilah in Upper Egypt. The resulting publications, *The Mastaba of Khentika called Ikheki* (1953) and *Gebel es-Silsilah I: The Shrines* (1963), remain fundamental contributions to the knowledge of Egyptian history, funerary culture and religious practice.

At the same time he worked on the museum's own collection of monumental inscriptions, publishing (1961 and 1970) two substantial volumes in the series *Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelae etc.* Although most of his publications were concerned with formal inscriptions written in hieroglyphs, he was most proud of his edition of a group of papyrus-documents, the so-called Hekanakhte Papers. Famously used by Agatha Christie in her thriller, *Death Comes as the End*, the papers (now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York) represent the letters and accounts written in hieratic of a prosperous farmer and give an intimate view of family life in the Nile Valley around 2050 BC. James's publication, *The Hekanakhte Papers and other Middle Kingdom Documents* (1962), was recently described by one authority as 'a true classic of Egyptological literature'.

James succeeded Edwards as Keeper in 1974, not long after the triumph of the Treasures of Tutankhamun exhibition. The museum's first blockbuster and an unparalleled success, the exhibition had helped to create a momentum for change in the museum, which James exploited, building up his department with young recruits and initiating the refurbishment of one of the museum's grandest rooms, the Egyptian Sculpture Gallery. The new exhibition, though still broadly chronological, encouraged the visitor to meander and explore. Dramatic darkened areas were created in two new side-galleries, spotlighting was introduced, labels updated, and a book was published on Egyptian sculpture to accompany the exhibition. The gallery was opened in 1981 to wide acclaim. The project was also significant for introducing the Egyptian Department to fundraising. One notable donor was the sculptor Henry Moore, with whom James enjoyed many stimulating discussions.

The following year, 1982, there was a special exhibition marking the centenary of the Egypt Exploration Society (the first British institution to undertake systematic excavations in Egypt). To coincide with the exhibition he edited a volume of essays, *Excavating in Egypt*, summarising the achievements of the society. The British Museum enjoyed close links with the Egypt Exploration Society (which had been founded in the museum in 1882) and James devoted a great deal of time and effort to its concerns. As editor of its periodical, the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, from 1960 to 1970, he oversaw the publication of dozens of important articles of the highest academic quality written by leading scholars. He acted as chairman of the society's publications, 1960–89, and after his election as a vice-president in 1990 he guided the society through difficult financial circumstances.

In the 1980s the museum itself began to carry out regular fieldwork in Egypt, starting with excavations in the town-site of el-Ashmunein in Middle Egypt and epigraphic work in the early New Kingdom tombs at Elkab, south of modern-day Luxor. The focus on fieldwork is now a major element of the department's activity, in Sudan as well as in Egypt. These initiatives helped to drive significant change in the

culture of the museum. Engagement with funders intensified and the relationship with Egyptian colleagues became one of greater interaction and mutual respect despite issues surrounding restitution.

James retired in 1988. He continued to lecture widely and produced a steady stream of Egyptological books, all characterised by accuracy and sure judgment and written in a style at once accessible and elegant; James was a firm believer in challenging the reader by the occasional use of an uncommon word or phrase. He continued to write engagingly on the work of early 19th century artists and travellers who made valuable records of Egyptian monuments. He also studied personalities of the more recent past—notably Howard Carter, of whom he published a biography.

James was a genial colleague. His mischievous sense of humour, coupled with a retentive memory, ensured his reputation as a raconteur. Extraordinarily self-assured, he was not overawed by celebrities; he rebuked Omar Sharif for biting his nails and once took Princess Margaret to task for applying her lipstick while he was showing her the new Sculpture Gallery. He had a great knowledge of wine and loved cooking. The highlight of the departmental Christmas party was the presentation of a cake, baked by James and iced with an ancient hieratic text, which had to be identified before the cake could be cut.

Harry James was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1976 and appointed CBE in 1984. His wife, Diana, predeceased him in 2002. He is survived by a son.

© *The Times*, 07 February 2010

David Edward Underdown (1925–2009)

[Reprinted by permission of the *Guardian*. Professor Underdown was an Honorary Fellow of the College.]

The historian David Underdown, who has died aged 84, was one of the most original of the scholars of early modern England born between the wars. His most famous study, *Pride's Purge: Politics in the Puritan Revolution* (1971), is a narrative of the tangle of events that took place in England during the late 1640s and led to the purge of the Long Parliament and the execution of King Charles I. Almost four decades on, the book remains a fixture of undergraduate reading lists. Underdown went on to pioneer the study of local history, popular politics, gender and sport.

He was born in Somerset and educated at Wells grammar school and Exeter College, Oxford, where he studied under the Marxist historian of 17th century England, Christopher Hill. Though broadly sympathetic to the parliamentary cause, Underdown never embraced Marxism and wrote about royalists and clubmen with insight and understanding. His undergraduate studies were interrupted by wartime service in the RAF. He began a doctorate at Oxford but, unusually for the time, abandoned it to build an academic career in the US. He gained an MA in American history at Yale, then took

up positions at the University of the South, Tennessee (1953-62), the University of Virginia (1962-68) and Brown University, Rhode Island (1968-86), where he became the Munro-Goodwin Wilkinson professor of European history. He returned to Yale in 1986, becoming the George Burton Adams professor of history, and retiring as emeritus professor in 1996.

Underdown combined a prose style of enviable clarity with a complete mastery of the archive. His first book, *Royalist Conspiracies in England* (1960), anticipated by decades what is now considered one of the richest seams of early modern history, and demonstrated his ability to consider the English revolution from a multitude of viewpoints. These qualities were evident in *Pride's Purge*, a meticulous study of the ideological ferment of the English parliament that shocked the world when it convicted and executed its king.

For his later works, Underdown returned to his roots in the West Country. *Somerset in the Civil War and Interregnum* (1973) was followed by *Revel, Riot and Rebellion* (1985), a groundbreaking study of popular culture and political activism. Underdown contended that arable settlements were more likely to be traditional and royalist, while those in pastoral areas tended to be radicals who supported parliament. Some critics thought these conclusions over-schematic, but Underdown was adamant that the common people of England were their own agents, capable of making their own allegiances.

In *Fire from Heaven: Life in an English Town in the 17th Century* (1992), Underdown told the story of Dorchester in the wake of a fire that took place in 1613, a catastrophe that presented the puritan preacher John White with the opportunity to remodel the political and spiritual allegiances of the town's people. Few local histories have managed so brilliantly to combine academic rigour with vivid narrative. Underdown's work was notable, too, for its increasing attention to gender, influenced by the work of the American historian Joan Scott and of Underdown's wife, the social and cultural historian Susan Dwyer Amussen. This was evidenced in his 1985 essay *The Taming of the Scold: the enforcement of patriarchal authority in early modern England*. He was invited to give the 1992 Ford lectures at Oxford, the first historian whose career had been conducted outside Britain to be so honoured. The lectures were subsequently collected as *A Freeborn People* (1996).

A lifelong member of Somerset county cricket club, Underdown made his last book, *Start of Play: Cricket and Culture in 18th-Century England* (2000), an elegant and affectionate study of the game's origins in the Weald and Downland of south-east England. Underdown demonstrated how a game rooted in rural life became the world's first spectator team sport as its focus shifted from the Hambledon club of Hampshire to the elites of London. Its nostalgic, regretful but combative tone betrayed Underdown's sympathies for the marginal, the eccentric, the amateur.

A diligent and supportive teacher, he remained active despite ill health in later years. A final article, 'But the Shows of Their Street: Civic Pageantry and Charivari in a Somerset Town, 1607', is to be published in a forthcoming edition of the *Journal of British Studies*.

He is survived by Susan and three sons from a previous marriage.

David Underdown, historian, born 19 August 1925; died 26 September 2009.

Paul Lay

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John Richard Danford Nunn, CB (1925–2009)

[The editor has been accorded permission to consolidate the following tribute to the memory of Rear-Admiral Nunn (Fellow and Bursar 1981–8) out of originals written for various readerships by a naval friend and colleague.]

John Nunn died of a stroke on 22 December 2009. He had joined the Navy as an engineer cadet in 1943, specialising in ordnance engineering. His seagoing career started at the end of the Second World War as a midshipman in the cruiser *Devonshire* when it made a record-breaking dash to Australia with VT fuses for *King George V* class battleships' secondary armament. This sea time was in the midst of his first degree, from which he graduated BSc in 1947, afterwards going to sea as an engine room watchkeeper in the aircraft carrier *Vengeance*. In 1949 he was selected for the advanced engineering course, graduating with an MSc in 1951 and becoming a Chartered Engineer, a member of the Institute of Marine Engineers and an Associate Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. He was engineer officer of the frigate *Amethyst* in the Far East 1951–3 during the Korean War and Malayan emergency. Off the north Korean coast *Amethyst* was once shot at by heavy artillery, fortunately recorded as 'OK for line, poor for range.' His captain praised the 'constant high standard of efficiency' of John's department.

His next appointment, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, was in 1957 as Ordnance Engineer Officer of the new cruiser *Tiger*, where he had the arduous task of installing and setting to work that ship's highly advanced but troublesome rapid-firing automatic six-inch and three-inch guns and associated fire control. A letter from his appointer reads; 'We well appreciate the length of time you have spent on *Tiger*-type equipment—and the adjectives you have used to describe that time.' Subsequent tours at Bath and ASWE were followed by appointment to *Glamorgan* as Weapon Officer for the Seaslug anti-aircraft missile development programme and, upon promotion to captain, three years to 1972 as Chief Engineer of the highly successful Sea Dart area defence missile system through its final development and acceptance into service.

John's second strength was in the field of international affairs. He spent two years in the Cabinet Office in Whitehall working on assessments of Overseas Political and Military Events for the FCO and other government departments. This was followed by a course at the NATO Defence College at Rome scrutinising the maritime intentions of the Warsaw Pact, and two happy years, including much travel, in America as the Chief Staff Officer (Intelligence) on the staff of the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic. Needless to say, besides his duties in assessing the Soviet threat and evaluating war plans, John's boundless energy took him to numerous academic and other audiences

to lecture to the natives about NATO. His final tour in the rank of Rear-Admiral was Port Admiral Rosyth in Scotland where he had to use all his leadership and persuasive skills to improve industrial relations and to ensure that slippage in ships' programmes was avoided.

In 1980 he was appointed CB, and the same year he gained a place at Downing College, Cambridge to read for an MPhil in International Relations, being awarded the degree in 1981. From 1980 until 1983 he edited *The Naval Review* in which his editorials, written with clarity and style, reflected upon a particularly significant period in our recent naval history—downstream effects of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; the Government's announcement that Britain would proceed with the Trident ballistic missile system; debates about Theatre Nuclear Force modernisation; Soviet naval expansion; the notorious Nott Defence Review; a loyal message on the occasion of the marriage of Princess Diana to the Prince of Wales; and the execution and subsequent analysis of Operation Corporate, the recovery of the Falkland Islands. His management of the magazine, its subscribers and contributors was firm, courteous and perceptive.

In 1983 he retired as editor in order to take up the demands of his second career as Bursar of Exeter College, Oxford. At Exeter he was Bursar from 1981 to 1988, a role that does not just mean just managing the money but dealing with the undergraduates and their domestic and financial problems as well as upkeep of the fabric and infrastructure¹. John earned high praise from contemporaries: one has said, 'I don't think the Fellows realised how lucky they were,' and another described him as an outstanding Bursar, very much respected and liked by College staff, indeed to an extent not achieved by many Bursars. He now has his face set in stone as a gargoyle on the walls of the College².

Back on home turf in Hampshire, John continued his interest in the wider world and its affairs by running for a decade the Corhampton Study Group whereby a privileged number of neighbours gathered to listen to and debate with a remarkable range of notable academic, scientific, political, military and journalistic experts all of whom John persuaded to come and talk for a pretty modest stipend. He made many valuable contributions to his Hampshire community, driving the community bus, supporting the British Legion and working as an influential Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of Peter Symonds Sixth Form College in Winchester. He led the teams of devoted volunteers that recorded the architecture and artefacts of his four local churches for the national NADFAS programme. Up to his death, he always seemed physically and mentally about 20 years younger than his actual age, while earning the affection of all who knew him for his courtesy and charm.

All those who knew John regarded him simply with amazement. Valiantly supported by his wife Kate, they had a far-flung reputation for friendship and hospitality. John was playing tennis and attending yoga classes immediately prior to his death at 84. Nunn family enthusiasms included a small house in France, where once he managed—zip zip zip—to rewire the whole house in about two days. Each summer they sailed their yachts *Solentear* and *La Golondrina* around the coasts of Brittany. A bridge player and

1 His, for example, was the responsibility for supervising the reconstruction and extension of Staircase 9, a major project carried through in trying circumstances [ED].

2 In Turl Street, above the Lodge [ED].

glider pilot, the notation ‘travel’ as an interest in his *Who’s Who* entry in recent years encompassed, besides innumerable European expeditions, Mexico, Morocco (twice), Jordan, Syria, India (three times) and Sri Lanka.

A most capable engineer and with a remarkable intellect, John Nunn was highly respected by, and a good friend to, all who knew him.

Robin James Edwin Bush (1943–2010)

[The following is reprinted by permission of the *Daily Telegraph*. Our own informant adds that Bush was a Somerset County Councillor for some years, and served as its Chairman before ill health forced him to stand down. ED]

Robin Bush, who has died aged 67, was the resident historian on Channel 4’s Time Team archaeology series for nine years. An Oxford History graduate, he appeared in 39 episodes of the programme between 1994 and 2003, and presented eight episodes of Time Team Extra in 1998.

Bush first became involved with the Time Team series through his friend Mick Aston, Somerset’s first county field archaeologist. Aston had discussed the idea of devising an archaeological television programme with the actor Tony Robinson, and a pilot episode was set up. After helping to devise the programme’s format with the producer Tim Taylor, Bush was invited to take part in the pilot, which was shot at Dorchester-on-Thames in October 1992. Although the pilot programme was never screened, it persuaded Channel 4 to commission a four-programme series of Time Team, which was filmed in 1993 and broadcast the following year. Bush’s most memorable experience on Time Team was taking the helm of the reconstructed 17th century sailing ship *Dove*, while filming in Maryland when the programme visited the United States. He also sang Gregorian plain chant in Downpatrick Cathedral and established that the Teignmouth wreck that Time Team explored was unlikely to have been a stray from the Spanish Armada (a revelation that obliged the local museum to adjust its display).

Bush also appeared in Channel 4’s series *Joe Public*, for which he researched the loss of a hat jewel by Henry VIII. He also featured regularly as resident historian on *Revealing Secrets*, transmitted on Channel 4 in 2001. As a solo presenter, Bush filmed a series of six half-hour programmes called *The West at War*, which examined the impact of war on the south-west of England.

Robin James Edwin Bush was born on 12 March 1943 at Hayes, Middlesex, the son of a schoolmaster who later became a lecturer in Mathematics. Educated at Exeter School, Robin became interested in historical research when he was 13 while studying the school’s history; his first two research papers were published by the Devonshire Association while he was still a pupil there. He won a scholarship to read History at Exeter College, Oxford, and graduated in Modern History in 1965. A keen amateur actor, he appeared on stage at the Oxford Playhouse with the Monty Python actor Terry Jones.

In 1965 Bush was appointed assistant archivist at Surrey Record Office at Kingston upon Thames and two years later moved to Somerset Record Office, where he spent the rest of his working life. From 1970 to 1978 he was assistant editor of the *Victoria History of Somerset*, writing much of the content of three of its volumes. Later he returned to the Record Office as deputy county archivist until taking early retirement in 1993.

Bush wrote his first book in 1977, and produced volumes on the history of Taunton, Exmouth and Wellington, followed by a series of books about Somerset. His researches into 17th century emigration from the south-west to New England led to the publication of three further books in the United States. During one of six speaking tours of America, he met President George Bush at the White House.

Between 1984 and 1996 he had a weekly spot on BBC Radio Bristol and then BBC Somerset, on which he featured stories of local history and folklore. He wrote and narrated *son et lumières* at Taunton Castle and Glastonbury Abbey and toured professionally throughout the West Country portraying the wheelchair-bound Michael Flanders—with his friend Chris Ball as Donald Swann—in *At the Doff of a Hat*.

Robin Bush, who died on June 22, is survived by his second wife, Hilary Marshall, whom he married in 1993, and by two children from his first marriage to Iris Reed.

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Henry Lo (1989–2010)

[Henry Lo died in an Alpine accident. We reprint from *Exon* this tribute by his colleagues on the Williams/Exeter Programme.]

We cannot begin to express how deeply we miss Henry, and it is difficult to imagine our lives without him. We will remember Henry most for his good cheer, his deep curiosity, and his great sense of humour.

Our year together at Oxford has been a truly incredible experience, and Henry made every day richer. He brought his skills and winning attitude to the many athletic activities he participated in, from football to kickboxing, squash, and croquet. His comments in tutorials, at wine tastings, and after talks at the Union were always an enlightening, or at least humorous, contribution to any conversation. He was an excellent cook, original in his ideas and meticulous in his execution. As he was in so many other facets of his life, in the kitchen Henry was also selfless—as willing to play *sous-chef* as to take centre stage. With his generally laid-back nature, he was a person of distinctiveness and many quirks, some funny, some puzzling, all quintessentially and endearingly ‘Henry’.

Henry passed away before he could share many of his talents with the world. He had big plans for the future. After graduation, he spoke of joining the Peace Corps, buying an avocado farm, starting a jeans company, or even bringing a kebab van to Williamstown. What was remarkable about all of these ideas, and about hearing Henry

speak of the future in general, was how genuinely optimistic he seemed when he looked forward to the rest of his life. What for many would have been far-off ideas cooked up in an idle moment and quickly forgotten, were for Henry possibilities to be talked about, joked about and dreamt of.

Henry's diversity of interests and seemingly limitless passion were also reflected in his current studies, for while Henry was a double major in maths and religion, he spent most of his time here at Oxford studying philosophy. He knew about so many things, and was always trying to learn more.

Henry was sincere and earnest about almost everything he did, yet his unique blend of self-assurance and self-deprecation made his very personality a source of comedy for everyone, including himself—he had a permanent twinkle in his eye and an incredible ability to laugh at himself, with all of us.

Henry spent his last days travelling with some of his closest friends. Although our trip ended in sadness, it also remains a source of many fond memories. Henry was where he wanted to be, doing what he wanted to do, and, as always, fully immersing himself in the experience. He enjoyed the majesty of the Alps, and the fun of spending the weekend with his friends, in a way that only an inquisitive and sensitive mind such as his could have done. He loved to explore the world, physically and mentally. His many friends who were not with him can take comfort knowing that he was truly happy in his last days.

