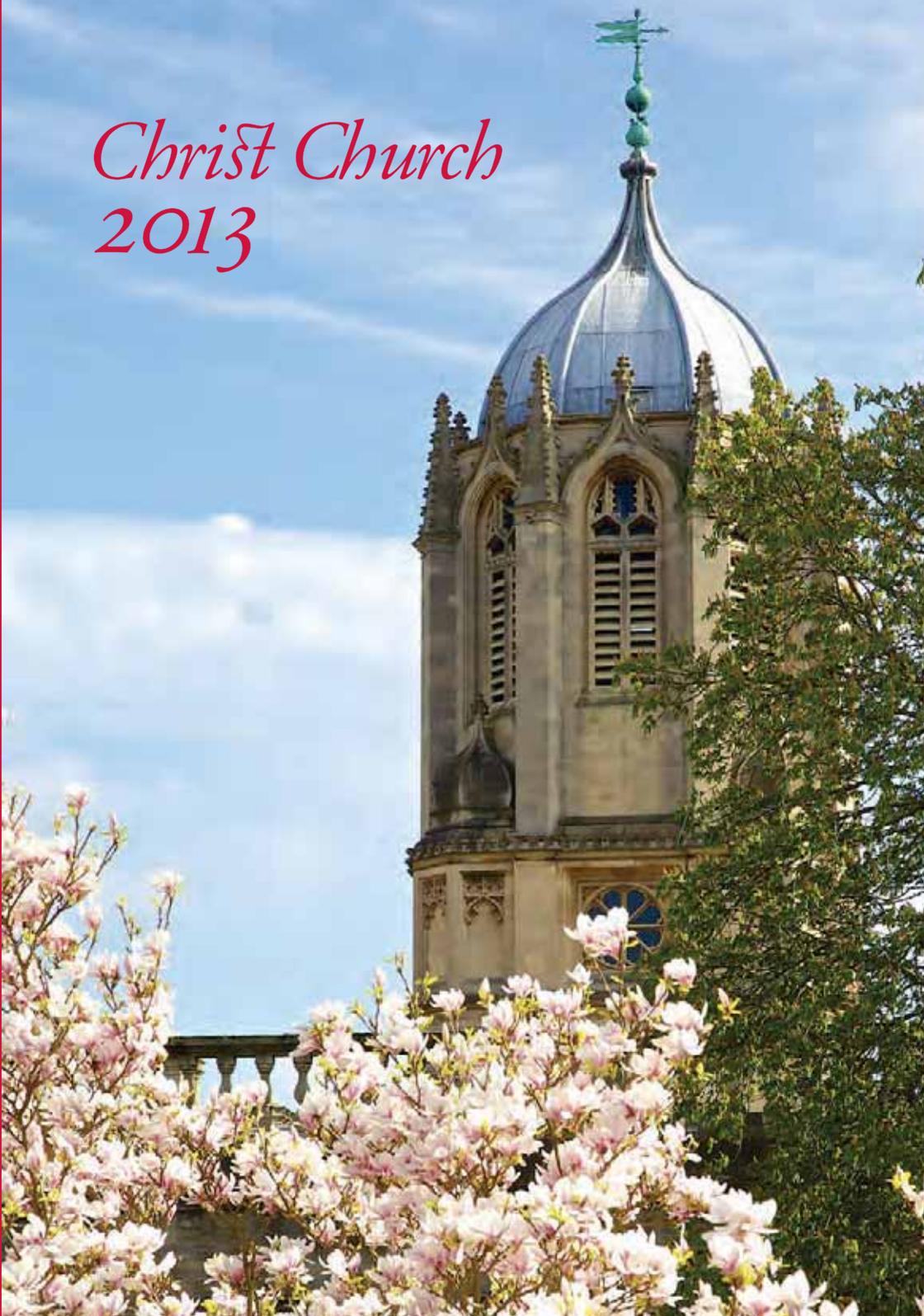


Christ Church
2013



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CHRIST CHURCH

Visitor

HM THE QUEEN

Dean

Lewis, The Very Revd Christopher Andrew, MA DPhil, (PhD Camb)

Canons

Newell, The Revd Canon Edmund John, DPhil

Sub Dean (until March 2013)

Gorick, The Ven Martin Charles William, MA Camb, MA Oxf

Archdeacon of Oxford (from May 2013)

Pattison, The Revd Professor George Linsley, (BD MA Edin, DD PhD Durham)

Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity (until Sept 2013)

Biggar, The Revd Professor Nigel John, MA PhD Chicago, MA Oxf,

Master of Christian Studies Regent Coll Vancouver

Regius Professor of Moral and Pastoral Theology

Foot, Professor Sarah Rosamund Irvine, MA PhD Camb

Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History

Ward, The Revd Graham, MA PhD Camb

Regius Professor of Divinity

Newey, The Revd Edmund James, MA Camb, MA Oxf, PhD Manc

Sub Dean (from August 2013)

Students

Ryan, John Francis, MA (BSc PhD Edin)

Professor of Physics and Research Student

Pallot, Judith, MA (BA Leeds, PhD Lond)

Professor of the Human Geography of Russia and Tutor in Geography

Rutherford, Richard Browning, MA DPhil

Tutor in Greek & Latin Literature

Cartwright, John, BCL MA

Professor of the Law of Contract, Tutor in Law and Censor Theologiae

Darlington, Stephen Mark, MA DMus FRCO
Organist and Tutor in Music

Hine, David John, MA DPhil
Peter Pulzer Tutor in Politics and Development Adviser

Judson, (Richard) Lindsay, MA DPhil
Tutor in Philosophy

Andreyev, (Constance) Catherine Laura, MA DPhil (PhD Camb)
Tutor in Modern History

Nowell, David, MA DPhil (MA Camb) CEng, MIMechE
Professor and Tutor in Engineering Science and Senior Censor (from Aug 2013)

Watson, Ian Martin Charles, MA (MA MPhil PhD Camb)
Tutor in Modern Languages (French) and Senior Censor (until Aug 2013)

Simpson, Edwin John Fletcher, BCL MA
Tutor in Law

Howison, Samuel Dexter, MA MSc DPhil
Professor and Tutor in Mathematics

Williamson, Hugh Godfrey Maturin, DD (MA PhD DD Camb) FBA
Regius Professor of Hebrew and Librarian

Edwards, Mark Julian, MA DPhil
Tutor in Theology

McCulloch, Malcolm Duncan, MA (BSc, PhD Witwatersrand)
Tutor in Engineering Science

Grossel, Martin Christopher, MA (BSc PhD Lond)
Ordinary Student and Lecturer in Organic Chemistry (until Sept 2013)

Obbink, Dirk, MA, PhD Stanford
Tutor in Greek Literature

Rowland-Jones, Sarah Louise, MA DPhil
Professor of Immunology and Research Student

Jack, Belinda Elizabeth, MA status, D.Phil. (BA Kent)
Tutor in French

McDonald, (Duncan) Peter, MA, DPhil
Christopher Tower Student in Poetry in the English Language

Neubauer, Stefan, MA Oxf, MD Würzburg, FRP
Ordinary Student, Professor and Clinical Reader in Cardiovascular Medicine

Parkinson, Brian, MA (BA PhD Manchester)
Tutor in Experimental Psychology and Junior Censor (from Aug 2013)

Tandello, Emmanuela, MA DPhil
Tutor in Italian and Curator of Pictures

Moran, Dominic Paul, MA (PhD Camb)
Tutor in Spanish

Wilkinson, Guy, MA DPhil
Reader in Particle Physics and Alfred Moritz Student in Physics

Davies, Roger Llewellyn, (BSc Lond, PhD Camb)
Philip Wetton Professor of Astrophysics and Lee Reader

Bell, Sir John Irving, KB BMedSc Alberta, MA DM FRCP
Regius Professor of Medicine

Johnson, Geraldine A, (BA Yale, MA Camb PhD Harvard)
Tutor in History of Art and Tutor for Admissions (until Sept 2013)

Cross, Jonathan Guy Evrill, MA DLitt (BA Brist, PhD Lond)
Professor of Musicology and Tutor in Music

Clark, Anna, DPhil (MA MLitt St And)
Tutor in Roman History

Young, Brian Walter, MA DPhil (BA Durh) FRHistS
Charles Stuart Tutor in Modern History and Curator of Common Room

Davis, Jason John, DPhil (BSc Lond)
Tutor in Inorganic Chemistry

Pelling, Christopher Brendan Reginald, MA DPhil
Regius Professor of Greek

Thanassoulis, John, MPhil DPhil
Tutor in Economics and Tutor for Graduates (until Sept 2013)

Bose, Mishtooni Carys Anne, MA MPhil DPhil
*Christopher Tower Official Student in Medieval Poetry in English and
Tutor for Graduates (from Sept 2013)*

Yee, Jennifer, (BA Sydney; DEA, doctorate Paris)
Tutor in French

Kuhn, Axel, (PhD Kaiserslautern)
Tutor in Physics

Lawrie, James Cameron Fitzgerald Seymour, (MA Camb)
Ordinary Student and Treasurer

Aarts, Dirk, MSc PhD Utrecht
Tutor in Physical and Theoretical Chemistry

Cragg, Stephanie Jane, DPhil (MA Camb)
Tutor in Medicine

Wade-Martins, Richard, DPhil (MA Camb)
Tutor in Medicine

Kwiatkowski, Marek, MA
Ordinary Student and Development Director

Javorcik, Beata Smarzynska, BA Roehenster, PhD Yale
Professor of International Economics and Tutor in Economics

Schear, Joseph, BA California at San Diego, PhD Chicago
Tutor in Philosophy and Tutor for Admissions (from Sept 2013)

Keene, Edward, BA MSc PhD Lond
Tutor in Politics

Mortimer, Sarah, MA MSt DPhil Oxf
Tutor in History

Upton, David, (BA Meng Camb, PhD Purdue)
American Standard Companies Professor of Operations Management

McGerty, Kevin, BA Camb, PhD MIT
Tutor in Mathematics

Linières-Hartley, Pauline Anne, BA, MA Oxf
Ordinary Student and Steward

Sternberg, Karl, MA Oxf
Ordinary Student

Bérczi, Gergely, MSc Eotvos Lorand, PhD Budapest
Fixed Term Student in Mathematics

Elder, Liesl, BA Carleton
Ordinary Student and University Development Director

Dadson, Simon, BA Oxf, MSc British Columbia, PhD Camb
Tutor in Geography

Spagnolo, Benjamin,
Penningtons Tutor in Law

Newstead, Simon, BA Bath, PhD St And
Tutor in Biochemistry

King, Kayla, (BSc British Columbia; MSc Concordia; PhD Indiana)
Tutor in Biology

Camilleri, Anna
Fixed Term Student in English

Honorary Students

Wilkinson, Sir Denys Haigh, MA (MA ScD Camb) FRS
Armstrong, Robert Temple, the Rt Hon Lord Armstrong of Ilminster,
GCB KCB CB CVO MA
Carr, Sir (Albert) Raymond (Maillard), MA DLitt
Gurdon, Sir John Bertrand, MA DPhil FRS
Urquhart, Sir Brian Edward, KCMG MBE DCL (Hon LLD Yale)
Acland, Sir Antony Arthur, KG GCMG CVO MA
Howard, Professor Sir Michael Eliot, OM CH CBE MC DLitt FBA
FRHistS FRSL
Hassan ibn Talal, HRH Prince of Jordan
Lawson, Nigel, the Rt Hon Lord Lawson of Blaby, MA PC
Girouard, Mark, MA PhD
Morris, Jan, CBE FRSL MA
Williams, Rowan Douglas, Most Revd and Rt Hon Archbishop of
Canterbury MA DPhil DD FBA
Oppenheimer, Nicholas Frank, MA
Scholey, Sir David Gerard, CBE (Hon DLitt London Guildhall) FRSA
Smith, Douglas, MA
Wood, Sir Martin Francis, OBE DL (Hon FEng UMIST Hon DSc
Cranfield on DSc Nott Hon DTech Loughborough Hon DEng
Birm) FRS
Drury, the Very Revd John Henry, MA Oxf (MA Camb)
de la Bastide, Michael, TC QC
Blair, Ian Warwick, Baron Blair of Boughton Kt, QPM, MA Oxf
Curtis, Richard Whalley Anthony, CBE
Moritz, Michael Jonathan, BA
Rothschild, Nathaniel Charles Jacob, the Rt. Hon. Lord, OM, GBE
Harris, Sir Henry, MA DPhil DM (BA MB BS Sydney) FRCP FRS
Ronus, Robert, BA Oxf
McDougall, Douglass, OBE
Neuberger, David Edmond, Baron Neuberger of Abbotsbury, PC, QC
Paine, Peter S, Jr., LLB Harvard, BA Princeton, MA Oxf, Order National
du Merite
Preston, Simon (John), CBE, MusB MA Camb
Beard, Alexander F, MA Oxf

Emeritus Students

Asquith, Ivon Shaun, MA Oxf (PhD Lond)
Benthall, Richard Pringle, MA (MA Camb)
Bowman, Alan Keir, MA (MA PhD Toronto) FBA
Burn, Edward Hector, BCL MA
Butler, (Ian) Christopher, MA Oxf
Cheetham, Anthony Kevin, MA DPhil FRS
Conrad, Peter John, MA FRSL
Gardner, Sir Richard Lavenham, MA Oxf, PhD Camb, FRS
Grossel, Martin Christopher, MA (BSc PhD Lond) (*from Sept 2013*)
Haigh, Christopher Allan, MA Camb, MA Oxf, PhD Manc, FRHistS
Hamer, Richard Frederick Sanger, MA
Harris, Sir Henry, MA DPhil DM (BA MB BS Sydney) FRCP FRS
Harris, John Graham, MA FIH
Kent, Paul Welberry, MA DPhil DSc (BSc PhD Birm) FRSC
Lund, Peter Gradwell, MA
Matthews, Peter Bryan Conrad, MA DM DSc (MD Camb) FRS
O'Donovan, the Revd Oliver Michael Timothy, MA DPhil
Oppenheimer, Peter Morris, MA
Parsons, Peter John, MA FBA
Paton, Jack Ellis, MA (BSc St And, PhD Birm)
Pulzer, Peter George Julius, MA (MA PhD Camb BSc Lond) FRHistS
Rice, (David) Hugh, BPhil MA
Robinson, Christopher Frank, MA
Sandars, Patrick George Henry, MA DPhil (*died April 2013*)
Sansom, Mark Stephen Perry, MA DPhil
Speedy, Andrew William, MA (MA PhD Camb)
Stacey, Derek Norton, MA DPhil
Thomas, William Eden Sherwood, MA FRHistS
Thompson, Ian David, MA (PhD Camb)
Truman, Ronald William, MA DPhil
Vaughan-Lee, Michael Rogers, MA DPhil
Ward, the Revd (John Stephen) Keith, BLitt (DD Camb)
Wayne, Richard Peer, MA (PhD Camb)
Wright, Jonathan Richard Cassé, MA DPhil

Censor of Degrees

Mayr-Harting, Henry Maria Robert Egmont, MA DPhil Oxf, FBA
Truman, Ronald William, MA DPhil

College Chaplain

Williamson, Ralph James, (BSc Lond) MA MTh Oxf

Curator of the Picture Gallery

Thalmann, Jacqueline Margot, (MA Berlin, Dipl. Lond Courtauld)

Fowler Hamilton Visiting Research Fellows

Gamberini, Andrea, *Professore aggregato di Storia Medievale at the University of Milan.*

Stadter, Philip *Emeritus Professor of Classics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*

Lecturers

Abecassis, Michael, MA status Oxf, MLitt St And *French*

Aksentijevic, Dunja, BSc, PhD Hull *Biochemistry*

Ansorge, Olaf, *Neuroanatomy*

Archer, Rowena, MA DPhil *Medieval History*

Archer, Sophie, *Philosophy*

Arnautou, Charlotte, *French Lectrice*

Attfield, Nicholas, *Music*

Baines, Jennifer, MA DPhil *Russian*

Barker, Richard, *Management*

Barrera, Olga, *Engineering Science*

Bennett, Kate, MA DPhil Oxf

Bitel, Anton, *Classics*

Brain, Keith, *Pharmacology*

Breward, Christopher, MA MSc DPhil *Mathematics*

Bullock, Philip BA Durh, MA DPhil Oxf *Russian*

Caria, Antonio Stefano, *Economics*

Castelli, Laura, *Philosophy*

Christensen, Sanne, BA Copenhagen, MSt DPhil Oxf *Classics*

Cotton-Barratt, Rebecca, *Mathematics*

Dear, Richard, *Chemistry*

Deckers, Marc, *German Lektorat*

Egan, David, *Philosophy*

Elford, Gideon, *Politics*

Fedrick-Illsley, Thomas, BA MSt Oxf *Theology*

Frazier, Robert Lewis, (BA W Wash, MA PhD UMASS, Amherst)
Philosophy

Gardes, Yves, *French Lecteur*

Gilbert, James, *Clinical Medicine*

Goddard, Stephen, *French*

Goodman, Martin David, MA DPhil FBA *Roman History*

Gray-Davies, Tristan *Mathemtics*

Gunn, Neil, *Chemistry*

Haarer, Peter, BA DPhil Oxf *Ancient History*

Hackett, Ursula, *Politics*

Hanson, Louise, *Philosophy*

Harris, Stephen, *Biological Sciences*

Hart, Tom, *Biological Sciences*

Littlewood, Timothy James, (MB BCh FRCP FRC.Path MD Wales)
Medicine

Lunt, Alexander, MEng *Engineering Science*

Ma, John, MA DPhil (PhD) *Ancient History*

Marsland, Rebecca, *English*

Maw, David, MA DPhil *Music*

McIntosh, Simon, *Engineering Science*

Merchant, Alan Clive, MA DPhil *Physics*

Naylor, Tristen, *Politics*

Norton, Roy, MA MSt Oxf *Spanish*

Orr, Jennifer, BA Oxf, PhD Glas *English*

Papanikoloau, Dimitris, *Modern Greek*

Pazos Alonso, Claudia, *Portuguese*

Pires, Jacinta, (MSc Leics) *Economics*

Prosser, Christopher, *Politics*

Rhoades, Peter G, *College Art Tutor*

Roberts, Ian Simon David, FRCPath, MRCPPath, MBChB, BSc Hons
Pathology

Robertson, Sara *Psychology*

Scott, Kathryn, MSci MA PhD Camb *Biochemistry*

Schroeder, Severin, *Philosophy*

Sienkiewicz, Stefan *Philosophy*

Skipp, Benjamin, *Music*

Storey, Jonathan, *Chemistry*

Thompson, Samuel, *Chemistry*

Todea, Ana, *Linguistics*
Upton, (Ann) Louise, BA Oxf, PhD Lond *Medicine*
Vilain, Robert, MA DPhil *German*
von Below, David, *Economics*
Wilkins, Robert James, MA DPhil *Physiological Sciences*
Willden, Richard, M.Eng, PhD DIC *Engineering Science*
Wright, John David Maitland, MA DPhil (MA Aberd) *Mathematics*
Yong, Caleb, *Politics*
Zitzmann, Nicole, (MSc, PhD Dundee) *Biochemistry*