We are so grateful for the short time that we had with Henry, and he lives on in our memories.

Alexander Bain, Christopher Serna, Michael Geary (all 2009, Williams)
and the WEPO students

Frank Close, OBE

Frank Close came to Exeter College in January 2001, after 25 years based mainly at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, but active in other places such as CERN and Oak Ridge (Tennessee). This followed the retirement of Peter Jones, and enabled the College to maintain its 'historical' practice of having two Physics tutors (there had been an interregnum in which Peter soldiered on as a sole tutor, assisted in some areas by Dermot Roaf, up until my own appointment).

One aspect of Frank's work was already known to me, having read his *The Cosmic Onion* as a teenager. He brought to Oxford both the continuation of his long-standing research in particle physics, at the border of theory and experiment sometimes called phenomenology, and also his experience and skill at disseminating scientific knowledge to the wider public. It was this combination that made me confident that he would be the good teacher he has turned out to be.

Frank proved to be an energetic, efficient and friendly co-worker. For the College he has taught mainly the first and third years of the undergraduate course. He has the

theoretician's natural desire to sweep away inconsequential details and get to the heart of the matter. A nice example of his teaching style is the question he liked to pose to incoming students as they began to think about classical mechanics. Alongside the traditional questions such as 'How much work must the sailor do to bring the boat to rest by pushing on it with a barge pole?' he might throw in 'What form do you think the law of gravity might take if the universe were two- (instead of three-) dimensional?' The second type of question is, one might say, the type that really motivates physicists. We would much rather know something 'useless' like what happens if you change the dimensionality of the universe—because that enables us to bring our thoughts back to the real universe and understand it better. The first type of question is still needed, however, as the athlete must run before he can jump.

Frank has also for a long stint acted as Tutor for Graduates. With administrative work he has been efficient and decisive. He seems to have a good grasp of the practical politics which is necessary to distinguish between policy initiatives which can be challenged, and those which have to be accepted. He certainly turns emails around a lot quicker than most mortals can manage to do.

Frank's distinctive contribution to the experience and education of physics students has three further ingredients that I would like to mention. When interviewing candidates for admission, we developed a practice in which one of us, usually me, undertook most of the discussion with the candidate, so that the other, usually Frank, could pay careful attention to the process of that discussion. He endeavoured to get a correct sense of the person as a whole, always eager to find those that could be taught, and could think for themselves. For the next ingredient, during Frank's time we have, with the help of the Development Office and alumni, held a Physics Dinner every other year. Frank has largely run the physics end of organising this, and it has been not merely an enjoyable but also a highly educational experience for the students. In the midst of the hard graft of learning their 'scales', to pick a musical analogy, they get a chance to hear a recital, but also, and perhaps more significantly, to meet some of the trained musicians who went before them (not necessarily into musical jobs). Finally, as students enter their final year Frank has given them the benefit of a wide and up to date knowledge of many physics research institutions, as well as offering good advice no matter what career path they set out on.

Frank is always interested and interesting to talk to. Lunchtime conversations are often seasoned with engaging snippets of physics history for his latest book—and there always seems to be one coming. He is, of course, one of the Fellows most widely known in the wider world, and he has maintained that larger profile by sheer energy and erudition. Too many accomplished physicists have, late in their careers, published mixed-up popular accounts in which sound science sits alongside ill-thought-through speculation of a kind that would not last five minutes in a philosophy tutorial. It is a constant feature of Frank's work and comments for the media that his voice is more measured. It is, perhaps, connected to his interest in people for their own sakes, not just for the work they can do.

Andrew Steane

Exeter College Chapel

The year began on a high note with the culmination of our celebrations for the Chapel's 150th consecration anniversary. Having already held four special services during the previous year to bring together current and old members and former Chaplains, we were well-practised in the art of celebration and the event was a particularly special one. We were pleased to welcome our Visitor, The Right Reverend Michael Langrish, Bishop of Exeter, who preached on the same readings set for the original consecration in October 1859. This, and other sermons mentioned below, can be found on the College website. The service also provided the occasion for the world première of a new piece of music commissioned for the anniversary. Composer Jonathan Dove wrote a magnificent setting of Psalm 121 (the College psalm, as members will know, appointed to be said here daily by William Petre in his statutes). It was a pleasure to have him with us for the occasion, although a little daunting for the choir to be performing before such a prominent contemporary composer. The choir, led confidently by Alistair Reid, Senior Organ Scholar, gave an impressive first performance and promptly recorded the piece for the anniversary CD the next day in order that it could be released by the end of 2009. Members who already have a copy of *One Thing Have I Desired* will, I hope, agree with reviews in *Gramophone* and elsewhere that it is 'beautifully well-balanced' with 'a fully professional sound'. These are fitting tributes to the hard work which has ensured we have enjoyed unprecedented choral excellence this year.

Another major event for the choir this year was the tour to the USA. We spent five days in New York, singing at St John the Divine, Columbia University, the University Club, and Trinity Wall Street (with the Chaplain discovering that she would be preaching the sermon 15 minutes before the service began—rather an exhilarating experience, it has to be said!) Then it was on up to Williamstown. This was the first time a group of Exeter students had visited Williams College and we were overwhelmed by the welcome of our hosts. Choir members re-connected with Williams students they had known in Oxford and a most enjoyable two days were spent on campus, with a concert in the college chapel. The final leg of the tour found us in Boston, singing at Harvard Memorial Church and Trinity Church Boston to a large and appreciative audience. Tours such as these are not just social jaunts but enable the choir to bond musically, which is perhaps why we enjoyed such a high standard of singing this year. Sadly, all good things must come to an end and Alistair Reid finished his studies in June 2010 taking, along with tute partner and choir stalwart Jennifer Payne, a first in Music. We will miss their significant contributions, together with that of other long-serving Exonian singers who are moving on: Michael Coombes, Jane Goodenough, Philip Jackson, Felix Leach, Lucinda Mallace-Goulbourne and Piers Taylor. It will be evident from this that there will be a large changeover in the choir in the coming year, but we are fortunate to have a talented junior (and extremely good baroque organist) taking the helm in Joshua Hales.

The Chapel has felt a little like a parish church at times this past year, providing

the traditional occasional offices for the college community, past and present. While we have had a number of very happy occasions, including several christenings and nine weddings (more than many parish churches!) the Chapel has also been a place of gathering for those who are grieving. Sadly, after a long illness, Professor John Brown died in September and we held a dignified memorial service for him the following March at which family, friends and our own Professor Simons spoke. The College came together again in June to mourn Henry Lo, one of the Williams students, who died tragically in an avalanche in the Swiss Alps while on a walking trip with other Williams and Exeter students. It was a terrible shock for the Williams students and many of our own first years, but supporting each other through such a tragic event has undoubtedly brought the two communities closer together. The service of tribute for Henry, put together at 24 hours' notice and at which 20 students got up to read, play an instrument, sing or utter a prayer was one of the most heart-rending I have presided over in my time as Chaplain. It was further confirmation of the crucial role that the Chapel plays in providing a welcoming space for appropriate ritual, enabling individuals, and the community as a whole, to cope and begin to recover when faced with these terrible incidents.

Sunday Evensong has continued to be a showcase for good preaching this year and we have been very fortunate in those we have attracted. Renowned writer and broadcaster Karen Armstrong gave a fascinating address, as did Ruth Gledhill, Religion Correspondent for *The Times*, who managed to weave together a reflection about religion and the media with the poetry of Robbie Burns, whose feast it was that night, with admirable skill. We enjoyed more verse when Michael Symmons Roberts came to give a thought-provoking address and poetry reading for Eastertide. More traditional but no less stimulating preachments came from former College Chaplain Rev Mark Birch, and RAF Chaplain Giles Legood who gave a challenging Remembrance Day sermon. It was particularly pleasing, however, to see a number of the 'home team' in the pulpit, so to speak. Dr Tyler Fisher, Fellow in Spanish, preached at a special service for St Vincent of Saragosa, Protomartyr of Spain. We enjoyed Spanish music and readings and, of course, indulged in tapas and paella afterwards, washed down with the appropriate Spanish beverages. Dr Ben Morgan, Fellow in English, also made a successful preaching debut at Evensong and was followed by the Rector, preaching at Commemoration of Benefactors. Both were sophisticated and inspiring expositions, making the Chaplain feel, rather nervously, that she'd better up her game!

Opportunities for students to reflect and debate issues of religion and spirituality have not been limited to the Chapel this year. Collaborating with colleagues at Oriel and Hertford, the Chaplain ran the successful lecture series 'Via: a more excellent way' again this year. It proved just as popular, with students gathering to debate a range of issues from science to salvation. The tradition of a College retreat was also resurrected this year, with the Chaplain taking a band of students to Ty Mawr convent in Monmouthshire. A wonderful and restorative time was had by all. Staying together in the retreat house in the beautiful Welsh countryside we cooked, talked and walked for three days. Students were fascinated to attend convent services, to spend time in silence and to listen to the fascinating and funny stories of one of the older nuns. Debate was

all the more interesting as the student group was very diverse, comprising students from a variety of nationalities and religious faiths.

As I look forward to the coming year I am ever conscious that this will be my last as Chaplain here and am determined to make the most of serving in this wonderful, vibrant community. Even though we have finished our anniversary celebrations, I hope that Old Members will continue to join us for Evensong and dinner on occasion, to share in this important aspect of the College's heritage and communal life.

Helen Orchard

The Williams–Exeter Programme 2009–2010

2009-2010 was the 25th anniversary year of what today is the Williams–Exeter Programme at Oxford University (WEPO). Until 2001 the affiliation between Williams College and Exeter was more symbolic than substantive. Williams students were 'Associate Students' at the University of Oxford and had relatively little to do with Exeter College. After 2001, however, Williams students became 'Visiting Students' at Exeter and the Williams–Oxford Programme became the Williams–Exeter Programme. Over the nine years since this change, the 26 Visiting Students from Williams have become increasingly integrated into Exeter College, socially and academically. It also appears that the Williams–Exeter Programme has become an increasingly integral part of Exeter College, helping to set Exeter apart from other Oxford colleges and to open Exeter to the world beyond Oxford. By the same token, Exeter College, through the Williams–Exeter Programme, has become increasingly integral to Williams College. Exeter has influenced Williams not only through its impact on the Williams students who have been on the Programme but in less obvious ways as well. It seems unlikely that Williams would have its signature—and recently expanded—tutorial program, which helps attract some of the brightest and most academically ambitious undergraduates to the College, were it not for the Programme. WEPO sets Williams apart from other highly selective US liberal arts colleges and through the relationship with Exeter, embedded as it is in a great international university, opens Williams to the world beyond its home in Williamstown, Massachusetts. Indeed, thanks to the Williams–Exeter Programme, Williams College and Exeter College have never been closer. Tangibly and intangibly they have grown together, in both senses of that phrase.

The Williams–Exeter Programme is more popular with Williams students than at any time in its history. This popularity is attributable to the success of the Programme, including especially the increasingly strong connection to Exeter. This past year's WEPO class was ethnically diverse, with more than half the students either non-white or citizens of countries other than the United States, a diversity that increases the diversity of the undergraduate population of Exeter. Nearly two-thirds of the WEPO students were on financial aid. This year six Exeter students lived with the Williams students at Ephraim Williams House in north Oxford and became an integral part of the WEPO

community there, virtually indistinguishable from their Williams peers.

The Williams students were perhaps better integrated into Oxford and into Exeter, socially and academically, than at any time in the Programme's history. I can identify a number of reasons for this increased integration beyond simple happenstance. The large number of applicants meant that we had an easier time picking students we deemed more enterprising and outgoing, possessing the energy and will to bridge the physical and psychological distance separating Ephraim Williams House from the centre of Oxford University and Exeter College. We were also simply more effective this year in promoting the integration of our students into Exeter's life. Among other things, we decided to bring the Williams students together with their subject peers at Exeter. Given that some of the best learning comes outside of the class or tutorial room and given that Williams students are accustomed to discussing course material with classmates, the absence of such integration had encouraged the academic isolation of the Williams students. To integrate the students academically, we assigned each a 'subject identity' based upon their major at Williams and proposed course of study at Oxford and, with the help of the senior Fellows in each field represented at Exeter, incorporated them into the various Exeter 'subject families.' As a result, there was a greater likelihood that Williams students would get to know Exeter undergraduates not only through conversation in the pub or on the playing field but in discussion of intellectual issues that both were wrestling with in a shared Oxford paper.

Since our students became Visiting Students at Exeter in 2002, the Programme's academic connection to Exeter College has grown steadily stronger. This strengthening relationship is reflected in a steady increase in the number of tutorials taught to Williams students by tutors at Exeter since 2001 and by the recent marked increase in the number of tutorials taken by Williams students that are organized through Exeter. The increase in the number of tutorials taught by tutors at Exeter reflects the increasing familiarity of the Fellows at Exeter with the Williams–Exeter Programme and, especially, their increasing appreciation of the Williams students' intelligence, dedication, and academic engagement. It also reflects the role played by the Fellows who occupy the three positions that Williams and Exeter share (the Rankin Fellowship in English and the Boskey Junior Research Fellowships in Politics and History) in teaching the Williams students directly or by exchange. There are significant academic advantages for the Williams students in having tutorials arranged through Exeter: tutors are more likely to be Oxford 'postholders' and less likely to be doctoral students; when Williams students are paired in tutorial, they are virtually certain to be paired with regular Oxford students and not with other Visiting Students; and by being registered through Fellows at Exeter WEPO students have access to some first-rate papers that would otherwise remain closed to them.

There remains the challenge of encouraging more Williams students studying the natural sciences to come to Oxford. Arranging labs for Williams students and convincing science departments at Williams to accept Oxford science papers for major credit could prove problematic since Oxford science papers and Williams science courses do not always match up. Maureen Taylor, the current Senior Tutor at Exeter and a Biochemist, and Nancy Roseman, my successor as Programme Director and a Biologist, would seem

well positioned to meet this challenge.

Thanks in no small measure to the increasingly close relationship between Williams and Exeter College, 2009–2010 was an extremely good year for the Williams–Exeter Programme. The Williams students flourished academically and socially in Oxford. They were energetic and hardworking. With their intellectual seriousness, commitment, and passion, they embody the academic ideal of Williams College.

Unfortunately the year ended in tragedy, when one of our students was killed and another seriously injured in a freak avalanche in the Swiss Alps. The close relationship between Williams and Exeter was crucial in helping the WEPO students and the WEPO Director get through this extraordinarily difficult experience. I cannot adequately express what the support, physical and emotional, that we received from Rector, Fellows, and staff at Exeter meant to the Williams students and to me.

Thomas Kohut, Programme Director

The Early Printed Book Project at Exeter College

The historical collection of manuscripts and early printed books at Exeter College is renowned throughout the world as one of the great rare book collections in Oxford. In 2000 the College, in conjunction with Oxford University Press, published *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Medieval Manuscripts of Exeter College Oxford* by Andrew Watson. That volume has made an enormously valuable contribution to academic scholarship. But besides its manuscript holdings, Exeter College also holds in its library stacks a unique and historic collection of early printed books.

In July 2000 the proposal was agreed to catalogue on to OLIS (the Oxford union catalogue) the early printed books in Exeter College, and the first phase of this project was implemented in 2001 with the successful cataloguing of over 1,500 rare books. In 2009 it was agreed to complete phase two of this cataloguing project and, through the generosity of donors, Exeter College has been able to continue to catalogue its rare book collection on to OLIS, thus enabling scholars throughout the world to gain access to information about our holdings.

The online cataloguing is being managed by the Early Printed Books Project, a team whose specialized skills in antiquarian cataloguing have been employed to complete cataloguing projects in many other historic collections in Oxford, including those at St John's and the Queen's College. With the copy in hand, our expert antiquarian cataloguers record 'copy specific' information in the bibliographic record. Information about the provenance of our holdings has revealed who had owned these books before they were donated to the College Library. For example *Varia opera mathematica* by Pierre Fermat (d.1665), an early treatise on number theory published in 1679, had formerly been in the library of the 17th century French philosopher Petrus Daniel Huet.

Exeter College is fortunate to hold more than 30,000 early printed books dating from the 15th to the 19th centuries, many donated by generous alumni. Among these

are 77 incunabula (i.e. books printed between 1450 and 1500). One of these rare early printed books which has recently been catalogued is a copy of the Hebrew Bible printed in 1488 in Italy by the Soncino press. In the late 15th century Israel Nathan founded one of the earliest Hebrew printing houses in the village of Soncino in northern Italy, from which his family took their name. This Bible is printed entirely in Hebrew typeface, using black ink and a double column page layout. The book appears to be a scholar's working copy as there is no colourful rubrication and there are extensive margin notes scribbled in Hebrew throughout Genesis and the Psalms. Only the book of Joshua is preceded by a beautiful full-page wood-cut illustration [reproduced in our glossy pages below, Ed] The Soncino Bible was bequeathed to Exeter College by Joseph Sanford in 1774. Before Sanford's ownership, however, the provenance of this early Hebrew Bible is unclear, although the names of two previous owners, James Trail and Mathew Edam, are also to be found written in the volume.

Exeter College is indeed fortunate to have so many treasures among its holdings, and the detailed information that such high quality antiquarian cataloguing reveals tells us what writings influenced individual readers through the centuries. This is valuable not only to us as members of Exeter College but to the world-wide academic community.

Juliet Chadwick

Exeter in 1904

My father, Charles Le Quesne, came to Exeter as a King Charles Scholar from Jersey, jumping a considerable culture gap in the process. The Channel was much wider in 1904 than it is to-day. For a tradesman's son (my grandfather was a prosperous builder in St Helier's) the social jump to an Oxford college where you were waited upon by scouts was a pretty wide one too, and in his first two terms my father (who had been entrusted by his father with a small bag of golden sovereigns with which to pay his termly battels) was lonely and homesick; but this did not last. Oxford meant to him an intellectual and cultural revelation, and a place of transfiguring friendships which remained with him to the end of his life. He went down finally at the end of 1909, having taken a First in Greats and served a term as President of the Union, before going on to take silk at the Bar, and also to marry the sister of his closest Oxford friend.

Like my three brothers, I followed him to Exeter (in 1948). I followed him in another respect also—we both kept diaries all our lives, and the 40-odd volumes of his diary are now in my possession. They make fascinating reading, especially the volumes dating from that utterly remote age before the First World War. How different is undergraduate life to-day? In some respects, of course, not very much. The physical setting of the Turl and the Broad is virtually unaltered, and the basic patterns of academic life—the tutorial system, weekly essays, lectures, vivas, Finals—are also easily recognisable; but look a little deeper down, and the changes are great indeed.

In terms of physical amenities, life in Exeter in 1904 was, by our standards,

primitive. It is true that my father's rooms in College would (I think—though his diary never refers to such matters, any more than my diary of 1948 does) have been lit by gas and heated by coal fires; but there was certainly no running hot water, and as to sanitary arrangements, it was still true in my own time that from 1:3—my room of choice in my second year, at the top of the tower above the Porter's Lodge—access to a toilet or a bath involved descending 76 (was it?) stairs and crossing two quads, to the euphemistically entitled Third Quad—as I imagine had also been the case in 1904; but in 1948 these arrangements struck me as comically primitive, whereas for my father there was little difference from what he had been used to in Jersey. (In fact, I suspect that in one detail my father was probably better off than I was: in 1904 there was probably a chamber pot under his bed, which would have been emptied by his scout.)

Electricity seems not yet to have figured in the Exonian universe. Telephones existed, but were still rare, probably too rare to be of much use. Maybe the Rector's Lodgings had one, but I should be very surprised if there was any phone in College to which undergraduates had access; certainly my father's diaries make no reference to him ever using a telephone in Oxford. In any case there was little social necessity for it, since an efficient substitute existed in the form of the highly developed intercollegiate messenger system and an extremely swift and reliable postal service blessedly unburdened with junk mail—my father thought nothing of writing five or six letters a day. Both are examples of one of the most striking differences between life in England then and now—the abundance and cheapness of labour in 1904, seen most strikingly in the field of domestic service. Room service does still exist in 21st century Exeter, but it is a pale shadow of 1904, when the dependence of the College on the labour of its scouts was total. Breakfast was normally served in your room by your scout, and other meals could be served there too, if you were prepared to pay for them. Down at the railway station porters were abundant, and would carry your bag to College for you if asked.

Traffic, as a problem, apparently did not exist and is never mentioned, and what there was was horse-drawn; cars were even rarer than telephones. Nor, rather surprisingly, does my father ever mention bicycles as a feature of the Oxford scene. The railway age, on the other hand, was at its apogee: you went everywhere by train (there was rarely any alternative), and even Jersey had two separate railway companies (with different gauges!). My father, accustomed only to the miniature railways of Jersey, found main line railways exciting, and enjoyed watching trains—on one occasion he even records 'going shunting at the LNWR station' with a friend. The LNWR station occupied the site of the Said Business School, which may or may not be thought an improvement—it was still, just, functioning when I was up in the late 1940s. What the station staff thought of two undergraduates pushing trucks about the sidings as a leisure occupation is not clear.

But I have yet to mention what strikes me as the most striking feature of the undergraduate life that the diaries describe—the intensity of that life, and its insulation from the secular life of the city. It is true that my father loved music and went quite frequently to public concerts—but to no other form of public entertainment—unless church services are to be included in this category, which he attended very regularly. This was a reflection of the devout Nonconformist faith he had inherited from his home,

and retained all his life, and it clearly marked him off from most of his contemporaries (though it also won him many friends among them, who included William Temple, the future archbishop of Canterbury). So, and even more effectively, did his rigid and lifelong commitment to teetotalism. There was clearly a lot of liquor drunk by undergraduates in 1904—to my father’s great disapproval—most of it in the form of wine rather than beer (pubs were forbidden territory), and most of it apparently within College rather than outside it. Whether it equalled today’s standards of liquor consumption I would not venture to guess.

Undergraduate life was concentrated within the College to a far greater degree than in 1948, or in 2010. Partly this was due to the existence of a fairly rigorously enforced curfew; but a more important point is that the outside world had far fewer allurements to offer, and what there were were largely forbidden to undergraduates. The only non-collegiate University institution with wide appeal was the Union, which soon came to play a very important part in my father’s life, culminating in a term as President, a more prestigious prize than it is to-day; and the Union was much more strictly confined to its original role as a debating society than it is now. In a world without radios, television or cinemas, Exonians were driven to provide for their own relaxations and entertainment, as their Victorian predecessors had done before them. College clubs and societies proliferated, and so did undergraduate social life. Arguments raged far into the nights; breakfasts, served in undergraduates’ rooms, were a social event, and invitations to them, and to lunch parties, flowed freely to and fro. College sport flourished: my father was no great sportsman, but he enjoyed tubbing on the river and tennis (he also enjoyed golf in Jersey, but makes no reference to it at Oxford); so also did country walks, made possible by the proliferation of railway branch lines to places like Witney and Chipping Norton. I imagine a good many undergraduates rode, but it was an expensive pastime and beyond my father’s means.

The intensity of collegiate life did not exclude members of other colleges, where my father found some of his best friends, and visits to them and from them were frequent. What it did exclude was women. Women had been admitted to Oxford for a generation, but in 1904 there were only four women’s colleges and fewer than 200 women students, and common ground where they might meet their male counterparts was almost non-existent. I have found only one reference in my father’s diaries to his meeting a woman student, and though the Puritanism of his upbringing may have contributed something to this apartheid, I think it is not seriously misleading. The Exeter of my father’s generation was an entirely male preserve, and it is not surprising that in these circumstances male friendships sometimes took on an openly emotional colouring which would have been regarded as strange by later generations: there was nothing unusual in friends walking arm-in-arm down the street. And it was not only in gender terms that College society was homogeneous: in terms of race, colour, and class it was even more so (though the first Rhodes Scholars had come up in 1903, a year before my father): it was an entirely upper class society, though not an aristocratic one, and it seems strange in retrospect that the reproach of elitism, which is constantly flung at it today, was rarely heard. There must indeed have been a uniformity about Exonian college society in 1904 which to a 21st century observer seems stifling. But I guess that

that uniformity was the condition of the intensity which seems to me one of the most attractive features of life in Exeter as it is revealed in my father's diaries, and to which my father looked back with delight all his life.

Laurence Le Quesne

Esperanto at Exeter College

The international language Esperanto, invented by Dr L.L. Zamenhof, an optician from Bialystok (in today's Poland), in 1887, has a long and distinguished association with Oxford. Zamenhof's first book, in which he presented his new language to the world, was translated into English by Richard Geoghegan, an undergraduate studying Chinese at Balliol, in 1887 and published two years later. This book may readily be consulted at <http://anno.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/anno-buch?aid=100059> (at the Austrian national library, where an Esperanto museum is situated). Geoghegan himself later emigrated to the United States, where he continued his promotion of Esperanto as well as conducting ground-breaking research on the Aleut languages of Alaska. More recently, a graduate of Somerville College and long-time Oxford resident, Dr Marjorie Boulton, was nominated for the Nobel prize for literature (2009) for her many diverse works in the language; I am pleased to add that she has been my guest at Exeter high table on more than one occasion.

We shall confine ourselves, however, to a brief account of links between the language and Exeter College. The genesis of this contribution lies in my happening to notice by chance that two earlier Exonians, Douglas Gregor (1909–95) and Raif Markarian (1930–2008) were active Esperanto speakers, indeed people who made important contributions to the language both in Britain and on an international level. I regret to say that I never had occasion to meet either of them, although I learnt the language in 1985 and came up to College in 1986. The coincidence of three committed Esperanto-speakers in one college justifies a brief assessment. D.B. Gregor came up in autumn 1928, having already taken up the language and joined the British Esperanto Association as a schoolboy. Encouraged by his fellow pupil, Lionel Powys, who had preceded him to Oxford to study Modern Languages at St Edmund Hall, he attended the 22nd World Esperanto Congress (2–9 August 1930) in the city. It was a decisive event for him, marking the first time he had used the international language with foreigners, and spurring him to promote it more generally. It is worth noting in passing that the 'kongresa libro' which all 1,211 delegates received records the names of several luminaries who offered their patronage to the event—among them the 'estro [head] de la Kolegio Exeter', R.R. Marett. Gregor therefore set up a university Esperanto club, of which, however, I have been able to find no trace. From 1963 to 1967 the club flourished again, organising regular meetings and even exchanges with Amsterdam University, but no Exonians were prominent among its members. In its latest incarnation, on the other hand, from 1990 to around 1995, I played an active role and several meetings took place

in the College; courses were also offered at the University's Language Teaching Centre.

We must return to Douglas Gregor. There is no need to recall here his many learned activities beyond Esperanto: David Lilley's obituary in the *Register* for 1995 pays ample tribute to the remarkable erudition of this unassuming Northampton schoolteacher, most notably his command of all the Celtic languages as well as of the Friulian dialect of Italian. Of more immediate interest is the work he did that stemmed, at least in part, from the classical training he received in College, the most notable instance being his Esperanto verse translation of Sophocles' *Oedipus Rex* and *Antigone* (La Laguna de Tenerife, 1960), equipped with scholarly notes and introduction. Although published 50 years ago, this book is still available; among Oxford libraries, however, it can be found only at Somerville. Gregor's philological interests ranged widely beyond Latin and Greek, and thus he was able to bring out an analysis of the Esperanto translations of the Old Testament (1958), as well as translations of selections from Milton's *Paradise Lost* and Aristophanes' plays (among other works). On the international level he became a member of the Esperanto Academy in 1963 and edited the *Biblia Revuo* for many years. His article on 'The Cultural Value of Esperanto', originally written in Esperanto and translated into several languages, was published in English in 1965 (2nd edition, Rotterdam, 1979) and remains a classic treatment of the subject. He bequeathed his extensive library of Esperanto works to the Bodleian library.

Raif Markarian, who died only in November 2008, studied Modern Languages at Exeter from 1949, and after graduating in 1952 became, like Douglas Gregor, a language teacher, first at Chorley and later in Crawley and Ilford. He was soon active in the British Esperanto movement, serving as secretary of the Esperanto Teachers' Association for 13 years (1962–75) and vice-president of the Esperanto Association of Britain; he was also the author of two important textbooks in the language, *Ni Parolu Esperanton* (1964) and (with J.H. Sullivan) *Secondary School Esperanto* (1968, 1979). For his signal contributions to the promotion of the language he was made a Fellow of the Esperanto Association of Britain. He also brought up his two daughters in Esperanto, who thus became what is known as 'denaskaj Esperantistoj' or 'from-birth Esperantists', of whom there are a surprising number around the world.

My own Esperanto activities make the third Exeter connection with the language. Like Gregor, I had come across the language already at school, but it was at Oxford that my interest in and commitment to it were confirmed. The Oxford and District Esperanto Society (ODES), under the presidency of Marjorie Boulton, provided the encouragement and inspiration necessary and in 1988 I attended my first international congress (in Rotterdam). In May 1990 I took part in the British Esperanto Congress in Oxford despite the imminence of Finals; Douglas Gregor, too ill to attend in person, was an honorary participant. Nor do the parallels end there: like Gregor, I read Classics and, thanks to the encouragement of my tutors, I too won the Henderson memorial prize at Exeter. But while Gregor put his philological skills to the service of the Esperanto movement, I realised that it was rather in administration that I had more to contribute. Thus it was that I came to revive JEB, the association of Young British Esperantists (1988–90) and then became president of the Esperanto Association of Britain (1991–3, 1996–7). I continue to serve on its board, despite living in Canada, and have also

served as president of the Canadian Esperanto Association. In terms of contributions to scholarship in Esperanto, I regret that I have not been as active as Gregor: I can lay claim to only one article on my field, 6th century Byzantine history, in Esperanto, a consideration of the historian Procopius of Cæsarea and his treatment of the Emperor Justinian. I leave it to readers to decide which of my two fields of interest—late Roman/Byzantine history and Esperanto—appears to them to be the most obscure. In the remote chance that they may be sufficiently intrigued to see what a combination of the two resembles, they can find my article (and accompanying images) at <http://www.ruor.uottawa.ca/en/handle/10393/12754> (or google ‘Prokopio’ and ‘Justiniano’ simultaneously).

Note I am grateful to David Lilley for his assistance in supplying information on D.B. Gregor for this article.

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Geoffrey Greatrex

From Literae Humaniores to Opera

In 1964, just before coming up to Oxford (after a school career specializing in Classics, during which the highlights had been studying *Agamemnon*, *Frogs* and *Orestes* in the original Greek), I happened to listen to a broadcast on the BBC Third Programme of the opera *Jenůfa* (1903) by the Moravian composer Leoš Janáček. I had literally never heard anything like it before. The dramatic intensity of the plot and the music were quite overwhelming; I had never thought that opera could be like this!

While reading Mods under Exeter’s fine tutor Arthur Adkins, I extended my knowledge of Greek tragedy. I also raided Blackwell’s record shop—conveniently located underneath Exeter’s New Quad—for the gramophone records of each of Janáček’s operas, imported from the Czech state record company Supraphon (whose translations of the libretti were so quaint that aficionados like myself dubbed them ‘Supraphonese’). For most of Mods and Greats I did not know that I was interested in an academic career, but when in my Finals year I decided that I did I also knew two

things: that I wanted in my PhD to discover exactly what aspects of the plot and dramatic structure make *Æschylus' Oresteia* tragic; and that I wanted as soon as possible to learn enough about music to write a book on Janáček's operas, which I believed to be a reincarnation in modern terms of the tragic power of ancient Athenian tragedy.

I gained my PhD on *Æschylus* from Cambridge in 1971, supported by two marvellous supervisors, George Steiner (who opened my eyes to the vast range of tragic drama from the Greeks to the present) and Pat Easterling (who patiently corrected all the blunders in my analysis of the *Oresteia*); and I then began to write *Janáček's Tragic Operas*, which occupied me from 1972 to 1976 and was published by Faber and Faber in 1977. Meanwhile in 1973 I had emigrated from England, having been appointed to lecture at the University of Newcastle, Australia, first in Classics and then, when the discipline was founded here in 1974, in Drama as well. In Newcastle I was encouraged to cross disciplinary boundaries in a way which was at that time almost unthinkable in British universities; nobody complained that a classicist was devoting his research time to a book on 20th century music dramas. And *Janáček's Tragic Operas* appeared in England at a most auspicious time, exactly in the year when after a series of triumphs at Sadler's Wells Theatre with performances of Janáček's operas the Australian-born conductor Charles Mackerras, who had become introduced to this repertoire while studying in Prague after the Second World War, was commissioned by Decca to produce the first western recordings of the Janáček operas; he began the series with *Kát'a Kabanová*, which appeared at exactly the same time as my book. Mackerras returned to the original scores, and released discs that were in every way superior to the previously available Supraphon recordings. In consequence of this happy congruence my book was widely read, very widely and favourably reviewed, and won the Yorkshire Post prize for the best music book of the year.

After that I happily continued my double life in classics and opera, publishing *Wagner and Æschylus: the 'Ring' and the 'Oresteia'* in 1982. This book built on the then little-known fact that Wagner was inspired by *Æschylus* to reject contemporary ideas of opera, and forged a whole new æsthetic, based on Greek tragedy, for a new genre of music dramas which he called 'stage festival plays'. And it was one of the first works in English to establish what is now known as the discipline of 'reception studies'—examining the impact of the classical Greek and Roman worlds on post-Renaissance civilization. (I note that Oxford Classics has recently appointed its first Lecturer in this discipline).

Since then my career in classical drama has become very theatrically focused, with editions of *Æschylus* and *Sophocles* in new, actable and accurate translations with 'theatrical commentaries', based on my own productions in a replica of the original theatre shape (1995–2000). These are shortly to be followed by two volumes of *Aristophanes*; while my interest in opera has been continued in numerous programme essays (mostly on Janáček, Wagner, Berg and Tippett) for opera companies around the world, in articles, and most recently in my 2007 book *Opera from the Greek: studies in the poetics of appropriation*.

This book is a series of eight case studies of operas, from Monteverdi's *Il ritorno d'Ulisse in patria* (1640) onwards, which are based on the two Homeric poems and

on tragedies by Sophocles and Euripides. Because they are based not just on Greek myth but on specific epic poems or plays, it is fascinating to compare these operas with the source texts and study why each particular ancient text was chosen as suitable for re-creation for the contemporary audiences of the 17th to 20th centuries, and how the librettist and the composer used their new modern text and music to make a Greek work of art live again. *Opera from the Greek* contains detailed analysis of *Il Ritorno*, Gluck's *Iphigénie en Tauride*, Cherubini's *Medée* (made famous by Maria Callas' performances in the title role), and six 20th century operas which make use of Freud's insights into the subconscious and its relationship to Greek myth: Richard Strauss' *Elektra*, George Enesco's *Oedipe*, Michael Tippett's *King Priam*, Hans-Werner Henze's *The Bassararids*, and Mark-Anthony Turnage's *Greek* (based on Steven Berkoff's play, in which the myth of Oedipus is reset in the East End of London, a grim environment in the Thatcherite '80s).

My double life as a researcher has been rich and rewarding, and it has been very satisfying to be one of the pioneers of the interdisciplinary studies which are now very much à la mode.

Michael Ewans

Fifty Years Ago

[Michael Whitehouse, Staines Medical Research Fellow between 1960 and 1965, writes from Australia where he has spent the greater part of his career. His article has been edited, but he forbade change in its first and penultimate paragraphs (SCR coffee breaks remain unknown at Exeter!). ED.]

1960 was indeed a memorable year. The College seemed to have its intermittent embellishment of scaffolding in place and Christopher Kirwan (CK) and I were elected Fellows. He became and is very much a College treasure—with a record of service, past present and we hope continued future—that will be extremely hard for anyone to match, never mind surpass. I know he is still pretty active as I've just received a polite but firm reminder note that this contribution for the *Register* is perilously close to, or even beyond, the deadline. So I still continue in my role as then Junior Fellow (JF), to be rather a nuisance at times to one's Exeter seniors.

I discovered this inadvertently on at least two occasions when the then Senior Fellow (SF), Dacre Balsdon, a classical historian, later D.Litt., had occasion to pen me clear guidance about what the JF should not do: (i) be absent from the College at 6pm on Sunday evenings in full term, necessitating the SF having to read the Second Lesson in Chapel, and (ii) have original ideas in his role as record-keeper at College Meetings (i.e. the Governing Body) which might ignore the tradition of giving the SF precedence in the list of those attending (academic, civil or even alphabetical ranking was apparently taboo, setting an 'unfortunate' precedent). It was never too clear what else the JF should

do apart from ensuring the port continued to circulate on Guest Nights around the SCR's elegant dining table.

But returning to the '60s': these were still times of austerity in many ways, (national economic, (personal) financial, gastronomic and sartorial. Heating in the cooler seasons was often more theory than fact, and scientific equipment in the University's laboratories was generally meagre, usually being just sufficient for the task in hand. In this respect it could be quite an eye-opener to visit some of the scientific institutions on the Continent or Scandinavia, particularly in Holland, Germany and Sweden, and envy the availability of support personnel and disposable equipment for research. (My recollection of Saturday mornings in Oxford was having to wash up the accumulated dirty glassware from the past week's labours rather than playing Fives as originally planned.)