Junior Research Fellows

Boyd, Harriet, BA Oxf, MMus Lond *Music*
Bradbury, Jonathan, MPhil Camb, MA Oxf *Modern Languages*
Breu, Sylvia, *Computer Science*
Cox Jensen, Frejya, MA, DPhil Oxf *History*
Ferguson, Laura, BA Oxf, PhD Camb *Zoology*
Hartmann, Anna-Maria, *Greek Mythology*
Hayden, Deborah, PhD Camb *Medieval Languages*
Jostins, Luke, BA MPgil, PhD Camb *Statistical Genetics*
Plassart, Anna, MPhil Camb *History*
Prodi, Enrico, *Classics*
Richardson, Louise, BA MA Durh *Philosophy*
Sloan, (Robert) Alastair, *Earth Sciences*
Smith, Sophie, BA MPhil Camb *History*
Tropiano, Manuel, BSc MSc Parma *Chemistry*
Watt, Robert, *Philosophy*
White, Rebekah, BSc MPhil ANU *Psychology*
Yates, Christian, BA MSc Oxf *Mathematics*
Zaid, Irwin, *Biophysics*

Senior Associate Research Fellow

Hesjedal, Thorsten, *Physics*
Ogg, Graham Stuart, DPhil *Molecular Medicine*
Stuckler, David, *Sociology*
Thornton, Thomas, MA PhD Seattle *Environmental Change*

Millard and Lee Alexander Post-Doctoral Fellow

Moulton, Derek, *Mathematics (until July 2013)*

Heazlewood, Brianna, BSc PhD Sydney *Chemistry (from Sept 2013)*

McDonald Postdoctoral Fellow in Christian Ethics and Public Life

Perry, John *(until Sept 2013)*

Postdoctoral Research Fellows

Farrell, Patrick, *Mathematics*

Langlet, David, *Law*

Lowe, John, *Linguistics*

Rashbrook-Cooper, Oliver *Philosophy*

Schaar, Elisa, *Art History*

Sjöberg, Gustaf, *Law*

von Goldbeck-Stier, Andreas, *European Law*

THE DEAN

What is a university? It was Cardinal John Henry Newman who gave lectures in 1851 on 'The Idea of a University'. He had been sent out to Ireland to found a new Roman Catholic university in Dublin, so he did some thinking on what it was that he was founding. The lectures set off a debate which is still relevant today, although I doubt whether people are discussing the subject much.

Newman saw a University as a gathering of people, helping each other with the pursuit of knowledge. Classicists will be pleased to hear that he quotes Cicero who said: 'we are all of us drawn to the pursuit of Knowledge; in which to excel we consider excellent, whereas to mistake, to err, to be ignorant, to be deceived, is both an evil and a disgrace.' (Newman's Discourse 5, section 3) It is worth considering points from that quotation, especially the last consequence to which Cicero refers as stemming from a lack of knowledge: to be deceived. Newman makes an important distinction: the university is a place not of instruction, but rather of education. In other words, it is a place where you acquire knowledge, knowledge being a way of thinking, a kind of habit: something worth having for what it is, much more than for what it does for you. You should then be able to tell the difference between good argument and bad, which is a skill for life. And you might even avoid being conned.

Newman explored what he considered to be the purpose of education. He came to a conclusion which may not have been controversial at the time, but is today. In his view, a university is a place where you may gain wisdom; you improve your turn of mind or intellect, as opposed to learning a trade. You learn about ideas and the relationship between them, so that you can become a person who functions easily in public and who is respected for the learning that you have. Why is this controversial? Because many people have a much more pragmatic view of education, namely that it should contribute directly to a more prosperous society and lead in a straight line to jobs which aid material progress. They would criticize Newman for trying to divert people from the main task which is ultimately economic.

Another version of that objection might be that Newman is surreptitiously introducing a theological agenda, in other words that he is wishing education to divert students' attention to matters of transcendent significance and away from apparently more worldly

concerns. That point has some weight, in the sense that the origin of Newman's thinking was in a view of the world in which ultimate truths stem from God. If his line of argument, however, leads to interesting conclusions that source should not be a reason for dismissing them, just as it is not a reason, for example, for rejecting the belief that there is a duty to care for the poor. What is more, much of the origin of formal education has been in people's curiosity about God's creation, natural and human: wanting to know more about God's world and to share that knowledge with others.

A more trite criticism of Newman would come from the routine charge of elitism: people with money can afford dalliance with knowledge, whereas others do not have the time or resources. There is no evidence that Newman thought in that way, although of course he was a man of his time and his main experience was of Oxford. He seems merely to have wanted those with the ability to be enabled to study. I can see no reason why he would have objected either to 'needs-blind' admissions nor to the access agenda of today.

It is hard to tell what prospective students, together with their parents and teachers, are looking for. Perhaps the idea is good university with a course which fires their imagination, with some (maybe especially parents) seeing the aim as well-paid jobs in quick time.

As far as can be told, that latter view is also predominant in the Government. The powers that be are certainly not quoting Newman. Rather they want rapid routes to economic progress and lots of foreign students (once the foreigners have found a way to get a visa). There is a business world of measurement and outcomes. Such a view seems to lead to a priority for STEM subjects (science, technology, engineering, maths), although of course there is no reason why such subjects should not be taught in a somewhat more Newmanish manner. Even medicine can include more ethics or more of the history and philosophy of medicine in among the other aspects of the course. Learning how to think and to function in public should not be the preserve only of English, Classics or History. Newman is criticized for assuming a unity of knowledge and a literary kind of culture which held disciplines together. Yet the modern trend towards inter-disciplinary links, bemoaning the 'silos' of different disciplines, may be taking us back to his insights.

The philosopher Alasdair MacIntyre wrote an article on Newman

in 2009, which reflected in part on the economic crisis. He argued that many of the major disorders of recent times had been brought about by distinguished graduates of great universities who had received an inadequate general education and therefore acted 'decisively and deliberately without knowing what they were doing'. He mentions as an example the collapse of Long-Term Capital Management: 'a story of experts ludicrously victimised by their own expertise'. His conclusion is worth quoting at some length. 'What we have to learn then from Newman is first of all that undergraduate education has its own distinctive ends, that it should never be regarded as a prologue to or a preparation for graduate or professional education, and that its ends must not be subordinated to the ends of the necessarily specialised activities of the researcher. But it is not just that undergraduate education has its own ends. It is also that undergraduate education, when well conducted, is in key part an education in how to think about the ends of a variety of human activities and, that is to say, in how to evaluate, among others, such activities as those of the specialist and the researcher, the activities of those dedicated to the ends which the contemporary research university serves. The danger is therefore that in research universities the ability to think about ends, including the ends of the university, will be lost and with it the ability to engage in radical self-criticism, so that the leadership of those universities will become complacent in their wrongheadedness.' (Alasdair MacIntyre 'The Very Idea of a University: Aristotle, Newman, and us' *British Journal of Educational Studies* Vol 57, no. 4, December 2009. Quotations from pp 361-2).

How does Oxford match up? I do not have many fears when it comes to the House, for here we have a clear academic policy and are dedicated to underwriting the tutorial system, come what may. There are areas where we are not exactly Newmansque, but they are few and the general culture of the place is purposeful and inter-disciplinary. We have a limited number of graduate students, very bright and well looked-after.

When it comes to the University as a whole, I have less confidence. It lacks clarity over undergraduate education and seems bent on an endless expansion of graduate students without a clear rationale. Sometimes it seems that we are doing more of what we are not so good at, at the expense of what we are best at, in order to ape the best US Universities. Academic policy is almost completely delegated to the

four divisions and they happily pursue their own immediate and very different interests.

Mercifully, Oxford is not a corporation, so the federal checks and balances mean that passing fashions are often sabotaged. That is not conservatism, for there is rapid change as well. But in among it, there must be thinking and indeed debate over 'The Idea of a University'.

Christopher Lewis



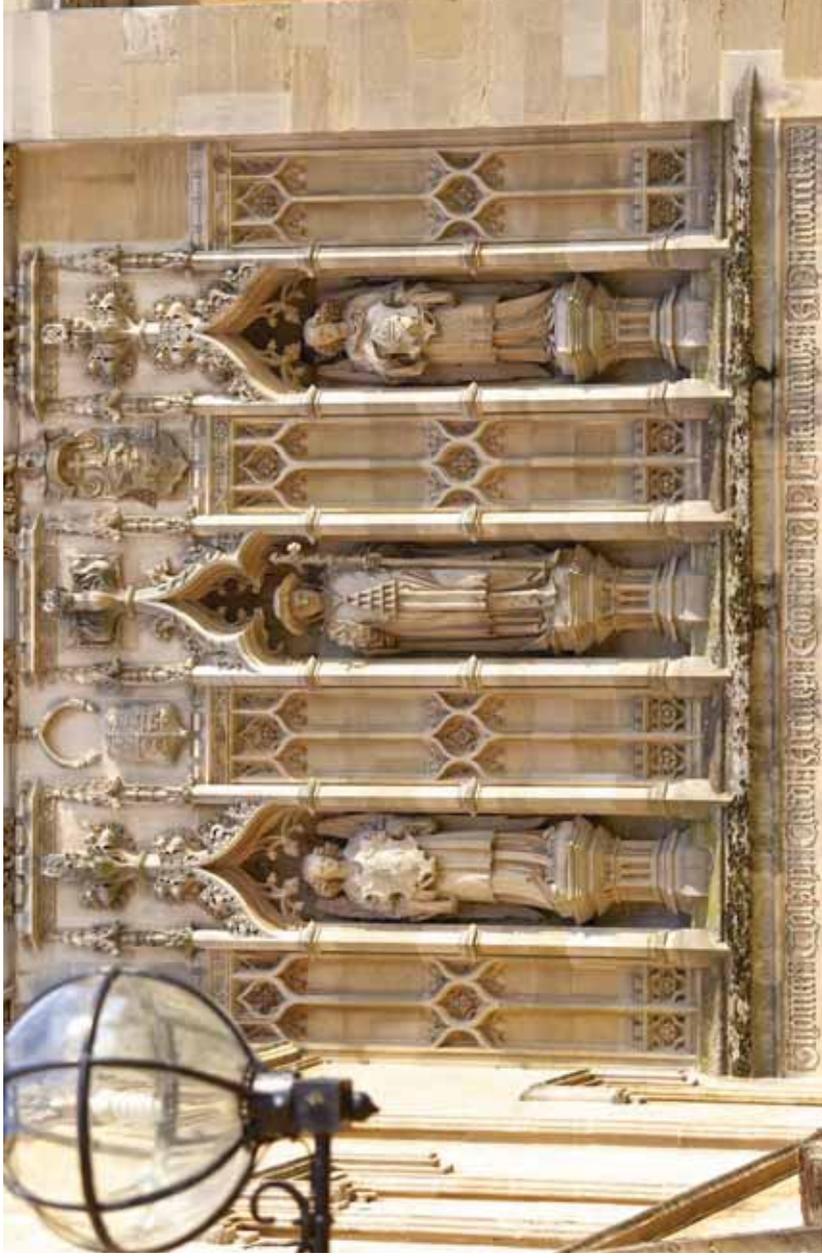
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at the Maundy Service in the Cathedral



Paul Ken's 90th birthday celebrations



The Censor of Degrees on the way to Matriculation



Cardinal Wösky flanked by the angels



Rear view of the Cathedral and Priory House



Young deer playing in the snow on the Meadow



Condoleezza Rice at a reception in the Picture Gallery

THE HOUSE IN 2013

After delivering myself of an editorial focusing on Christ Church and acting last year, I find the theme continues to reverberate: after celebrating the achievements of Vernon Dobtcheff, who subsequently wrote me a kind and entertaining letter, I found myself appreciating a superb cameo that he gave in what was far and away the greatest film released last year (for many years, in fact), *La Grande Bellezza* (*The Great Beauty*). And what is more, he speaks one of the pivotal lines in the film, and in perfect Italian, naturally. Extending the remit of this year's editorial a little, another acting echo was also heard by me, as I recently attended a performance of *Waiting for Godot*, produced at the Arcola Theatre by R G Granville Productions Ltd, a wonderfully professional account of a rewardingly difficult play which got the demanding dynamic of comic action and the pathos of inaction exactly right. Roger Granville has the makings of a considerable theatrical producer, and it was a privilege to witness so imaginative and attentive a staging, especially as it involved alighting at the romantically-named Dalston Junction. There was a moment of complete relaxation as I took my seat in a wonderfully rough-hewn auditorium: I took off my tie.

But a college such as Christ Church is about much more than acting and theatricality, but call theatricality 'performativity', and this is altogether less true, especially when one considers the joint foundation with the Cathedral. There have been changes of late in the Chapter: George Pattison resigned from the Lady Margaret Chair of Divinity in order to take up the 1640 Chair in Theology at the University of Glasgow. Unusually, Professor Pattison did this largely in order to extend his teaching life beyond the retirement age that would otherwise have been automatically enforced in Oxford; this is an admirable instance of a professor who relishes the prospect of teaching both undergraduates and graduates, and who is not yet another *prima donna* banging on about the imperatives of their uniquely significant research. Not that Professor Pattison is not, as the argot has it, 'research active' – on the contrary, he produced a major theological study shortly before leaving Oxford – but rather that he sees research as integral to teaching, and *vice versa*: would that more did so. What is more, as a firm advocate of state-sponsored education, Professor Pattison identified in the teaching of theology at Glasgow University a vocational challenge that

he strenuously wished to meet. In a striking valedictory gesture, Professor Pattison produced a version of a play by Kierkegaard, the theologian on whom he is the leading British authority; alas for me, *Repetition* was on stage (at St John's College) during the week of an important 'Classic Bond Season' at the Phoenix Cinema, and in making a choice between the sacred and secular, my sympathies are more immediately with the latter. (This allows me to report a pleasing piece of absolute trivia; attendees of *On Her Majesty's Secret Service* – a minor masterpiece of British film – were asked to nominate the person most likely to be cast as Bond in the cinema that evening, and the winning nominee was Alex Echlin, a Christ Church Historian; yet another moment to make the House History tutors' proud. One could, of course, nominate many more people locally as Bond villains ...).

A transition in Sub-Deans was almost literally nominal, as Canon Edmund Newell left to be succeeded by Canon Edmund Newey. Canon Newell, in another life a Prize Fellow in economic history at Nuffield College, moved to take on the challenges attendant on becoming Principal of Cumberland Lodge, an educational charity and study centre situated in Windsor Great Park, an institution that allows him to bring together practical theology with the many issues of public life and policy-making that can benefit from such intellectual exposure, an ideal integration of his academic and religious commitments. His successor, Canon Edmund Newey, a Lincoln linguist and Cambridge theologian, took a doctorate at Manchester under the supervision of Graham Ward, now Regius Professor of Divinity and Canon of Christ Church. Canon Newey came to us from a parish in Birmingham, before which he had held a living in Newmarket: does he study form, one wonders? (In the glory days of the Church of England, during the 'Long Restoration' – that is, roughly from 1660 to the mid-eighteenth century – many a divine could judge with complete equanimity both the sins of the flesh and the merits of horse flesh: happy days indeed). Alongside Canon Newey, Martin Gorick, who also has pastoral experience of Birmingham, joined us as Archdeacon, in succession to Julian Hubbard. The Archdeacon is a graduate of Selwyn College, Cambridge, and subsequently trained for the priesthood at Cuddesdon, whence he acted as chaplain to the then bishop of Oxford, Richard Harries. From Oxford, Canon Gorick moved to a parish in Smethwick, and thence to the living of Stratford-on-Avon, where, inevitably perhaps, he became honorary chaplain to the Royal

Shakespeare Company: more actors! (Let us resist execrable puns involving *Hamlet*).

A number of new tutors were elected: Simon Newstead, a graduate of the universities of Bath and St Andrews, and Kayla King, who studied at the universities of British Columbia and Concordia in Canada before taking her doctorate in the States at the University of Indiana, joined us, respectively, as tutors in Biochemistry and Biology. Anna Camilleri, a graduate of Durham University and the splendid subject of whose Oxford doctorate was Lord Byron, joined us from Balliol College as the Fixed-Term Student in English, in succession to Sophie Ratcliffe, an authority on Samuel Beckett as well as Auden and Wodehouse, who took up a university lectureship and fellowship at Lady Margaret Hall. (Anthony Quinton, who studied PPE at Christ Church before moving to All Souls and subsequently to New College, judged the writings of Wodehouse as being altogether superior to those of Wittgenstein; he is surely right). Comings necessarily involve goings, and John Thanassoulis, Student and Tutor in Economics, left for a chair at the Warwick School of Management; a graduate in Mathematics of St Anne's College, Professor Thanassoulis moved to the study of economics after taking Part III in the Mathematics Tripos at Cambridge. Christ Church, and the SCR in particular, lost one of its most loyal and devoted servants in Martin Grossel, who was first elected to the college as a Research Lecturer in Chemistry in 1973 before taking up permanent posts at Queen Mary London and Southampton University, remaining attached to the college as a member of the Governing Body. Martin Grossel, happily for us all, was a long-standing and exemplary Curator of Common Room. In retirement, Dr Grossel will be able to pursue his many interests uninterrupted by university administration or the minutiae of seating plans at dessert; above all, he will be able to devote more hours to playing the cello, undoubtedly the most beautiful of musical instruments. (This is a talent he shares with Dr Kevin McGerty, one of our Mathematics tutors; as an erstwhile violinist, I often regret that I was not given the cello to learn when a young schoolboy; who knows, I might have continued to practise). Dr Grossel is, in every sense, a Student of Christ Church, and, as an emeritus, will do the college even further service as one of the pioneering investigators in an oral history of the House.