I have happy recollections of being interviewed for the Fellowship when the scientists present generously 'kept mum' and let the non-scientists do nearly all of the talking. The courtesy and interest shown by the Rector (Kenneth Wheare, an expatriate Australian), Greig Barr and Norman Hunt (both subsequent Rectors), Eric Kemp (Chaplain and subsequently Bishop of Chichester), Derek Hall (Junior Proctor and subsequently President of Corpus, who died tragically quite young) was quite memorable. I truly valued their continued friendship as also that of my fellow scientists, Victor Coxon (a hormone physiologist), Richard Barrow (chemist), and Mervyn Jones (classicist and an enthusiastic musician) amongst the Fellowship. One person missing from the formal interview was Hinsh (Sir Cyril Hinshelwood OM, Nobel Laureate in Chemistry); so I was duly sent off to visit him a couple of days later in his office at the Physical Chemistry Laboratory. We talked about Ming pottery (he had a fine piece on his desk) and bladder cancer—an occupational hazard for those working in the dyestuffs industry—which was preoccupying him at that time in giving advice to the government on behalf of both the Royal Society and the Chemical Society (he was President of both). I mention all this as it was a fine example for me of a learned scientist taking deep interest in non-scientific matters, giving service to national and international scientific societies, and providing advice to organizations concerned beyond Oxford for social welfare.

Other good memories are joining the Bursar on bus trips to inspect the College farms and other income-generating properties; being a member of a Committee of two (the other being Hinsh) charged with the welfare of the goldfish in the Fellows' Garden during a particularly lengthy winter freeze (which I remembered very well as I was able to cycle all the way up and indeed upon the frozen Isis from Donnington Bridge almost to the College barge—and, as you gather, survived to tell the tale). A happy outcome was that we only lost one goldfish, both Hinsh and I being rather impressed by the sufficiency and quality of the fish's natural endowment of biological anti-freeze. We did officially report this at the next College Meeting but I don't believe it was noted—there were more pressing matters pending such as recognising equality of women members of the University and their possible admission to dine in Hall. Happily the JCR led the way in this matter so the SCR didn't have to wrestle with the dread prospect of once again 'setting an unfortunate precedent'.

Coming from another college (Keble), I was particularly impressed by SCR–JCR relations at Exeter which seemed to be a good deal less frothy than what I had experienced. Derek Hall took the role of wholeheartedly supporting athletic teams (both personally and when Sub-Rector) and even to donning soccer kit when it appeared the first XI was down on numbers. You could usually count on the Rector (often accompanied by his Welsh wife Joan) and some other members of the SCR being on the touchline for cuppers and especially grudge matches with Jagers (Jesus College to the world at large).

Being Staines Fellow was a great experience. At first I was rather overawed by the eminence of my predecessors in various areas of medical research: Jim Gowans (a pioneer of cellular immunology and subsequently Secretary of the Medical Research Council), Kingsley Martin (an eminent virologist), the irrepressible Tony Allison (still largely unrecognised for his genius and his contributions to molecular pathology), and the equally irrepressible Jack Eccles (an Australian and Nobel Laureate in neurophysiology). Jim Gowans was sorely missed when his Fellowship expired as he had apparently been relied upon to uphold the batting for the SCR in their annual cricket encounters with the JCR. So I was considered a comparative failure, not rising to these heroic occasions.

I should like to place on record once again my great debt to the College for admitting me as JF, in the excellent company of CK. It allowed me another college education plus five years' grace to equip myself for studies in biochemical pharmacology and molecular pathology which I continue to this day. From Oxford I received invitations to join the Australian National University, Canberra, Ohio State University, Columbus, and the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and was lucky enough to spend time at all three in the subsequent 15 years before moving on to Adelaide and then Brisbane (Australia). As then, I'm still wrestling with the problem of finding the 'best' therapies, i.e. most beneficial but least toxic, for arthritis and other chronic degenerative diseases. I began to chip away round the edges whilst at Exeter, not particularly successfully then or since which is why I have more than enough to keep me still busy. If it were easy, someone else would have solved this problem. So until they do, I continue to visit various labs and try and find a pen or pencil that writes (very old-fashioned here) as it's only by writing it down that I can begin to understand my ignorance. (Is this an oxymoron?)

This gives me a motivation of sorts to do something about it, which brings me to a memorable story told to me by CK so many decades ago. A philosopher such as himself met up with other members of the SCR at a coffee break and announced he'd had a very good morning so far, thinking about a problem and summing it up in a single sentence. When asked at lunchtime about the completion of his morning's work, he was positively exultant, exclaiming that after a further hour's deep thought he'd crossed out the sentence as it was probably inexact. He considered this an even greater achievement!

Meanwhile, progress in medicine has continued at an almost unimaginable rate thanks to some incredible research achievements and some just plain improvements in former practices. It's not always been truly upwards. Many mistakes have been and

continue to be made, notably inadvertently training up bacteria to resist antibiotics. Other forms of drug resistance are also serious problems, expressed in up to 30% of patients (or animals) being treated, some due to intrinsic/genetic factors, others acquired. This continues to be a very challenging area of contemporary research.

Michael Whitehouse

First Steps in Coalition Government 2010

[This follows last year's despatch from 'our journalist at Westminster'. It was written in September 2010. Ed]

It's been an extraordinary year for British politics. As we slowly get used to the sight of David Cameron and Nick Clegg's double act, or of George Osborne shoulder to shoulder with Danny Alexander, it's worth remembering the little frisson of shock we all got at the first sight of these unlikely pairings. It probably hits the lobby journalist pack the hardest, accustomed as we are to the adversarial knockabout of three-party politics. But make no mistake: many on the coalition benches are just as surprised and uneasy at this political arranged marriage.

It is a huge novelty—the first peacetime coalition government in modern times—but in fact the polls in the run-up to the election pointed directly to a hung parliament. The Tories maintained a lead but failed to pull away; Cleggmania set in after the first televised leaders' debate, only to wane by the third; and although Labour suffered badly from the public's initial love affair with Nick Clegg, the opinion polls suggested a late resurgence for the party. While you can't ever say that the electorate actively wanted a coalition—'the electorate' not being a single entity—the result did reflect voters' lack of certainty about any one party. They seemed fed up with Labour, unconvinced by the Tories, and not prepared to take a risk with Lib Dems.

The resulting coalition takes us into uncharted territory. No-one should underestimate the huge will at the top of each party to make it work. For David Cameron the coalition gives him not just the stability to govern which he wouldn't have had with a minority government, but also the ability to argue that the government is carrying out major spending cuts with a broader base of support. Cynics may say he is using Lib Dems for cover, but his easy working relationship with Nick Clegg appears real enough. For Nick Clegg himself the rewards have been huge: fewer MPs but a place at the top table. His message to his party members has been repeatedly that it is better to be in government, enacting Lib Dem policies, than to be out, sniping powerlessly from the opposition benches.

But—and it is a big but—the internal tensions are huge. A wise colleague of mine noted, at one of the first signs of strain over raising VAT to 20%, that dissent does not necessarily mean divorce. But the way is paved with obstacles that could result in

major cracks in the months to come. The swingeing cuts announced in the autumn have Lib Dems deeply anxious about what their party is doing in carrying out such drastic surgery on the size of the state. The big prize of power-sharing for the Lib Dems is the introduction of a new voting system, but that could disappear if the country votes No in next May's referendum. University tuition fees, the renewal of Trident, Michael Gove's experiment with free schools and academies... these are all, to varying degrees, capable of triggering major fractures in the coalition. A big test for the Lib Dem party will be the local elections next May. If it suffers badly in them, Nick Clegg will be under real pressure. Local government is the party's power base, and if it looks like being eroded Lib Dems who've kept quiet until now might be expected to speak out. Senior party members have already spoken in private to the leader, I'm told, about the need for an exit strategy, much to his irritation.

The Liberal Democrats have the most to lose, but David Cameron, whose only previous experience of government was as a backroom adviser, is in the middle of implementing the most radical cuts to public spending for generations. He has the unenviable task of trying to keep on side both voters who weren't entirely convinced by his party or programme to start with, and a sizeable number of wary backbenchers suspicious of both the deal with the Lib Dems and his own modernising agenda; added to which is the job of trying to carve out a narrative to his government which isn't purely about cuts, pain and austerity. This last point he has tried to address with his Big Society theme, less a policy than an embracing of voluntary and social action programmes which are already underway. Sceptics say it's just a cover for cuts; supporters say community action has been an abiding political passion. But as one backbench Tory critic asked, 'How will I explain the Big Society to charities and voluntary organisations when the local council starts withdrawing their grants?'

The first four or five months for the coalition were relatively smooth, partly because the public seemed to like the consensual feel of the new government, but also because there was no effective opposition. Ed Miliband's election as Labour leader changed that. Labour have been boasting that tens of thousands of new members have joined the party since May, many of them former Lib Dems who feel they've been betrayed. Some talk of the Lib Dems undergoing a form of identity crisis, left of Labour during the Iraq war years, now right of it over spending cuts. Those at the centre of the administration are acutely aware of the party's need to remain distinctive and not be swallowed up by the Tories. But one Downing Street insider insisted that all parties are to a certain extent themselves coalitions. Being in formal coalition, he said, made it almost easier for there to be public disagreements because the divisions were obvious.

The next few months will be as fascinating as those since the election. A question that everyone at Westminster would ask during the coalition's first weeks—'How long do you give it?'—is no longer heard. There is an impression that those at the centre are serious about sharing power and are in it for the long haul. In the Lib Dems' case particularly it is in their longer-term interest to make this work, as a change to the voting system makes coalition government in the future that much more likely. How can they persuade the country to back electoral reform if they can't be disciplined enough to



A detail from the Soncino Bible - see 'The Early Printed Book Project' above

The Exeter House site on Iffley Road



Some of the original buildings which have been renovated as part of the Exeter House development





Two views of the impressive new accommodation built at the Exeter House site



Photos of Exeter House by Rob Judges

The Walton Street site



The historic front



The inner courtyard as it currently looks

make it work first time round? That is the question that has kept moderate Lib Dems on side until now. But there will be many, many tests of that patience.

Reeta Chakrabarti

The First Light in the Universe

There is currently a remarkably simple model in cosmology that describes the contents and evolution of the universe. In this model, everything in the universe we see today came from a hot dense Big Bang, an extreme compression of space. As space expanded after the Big Bang, tiny irregularities in an otherwise featureless universe evolved over billions of years by the effects of gravity to form cosmic structure, including galaxies, stars, and planets. If we specify the average composition and density of the universe, as well as the particular irregularities that went in at the beginning, we can make a prediction for how the universe should look 14 billion years later. Incredibly it matches very well with what we observe.

Key evidence for this model has come from observations of the first light in the universe, the Cosmic Microwave Background (known as the CMB). The CMB is relic light that has been travelling for almost 14 billion years since shortly after the Big Bang, carrying a picture of the universe in its infancy. Its light waves have stretched with the universe, reaching us today at the cool temperature of -270°C . The CMB was first detected serendipitously by Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson at Bell Labs in New Jersey in 1964, and its discovery laid to rest a long-standing argument over whether the universe was changing with time. The existence of the CMB, microwave light seen in all directions on the sky, is a unique signature of the Big Bang and implies a changing and evolving universe.

Subtle information in the CMB light has now told us far more about the universe. The main property of the CMB that we measure is its temperature. On average it is -270°C , but there are tiny variations around this average. Light viewed in different directions as we look out into space varies in temperature by about one part in a millionth of a degree. This is small but important, as this uneven temperature is caused by the tiny irregularities that end up forming the cosmic structure that includes our own solar system, and it tells us about the contents and evolution of the universe. These tiny temperature variations were first measured in 1992 by the COBE satellite.

NASA's next generation WMAP satellite, launched in 2001, then opened the door to 'precision cosmology' from the CMB. From it we learnt how dense the universe is, and what it is made of. Only 5% of it is normal matter, the atoms that we are all made of. The other 95% of it is unknown: 72% of it referred to as 'Dark Energy' and 23% 'Dark Matter'. Dark Energy is thought to be a form of energy that has the disconcerting effect of making the universe accelerate its expansion, as weird as tossing a ball in the air and seeing it speed up instead of falling back down into your hand. Dark Matter is most likely an undiscovered type of particle that we cannot see, as it is completely

transparent to light. Estimating how much of these strange components there are is my responsibility as part of the WMAP analysis team. Measurements from WMAP have also pushed forward the idea that the tiny irregularities that formed cosmic structure were created during ‘inflation’, an extremely rapid expansion of the universe in the first trillionth of a second.

Outstanding questions we now hope to address are to explain the missing 95% of the dark universe, both the Dark Energy and Dark Matter components, and to understand whether that rapid inflation really happened in the earliest moment of the universe’s history. One way to make progress is to put a magnifying glass up to the CMB, to observe the light in more detail, higher resolution, than before. In Oxford we are taking part in an international project using the Atacama Cosmology Telescope (ACT). ACT sits high in the north Chilean desert, scanning the microwave sky. At 5200 metres, it is one of the highest ground-based telescopes in the world. It is particularly tuned to measure the relic microwave light, longer in wavelength than the visible light that we see with our eyes. The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places on Earth, making it ideal for measuring this type of light. ACT is bringing into focus tiny details in the CMB picture that we could not before see clearly. It does this by using a large six-metre wide dish, and by pointing thousands of detectors at the sky, measuring the temperature of the CMB at unprecedented sensitivity and resolution. These measurements, taken since 2007 and still ongoing, are already giving us a better understanding of the moments just after the Big Bang. By measuring the size of the temperature variations on ever finer scales, we are extracting a refined signature of the early universe, and getting a better handle on the characteristics of inflation, that early rapid expansion.

ACT’s snapshot of the CMB is also letting us look for signatures of Dark Energy in new ways. Large clusters of galaxies, each with up to a thousand galaxies, distort the CMB light. Luckily very distant, ancient clusters are as easy to detect as nearby ones, and in the past year we have found tens of galaxy clusters, some of which are billions of light years away. By finding out how many of these galaxy clusters formed and when, we are building up a better picture of how cosmic structure evolved in the universe, giving us a clue to the nature of the Dark Energy. A universe that is accelerating at a different rate, with a different sort of Dark Energy, will form a different number of galaxy clusters. It is an exciting time to be working in this field, as we are collecting new data day by day. By combining this new information with other ways of observing properties of the universe, we are moving towards answering some of our outstanding questions in cosmology.

Joanna Dunkley

Reading Shakespeare

It is surprising to many people that the study of English literature changes so much over time. If one travels back far enough, the canon is fairly stable; certainly, in my

own discipline of Shakespeare studies, the micro-canon has remained more or less unchanged for several centuries. So people often ask me what on earth there is left to say about it. ‘But what,’ they say, ‘are you finding *out*?’

I sometimes wonder if scientists ever get asked these questions. The human body, for example, hasn’t changed much in the last few thousand years, but our understanding of it has, and each generation develops a new understanding. The business of dissecting a literary corpus is of course more subjective, but by the same token, it even more precisely reflects its practitioners’ assumptions. In this article I would like—briefly, and inevitably omitting a great deal—to sketch the history of Shakespeare’s reception, the present state of the discipline, and, since I am its representative at Exeter, the path I am trying to follow.

For the first two centuries of his afterlife, Shakespeare was seen as a ‘child of nature’, expressing almost artlessly the truth of human character and experience. Less decorous and learned than Ben Jonson, he was nevertheless, in Dryden’s words, ‘the greatest soul, ancient or modern,’ and his work displayed vast, though raw, sympathetic power. It was the Romantic poets, particularly Coleridge and Keats, who helped to create the notion of Shakespeare as an irreproachable genius. In pseudo-Kantian vein, Coleridge argued that those who read Shakespeare as imitative of nature were making the same mistake as those who thought the human mind was just a passive recipient of sense-data. In fact, Shakespeare’s uniquely original speech reveals and records the power of the mind to co-create reality, what Coleridge calls its ‘shaping spirit.’ His work thus obtains a form of transcendence whereby the words both emerge from, *and* act on, reality (that is to say, both ‘nature’ and ‘history’). Try to picture what Shakespeare means when he writes, ‘Pity, like a newborn babe, striding the blast,’ and you will see what Coleridge is getting at.

After Coleridge—and many other early ‘bardolators’ as diverse as Thomas de Quincey and Goethe—the field of Shakespeare studies was certain that it was dealing with the greatest writer in English. But in the 19th and early 20th century Shakespeare’s genius was often supposed to consist of insights into a stable property called ‘human nature’ which, over time, had an increasingly Freudian character. For some writers like G. Wilson Knight, these insights reflected not only the superiority of his intellect but, implicitly, the superiority of his language and culture. At a difficult moment in British history, with its empire in decline, Shakespeare began to play the reassuring, deeply conservative role of national genius.

Events soon demolished this reassuring Shakespeare, however. After the Second World War, the impact of Modernism and the Sixties, writers came to see Shakespeare’s elusiveness as the trace of a deep political radicalism. One influential theory, New Historicism, refused to privilege canonical texts, and read everything from diaries to pamphlets with respectful attention. Combined with the influence of the post-Marxian and deconstructive writers of Continental philosophy this made Shakespeare a champion of the Left. He could be found smuggling structural critiques of early international capitalism into *The Merchant of Venice*, or deconstructing the mask of royal power in *Henry V*. This new Shakespeare was as much a hero as the old one. But instead of ventriloquising nature, he became a mirror in which almost every ideology detectable

in Western discourse had been critically reflected.

Recent years have broadly seen the rise of a differently inflected historicism which looks at changing theatrical fashion, and locates his work in detailed relation to the Early Modern theatre. For Shakespeare studies this marks a radical shift, in which Shakespeare's own iconic centrality is being questioned. The outcome—books written about Shakespeare which implicitly argue that Shakespeare is no longer central or transcendent—presents the field with an essential paradox. But then, in a curious way, Shakespeare has been both central and marginal throughout his posthumous career. The contemporary psychosis which is the authorship debate is, like many psychoses, an exaggeration of existing tendencies: the more we talk about Shakespeare, the more we elbow him out of the spotlight and substitute ourselves.

On which note, I will describe the work I have been doing since coming to Exeter in 2008. My own studies are in the developing field of Renaissance aesthetics, which was sometimes neglected during the rise of highly politicised and historicist criticism.