We continue to be generous sponsors of research, and appointed a number of sterling Junior Research Fellows: Luke Jostins, a Cambridge graduate, works in statistical genetics, while Manuel Topriano, a graduate of the University of Parma, pursued doctoral work in chemistry at Oxford; Harriet Boyd, a graduate of the House, has completed doctoral studies at King's College London in twentieth-century Italian music, and Sophie Smith successfully defended her doctorate in early modern intellectual history at Trinity College, Cambridge. The Millard and Lee Post-Doctoral Fellows are Derek Moulton in Mathematics, and Brianna Hazelwood, a graduate of the University of Sydney, in Chemistry. Other Postdoctoral Fellows are Patrick Farrell in Mathematics, David Langlet in Law, and Oliver Rashbrook-Cooper in Philosophy. David Stuckler has re-joined Oxford from Cambridge as a senior researcher in Sociology, and is now a Senior Associate Research Fellow at Christ Church. Elisa Schaar, who took graduate degrees in the History of Art at Christ Church after studying Philosophy at Harvard, was elected a postdoctoral fellow during her tenure as a Leverhulme Fellow.

In the wider world – no more, no less, real than academic life – there was pleasure in seeing no fewer than two awards being presented to *Channel Four News* for its expert reporting on the shabbiness of what became known as 'Plebgate'. 'Plebgate' was a classic instance of people immediately believing what they wanted to believe, however credible the source of such a story; but then, the truth about the *bien pensant* is that they are not good and rarely think. Why should this be pleasing for members of the House? The answer is simple: Timothy Pleydell-Bouverie, a former History undergraduate here, did much of the leg work for those reports, and has subsequently produced travelogues of the unworldly Jacob Rees-Mogg visiting Sunderland and Scotland. Channel Four News 'Dispatches' programme, *Plebs, Lies and Videotape*, won The Independent award of the Royal Television Society and the British Journalism Award for Breaking News. Christ Church has produced many great journalists and broadcasters from the likes of the late Ludovic Kennedy, an Honorary Student, to Ferdinand Mount and David Dimbleby; English Literature alone has produced both Adam Boulton of *Sky News* and *The Sunday Times* and James Delingpole of *The Spectator*. Old members of Christ Church not only make news, but they also report news.

Christ Church, as with all educational institutions, is nothing if it is not an inter-generational enterprise, and this is also what makes the generosity of so many Old Members all the more admirable. I am especially conscious of this as the beneficiary of the support of Christ Church Historians who sponsor my Studentship in honour of their old tutor, Charles Stuart, and it is by way of acknowledging this that, in closing this year's editorial, I reproduce the toast I was asked to give at the Charles Stuart Dinner given at Rothschild Bank's stunning new headquarters on 21st February, 2013. I hope that it is, at the very least, a provocation, as it should be, since this is the college of Hugh Trevor-Roper, whose centenary falls this year.

'In proposing this toast as the Charles Stuart Student in Modern History at Christ Church, I am all too conscious that I never met the man we are honouring, but I did know and greatly esteem the late and very great Hugh Trevor-Roper. Imagine my surprise then when, making my way through the correspondence between these old Christ Church friends recently (on what was my fiftieth birthday), I uncovered a highly personal slur, and this made when I was scarcely a month old. (A chap doesn't expect to be slandered when still a baby). Writing to Charles Stuart on 11 March, 1963, Trevor-Roper declared that 'one promotion of a Ch Ch man gives me unmixed pleasure. The appointment of Tony Trench to Eton, and the discomfiture of that cold prig Brian Young, is really a triumph: it shines like a good deed in a naughty world; and whenever I feel a momentary depression, I think of it and revive.' Well, I'm sure many people think me cold, but I cannot imagine anyone considering me a prig; the Brian Young in question, of course, was the then headmaster of Charterhouse, Trevor-Roper's old school, who would go on to chair the IBA and who still thrives, in his ninety-first year, as one of the great and the good. Although we really are namesakes – even sharing the same execrable middle name – we are not related, so the shade of Charles Stuart can be reassured in that particular.

More happily, a letter Trevor-Roper had sent to Stuart long before, in March 1948, gives an account of his visit to Bernard Berenson's villa, an occasion which shares many of the characteristics of this evening's convivial delights: he referred appreciatively to 'its abundance of food & drink, & the perpetual invasions of the cosmopolitan *beau-monde* – to which I am not as severely hostile as, I'm afraid, I ought (at least in some eyes) to be.' Yes, the perpetual problem of the prig and the

puritan was apparent at Christ Church even as long ago as the 1940s and 1950s as, sadly, albeit only occasionally, it has continued to be since, and Stuart and Trevor-Roper fought the good fight against both sets of foes, sometimes accompanied by Robert Blake, whose election to a Studentship in Politics had been masterminded by Trevor-Roper in 1946 on sound grounds he immediately set out to Stuart: 'Robert Blake has all the right views: he is anti-clerical and thinks port should be drunk by the bottle. *Quid plura?*' Occasionally, Trevor-Roper wasn't above contrasting the dizzy social heights in which he thrived with the domestic scenes of Stuart's initial post-war life in the confines of suburban Surrey, as when he enquired in July 1949, 'how is life in the brisk & social cosmopolis of Ashstead?' News of the arrival of a fox-terrier puppy in the Stuart household later that year led him to observe, 'alas, I fear that in Ashstead fox-terriers are probably not used for extra-territorialising foxes.' In common with Marek Kwiatowski, a former MFH, Trevor-Roper rode to hounds for many years, and he plainly delighted in combining such talk with the language of the secret services into which he, Stuart, and the Christ Church philosophy tutor Gilbert Ryle had all been recruited during the Second World War. Again and again, when thinking about those years, whether in order to deal with enquiries made by journalists or in sorting out his own relations with Kim Philby (a man whose treachery appalled and fascinated both Trevor-Roper and Stuart), Trevor-Roper appealed to the superior memory of Charles Stuart, so that when, in 1977, he once more asked him about those years, he began his letter with a familiar refrain: 'Allow me, as so often, to pick your brains.' Of how many historians did Trevor-Roper ever make that request? It is an enormous tribute to Charles Stuart, who also wrote brilliantly about Philby *et al* in the pages of the *Spectator* in the 1960s, when it was edited by another sound Christ Church man, the young Nigel Lawson, now Lord Lawson of Blaby, the last unquestionably great Chancellor of the Exchequer this country has had.

From Berenson's villa at Eastertide in 1948, Trevor-Roper, after having served his turn tutoring at Christ Church in Trinity Term, subsequently found himself elsewhere in Italy, observing to Stuart in September that, 'In Venice I found almost all the candidates for the History School in ChCh, & could have given a well-attended class on the Protectorate & Restoration in the Piazza di San Marco any day.' Not that such sociability is ever antithetical to true scholarship, and I

fondly recall a very social year of Christ Church historians - so sociable in fact that I found them, somewhat to my surprise, being praised *en bloc*, as attendees at a birthday party in Venice, in Taki's 'High Life' column in the *Spectator* - and that, I am doubly glad to say, was one of the years in my time as a Christ Church History tutor in which our people gained no fewer than seven Firsts in Schools, and not a prig or a swot among them! Mine is a simple motto, combining leisure and learning: fun makes Firsts! I feel sure that both Charles Stuart and Trevor-Roper would agree with such a sentiment, and if the fun doesn't lead to a First, at least it leads to even more fun! Stuart's sentiments on this matter had been made circumspectly and firmly in an interview with a *Sunday Times* journalist in 1965, in the wake of what was called 'the massacre of the innocents', when far fewer Firsts had been awarded in the Final Honour Modern History Schools, which Stuart was chairing, than in any previous year. As he put it to the reporter, "The objections about exam results are often caused by young men with too good opinions of themselves, and by dons who come to accept that opinion." Words that should be carved in letters of gold in Schools, I feel.

Plainly, however, 1948 had been too balmy a year for Trevor-Roper, for in July 1949 we find him writing to Stuart from Iceland, whence he had gone to undertake some particularly demanding fly fishing, and where he was staying with an unlikely host, whom he described as 'a Lutheran peasant priest. I am in favour of peasant priests: if one must have both peasants and priests, one might as well despatch them in one; and anyway they are kept so busy dunging the patch on weekdays that they have no time to bother about high-church ninnery.' That is exactly my kind of materialism. As you will have gathered, this correspondence is massively and gloriously incorrect, and all the more enjoyable as a result. In a letter of 1977 to the Calcutta-born Stuart, Trevor-Roper moved from one spot of comparative religion to another, as he lambasted the then Labour Prime Minister who, you will recall, as the two men looked out to sea from their corner of squirearchical Sussex, had told Denis Healey that he felt like Moses leading his people to the Promised Land. The resulting letter is utterly delicious:

Allow me to boast. I have now at last penetrated your native place in the Sub-continent. The Last Days of Hitler is being translated into Bengali, and soon, no doubt, the

gymnosophists on the banks of the Ganges will be intoning its syllables, from a sacred text, to millions of devout dhoti-bani wallahs.

I suppose you are now girding up your loins and preparing, like the rest of us, to follow Moses Callaghan on the great Exodus through the wildernesses into the Promised Land of unionised proletarian bliss. I fear that you and I may not make that land of Milk and Honey, but will be stoned for intermediate frolicking round the Golden Calf.

Ladies and gentlemen, this evening has not quite been one of frolicking, intermediately or otherwise, around the Golden Calf – well not quite, but it has been agreeably close to being so, and in this happy particular it reminds me of a lovely moment when I too had been vouchsafed a religious vision, although not exactly of the sort granted to Moses Callaghan. Mine occurred at the launch of Trevor-Roper's *Wartime Journals*, in which Charles Stuart makes several guest appearances. The launch was taking place in Juxon House, close by St Paul's Cathedral, during the period when the Occupy Movement had laid up their tents, with the connivance of some senior clergy, at the steps of St Paul's. It was a symbolic moment, as I made my way into a building which, in my naïve way, I had assumed to be a vintner's headquarters, but which turned out to be an investment company, and as I looked down at the tents of the righteous (or rather self-righteous), and then at the House of the Lord, I took deep spiritual comfort in the fact that I was enjoying canapés and good wine in the very heart of the Temple of Mammon. How Trevor-Roper and Stuart, who came from a box wallah family, would have approved! Not the least of the attendant delights, as I made my way from the launch to Paddington, was the discovery of a poster in Paternoster Square which bore the memorable legend, 'Justice for the Fortnum & Mason 14.' Not exactly the Tolpuddle Martyrs, but then, sadly, we live in an age of iron. But let us leave Trevor-Roper writing to Charles Stuart in happier and more innocent times, in late December 1950, when he imagined Christmas at Ashstead, and requested that Stuart in 'your hilarious toasts ... will not omit to remember ... Absent Friends.' And among that blessed company now, alas, is Charles Stuart himself, so let us recall Trevor-

Roper's words as we toast Charles Stuart. Ladies and gentlemen,
Charles Stuart ...'

Brian Young

THE ARCHIVES

2013 was an incredibly busy year in the archive. The number of researchers using the archive – both internal and external – increased by 50% on the year before, and the number of ‘productions’ (that is the volumes, boxes, and folders of papers produced for those researchers) has more than doubled. This is exciting, and demonstrates dramatically that the archive is fulfilling its function as Christ Church’s ‘corporate memory’. The Dacre papers, in the run up to the centenary of his birth in January 2014, were used more than ever; a well-received volume of Trevor-Roper’s letters was launched at the centenary celebrations, and at least two more books making use of the collection are imminent.

Accessions over the year were many and varied. Among many gifts and transfers over and above the every-day administrative papers (including an ever-burgeoning collection of files on the buildings maintenance programme the bulk of which will soon require further building for the archive itself), the Cathedral School Old Boys’ Association have deposited copies of their magazines and newsletters along with correspondence and financial papers; Canon David Nash has donated papers on and by Leonard Hodgson (Regius professor of both Moral and Pastoral Theology and Divinity) which supplement an earlier collection given by the University of Wales Lampeter; and plans and drawings on the conversion of the Anatomy School for Common Room use were given by Mrs Susan Wood whose husband, Oscar, was the leading light of the project. Lighter donations were a knitted version of the Christ Church scarf worn, no doubt, with some élan by Charles Wickham-Jones and a school cap (from Newbury Grammar) sported by Denys Page in the 1920s.

As usual, researchers are generous with their work and we have received a number of works including Rory Allan’s undergraduate dissertation on Trevor-Roper as a public intellectual, John Witheridge’s *Excellent Dr Stanley: the life of Dean Stanley of Westminster*, and a study of Long Preston, Yorkshire, in the Victorian period.

Times are changing and increasingly material is coming to the archive in electronic form. While the temptation is just to print out everything and maintain a purely paper archive, this is not practical in the long-term. At the present time, the Archivist is storing ‘born-digital’ records in computer folders which parallel the physical archive. Trials of a more complex storage system are underway across the

university and we wait to see the results. If these are successful, and the costs not prohibitive, this would provide Christ Church with its own secure 'silo' but with a guarantee that all the relevant software would be maintained and up-dated as necessary. Much as the Archivist would prefer to stick to paper, if not to parchment, this is not an option!

The Archivist is grateful to all our members for their continuing support of the archive; through such interest the archive is not only a place of use but also of ornament.

Judith Curthoys

THE CATHEDRAL

2013 was a landmark year for the Cathedral as (for the first time since the seventeenth century) the Office of the Royal Maundy was celebrated in the Cathedral on 28 March. Her Majesty the Queen distributed two purses containing Maundy coins to 174 pensioners from the Diocese selected because of the Christian services they have rendered to the Church and the community. The number of recipients represents as many men and women as the Sovereign has years of age. After preparations extending over six months and involving significant numbers of Christ Church staff and many others, the ceremony took place without a hitch and was enjoyed by many Oxford residents who congregated in Tom Quad to watch the Queen leave after the service.

As well as the regular programme of daily services that are held in the Cathedral, the late Sunday evening 'After Eight' services of discussion and reflection continued in Hilary and Michaelmas terms. Themes this year included 'Telling the Truth' about controversial subjects such as banking and climate change and 'Clerical Passions', in which four Christ Church clergy talked about their enthusiasm for things as varied as the slums of Delhi, the need for sensible religion and the art of fell running.

Our varied education programme continued with a record number of schools visiting for educational tours. Summer lectures for 2013 included contributions from new ecumenical and lay canons appointed in 2012, Professor Lionel Tarassenko on *'Artificial Intelligence to Artificial Consciousness'* and Professor Paul Fiddes on *'Spirit and Letter in a Late Modern Context'*. In February, the fourth Richard Harries Lecture for the Council of Christians and Jews was given by Reverend Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Mercer, 2012 Human Rights lawyer of the year, with a response from Clemens Nathan. The subject was 'Conflict, Human Rights and the treatment of Prisoners: the cases of Israel and the UK.

The Cathedral has a wide variety of uses and this year there was an exhibition of Passion paintings in the North Transept, the 'Sarum Cycle' by Nicholas Mynheer throughout Lent. There were two meditations based on the paintings. We also held an exhibition of paintings from the Methodist Art collection during August's Theology

Summer School. The North Transept provides an excellent space for such displays.

We continue to develop what we offer visitors to the Cathedral and our '20/20 tours' introduced last year have been an on-going success. In the summer, three information displays (known informally as toblerones because of their triangular shape) arrived at the Cathedral to provide improved interpretive information to our visitors on the subjects of the Cathedral, the Diocese and the Anglican Communion as a whole.

The activities of the Cathedral Choir are recorded separately elsewhere in this review but we should also recognise the contribution of our volunteer choir, the Cathedral Singers, for their excellent music for our regular services outside term time. They celebrated 35 years activity and had a busy and satisfying year. Numbers joining the choir have increased resulting in a healthy number of singers on the books. As well as the usual pattern of Cathedral services, the choir sang in Westminster Abbey and Exeter Cathedral. In July 2013, a new CD '*How shall I sing that majesty*' was launched. One of their choral scholars, Bertie Baigent, secured an organ scholarship at Cambridge.

2013 also saw the completion of the first two phases of our 'Use of Space' projects. The result was a revamped kitchen and toilet area at the back of the Cathedral and a covered storage area and flower arrangers preparation area outside the north door of the Cathedral. We have been able to relocate many items that were stored unsatisfactorily in the Bethel which is now used to accommodate the Cathedral Embroiderers group, pending its development as an education centre.

Christ Church holds the patronage of around ninety livings: Church of England parishes scattered across the country from the Diocese of Truro all the way to the Diocese of Carlisle. At the beginning of October sixty clergy from these parishes associated spent a fruitful three days here at the biennial Christ Church Incumbents' Conference, exploring reconciliation on the local, national and global scale. Speakers included Jonathan Aitken, Oliver McTernan and our own Professor Nigel Biggar. Their participation was funded by the Dr South Trust, which has generously supported the education, housing and ministry of Christ Church's incumbents for almost three centuries.

There have been several changes of personnel. After a gap of around a year, Martin Gorick was appointed as the Archdeacon of Oxford in May, succeeding Julian Hubbard. We also had a change of Sub Dean.

In March 2013, we were sorry to say goodbye to Edmund Newell, who has taken up the position of Principal of Cumberland Lodge, an education and study centre in Windsor Great Park bestowed by King George VI in 1947. His replacement, with a curiously similar name, the Reverend Dr Edmund Newey joined us from parish life in Handsworth at the beginning of August. Our Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, George Pattison became the 1640 Professor of Divinity at the University of Glasgow in October 2013. We expect his replacement to be appointed later in 2014.

John Briggs
Cathedral Registrar

THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR

Regular readers of this report will be familiar with my articles on the choir and its latest recordings and projects. There is no shortage of material for this edition, particularly our plans to follow the huge critical acclaim for our Eton Choirbook recordings with another volume next year and our forthcoming tour to the USA and Canada in March and early April. Full details are on the choir's website. However, for a change, I am going to take you behind the scenes to give you an insight into how the extraordinary success of Christ Church Cathedral Choir is achieved, and why it is so precious for domestic and national reasons.

It is 8.00 in the morning. The 20 boy choristers (aged 8-13) come into the Chapter Parlour for their daily morning practice with me. They enter in silence, because they have been transformed into 'rehearsal mode', and for the next hour they will be professional musicians, just as if they were the London Symphony Orchestra. I tell them what music we will be singing and we start with five minutes of singing exercises, sometimes physical exercises as well. All sportsmen and women will know how essential it is to warm up before the real work starts. Today we are preparing for a live broadcast on Radio 3 the day after tomorrow, but we also have to rehearse several other pieces as well. The music changes each day and there are seven services in the Cathedral every week. During the ensuing hour we rehearse the first two movements of Byrd's Mass for four voices, an anthem and a Magnificat by Batten, some responses by Morley, a *Lacrimosa* by Durante (a contemporary of Pergolesi), a *Nunc Dimittis* by John Tavener, some songs by Britten, an anthem by Vaughan Williams and Poulenc's *O magnum mysterium*. The majority of this is sung note-perfect by the 10 to 13-year olds, so the concentration is on musical interpretation, getting to the heart of these compositions, varied as they are. Tomorrow the repertoire will be different: this is music-making at the highest level. Are these children prodigies you may say? No, they are not, but they are intelligent and musical and they respond to the demands placed on them with a maturity well beyond their years. Every chorister who has left in my 28 years at Christ Church has gained a music award at their next school, and 20% of them have gained places at Oxford and Cambridge. It is no surprise that our own Christ Church Cathedral School (where the boys are educated) is immensely

proud of that statistic: how many schools can boast such a level of success? Of course, a significant number of choristers such as these provide the backbone of the nation's strong choral tradition: they are the altos, tenors and basses of the next generation.