Early Modern theatres were hotbeds of plague, which Puritans, who disliked theatre for its playfulness, bawdiness and violence, made into a metaphor for the contagious power of the theatrical display. After all, theatrical fiction, like physical disease, invisibly crosses boundaries. Conversely, the essential properties of theatre had also been influentially described by Aristotle via the metaphors of catharsis, i.e. cleansing or purgation. It figured, then, in contemporary discourse both as cure and as sickness.

Lacking a language for pure aesthetics (which in any case is hard to apply to live theatre), Early Modern writers created a proto-aesthetic language out of what they had. It may even be possible to argue that this language, and its descendants in Baumgarten and Kant, arose in England many centuries earlier, as a by-product of the language of medicine. It is my current project to suggest that it was by breaking down, and parodying, the opposition between cure and disease that Shakespeare began to evolve a self-confident mode of representation onstage.

For example, in *Romeo and Juliet* Friar Lawrence makes a point of telling us he is a herbalist ('within the infant rind of this weak flower, poison hath residence, and medicine power'). The tragedy which Lawrence helps facilitate is true both to the poison and the medicine, as the lovers die but in so doing effect a social cure—the truce between their families that their marriage could not accomplish. To have the play reflect on its ethics in a formally pleasing way may be a way of containing within the frame of the fiction the terms of its critique. Those ethics are stylised, turned into a formal gesture—thereby, paradoxically, strengthening the autonomy of the imaginary sphere. To think of Shakespeare in this way would be a small contribution to the history of culture in which he has played such a significant posthumous part.

Ben Morgan

College Notes and Queries

Two responses have been elicited by our note on **C.T. Atkinson** in last year's *Register*. An Old Member who wishes to remain nameless but 'had the great good fortune to be his pupil for two terms' offers to identify Atkinson in the photograph of the City of Oxford Home Guard which was reproduced in that issue: 'I think that he is the Corporal standing behind the left shoulder of the white-moustached Officer in the middle of the front row of seated men.'

Another Old Member, Peter D. Hawker, writes: 'I was interested in the stories about C.T. Atkinson. During 1942, three of us used to have a weekly tutorial with him in the late afternoon. He was renowned as a misogynist. He used to come in in his Home Guard uniform with his ancient spaniel which would occupy one arm-chair and CT the other. Half way through, the spaniel would ease off his chair, go over to CT and nudge him, and he would then change places. This happened several times. One afternoon, in the middle of the tutorial CT came out with 'Queen Elizabeth was a s...t. Discuss.' We were shaken into silence. CT then explained how England was lucky to have a woman at the time when she needed to delay the Spaniards and he held forth on this topic at some length. It was a model lesson in organising thoughts and setting out the argument. We were enthralled. We were surprised to see a letter open on his table headed 'Your Obituary'. It was some 20 years before it was needed.'

The **1962 JCR photograph** which we also reproduced in last year's *Register* remains nearly as anonymous as the Notes left it then. We can report but one new name: Malcolm Bray (1960) is at the end of the third row back, right hand side.

Congratulations to the three Exonians returned to the new **House of Commons** in May 2010: Matthew Hancock (1996, PPE), Nicholas Hurd (1981, Literae Humaniories) and Patrick Mercer (1977, Modern History). There are details in Honours and Appointments below.

Which English king was described by a chronicler as 'victoriosissimus'? From **Dr John Maddicott's** new book, *The Origins of the English Parliament, 924–1327* (Oxford University Press 2010) you can find the answer in the course of being taken through a story that ought to bring a certain pride to all English men and women, whether real or adoptive.

Readers of Henry Fielding's *Tom Jones* (1749) may recall that the **Man of the Hill**, in narrating the history of his downfall to Tom and Tom's companion Partridge, ascribes its origin to his time as an undergraduate at Exeter College. We know the imputed date, because the narrator gives his birth year as 1657 and so must have been up in the mid-1670s; and we are told the cause, 'one Sir George Gresham', a fellow undergraduate during those Restoration years. This bad baronet—presumably a baronet, incontrovertibly bad—led his young friend into debauchery and debt, from which nothing was to save him until he retired from human company into the solitary existence in which, much later and now an octogenarian, Tom stumbles on him on his Hill by the Severn valley.

Why did Fielding (1707–54) assign this ancient corrupting role to Exeter College? In the early Hanoverian years even mild raillery might license a dig at Tory Oxford, and Exeter could, despite its own reputation as a Whig enclave within the University, have seemed an appropriate place in which to set the 1670s youth of a west-countryman such as the Man of the Hill, who like all the novel's main characters is described as coming from Somerset (so did Fielding himself; but in the 1720s he had pursued his university education, such as it was, at Leyden, a flourishing academy free from Oxford's taint of Jacobitism).

On the other hand a more personal connection with our College is possible, and in fact two have been suggested. One of them (see *Henry Fielding: a life*, Battestin and Battestin, Routledge 1989, pp.374–5) points to Fielding's friend John Upton (1707–60) who attended the Free Grammar School of Taunton where his father was headmaster (and where Fielding was to place the Man of the Hill as having been a pupil many years earlier) then went to Oxford as an undergraduate at Merton and in due course was briefly a Fellow of Exeter (afterwards augmenting a clerical career by editing Arrian and Spenser; see C.W. Boase, *Registrum Collegii Exoniensis*, Clarendon Press Oxford 1894, p.137). If Fielding intended a compliment to this good friend, the Man of the Hill's story is a back-handed one. The other possible connection is worth recording for its own sake, although it comes only as a pleasant fancy from our history tutor Faramerz Dabhoiwala (who thereby first brought the Man of the Hill, and in fact the novel, to this shamefully ill-read editor's attention). Fielding was widely known as a rival—though also intermittent admirer—of his older contemporary novelist Samuel Richardson. Richardson (1689–1761) had an acquaintance and correspondent in the person of Benjamin Kennicott (1718–83), 30 years his junior, Devonian, long time Fellow of Exeter, internationally renowned as a Hebrew scholar, one of our most distinguished 18th century members; and Kennicott wrote the preface, adulatory but unsigned, to one of Richardson's minor later publications (see *Samuel Richardson*, Eaves and Kimpel, Clarendon Press Oxford 1971, pp.420-1). Might the notorious rivalry between these two such different literary lions have prompted the younger one into a pasquinade against Exeter's Kennicott?

A bouquet seems due to Exeter's one-time chaplain **William Heale** for having published in the early 17th century a short tract under the title *An Apologie for Women* (Oxford 1609, reprinted in facsimile, Amsterdam & Norwood NJ 1974). The title page advertises it as

AN OPPOSITION TO M^r.
D^r. G. his assertion. Who held
In the Act at Oxforde.

Anno. 1608.

*That it was lawfull for husbands to beate
their wiues.*

Heale's target, 'M^r. D^r. G', was William Gager, who according to Thomas Warton (*The History of English Poetry* iii 306, edition of 1871) had been 'admitted a student of Christ Church in 1572. By the way,' Warton or his editor observes, 'he is styled by Wood the best comedian of his time, that is dramatic poet. But he wrote only Latin plays...It appears by a pamphlet written by one W. Heale, and printed at Oxford in 1609, that Gager held it lawful, in a public Act of the University, for husbands to beat their wives.'

The Exonian critic of this Gager maxim has his record in C.W. Boase (*op. cit.* above, p.93). He was William Heale, or Hele, a Devon man, who had been an undergraduate at Broadgates Hall (soon to become Pembroke College), was admitted Chaplain at Exeter on 22 August 1608 but expelled on 7 May 1610 for absence, and after that served as Vicar in two Devon parishes before dying in 1627. Heale's *Apologie* does not disdain enthusiasm (e.g. 'Who could quarrel with her cheekes so purely mixt with Lillies and Roses?'), but its tone is generally sober, arguing from 'Nature', 'Law' etc. that wives' duty of obedience does not confer on their husbands any right to beat them, even the plain ones. Although he quotes Colossians 3:19 on the title page, his text, in true humanist fashion, cites only classical authors, all translated into neat English couplets.

An interest in family history has accompanied the declining years of this editor, who now knows that among his ancestors was a certain Elizabeth Reynolds, married in 1753 at Egloshayle, Cornwall. Perusal of Boase's great work (*op. cit.* again, p.88) reveals a possible Exeter College connection: one **Richard Reynolds** [*sic*], born in Devon, matriculated at the College in 1595/6 aged 17, admitted as Chaplain in 1598, MA 1603. Between 1609/10 and 1614 this Reynolds was Vicar of Egloshayle (where, incidentally, he was followed by two other Exeter men, *op. cit.* pp.89, 101). Could Exeter's Richard Reynolds have fathered a progeny which stayed in that little village and over the following generations led to the birth of Elizabeth around the 1720s? She left the county on marriage. 'Reynolds' is a common enough name, but not common in that parish during the 18th century. Do any Cornishmen out there have comments?

The busts of Italian worthies which adorn the promenade along the Janiculum ridge in Rome include at least one foreigner, ‘Garibaldi’s Englishman’. He was **John Whitehead Peard** (1811–80), son of a sea captain, another west-countryman, Cornishman born, one of the more colourful among the College’s 19th century members. He matriculated from the College in 1829, graduated BA in 1833 (MA 1836), and went on to the Inner Temple from which he was in due course called to the bar. The legal profession seems to have left him plenty of leisure to indulge a penchant for travel; and like so many Englishmen of the time he fell in love with Italy, where he learnt the language and grew to hate its illiberal regimes, especially the Neapolitan one. When pressure for reform at last offered the Piedmont minister Cavour an opportunity of manœuvring Austria into war with his country and France in 1859, Peard was among those who joined the fight, equipped with ‘the shoulders of a bull’ (he had rowed and boxed at Oxford, and weighed 14 stone), a sporting rifle, and the uniform of captain in the Duke of Cornwall’s Rangers.

At Turin the Piedmontese ministry gave him a cold shoulder, but he was undeterred and joined Garibaldi’s Cacciatori delle Alpi, biffing with them through Lombardy. Serving in that outfit he was taken up and his exploits made a legend (including the sobriquet; but most of the legend was false, he said) by the war correspondent of London’s *Daily News*. Soon came the uneasy peace of Villafranca, after which Peard took himself wandering about Italy; but as soon as news reached him in 1860 of Garibaldi’s expedition with the ‘Thousand’ he was off to Sicily, to be welcomed there by its chief, now a firm friend, and put in charge of a company which rammed its way into the fortress of Milazzo, Peard intrepidly in the van. Next, on the Italian mainland, he insinuated himself on to Garibaldi’s staff, and that was the capacity in which—so the records allege—he had his finest hour. At a little Campanian village he was mistaken for his boss (both were big men, and bearded) and decided to sustain the imposture, proceeding in that role to send a mendacious telegram to Salerno which induced its garrison to evacuate, and another to Naples which may have helped speed the King out of his capital there. Now it was urgent to summon the real Garibaldi, who when he arrived joined the joke by greeting our hero with ‘Viva Garibaldi!’ Naples fell, and the rest is history.

Peard retired to Cornwall where he became a JP and later sheriff of the county, entertaining Garibaldi on his English visit in 1864. No one seems to have minded that his estimate of the Italian was below adulation. (For all this see W. Baring Pemberton in *History Today*, December 1959, pp.783–90.)

Here’s an extract from what purports to be an interview between a delinquent Exeter undergraduate and **Rector Marett** in the spring of 1939. They agree that war is likely. The Rector speaks. ‘You think you are likely to be killed within a comparatively short period of time. Were I your age, and shared your belief, I too should be reluctant to waste my months with the drearier parts of an academic education. I suggest that you go down, and then if there is no war, or if you should somehow survive it, and if this

College is still standing and I its Rector, we can discuss the possible resumption of your career as a scholar here.’ By 1945 Marett was dead but the College still stood; whether the ‘scholar’ returned to it after his war can be discovered in *Through the Minefield: an autobiography* by Constantine Fitzgibbon (Bodley Head 1967). Thanks to Robin Howard (1979, *Theology*) for drawing the editor’s attention to this vignette; but does it ring true of Rector Marett?

The Governing Body

Ms Frances Cairncross, CBE, Rector

Dr M.W. Hart, Official Fellow and Lecturer in Politics

Professor R.D. Vaughan-Jones, Official (Harry East) Fellow and Lecturer in Human Physiology

Professor G.O. Hutchinson, Official (Rossiter) Fellow and Lecturer in Classical Languages and Literature

Professor S.D. Fredman, FBA, Official (Quarrell) Fellow, Sub-Rector, Lecturer in Law

Professor H. Watanabe-O’Kelly, Official Fellow, Harassment Officer, Lecturer in German

Ms J. Johnson, Official (Ashby) Fellow, Fellow for Strategy, Women’s Adviser, Lecturer in English

Dr H.L. Spencer, Official (Nevinson) Fellow and Lecturer in English

Dr M.E. Taylor, Official Fellow, Senior Tutor, Lecturer in Biochemistry

Professor H.C. Watkins, Professorial Fellow, Field Marshal Alexander Professor of Cardiovascular Medicine

Dr F.N. Dabhoiwala, Official (Kingdon) Fellow, Librarian, Lecturer in Modern History

Mr J.J.W. Herring, Official (Law) Fellow, Tutor for Admissions, Harassment Officer, Lecturer in Law

Dr P. Johnson, Official Fellow and Lecturer in Management Studies

Professor A.M. Steane, Official (Pengilly) Fellow and Lecturer in Physics

Dr S.J. Clarke, Official Fellow and Lecturer in Inorganic Chemistry

Dr I.D. Reid, Official (McNeil) Fellow, Computing Fellow, Lecturer in Engineering Science

Professor S. Das, Official (Eyes) Fellow and Lecturer in Earth Sciences

Dr N. Petrinic, Official Fellow and Lecturer in Engineering Science

Professor E. Williamson, Professorial Fellow, King Alfonso XIII Professor of Spanish Studies

Dr A. Eagle, Official (William Kneale) Fellow, Tutor for Graduates, Lecturer in Philosophy

Dr Z. Qian, Official (Ashworth Parkinson) Fellow and Lecturer in Mathematics

Dr J.B. Hiddleston, Official (Besse) Fellow and Lecturer in French Literature

Dr J. Kennedy, Fellow by Special Election in Clinical Medicine

Dr C.A. de Bellaigue, Official (Michael Cohen) Fellow, Keeper of the Archives, Harassment Officer, Lecturer in Modern History

The Rev Dr H.C. Orchard, Official Fellow, Chaplain and Dean of Degrees

Professor M.D. Lauxtermann, Professorial Fellow, Bywater and Sotheby Professor of Byzantine and Modern Greek Language and Literature
 Professor A. Farmer, Fellow by Special Election and Lecturer in General Practice
 Mr W. Jensen, Official Fellow, Finance and Estates Bursar, Data Protection and Safety Officer
 Professor C. Druțu, Official Fellow and Lecturer in Mathematics
 Dr J. Dunkley, RCUK Senior Research Fellow in Astrophysics
 Professor M. Ellison, Official (Michael Cohen) Fellow and Lecturer in Economics
 Dr K. Lühn, Monsanto Senior Research Fellow in Biochemistry
 Dr T.M. Fisher, Queen Sofia Junior Research Fellow in Modern Peninsular Spanish Literature
 Dr B.J.P Morgan, Official (Gwenyth Emily Rankin 1975 Williams–Exeter) Fellow, Harassment Officer, Lecturer in English
 Dr M. Fripp, Next Era Research Fellow in Renewable Energy
 Mrs K.M. Hancock, Fellow by Special Election, Director of Development
 Ms C. Cheng, Bennett Boskey Junior Research Fellow in International Relations
 Professor H. Wendland, Official Fellow and Lecturer in Mathematics
 Dr L.J. Sackville, Bennett Boskey Junior Research Fellow in Medieval History
 Dr M. Gullerova, Staines Medical Research Fellow in Molecular Biology
 Dr R. Sastri, Fellow by Special Election in American Literature
 Professor C. Robinson, FRS, Professorial Fellow, Dr Lee’s Professor of Chemistry
 Mr N.D. Portwood, Professorial Fellow, Secretary to the Delegates of the University Press

Honours and Appointments

Professor John Bell (1962, Mathematics) has been elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Jonathan Bengtson (1992, Modern History) has been elected Fellow of the Pontifical Institute of Mediæval Studies, Toronto, and appointed Institute Librarian.

Dr Simon Clarke (Fellow) has received the Royal Society of Chemistry Gibson-Fawcett Award 2010.

Professor Sarah Colvin (1986, Modern Languages) has been appointed Director of the Institute of German Studies at the University of Birmingham.

Jeremy Cresswell (1968, PPE) has taken up the position of Director at the Oxford University Foreign Service Programme.

Professor Raymond Dwek (Fellow Emeritus) has been made Hon D.Sc, University College Dublin, and has received a Diploma Honoris Causa from the Romanian Academy, Bucharest.

Michael Ewans (1964, Literae Humaniores) was elected in 2005 to a Fellowship in the

Australian Academy of the Humanities. In 2009 he was elected Professor of Drama and Music in the University of Newcastle, Australia.

David Faulkner (1962, PPE) has been appointed Emeritus Professor of Strategy at Royal Holloway, University of London.

Professor Sandra Fredman (Fellow) was selected as a ‘woman of achievement’ to attend the 2009 Women of the Year Lunch.

Professor Antony Galione (Staines Medical Research Fellow 1995–8) has been elected to a Fellowship of the Academy of Medical Sciences.

Professor Malcolm Godden, Rawlinson and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon (Fellow 1976–91) has been elected FBA.

Matthew Hancock (1996, PPE) was elected MP (Conservative) for West Suffolk at the May 2010 General Election.

Nicholas Hurd (1981, Literae Humaniores) was re-elected MP (Conservative) for Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner (formerly Ruislip–Northwood) at the May 2010 General Election, and has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Charities, Social Enterprise and Volunteering.

Michael Jampel (1986, Physics and Philosophy) has been appointed Head of Offshore Wind Deployment at the Department of Energy and Climate Change.

Patrick Mercer (1977, Modern History) was re-elected MP (Conservative) for Newark at the May 2010 General Election.

Judge Kenneth Blades Parker QC (1964, Literae Humaniores) has received the honour of a Knighthood.

Christopher Peacocke (1968, PPE) has been elected Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Professor Carol Robinson (Fellow and Dr Lee’s Professor of Chemistry) has been awarded the Davy Medal.

Richard Shirreff (1974, Modern History) was made KCB in the 2010 New Year Honours.

Professor John Simons (Fellow Emeritus) has been elected to a Leverhulme Emeritus Fellowship.

Professor Peter Sleight (Fellow Emeritus) has been awarded the 2010 Gold Medal of the European Society of Cardiology.

H. Werlin (1953, PPE) has won the Fred Riggs Award of the Section on Comparative and International Administration of the American Association of Public Administration.