It is now 5.00 in the afternoon, and the full choir of boys and men is assembled in the Cathedral for rehearsal. It always starts exactly on time and finishes at exactly 5.45 pm. The clerks are in trouble if any mistake is made (a rare occurrence) so the rehearsal is all about guiding the choir towards convincing musical performances. We sing through the music to be performed in the service at 6.00 pm, some of which was not covered in the boys' morning practice. The atmosphere is always creative and sometimes electrifying as the musicians combine in the common purpose behind the compositions. In the case of the clerks, their performance is the equivalent of a tutorial essay being at publishable level, for it is in the public domain when heard in the daily service and, more obviously, will be in the live broadcast tomorrow: this will have roughly 1 million listeners.

There is a reason for writing about this. You will see from the rest of this edition of the Annual Report that, in Christ Church, we are fortunate to be surrounded by remarkable talent in all areas. But there is something particularly special about the Cathedral's Music. First it is unique in combining all three parts of Christ Church: College, Cathedral and School. Secondly, the powerful medium of Music reaches out to people of all nationalities: our recordings are sold throughout the world; we have performed in major concert halls as far afield as China and Australia and South America; we have made radio broadcasts in these and other countries such as Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, France, USA, Japan, the UK. Thirdly, Music provides a source of beauty which enriches the spirit and enhances worship in the Cathedral: no doubt the 25,000 or so people who attend the Cathedral Choir services each year would agree. Finally, it is important for all our readers to know that the level of artistry achieved by this Choir is unusual and a gold standard to which others aspire. In gaining Grammy and Gramophone award nominations and winning various CD of the year awards, we are competing within the wider musical world not just the world of Cathedral choirs.

I see our activity as a mission which stretches well beyond the confines of Christ Church. The place of Music in the Church is by no means as secure elsewhere as it is here and it needs to be fought for. I

believe we have a duty to ensure that there is increasing public awareness that high-quality Cathedral Music is a 'National Treasure' just like some of our great Arts organisations and, more importantly, it is a vehicle by which Christians and people of all faiths can glimpse something of the beauty of the Eternal. I do hope you will take the opportunity to hear the choir when you are next visiting the College and can guarantee you will not be disappointed.

And so to 2013 when another of our recordings gained huge success on its release. *Choirs of Angels* (AV2184) is the second volume in a series of music from the Eton Choirbook, which is causing quite a stir in the musical world. The *Sunday Times* described this recording as having 'an abundant grace, sumptuousness and sense of space' and as 'a highly desirable recital'. Like the first recording in the series, *Choirs of Angels* was shortlisted for a Gramophone Award and was described by the magazine as 'glorious in its sound and effects'.

As usual the choir performed a huge selection of music throughout the year, including new works by Mark Simpson, a young composer who recently graduated from Oxford. He was commissioned to write a piece for the Last Night of the Proms in 2012 and his career is gaining momentum at a rapid rate. His setting of the text *Salvator Mundi* was both challenging and inspiring. The same applies to Francis Grier's *Missa Aedes Christi*, which was jointly funded by the Friends of the Cathedral and the JPT Family Trust. We performed this remarkable piece on three occasions in June, collaborating with the Rambert School of Ballet and Contemporary Dance on the project. I am sure that this wonderful composition will have a life beyond the première and we are grateful to the Friends for their generosity in sponsoring it. The choir also participated in the celebration of the Brothers Grimm in a BBC Radio Four live broadcast of Sunday Worship from Christ Church on 12 May, when Clive Driskill-Smith took over the baton. In addition, the music sung at the Royal Maundy Service on the occasion of the visit of Her Majesty The Queen was broadcast on BBC Radio Oxford. Needless to say, this was a wonderful experience for all involved, and the choir joined forces with the choir of the Chapel Royal to produce some splendid singing.

The choir has given several concerts during the year, starting in February when the choristers joined with the Oxford Bach Choir for a performance of Britten's *War Requiem*. We continued to play our part in the Britten centenary in the final concert of the Newbury Spring

Festival and again in November in the Sheldonian. This was the venue for a performance of Mendelssohn's version of Handel's *Acis and Galatea* with the Oxford Philomusica conducted by Stephen Darlington. We made our annual visit to St John's Smith Square as part of their prestigious Christmas Festival and, as usual, we were fortunate that Howard Goodall kindly agreed to introduce this concert. At Christmas we also performed two Carol Concerts (Music at Oxford) in the Cathedral.

Finally, writing this account enables me to thank the rest of the musical team for their outstanding contributions during the year. The Sub-Organist, Clive Driskill-Smith, the Organ Scholars, Ghislaine Reece-Trapp and Alex Pott, and the clerks and choristers provide daily evidence of how fortunate we are to have such skilful musicians involved in the service of Christ Church and the Cathedral.

Stephen Darlington

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

Change is a constant in human affairs but institutions cycle through phases of greater and lesser movement: for the Cathedral School 2013 has been one of the former as the retirements of senior figures have marked the ending of one era and the start of another. Back in January the Hilary Term started very much in the fashion of its many predecessors down the years but almost immediately came the news and anticipated excitement of the Queen's visit to Christ Church in March for the ancient ceremony in which Maundy Money is distributed by Her Majesty to the deserving poor. Boys from the School were on hand both to welcome the Queen as she alighted from the royal helicopter on Merton Field and when she came out into Tom Quad after the Cathedral service had been completed.

Although we are best known for our musicians – particularly, of course, the choristers of the Cathedral and Worcester College Chapel – the arts in a broader sense continue to be a notable strength of the School. Under the energetic direction of David Cotterill, Head of Art, our Arts Week in May not only celebrated pupil work in an impressive exhibition in the William Walton Hall but also drew in many members of our community as participants and leaders in a series of intriguing 'hands-on' workshops ranging from book-binding to African drumming. In addition boys have this year benefited from regular Saturday sessions with local artists who have shared technical knowledge and inspiration. About the Cathedral Choristers you may read elsewhere in this report: their Worcester College counterparts have also enjoyed a successful year marked not only by a BBC radio broadcast and tour in August to Southwell Minster but also by the standard of singing achieved and maintained in regular Chapel services week by week.

At the end of Trinity Term two key members of the School's senior management team retired, Pamela Allen, Head of Pre-Prep, after twenty-five years' distinguished service and Paul Wavell, Deputy Head and Head of Games, after a remarkable thirty-eight. Generations of boys can and do attest how much these two have contributed to the shaping of their education and the realising of their potential. The Headmaster, Martin Bruce, had by this time announced his intention to retire at the end of Michaelmas and to mark the occasion launched the *Martin Bruce Appeal 2013* to raise funds to support various areas of

the School's activity such as its outreach work with local primary schools, bursary provision and the Cardinal Scholarship scheme. Christmas Day was thus his last after nearly nine years in post. He and his wife KT (photographer extraordinaire and latterly Housemaster to the Cathedral Choristers) have worked hard to raise the profile of the School both within Christ Church itself and in the city, and we hope that all the retirees will find fulfillment and happiness during the next chapter of their lives. After diligent search Governors were very pleased to appoint Richard Murray as the next Headmaster. Richard comes to CCCS from St Edward's School here in Oxford where he has been in recent years a Housemaster and we look forward to his taking the School on to the next stage of its development.

THE CHAPLAIN

QUALIFICATIONS

In the 2010 Annual Report I wrote about embarking on a journey of discovery. I described how the counselling and student support part of my role here had steadily grown over the years and had led me to begin as a 'Fresher' on a Postgraduate Certificate Course in Psychodynamic Counselling, at the Continuing Education Department. Along with the course came a requirement to begin personal psychotherapy, working on the logic that unless we understand ourselves we are unlikely to understand much about other people. In short, it has been a very interesting experience, and I feel that my mind has been expanded in many directions. At the end of that year I moved onto the next part of the four year counselling training programme, a two year Diploma in Psychodynamic Practice, which added to the requirements a placement as a volunteer counsellor several hours a week in a local counselling service, and weekly supervision, to ensure that I make a positive difference in my work with clients, stay safe, and learn something from the experience. It all added up to a demanding schedule which has occupied most of my free time at weekends, evenings and vacations, and a bit of college time too. In the summer of 2013 I submitted my dissertation and thankfully passed the Diploma, and so became a qualified Psychodynamic Counsellor. The sense of satisfaction was short lived. In September I began the final year of training, an MSt research year involving a research project about counsellors working in universities with overseas students, which should lead to accreditation as a counsellor.

The last three and a half years of this training has helped me understand more of the process which our students are going through, especially our graduates, and to experience another aspect of the wider life of the university. I hope that the hard work will have been worthwhile and will leave me not just a better listener, but also better able to understand the students or staff with whom I work. I am very grateful to Christ Church for the support I have been given to undertake this training, and hope it will help me to do my job as Chaplain a little better.