Carin Westerlund, (1998, MJur) has been appointed judge in the Uppsala District Court, Sweden.

Cllr John Whelan (1966, Modern History) was re-elected to Lambeth Borough Council in May 2010 where he is Conservative Group Leader.

Richard Wolfenden (1956, Animal Physiology) has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA, and has also been elected to a Fellowship of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Publications Reported

Eric Bergbusch (1957, Modern History), 'Howard Green, Public Opinion and the Politics of Disarmament' (with Michael D. Stevenson), in *Architects and Innovators: building the Department of Foreign Affairs & International Trade 1909-2009*, Greg Donaghy and Kim Richard Nossal (eds.), (McGill-Queens University Press, Montreal & Kingston, 2009).

Robin Blades (1983, Modern History), ed., *Oxford Quarter Sessions Order Book, 1614-1637* (Oxford Historical Society, 2009).

S.J. Clarke (Fellow), 'Control of the competition between a magnetic phase and a superconducting phase in cobalt-doped and nickel-doped NaFeAs using electron count' (with Parker, D.R., Smith, M.J.P., Lancaster, T., Steele, A.J., Franke, I., Baker, P.J., Pratt, F.L., Pitcher, M.J., Blundell, S.J.), *Physical Review Letters* 104 (2010), 057007; 'Response of superconductivity and crystal structure of LiFeAs to hydrostatic pressure' (with Mito, M., Pitcher, M.J., Crichton, W., Garbarino, G., Baker, P.J., Blundell, S.J., Adamson, P., Parker, D.R.), *Journal of the American Chemical Society* 131 (2009), 2986-2992; 'Structure, antiferromagnetism and superconductivity of the layered iron arsenide NaFeAs' (with Parker, D.R., Pitcher, M.J., Baker, P.J., Franke, I., Lancaster, T., Blundell, S.J.), *Chemical Communications* (2009), 2189-2191.

S. Colvin (1986, Modern Languages), *Women and Death: warlike women in the German literary and cultural imagination since 1500*, Sarah Colvin and Helen Watanabe-O'Kelly (eds.), (Rochester, NY, Camden House, 2009).

F.N. Dabhoiwala (Fellow), 'Lust and Liberty', *Past and Present* 207 (2010, freely downloadable at <http://past.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/gtp048?ijkey=e11qJ2uV40O9Eer&keytype=ref>).

R.A. Dwek (Fellow Emeritus), 'Antibodies and antigens: it's all about the numbers game', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA* 106 (2009), 2087-8; 'The three-dimensional structure of a hepatitis C virus p7 ion channel by electron microscopy' (with Luik, P., Chew, C., Aittoniemi, J. Chang, Wentworth Jr, P., Biggin, P.C., Vénien-Bryan, C. and Zitzmann, N.), *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA* 106 (2009) 1271-1276; 'Hepatitis B virus requires intact caveolin-1 function for productive infection in HepaRG cells' (with Macovei, A.,

Radulescu, C., Petrescu, S., Durantel, D., Zitzmann, N. and Branza-Nichita, N., *Journal of Virology* 84 (2010), 243-253.

S.D. Fredman (Fellow), *Human Rights Transformed: positive duties and positive rights* (Oxford University Press, 2008); 'Positive Duties and Socio-economic Disadvantage: bringing disadvantage onto the equality agenda', *European Human Rights Law Review* (2010) 290–304; 'New Horizons: incorporating socio-economic rights in a British Bill of Rights', *Public Law* (2010) 297–320; 'Making Equality Effective: the role of proactive measures', *European Network of Experts in the Field of Gender Equality* (2009); 'Reforming Equal Pay Laws', *Industrial Law Journal* (2008) 193–218; 'The Shape of Things to Come: substantive equality under the spotlight', in O. Dupper and C. Garbers (eds) *Equality in the Workplace: reflections from South Africa and beyond* (Juta, 2009); 'Positive Rights and Duties: addressing intersectionality', in D. Schiek and V. Chege (eds), *European Union Non-Discrimination Law: comparative perspectives on multidimensional equality law* (Routledge–Cavendish, 2008).

G.W. Hendell (1988, Jurisprudence), 'Domestic Use of the Armed Forces to Maintain Law and Order: posse comitatus pitfalls at the inauguration of the 44th President', *Publius: the journal of federalism* (2010).

J.J.W. Herring (Fellow), *European Human Rights and Family Law* (with Shazia Choudhry, Hart, 2010); *Medical Law and Ethics* (OUP, 2010); *Criminal Law* (4th ed. OUP, 2010); *Older People in Law and Society* (OUP, 2009); *The Woman Who Tickled Too Much* (Pearson, 2009); *Criminal Law Statutes 2009–2010* (Routledge, 2009); *Family Law* (4th ed. Pearson, 2009); *Rights, Gender, and Family Law* (with Shazia Choudhry and Julie Wallbank, Routledge, 2009); *Criminal Law: the basics* (Routledge, 2009); *Great Debates: Criminal Law* (Palgrave, 2009); 'Relational autonomy and family law', in J. Wallbank, S. Choudhry and J. Herring (eds.), *Rights, Gender and Family Law* (Routledge, 2010); 'Rethinking the Criminal Law's Response to Sexual Offences: on theory and context', in C. McGlynn and V. Munro (eds.), *Rethinking Rape Law* (with Michelle Madden Demspsey, Routledge, 2010); 'Welfare, Rights, Care and Gender in Family Law', in J. Wallbank, S. Choudhry and J. Herring (eds.), *Rights, Gender and Family Law* (with Shazia Choudhry and Julie Wallbank, Routledge, 2010); 'A More Principled Approach to Parental Responsibility in England and Wales?' in J. Mair and E Orucu (eds.), *Juxtaposing Legal Systems and the Principles of European Family Law on Parental Responsibilities* (with Stephen Gilmore and Rebecca Probert, Intersentia, 2010); 'Carers', in L. Gostin et al (eds.), *Principles of Mental Health Law and Policy* (OUP, 2010); 'Family Law', in *All England Law Review 2009* (Butterworths, 2010); 'Sexless Family Law' (2010) 11, *Lex Familiae, Revista Portuguesa de Direito da Familia* 3; 'The Legal Duties of Carers' (2010), *Medical Law Review* 248; 'Blaming the patient: contributory negligence in medical malpractice litigation' (with Charles Foster, 2009) 25, *Journal of Professional Negligence* 76-90; 'Seven ways of getting it wrong' (2010), *New Law Journal* 718; 'Sex and mental disorder' (2010) 126,

Law Quarterly Review 36; ‘Protecting Vulnerable Adults’ (2009), *Child and Family Quarterly* 498-512; ‘Heaven Sent’ (2009) *New Law Journal* 1607; ‘Money, Money, Money...’ (2010), *New Law Journal* 300-301; ‘Revoking Adoptions’ (2009), *New Law Journal* 377.

J.A. Hiddleston (Fellow Emeritus) ‘Meryon, Boudin, Guys et “Le Spleen de Paris”’, *L’Année Baudelaire*, vol. 11/12.

Jane Hiddleston (Fellow), *Poststructuralism and Postcoloniality: the anxiety of theory* (Liverpool University Press, 2010).

G.O. Hutchinson (Fellow), ‘Deflected addresses: apostrophe and space (Sophocles, Aeschines, Plautus, Cicero, Virgil and others)’, *Classical Quarterly* 60 (2010).

A. Kelly (1983, English), *Understanding Lorrie Moore* (University of South Carolina Press, 2009).

J.R. Maddicott (Fellow Emeritus), *The Origins of the English Parliament, 924-1327* (OUP, 2010).

Nicholas Royle (1976, English), *Quilt* (Myriad Editions, 2010).

R.J. Sastri (Fellow), ‘Intimacy and Agency in Robert Lowell’s *Day by Day*’, in *Contemporary Literature* 50.3 (2009).

J.P. Simons (Fellow Emeritus), ‘Peptide secondary structures in the gas phase: the consensus motif of N-linked glycoproteins’ (with E. J. Cocinero, E. C. Stanca-Kaposta, D. P. Gamblin and B. G. Davis) *Journal of the American Chemical Society* 131 (2009) 1282–7; ‘The building blocks of cellulose: the intrinsic conformational structures of cellobiose, its epimer, lactose, and their singly hydrated complexes’ (with E.J. Cocinero, D.P. Gamblin, and B.G. Davis), *Journal of the American Chemical Society* 131 (2009) 11117–23; ‘Carbohydrate-aromatic interactions: a computational and IR spectroscopic investigation of the complex, methyl α -L-fucopyranoside-toluene, isolated in the gas phase’ (with Z. Su, E.C. Stanca-Kaposta, E.J. Cocinero and B.G. Davis), *Chemical Physics Letters* 471 (2009) 17-22; ‘Conformational change and selectivity in explicitly hydrated carbohydrates’ (with B.G. Davis, E.J. Cocinero, D.P. Gamblin and E.C. Stanca-Kaposta), *Tetrahedron Asymmetry* 20 (2009) 718–22; ‘The intrinsic conformation of a Lewis antigen: the Lewis^s trisaccharide’ (with Z. Su, B. Wagner, E.C. Cocinero and B. Ernst), *Chemical Physics Letters* 477 (2009) 365–8; ‘Hydration of sugars in the gas phase: regioselectivity and conformational choice in N-acetyl glucosamine and glucose’ (with E.C. Cocinero, E.C. Stanca-Kaposta, M. Dethlefsen, B. Liu, D.P. Gamblin and B.G. Davis), *Chemistry: a European Journal* 15 (2009) 13427–34; ‘Good vibrations: probing biomolecular structure and interactions through vibrational spectroscopy in the gas phase’, *Molecular Physics* 23 (2009), 2435–58; ‘High Resolution IR-UV Double Resonance Spectroscopy of Biological Molecules’ (with E. C. Stanca-Kaposta), in *A Handbook of High Resolution Spectroscopy*, M Quack and F. Merkt (eds.), (Wiley, Chichester, 2010).

- P. Sleight (Fellow Emeritus), ‘Dynamic interactions between musical, cardiovascular, and cerebral rhythms in humans’ (with Bernardi, L., Porta, C., Casucci, G., Balsamo, R., Bernardi, N. F. and Fogari, R.), *Circulation* 119 (2009) 3171–80; ‘Prognostic value of blood pressure in patients with high vascular risk in the Ongoing Telmisartan Alone and in combination with Ramipril Global Endpoint Trial study’ (with Redon, J., Verdecchia, P. et al.), *Journal of Hypertension* 27 (2009) 1360–9.
- M.E. Taylor (Fellow), ‘Segmented helical structure of the neck region of the glycan-binding receptor DC-SIGNR’ (with Feinberg, H., Tso, C.K.W., Drickamer, K. and Weis, W.I.), *Journal of Molecular Biology* 394 (2009), 613–20; ‘A murine DC-SIGN homologue contributes to early host defense against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*’ (with Tanne, A., Ma, B., Boudou, F., Tailleux, L., Botella, H., Badell, E., Levillain, F., Drickamer, K., Nigou, J., Dobos, K.M., Puzo, G., Vestweber, D., Wild, M.K., Marcinko, M., Sobieszczuk, P., Stewart, L., Lebus, D., Gicquel, B. and Neyrolles, O.), *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 206 (2009), 2205–20; ‘Identification of novel contributions to high-affinity glycoprotein-receptor interactions using engineered ligands’ (with Coombs, P.J., Harrison, R., Pemberton, S., Quintero-Martinez, A., Parry, S., Haslam, S.M., Dell, A. and Drickamer, K.), *Journal of Molecular Biology* 396 (2010), 685–696; ‘Mutz-3-derived Langerhans cells are a model to study HIV-1 transmission and potential inhibitors’ (with de Jong, M.A., de Witte, L., Santegoets, S.J., Fluitsma, D., de Grijl, T.D. and Geijtenbeek, T.B.) *Journal of Leukocyte Biology* 97 (2010), 637–43; ‘C-type lectin Langerin is a beta-glucan receptor on human Langerhans cells that recognizes opportunistic and pathogenic fungi’ (with de Jong, M.A., Vriend, L.E., Theelen, B., Fluitsma, D., Boekhout, T. and Geijtenbeek, T.B.), *Molecular Immunology* 47 (2010), 1216–25; ‘Trimeric structure of langerin’ (with Feinberg, H., Powlesland, A.S. and Weis W.I.), *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 285 (2010), 13285–93; ‘Herpes simplex virus type 2 enhances HIV-1 susceptibility by affecting Langerhans cell function’ (with de Jong, M.A., de Witte, L. and Geijtenbeek T.B.), *Journal of Immunology* 185 (2010).
- H. Watanabe-O’Kelly (Fellow), *Beauty or Beast? the woman warrior in the German imagination from the Renaissance to the present* (Oxford, OUP, 2010); *Women and Death: warlike women in the German literary and cultural imagination since 1500*, Sarah Colvin and Helen Watanabe-O’Kelly (eds.), (Rochester, NY, Camden House, 2009); ‘Amazonen in der deutschen Festkultur der Frühen Neuzeit—Funktion und Wandel’, in *Soziale und ästhetische Praxis der höfischen Fest-Kultur*, Jörn Steigerwald, Kirstin Dickhaut and Birgit Wagner (eds.), (Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz, 2009), 127–47; ‘The Figure of Judith in Works by German Women Writers between 1895 and 1921’, in *Women and Death 3: women’s representations of death in German culture since 1500*, Clare Bielby and Anna Richards (eds.), (Rochester, NY, Camden House, 2010), 101–15.
- Alexander Watson, *Enduring the Great War* (Cambridge University Press, 2008).
- H. Wendland (Fellow), ‘Sobolev error estimates and a priori parameter selection for

semi-discrete Tikhonov regularization’ (with Jochen Krebs and Alfred K. Louis), *Journal of Inverse and Ill-Posed Problems* 17 (2009), 845–69; ‘Inf-sup conditions for spherical polynomials and radial basis functions on spheres’ (with Ian H. Sloan), *Mathematics of Computation* 78 (2009), 1319–31; ‘Divergence-free kernel methods for approximating the Stokes problem, *SIAM Journal on Numerical Analysis* 47 (2009), 3158–79; ‘Approximating the basin of attraction of time-periodic ODEs by meshless collocation’ (with Peter Giesl), *Discrete and Continuous Dynamical Systems*, series A, 25 (2009), 1249–74; ‘Approximating the basin of attraction of time-periodic ODEs by meshless collocation of a Cauchy problem (with Peter Giesl), *Discrete and Continuous Dynamical Systems*, supplements (2009), 259–68.

Class Lists in Honour Schools and Honour Moderations 2010

FINAL HONOUR SCHOOLS

ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY: *Class I*, James Day

BIOCHEMISTRY: *Class II.1*, David Brown, Alexander Fennell, Alexandra Shephard; *Class II.2*, Asa Oldring

CHEMISTRY: *Class I*, Lee Dyer; *Class II.1*, Robert Hewlett, Lindsey van Gemeren; *Class II.2*, Kevin Dickens, Georgina Neal, Catherine Overall-Stone

CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY AND ANCIENT HISTORY: *Class II.1*, James Regan

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES: *Class I*, Chloe Beeby

EARTH SCIENCES: *Class I*, Amy Gilligan; *Class II.1*, Ben Sutton

ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT: *Class II.1*, Ruth Barber, Charles Clegg, Jessica Houlgrave, William Macleod

ENGINEERING SCIENCE: *Class I*, Christopher Neale; *Class II.1*, Felix Leach, Rupert Robinson, Sam Rudgard; *Class II.2*, Hua Xiang

ENGINEERING, ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT: *Class I*, Anthony Wong

ENGLISH: *Class II.1*, Edward Anderson, William Bowring, Aisha Curran, Samuel Falle, Sarah Hand, Theo Leanse, Hannah Rosefield, Harriet Tolkien, Calum Watt, Jonathan Worsley, Hannah Wright

FINE ART: *Class II.1*, Hannah Jones

HISTORY: *Class II.1*, Robert Dacre, Stephen Lang, Lucinda Mallace-Goulbourne, David Merlin-Jones, Katy Minshall, James Salter, Chloe Street, Alice Walker

JURISPRUDENCE: *Class II.1*, Hannah Evans, Philip Jackson, Piers Taylor, Chau-Lam Yu

LITERAE HUMANIORES: *Class I*, Christopher Dorey; *Class II.1*, Emily Fletcher, William Moir, Josie Thaddeus-Johns

MATHEMATICS AND PHILOSOPHY: *Class I*, Jack Marley-Payne; *Class II.1*, David Lee; *Class II.2*, Xiao Cai

MATHEMATICS: *Class I*, Edward Butler; *Class II.2*, Anupan Das, Edward Moores

MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS: *Class II.1*, Tingting Liu, Katsuhiko Motokawa

MODERN LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS: *Class II.1*, Robin Andrews

MODERN LANGUAGES: *Class I*, Patrick Howard, James Johnson, Mabyn Troup; *Class II.1*, Elizabeth Berry, Emily Derrer, Elizabeth Ellen, Maria Hayden, Victoria Lazar Graham

MUSIC: *Class I*, Jennifer Payne, Alistair Reid

PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS: *Class I*, Stephen Carolin, David Rawcliffe, Landis Stankieveh; *Class II.1*, Sonia Krylova, Ruth Wainwright

PHYSICS AND PHILOSOPHY: *Class II.1*, Rebecca Taylor

PHYSICS: *Class II.1*, Maya Ross, Joseph Schutz, Kehong Jin; *Pass*, Kehong Jin

PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES: *Class I*, Rebecca Kaye, Ralph Schwiebert; *Class II.1*, Lukas Attwell, Sophie Burns, Jennifer Taylor, Michael Turner

Firsts 19 Upper Seconds 59 Lower Seconds 8 Pass 1

(The list above excludes six Exeter candidates who availed themselves of the right not to be shown in the published Class Lists. It would have been contrary to the Data Protection Act to name them here; nevertheless they are included in the 87 totals.)

HONOUR MODERATIONS

LITERAE HUMANIORES: *Class II.1*, Natasha Fagelman, Charles Howell, James Reynoldson, Jessica Saul; *Class II.2*, George Mugisha

MATHEMATICS: *Class I*, Alexander Kalveks, Grigoris Katsiolides; *Class II*, Kai Yue Charm, Ben Houghton, Daniel Sellars

MUSIC: *Class II*, Joshua Hales

Firsts 2 Seconds 9

Distinctions in Moderations and Prelims 2010

MODERATIONS

ENGLISH: *Distinction*, J. Richardson, A. Sawbridge

PRELIMS

BIOCHEMISTRY: *Distinction*, G. Aspinall

CHEMISTRY: *Distinction*, E. Gregolinska, Y. Liu

EARTH SCIENCES: *Distinction*, R. Allen

ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT: *Distinction*, K. Macdonald, L. Rohd-Thomsen

ENGINEERING SCIENCE: *Distinction*: C. Rowell

PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS: *Distinction*, A. Barrett, H. Dickens

Graduate Degrees 2009–10

D PHIL

Matthew Baker	Life Sciences Interface Doctoral Training Centre, 'Temperature Control of the Bacterial Flagellar Motor'
Michael Cole	Biochemistry, 'Probing Acyl Group Reactivity in Native Chemical Ligation and Complement'
Abigail Dunn	Medieval and Modern Languages, 'The Depiction of the Widow in 19th and Early 20th Century German Literature'
Rebecca Fields	English Language & Literature, 'Code-Switching in Medieval England: register variety in the literature of Geoffrey Chaucer, Thomas Usk and Thomas Hoccleve'
Gabriel Hanganu	Social and Cultural Anthropology, 'The "Social Lives" of Romanian Orthodox Christian Icons'
Tarunabh Khaitan	Law, 'An Autonomy-Based Foundation for Legal Protection against Discrimination'
Matthew Locke	Pharmacology, 'TRIM32 in Genetic Disease'
Pradeep Ramachandran	Biochemistry, 'Structural Changes of Photoactive Yellow Protein'

Meredith Riedel	Modern History, ‘Fighting the Good Fight: the “Taktika” of Leo VI and its influence on Byzantine cultural identity’
Matthew Rigby	Atmospheric, Oceanic & Planetary Physics, ‘Northern Hemisphere Winter Stratospheric Flow Regimes’
Saskia Stevens	Archæology, ‘City Boundaries and Urban Development in Roman Italy, 4th Century BC – AD 271’
Oyvind Thomassen	Economics, ‘Estimating the Demand for Automobile Variants’
Veronica Vasco	Engineering Science, ‘Development of a Cantilevered Floating Ring Seal’

MBA

Michael Aiello
 Justin Belkin
 Kar Leon Cheng
 Leonard Lau
 Mosima Mokoena
 Mary Roach
 Adarshvir Singh
 Adriana Mere Villanueva
 Christopher Wake

M PHIL

Michael Coombes	Politics: Political Theory
Katherine Ferguson	Russian & East European Studies
Man Huang	Medieval and Modern Languages
George Knott	Social Anthropology
Emily O’Brien	International Relations

M SC BY COURSEWORK

Megan Brand	Forced Migration
Emmeline Buckley	History of Science, Medicine & Technology
Meredith Cicerchia	Applied Linguistics & Second Language Acquisition
Matthew Conroy	Economics for Development
Eve Hibbert-Keene	Latin American Studies
Naveen Keshava	Computer Science

Nianzhi Li	Pharmacology
Lyndsay Morrow	Mathematical Modelling & Scientific Computing
Tharini Ashtalakshmi Selvakumar	Integrated Immunology
Jia Sun	Financial Economics
Helena Tharp	History of Science, Medicine & Technology
Jiujiu Xiong	Mathematical and Computational Finance
Ngai Yeng	Financial Economics

M ST

Heather Adams	International Human Rights Law
India Bourke	English (1900 – present)
Tyler Franconi	Classical Archæology
Daria Kuchuk	Late Antique & Byzantine Studies
Steffen Lund Jorgensen	Greek and/or Latin Languages and Literature
Katherine McGettigan	English & American Studies
Kaitlyn Sheridan	US History
Allyson Tessmann	Music (Musicology)
Natalie Wing	English (1900 – present)

MAGISTER JURIS

Viktor von Essen

B PHIL

Daniel Deasy Philosophy

BCL

Sarah Shi

BM

Gemunu Cooray
Jennifer Lane
Rhona Sproat
Heather White

DIPLOMA

Noemie Ohana Legal Studies
Marie-Muriel Barthelet Legal Studies

Major Scholarships, Studentships and Bursaries held during 2010–11

(These awards from private donors or trusts or Government sources provide support without which the holders would not have been able to take up their places at Oxford.)

Thomas Aehtner	Arthur Peacocke Studentship
Uday Anand	Shell Centenary Chevening Scholarship
Camille Ascoli	Symrise French Scholarship
David Barber	Chemistry Research Laboratory
Malek Barudi	Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst
Sonali Bhattacharjee	K. Pathak Clarendon Scholarship
Andrew Bissette	Systems Biology Doctoral Training Centre
Andreas Bredthauer	Mathematical Institute
Alexander Bubb	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Gareth Charnock	Oxford eResearch Centre
Nela Cicmil	Usher Cunningham Studentship
Colin Clark	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
David Clifford	Department of Clinical Laboratory Sciences
Karen Collis	Amelia Jackson Senior Studentship
Gregory Colyer	UK Atomic Energy Authority
Laura Corrigan	Wellcome Trust
Veronica Cueva Peralta	Waverley Scholarship
Megan Daffern	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Samuel Denny	Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council Studentship
Anouk Dey	Donovan Moody Scholarship
Tania Doney	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Nicholas Dunkley	Systems Approaches to Biomedical Science IDC
Natalie Duric	Lila & Ashwin Pandit Muzumdar Scholarship
Ima-Obong Ebong	University of Cambridge/Oxford Chemistry Department
Katie Egan	Natural Environment Research Council Studentship
Victoria Elliott	Economic and Social Research Council Studentship
Muhammad Emamboku	Reach Scholarship
Simone Falco	Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council Studentship

Patricio Farrell	Oxford Centre for Collaborative Applied Mathematics Studentship
Therese Feiler	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Michelle Fernandes	Kokil Pathak Scholarship
Paola Ferrari	Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council Studentship
Edward Flett	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Alexander Flint	Clarendon Bursary
Dominic Glynn	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Shashen Gounden	Commonwealth Scholarship
Laura Gregory	Clarendon Bursary
Ursula Hackett	Amelia Jackson Senior Studentship
Rachel Harland	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Barbara Havelkova	Jenkins Memorial Fund/Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Jamila Headley	Rhodes Scholarship
Ian Helms	Alberta Bart Holaday Scholarship
Anwen Howells	Medical Research Council Studentship
Michelle Hutchinson	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Shanna Isaacson	University of Cambridge/Chemistry Department Grant
Henrik Isackson	British Heart Foundation Studentship
Milanka Jankovic	Clarendon Bursary/Mary Frances Cairncross Scholarship
Anna Jones	Systems Biology Doctoral Training Centre
Raffi Kasarcan	Mathematical Institute
Tomas Key	Economic and Social Research Council Studentship
Vincent Larochelle	Rhodes Scholarship
Felix Leach	Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council Studentship
Hila Levy	Rhodes Scholarship
Sarah Livermore	Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council Studentship
Daniel Loh	Jardine Scholarship
Hannah Long	Wellcome Trust Studentship
Michael Mayo	Wordsworth Scholarship
Mahima Mitra	Kokil Pathak Scholarship
Tomohiro Morisawa	Clarendon Bursary
Benjamin Mountford	University of Melbourne Scholarship
Kovthman Murugaratnam	Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council Studentship
Kevin O'Farrell	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Beng Beng Ong	Malaysian Government Scholarship
Adam Perry	Commonwealth Scholarship
Roger Ramcharan	Biomedical Research Centre Studentship
Pinky Raychaudhuri	Felix Scholarship

Aishani Roy	Felix Scholarship
Harsh Sahni	Pathak Scholarship
Andreas Schiffer	Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council Studentship
Daniel Scott	Commonwealth Scholarship
Andrew Sellers	Alberta Bart Holaday Scholarship/Trueman Scholarship
Sneha Shah	SKP Scholarship/Dept of Biochemistry Grant/Hilla Ginwala Scholarship
Deeksha Sharma	Salve Scholarship
Kulveer Singh	Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council Studentship
Andrew Sniderman	Rhodes Scholarship
Niksa Spremic	Weidenfeld Scholarship
Violetta Steeples	Department of Cardiovascular Medicine
Matthew Tye	AXA Research Fund
Priya Vijayakumar	Kokil Pathak Scholarship
Bradford Waldie	Alberta Bart Holaday Scholarship
Naomi Walker	Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship
Richard Walters	Natural Environment Research Council Studentship
Owen Weller	Natural Environment Research Council Studentship
Robert Woore	Economic and Social Research Council Studentship
Roni Yadlin	Alberta Bart Holaday Scholarship
Xinyuan Zheng	Clarendon Bursary
Daniel Zoughbie	Weidenfeld Scholarship

College Prizes 2009–10

PETER STREET PRIZE: Patrick Howard

QUARRELL READ PRIZES: Sophie Burns, Jessica Houlgrave, Felix Leach, Katy Minshall,
Ed Moores, Catherine Overell-Stone, Jennifer Payne, Maya Ross, Joe Schutz,
Jennifer Taylor, Piers Taylor

ALSTEAD PRIZE FOR LAW: Hannah Evans and Lynn Chau-Lam Lu

ELSIE BECK MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR CLASSICS: Christopher Dorey

SIR ARTHUR BENSON MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR PHILOSOPHY: Alexander Barrett

BURNETT PRIZE FOR ENGINEERING: Christopher Neale

COGHILL/STARKIE POETRY PRIZE: Calum Watt

EMERY PRIZE FOR PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES: Rebecca Kaye and Ralph Schwiebert

FLUCHÈRE PRIZE: James Johnson

HENDERSON MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR ANCIENT HISTORY: James Day

WALTER HIGGS PRIZE: Stephen Carolin

PATRICK PRIZE FOR MATHEMATICS: Laurence Pascall

PERGAMON PRESS PRIZE IN SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: David Brown and Cai Durbin

SIMON POINTER PRIZE FOR HISTORY: Jean-Michel Johnston

LAURA QUELCH PRIZE FOR HISTORY: Alice Walker

SCIENCE PRIZE: Timothy Hele

SKEAT-WHITFIELD PRIZE FOR ENGLISH: William Bowring

LELIO STAMPA PRIZE FOR HISTORY: Robert Dacre, Stephen Lang and Lucinda Mallace-Goulbourne

TOBIAS LAW PRIZES: (2009) Michael Firth and Alexander Mehra; (2010) one each to Philip Jackson and Piers Taylor

University Prizes 2009–10

MATTHEW ARNOLD MEMORIAL PRIZE: Natalie Wing

CLIFFORD CHANCE CIVIL PROCEDURE PRIZE: Wing Winky So

GERARD DAVIS PRIZE FOR THE BEST EXTENDED ESSAY IN FRENCH LITERARY STUDIES IN FHS MODERN LANGUAGES (joint winner): Maria Hayden

GIBBS PRIZE IN ANCIENT HISTORY, FOR THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN ANCIENT HISTORY PAPERS IN THE FINAL HONOUR SCHOOLS: Christopher Dorey

GIBBS PRIZE FOR THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN CHEMISTRY PART I: Timothy Hele

GIBBS PRIZE FOR THE BEST EXTENDED ESSAY FOR PAPER 8 IN FHS ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, COURSE 1: William Bowring

JOHN MORRIS PRIZE IN THE CONFLICT OF LAWS: Sarah Pei-Yi Shi

SCHLUMBERGER PRIZE FOR THE BEST FOURTH YEAR PERFORMANCE IN GEOPHYSICS IN FHS EARTH SCIENCES: Amy Gilligan

GIBBS PRIZE FOR THE BEST EXTENDED ESSAY FOR PAPER 8 IN FHS ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE COURSE 1: William Bowring

JOHN HICKS FOUNDATION PRIZE FOR THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN MICROECONOMICS IN FHS PPE: David Rawcliffe

JOHN HICKS FOUNDATION PRIZE FOR THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS IN FHS PPE: Landis Stankieveh

IET MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING PRIZE FOR FINAL YEAR PROJECT: Christopher Neale

GEORGE WEBB MEDLEY PRIZE FOR BEST OVERALL PERFORMANCE IN THE MSc IN ECONOMICS FOR DEVELOPMENT: Uday Anand

Graduate Freshers 2010

PART TIME

Downing	Gareth	M Sc	Software and Systems Security
Karachristos	Panagiotis	M Sc	Software Engineering
Man	Lina	M Sc	Learning and Teaching
Pazos	Pablo	M Sc	Software Engineering
Rahman	Hanif	M Sc	Software Engineering
Randell	Robert	M Sc	Software Engineering
Shaw	David	M Sc	Software Engineering
Strudwick	David	M Sc	Software Engineering
Wild	Allison	M Sc	Experimental Therapeutics
Yoo	Junghun	M Sc	Software Engineering
Yuan	Dong	M Sc	Software Engineering

FULL TIME

Abd Razar	Sharol	MBA	Business Administration
Abu-Jaber	May	M St	Women's Studies
Acheampong	Isaac	M Sc	Global Governance and Diplomacy
Antoniadou	Theodosia-Ivi	D Phil	Pharmacology
Asp	Annika	M St	Late Antique and Byzantine Studies
Balsom	Antonia	M Sc	Law and Finance
Barudi	Malek	M Jur	Law
Bassett	Daniel	D Phil	Earth Sciences
Bhushan	Bhaskar	D Phil	Organic Chemistry

Bissette	Andrew	D Phil	Systems Biology
Bonapersona	Davide	M Sc	Computer Science
Brener	Jacqueline	M Sc	Integrated Immunology
Brown	David	D Phil	Chromosome & Developmental Biology
Burns	Sophie	BM	Clinical Medicine
Callejo Delgado	Carlos	M Sc	Latin American Studies
Chen	Xuansha	M Sc	Financial Economics
Chezum	Tiffany	D Phil	Archæology
Colegate-Stone	Georgina	BCL	Law
Collins	Jennifer	M St	Legal Research
Corrigan	Laura	D Phil	Chromosome & Developmental Biology
Denny	Samuel	D Phil	Atomic & Laser Physics
Desvernine	Christopher	M Phil	Development Studies
Farrell	Patricio	D Phil	Mathematics
Fruchter	Daniel	MBA	Business Administration
Fuady	Jerry	M Sc	Pharmacology
Gale	Francisca	M St	Medieval Studies
Hollewand	Karen	Visiting	History
Hossain	M. Sanjeeb	M Sc	Criminology & Criminal Justice
Howells	Anwen	D Phil	Clinical Medicine
Hutchinson	Michelle	D Phil	Philosophy
Jedrzejewski	Bartosz	M Sc	Computer Science
Jin	Lixing	M Sc	Mathematical & Computational Finance
Jones	Anna	D Phil	Systems Biology
Jones	Emily	M St	Modern British & European History
Kaye	Rebecca	BM	Clinical Medicine
Kentel	Koca	M St	Modern British & European History
Langman	Amanda	Diploma	Legal Studies
Leach	Felix	D Phil	Engineering Science
Lee	Sang Seok	D Phil	Economics
Li	Xi	M Jur	Law
Li	Yuanyuan	M Sc	Integrated Immunology
Lilyblad	Christopher	M Sc	Global Governance & Diplomacy
Ma	Jinfei	M Sc	Applied Statistics
Macaro	Giulia	D Phil	Engineering Science
Macdonald	Dugald	M Sc	African Studies
Mayo	Michael	D Phil	English
Meadows	Jonathan	M Sc	Criminology & Criminal Justice
Meister	Felix	M St	Greek and/or Latin Languages and Literature
Melwani	Tanaya	M Sc	Applied Statistics
Minorikawa	Nami	D Phil	Primary Health Care
Moreira	Andre	M Phil	Economics
Morris	Suzannah	BCL	Law
Neelakantan	Nikhil	MBA	Business Administration
Parnell	Josephine	M St	English
Pearson	Christopher	D Phil	Organic Chemistry
Peterneva	Ksenia	D Phil	Pharmacology
Phillips	Tamara	BCL	Law
Piccolo	Angela	D Phil	Engineering Science
Pirnay	Lukas	Diploma	Legal Studies
Polyakov	Maxim	D Phil	Classical Languages & Literature
Randhawa	Jasdeep	BCL	Law
Roy	Aishani	M Phil	Economics

Ryan	Rebecca	M St	Late Antique & Byzantine Studies
Sahni	Harsh	M Sc	Contemporary India
Schwiebert	Ralph	BM	Clinical Medicine
Shah	Sneha	D Phil	Biochemistry
Shmygelsky	Valentyne	MBA	Business Administration
Smith	Graham	MBA	Business Administration
Steeples	Violetta	D Phil	Cardiovascular Medicine
Stevens	Syman	D Phil	Philosophy
Surtees	Benedict	M Phil	Politics: Comparative Government
Taylor	Jennifer	BM	Clinical Medicine
Thornley	Thomas	M Sc	Contemporary India
Tron-Lozai	Cesar	M Sc	Computer Science
Truffaut	Julien	M Sc	Computer Science
Turner	Michael	BM	Clinical Medicine
Vegiris	Evangelos	M Jur	Law
Waldie	Bradford	M Sc	African Studies
Weller	Owen	D Phil	Earth Sciences
Whittaker	Megan	M Sc	Integrated Immunology
Woolley	Nicholas	D Phil	Economics
Wu	Zheng	M Sc	Applied Statistics
Young	Sarah	M St	Women's Studies
Yuan	Marsha	MBA	Business Administration

Undergraduate Freshers

Abdo, Ben	History	St Edward's School, Oxford
Airey, Olivia	Chemistry	Rugby School, Rugby
Allnutt, Edward	Modern Languages	City of London School, London
Altham, Nicholas	Ancient & Modern History	Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Penrith
Amarasekara, Leonie	Jurisprudence	Loughborough High School, Loughborough
Antcliff, Rory	Philosophy, Politics & Economics	Shrewsbury School, Shrewsbury
Archer, Ann	Physiological Sciences	Ashton Park Comprehensive School, Bristol
Arnold, James	Chemistry	Skidders School, Tunbridge Wells
Bailey, Daniel	Economics & Management	Stockport Grammar School, Stockport
Bailey, Elise	Physics & Philosophy	Berkhamsted Collegiate School, Berkhamsted
Baldock, John	Engineering Science	Exeter School, Exeter
Barrow, Samuel	Physiological Sciences	Birkdale School, Sheffield
Bennett, Christopher	Physics	King Edward VI School, Louth
Bootland, Carl	Mathematics	John Leggott College, Scunthorpe
Bransfield, Joseph	Fine Art	New College, Telford
Burns, Alexandra	English	Noble & Greenough School, Dedham, MA, USA
Charatan, Naomi	Music	Dame Alice Harpur School, Bedford
Cheng, Harriet	English	Highgate School, London
Cherrington, Jamie	Jurisprudence	Wrekin College, Telford
Christov, Nickola	Mathematics	Sofia High School of Mathematics, Bulgaria
Clark, Alexander	Chemistry	Tonbridge School, Tonbridge
Clayton, Benjamin	Philosophy, Politics & Economics	Bournemouth School, Bournemouth
Collin, Edward	Earth Sciences	Castle School, Bristol

Cooper, Ashley	Physiological Sciences	Canon Slade School, Bolton
Cooper, Charles	Earth Sciences	Gorseinon College, Swansea
Craven, James	Engineering Science	Clitheroe Royal Grammar School, Clitheroe
Cunningham, Sarah	Physics	Westminster School, London
Currens, Chloe	English & Modern Languages	Twyford C of E School, London
Davies, Timothy	Philosophy, Politics & Economics	Winchester College, Winchester
Edwards, Kathryn	Mathematics	Spalding Grammar School, Spalding
Evenson, Chloe	Philosophy, Politics & Economics	Bury Grammar School for Girls, Bury
Fletcher, John	Literae Humaniores	Marlborough College, Marlborough
Fletcher, Nicholas	Philosophy, Politics & Economics	Tiffin School, Kingston
Franzen, Eleanor	English	Charlottesville High School, VA, USA
Fry, Ianthe	Modern Languages	Kings School, Canterbury
Gaston, Rebecca	Physiological Sciences	Sir Thomas Richs School, Gloucester
Georgiadis, Olivia	Literae Humaniores	St Pauls Girls School, London
Greatrex, Bronya	Jurisprudence	Farnborough Sixth Form College, Farnborough
Grunberger-Kirsh, Isabella	Literae Humaniores	South Hampstead High School, London
Hadrill, Freya	History	Lady Eleanor Holles School, Hampton
Hatcher, Sophie	Modern Languages	James Allens Girls School, London
Hiett, Joss	History & English	Taunton School, Taunton
Higham, Michael	Chemistry	Blue Coat School, Liverpool
Howarth, Gessica	Mathematics	Shrewsbury School, Shrewsbury
Howlett, Rosanna	Philosophy, Politics & Economics	South Wilts Grammar School, Salisbury
Hu, Xianqi	Mathematics	West Buckland School, Barnstaple
Hutchings, Oliver	Modern Languages	Sharnbrook Upper School, Bedford
Hutchison, Jack	English	Tytherington County High School, Macclesfield
Ingenleuf, Katharina	Classical Archaeology and Ancient History	Städtisches Gymnasium Schleiden, Germany
Jackson, Natasha	History	Beaconsfield High School, Beaconsfield
Jatoi, Shah Nawaz	Engineering, Economics & Management	Davies Laing & Dick, London
Johnson, Oliver	History	Cheadle Hulme School, Cheadle
Joseph, Gitanjali	History	Dame Allans School, Newcastle
Kennedy, Philip	Earth Sciences	Altrincham Boys Grammar School, Altrincham
Kim, Michael	Engineering Science	Oundle School, Peterborough
Kim, Sanghon	Engineering Science	Hampton School, Hampton
Kroesbacher, Armin	Biochemistry	Bundesrealgymnasium Adolf-Pichler-Platz, Innsbruck, Austria
Lamrabet, Ilham	Jurisprudence	Marylebone School, London
Lewis, Ella	History	Godalming College, Godalming
Loh, Daniel	Philosophy, Politics & Economics	Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore
Lubbock, Georgia	Chemistry	Cranleigh School, Cranleigh
MacRae, Alasdair	Physiological Sciences	Harrow School, Harrow
Magee, Ronan	Literae Humaniores	City of London School, London
Maliphant, Rhys	English	Whitchurch High School, Cardiff
McCall, Andrew	Philosophy, Politics & Economics	Truman State University, Kirksville, MO, USA
Misson, James	English	Warwick School, Warwick

Mistry, Manesh	Earth Sciences	Haberdashers Askes (Boys) School, Elstree
Morgan, Christopher	Economics & Management	King Edward VI School, Southampton
Palmarozza, Jessica	English	St James Independent Girls School, London
Palmer, David	English	Chatham House Grammar School, Ramsgate
Patel, Rikhilroy	Physiological Sciences	Queen Marys College, Basingstoke
Peters, Matthew	Physics	Victoria College, Jersey
Phillips, James	Physiological Sciences	Bishop Wordsworth School, Salisbury
Pierce, Imogen	Engineering Science	King Edward VI School, Southampton
Pontikos, Michael	Biochemistry	Texas Academy of Mathematics & Science
Price, Hannah	Philosophy & Modern Languages	School of St Mary and St Anne, Rugeley
Quinlan, Jamie	Physics	Torquay Grammar School for Boys, Torquay
Rees, Abigail	Modern Languages & Linguistics	Tiffin Girls School, Kingston-upon-Thames
Robertson, Alice	Modern Languages	Brighton Hove & Sussex Sixth Form College, Hove
Rostoel, Jakob	Biochemistry	Arendal Upper Secondary School, Norway
Rowntree, Thomas	Biochemistry	Merchant Taylors School, Northwood
Ryland, Katherine	History	North Halifax Grammar School, Halifax
Singh, Vandana	Jurisprudence	Pates Grammar School, Cheltenham
Smith, Eleri	Physics	Old Palace School, Croydon
Stokes, Matthew	Modern Languages	Eltham College, London
Swain, Jay	Jurisprudence	City of London School, London
Szydlowski, Jack	Physics	Exeter College, Exeter
Tan, Xue	Jurisprudence	Raffles Junior College, Singapore
Taylor, Max	Modern Languages	Exeter School, Exeter
Terry, Lauren	Mathematics	Bay House GM School, Gosport
Umer, Anil	Music	Perse School, Cambridge
Uslenghi, Costanza	Mathematics & Philosophy	Sevenoaks School, Sevenoaks
Wallis, David	Chemistry	Kings School, Ely
West-Knights, Imogen	English	St Pauls Girls School, London
Wolstenholme, Christopher	Earth Sciences	Winchester College, Winchester
Xiao, Huiyuan	Biochemistry	Country Garden School, Beijiao, Guangdong, China
Yoo, Jeehyon	Jurisprudence	Holy Cross School, New Malden
Yue, Wenbo	Chemistry	College of International Education, Shenzhen, China
Zhai, Weichen	Mathematics and Statistics	Bolton School (Girls Division), Bolton

Visiting Students 2010

Aldrin	Katelyn	Williams College
Armstrong	Angus	History
Augustine	Kesi	Williams College
Berry	Jack	Williams College
Chang	Siwol	Williams College
Clegg	Mariah	Williams College
Clifford	David	Physiological Sciences
Denham	Evelyn	Williams College
Eng	Brent	Williams College
Essman	Michael	Williams College

Feldman Emison	Chloe	Williams College
Filippell	Davis	Williams College
Gathright	Kathleen	Williams College
Gillhammer	Cosima	English
Guilfoyle	Declan	Williams College
Hollewand	Karen	History (graduate)
Hufnagel	Daria	Modern Languages
Khadka	Aayush	Williams College
Khoya	Imran	Williams College
Ledwell	Hilary	Williams College
Ludwig	Mary Anne	Williams College
Lupo	Marisa	Williams College
Mazzarella	Samuel	Williams College
Nguyen	Andrew	Williams College
Phelps	Isabelle	Williams College
Piltch	Matthew	Williams College
Reznick	Peter	Williams College
Saltzman	Hanna	Williams College
Yu	Tiffany	Williams College

Deaths

Kenneth Arnold, Commoner (1954), formerly of Burton-on-Trent Grammar School. Died 5 June 2010, aged 76.

Roger Barltrop, Commoner (1950), formerly of Leeds Grammar School, Yorks. Died December 2009, aged 79.

Horace Beach, Rhodes Scholar (1949), formerly of University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. Died 8 October 2008, aged 89.

Roy Bickerton, R.A.F. Cadet (1944), formerly of Ealing County Boys School. Died 6 November 2009, aged 83.

David Burchell, Commoner (1951), formerly of Wells Blue Grammar School. Died June 2010, aged 78.

Robin Bush, Stapeldon Exhibitioner (1962), formerly of Exeter School, Exeter. Died 22 June 2010, aged 67.

John Butterfield, Commoner (1987), formerly of Winchester College. Died 2010, aged 40.

Frederick David Campbell, Commoner (1936), formerly of Winchester College. Died 12 June 2010, aged 95.

- Donald Carne-Ross, Commoner (1939), formerly of Monkton Combe School. Died 9 January 2010, aged 88.
- Ian Christelow, Exhibitioner (1947), formerly of Durham School. Died October 2009, aged 80.
- Michael Clark, Commoner (1974), formerly of Raynes Park High School, Birmingham. Died 14 February 2010, aged 54.
- Rabindra Das Gupta, Commoner (1955), formerly of Calcutta University, India. Died February 2009, aged 93.
- Mark Flood, Exhibitioner (1981), formerly of Lancaster Royal Grammar School. Died March 2010, aged 47.
- Alan Fogg, Open Exhibitioner (1940), formerly of Repton School. Died 23 February 2010, aged 88.
- David Garrod, Commoner (1953), formerly of Leeds Grammar School. Died 29 October 2009, aged 75.
- Norman Grimshaw, Commoner (1947), formerly of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn. Died 26 March 2010, aged 84.
- Robert Hannam, Open Scholar (1961), formerly of Sexey's School, Bruton, Somerset. Died 22 April 2010, aged 67.
- Esmond Hawes, Commoner (1937). Died 3 January 2010, aged 91.
- Ian Henderson, Rhodes Scholar (1950), formerly of Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada. Died 22 February 2010, aged 82.
- Shiu Kwong Ho, Commoner (1960), formerly of Queens College, Hong Kong and Hong Kong University. Died 23 April 2010, aged 74.
- Gerald Hudson, Commoner (1939), formerly of Alleyn's School, London. Died 12 February 2010, aged 89.
- Louis Jackson, Stapeldon Scholar (1940), formerly of Marlborough College. Died 10 October 2009, aged 87.
- Harry James, CBE, MA Oxf, FBA, Commoner (1941), Honorary Fellow, formerly of County School for Boys, Neath. Died 16 December 2009, aged 86.

The Right Revd Eric W Kemp, Commoner (1933), Fellow and Chaplain (1946–69), formerly of Brigg Grammar School. Died 28 November 2009, aged 94.

Ivor John Kremer, Commoner (1948), formerly of County Grammar School, Wolstanton, Newcastle-under-Lyme. Died February 2009, aged 82.

Henry Lo, Visiting Student (2010), of Williams College, Massachusetts. Died 6 June 2010, aged 20.

Robert Lowndes, Commoner (1948), formerly of King's College School, Wimbledon. Died 9 January 2010, aged 82.

John Lunn, Commoner (1960), formerly of Leeds Modern School. Died June 2010, aged 68.

Jonathan Manson, Commoner (1965), formerly of Malvern College. Died March 2010, aged 63.

Admiral John Nunn, CB, Fellow and Bursar (1981–8). Died 22 December 2009, aged 84.

Harry Parr, Commoner (1983), formerly of St. John Rigby RC VI Form College, Wigan. Died September 2010, aged 45.

Robert Peake, Commoner (1948), formerly of Haileybury College. Died 14 March 2010, aged 83.

Alan Preston, Commoner (1942), formerly of Alleyn's School, Dulwich. Died 27 October 2009, aged 85.

Geoffrey Reeve, Commoner (1953), formerly of Berkhamsted School. Died 3 January 2010, aged 77.

David Thomas, Commoner (1947), formerly of Bristol Grammar School. Died 2010, aged 87.

Nicholas Tyrrell (1978), formerly of Sexey's School, Bruton, Somerset. Died 2010, aged 51.

Kenneth Wills (1946), formerly of Kelly College, Tavistock, Devon. Died 2010, aged 82.

Marriages

David Boot (2001, Mathematics) to Madeleine Gentle (2001, Biochemistry) at RSA House, London, on 11 September 2010.

Peter Catalino (1996, Biochemistry) to Natacha Simon at Las Vegas, USA, in December 2008, and a white wedding at Lausanne, Switzerland, in April 2009.

Paul Evans (1972, Experimental Psychology) to Anne Ramsay in Aberdeen, on 17 July 2010.

Cassi Farthing (2003, Clinical Medicine) to Chris Padbury at St Peter's Church, Thurston, on 11 July 2009.

Alison Fincher (2007, English) to Adam Solove at Atlanta, on 15 August 2009.

Colin Gilmore (1958, Jurisprudence) to Kathryn Rosemary Keegans, on 2 May 2009.

Jean Kitson (1992, English) to Jamie McKay-Haynes at Minterne Magna, Dorset, on 13 October 2007.

Shani Langdon (2000, Experimental Psychology) to James Grant at Moor Park Golf Club, on 27 December 2009.

David Legg (2001, Modern History) to Caroline Van Os (2002, Modern History) at St Martin's Garrison Church, Leconfield, Beverley, on 31 October 2009.

Amanda McDonald (1991, English) to Dean Bromley at Exeter College, Oxford, on 24 July 2010.

Kenneth Padley (1997, Modern History) to Anna Willerton at St Mary's Church, Swansea, on 12 July 2008.

Howard Potter (1990, History & Modern Languages) to Sarah Curran at the Church of Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, London, on 24 July 2010.

Will Yarker (1992, Literae Humaniores) to Joanna Pryce at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Norton St Philip, Bath, on 23 September 2006.

Births

- To Caroline Bansal (née Gage, 1991, Chemistry) and her husband Vikrant, a son, Rahul André, a brother for Anya, on 12 January 2010.
- To Peter Catalino (1996, Biochemistry) and his wife Natacha, twin daughters, Allegra Marisa and Olympia Mimy, in November 2009.
- To Donna Clark (1994, English) and Daniel Hullah, a son, Bryn, a brother to Aneurin and Gerran, on 10 February 2010.
- To Andrew Farmer (Fellow) and his wife Katrina, a son, Neil John Munro, on 24 March 2010.
- To Sheena Dewan-Herrick (née Dewan, 1991, PPE) a daughter, Xanthe Rose, on 4 November 2009.
- To Roger Fink (1977, Jurisprudence) and his wife Emma, a son, Leo, a brother to Charlie and Mia, on 30 December 2008.
- To Rachel Haining (née Frost, 1986, Music) and her husband Peter, a son, Tali Luca Singh Dulai, on 8 January 2010.
- To David Hancock (1998, Physics) and his wife Katrina (née Beadle, 1998, Earth Sciences, Fellow), a daughter, Rose Claire Hancock, on 16 July 2010.
- To Jonathan Harwell (1999, Modern History) and his wife Sally Seraphin a daughter, Camille Seraphin Harwell, on 8 December 2009.
- To Jane Hiddleston (Fellow) and her husband Colin, a daughter, Natasha Grace Davis, on 28 January 2010.
- To Jean McKay-Haynes (née Kitson, 1992, English) and her husband Jamie, a son, Alfred John, on 22 February 2009.
- To Kenneth Padley (1997, Modern History) a son, Alexander, on 30 September 2009.
- To Mick Platt (1989, Modern Languages) a son, Joel Michael, a brother to Hannah and Lauren, on 7 July 2009.
- To Michael Shilton (1997, Mathematical Sciences) and Katie Hill (1998, Chemistry), a son, George Patrick Alexander, on 30 June 2009.

To Mårten Toverud (1997, Biochemistry) and his partner Helène, a daughter, Elin Toverud, a sister for Amanda, on 19 April 2010.

To Will Yarker (1992, Literae Humaniores) and his wife Jo, a daughter, Rebecca Marian, on 22 October 2007, and another daughter, Jessica Emily, on 14 January 2009.

Advance Notice of Gaudies and Association Dinners

March 2011	1984–87
July 2011	1988–91
September 2011	Association Dinner
March 2012	1992–94
June 2012	1995–97
September 2012	1998–2000

Gaudies in 2011

A Gaudy will be held on Saturday 19 March for those who matriculated between 1984 and 1987 (inclusive) and on Saturday 2 July for those who matriculated between 1988 and 1991 (inclusive). Old Members who have not attended a Gaudy for at least five years and whose own Gaudy will not occur in 2011 are welcome to apply for a place at the July 2011 Gaudy. They should write to the Bursar by 1 March 2011. Old Members of any year who live overseas and expect to be in the United Kingdom when a Gaudy takes place will also be welcome and should apply for an invitation by the deadline given.

An Association Dinner will be held on Saturday 17 September 2011. This biennial event is open to all Old Members, parents, Friends of the College, and guests. The dinner will coincide with the fifth annual Oxford Alumni Weekend.

The College aims to send invitations three months in advance of event dates. If anyone you know does not receive an invitation, please encourage them to email the College at development@exeter.ox.ac.uk.

Visitors to College

The College is always delighted to see Old Members back, and you are warmly welcome to visit whenever you might be in Oxford. The Porters request that visits fall between 2 and 5pm where possible. Although rare, there are a few occasions on which the College, or parts of it, are closed.

If you are planning a visit and can let the Development Office know in advance

when you are likely to arrive, the Porters can be briefed to expect you. Please make yourself known in the Lodge by identifying yourself and presenting your University Alumni Card. You and any guests you may have with you will then be able to move freely wherever you wish in College. The Hall, Chapel, and Fellows' Gardens are nearly always open; if the Hall is locked, the Porters will be happy to open it for you if they are not too heavily engaged in other duties.

If you are not in possession of a University Alumni Card, please go to 'Get your Oxford Alumni Card' in the Alumni section of the University website and fill in the form: www.alumni.ox.ac.uk/alumni_benefits/oxford_alumni_card/get_your_oxford.html. This card will also enable you to obtain discounts at select hotels, shops and restaurants in the area with which the University has made arrangements for Oxford alumni to receive reduced rates.

Dining Rights

Do take advantage of other Old Member benefits, such as High Table dining rights. As of 21 June 2010 eligibility is no longer determined by possession of an MA, and Old Members can bring one guest to High Table dinner at their own expense. Old Members in good standing with the College can dine on High Table once a year at the College's expense (but paying for wine and dessert) and also at two other times in different terms at their own expense. Please contact the Development Office on 01865 279619 or at development@exeter.ox.ac.uk for further details or to sign in for dinner. Information on dining rights as well as all College events can be found on the website: www.exeter.ox.ac.uk/alumni.

Submissions to the Register

The Editor is keen to receive short articles from Exonians in any part of the world, giving their personal views on events and trends in areas likely to be of interest to other Old Members. Articles should be received, by e-mail to register@exeter.ox.ac.uk or by post to the Editor of the *Register*, Exeter College, Oxford OX1 3DP, by 1 August. Space may limit acceptance. NB the editors of *Exon* are different: address the Development Office, Exeter College, Oxford OX1 3DP.