Ralph Williamson

THE DEVELOPMENT AND ALUMNI OFFICE

The *In perpetuity* document has been the blueprint for development over the last five years, and will be rewritten in 2014. It has focussed on delivering permanent solutions, primarily through endowment. The emphasis has shifted away from single, project-led campaigns towards an understanding of the financial requirements of the House as a whole, bridging the funding gap to deliver a gold standard experience in perpetuity.

Fundraising in 2012-13 did not achieve the same high levels as in the previous year, which totalled an impressive £9.8 million. However, at just under £4million, this year's total was still a respectable result and Members have, as always, been extremely generous in their support. Endowment gifts continue to make up the larger part of the total. Very major gifts during the year included £1.2 million to endow a tutorial post in Philosophy, a gift of £650,000 from Oliver Evans (1995) towards a second tutorial post in Classics; and two gifts of £200,000 and £100,000 from Prince Nikita Lobanov-Rostovsky (1955) and Dr Anthony Hamilton (1960) respectively, for the Paul Kent Tutorial Fund. 28 Members joined the Board of Benefactors bringing the total to 261.

The Gaudy Year Telephone Campaign raised an impressive £168,000 in smaller gifts, primarily towards bursary and hardship support. This was particularly encouraging as it was supported by 58% of those who were contacted. Overall, participation rates have risen for the fifth consecutive year, for the first time exceeding 50% when taking gifts from all time into account.

The cumulative figures show that the amount given since 2007 is still well ahead of the straight line target of £65 million by 2023. A bite-sized endowment approach continues to be our fundraising focus, with particular emphasis on tutorial posts and bursary support. The Bursary Endowment Fund now stands at £1.3 million, with an ultimate target of £2.6 million to cover forecast commitments.

The formation of the new Cathedral Music Trust was prompted by a strategic commitment from Christ Church permanently to guarantee the quality and standing of the Choir, as it is of fundamental importance to the College, the Cathedral and the wider community. It also comes from the understanding that compromise on expenditure for

high-quality choral music is not an option. Indeed, just to maintain the Choir's position, there needs to be more generous remuneration in certain areas, most notably with full scholarships for Choristers. It is vital to ensure that the Christ Church Cathedral Choir attracts the very best voices in order to maintain its international standing.

Having decided to sustain and enhance the Choir in perpetuity, the Music Trust must underwrite, through endowment, a substantial proportion of the Choir's costs. Importantly, this will also release pressure on existing resources, as Cathedral music costs Christ Church over £0.5 million annually. The Music Trust aims to broaden its appeal to Trusts, Foundations, and individuals, both connected to the House and externally. The Cathedral Music Trust is due to be launched in March 2014 and will be supported by its own literature and fundraising targets.

Thanks to the initiative of the Treasurer, James Lawrie, and the active involvement of Anthony Ling (1984), Christ Church is supporting a project in Blackbird Leys, South Oxford to raise educational aspiration among young people. This project is being supported for its first five years by a generous gift of £250,000 from Anthony supplementing an earlier contribution of £575,000 in 2012 for bursaries and outreach. Initiated by Christ Church, this partnership with Oxford University and IntoUniversity will set up a local learning centre where, in co-operation with local primary and secondary schools, young people will be inspired to achieve and to apply for higher education. Christ Church students will be encouraged to act as mentors to young people on the scheme and we expect to host a number of events including 'graduation ceremonies' at the end of courses. This involvement with IntoUniversity is consistent with the House's other outreach activities and its commitment to an admissions policy based on merit and potential alone, free from quotas.

Several other projects have also benefited from the continuing support of members. The Jubilee Bridge is fully funded for both its construction and maintenance, and is scheduled to be opened in June 2014. Our thanks go to Christopher Ainsley (1976) and Martin Alderson Smith (1976) for bringing this project to such a successful conclusion.

There have been on-going discussions to secure a lead gift of £500,000 that will trigger the decision to upgrade the boathouse, with matched funding from the Treasury. The additional task to raise £1.5

million in time for the bicentenary of the Club in 2017 continues to make steady progress.

The Library's early book cataloguing programme continues to be generously funded by Robert Ronus (1960).

Room naming, which supports the ongoing restoration of the fabric of the House, has helped to set in motion plans to upgrade Peckwater Quad over the next few years, and more opportunities will arise in other parts of the House.

The Development Board under the leadership of Sir David Scholey, and the Development Committee, have as always, provided invaluable support, guidance and participation in our fundraising activities.

The Development Director visited various parts of the USA in March, primarily on the West Coast. The ostensive purpose was to raise money for the 2014 tour by the Cathedral Choir; but he also visited Denver and New York for more general purposes. Sufficient gifts were made to cover the tour's costs, but little headway was made in identifying someone who would endow future tours and recordings for £750,000.

Alumni Events continued to be popular and help both bring members back to the House, and enable them to meet their fellow members across the world.

The 2003-05 Reunion lunch attracted 100 people, 36 people attended the private tour of, and lunch at, Trinity College, Cambridge, and over 60 members met at London Rowing Club for the Boat Race. The rowers also held successful gatherings at Eights, and Royal Henley, and the 1980's Boat Club dinner was one of a number of events planned to help with the Boat Club project culminating in the Bicentenary in 2017.

Chemists turned up in force for Paul Kent's 90th Birthday lunch, and to a dinner to mark Martin Grossel's retirement after 40 distinguished years at the House. The Association visit to Firlie House was another great success, as was the Dinner and Drama in Hall as part of the Alumni weekend. The Family Programme continues to grow in popularity with current members' families being invited to at least four events per year.

The Andrew Chamblin Memorial Concert featured the brilliant Nicolas Kynaston, and musicians further enjoyed a superb St. John's Smith Square carol concert by the Choir. Younger members held a drinks party in London in September, and a fifth year reunion party at

the Oxford and Cambridge Club, whilst matriculands from 1958 and 1963 held reunion dinners in Hall in the same month. Rhodes House scholars enjoyed an informal supper and talk from Professor Edward de Bono. The Board of Benefactors' reception was held in the magnificent surroundings of Spencer House.

The Oxford European Reunion in Madrid was well attended by Christ Church members with over 40 Housemen, women and spouses attending the House dinner on the Friday night.

Tony Hart (1973, Engineering) continues to run a successful career's advisory service for members both old and current, and deserves our thanks.

Simon Medina, who worked as an intern for 5 months left to join the London Business School where he was offered a full time job in research. Two graduate development assistants joined the office: Jacob Ward (Ancient and Modern History, 2008), is helping with the Database, research and the Gaudy Year campaigns; and Helen Popescu, who also happens to be the Head Coach at the Boat Club, is helping with their bicentenary project and the Music Trust.

Finally we would like to thank all Members of the House and Friends for their support, whether through attendance at events, through gifts, careers advice, attendance on boards and committees, year representative work and many other unquantifiable contributions.

Marek Kwiatkowski

THE LIBRARY

The Library has continued to appreciate the benefits of the conversion of the modern book catalogue to SOLO, the University's online union catalogue. Following on from the migration to SOLO in September 2011, the Library's readers have become accustomed to regular overdue letters sent out by email (usually at about 4am), and the circulation statistics show a noticeable increase in the number of books borrowed (20,386 in the academic year 2012/13, as compared with 16,899 in the previous year). A further major change was introduced at the start of Trinity Term 2013, when the loan periods were reduced and fines were introduced for late return of books. Undergraduates now have a two-week rolling loan period during term, moving to vacation-length loans at the end of term, with fines of 25p per book per day for items returned late. Postgraduates may borrow books for the entire term or vacation, with the same fine regime. The University's circulation system sends out "courtesy" notices three days before each book is due back, allowing time for the book to be returned or renewed; three remote renewals are permitted, and this can be done at the touch of a button, so it is possible to avoid fines completely (although it must be admitted that many of our students have not yet discovered this). As a result of the change in loan periods, the Library's stock circulates much more frequently, to the benefit of all our readers. The RFID book security gates in the entrance hall have had a very positive effect in reducing significantly the number of books which are taken out of the Library without having been correctly borrowed.

The number of new books added to the catalogue was 1009 in 2010/11, 742 in 2011/12 and 1039 in 2012/13. The dip in 2011/12 is probably attributable to staff changes. Rachel Pilgrim, our Reader Services Librarian, was on maternity leave from June 2012 to June 2013. In her absence, we were very fortunate to secure the services of Maria Franchini, formerly our Early Printed Books Cataloguer but keen to enhance her experience of the modern side of librarianship. Maria's contributions to the efficient running of the library were much appreciated; sadly for us, although happily for her, the additional experience which we were able to provide enabled her to land the post of Assistant Librarian at Oriel College. She left us at the beginning of March 2013. For the following three months we enjoyed the enthusiastic assistance of Elizabeth Piper, the daughter of our Archivist,

Judith Curthoys, ably abetted by Angela Edward, whom we lured from the Picture Gallery to work part-time in the Library. Rachel returned from maternity leave in June 2013, to work three days a week, with Angela as her job-share partner. The arrangement is working well, and we are sure that the acquisition figures for the current academic year will show another significant increase. Our current Library Trainee is Lauran Richards, who started work in September 2013.

Following the pattern of the previous two years, the number of visiting scholars has continued to rise, with a particularly large number coming to consult our early printed and manuscript music collections. This may have been triggered by the Music Study Day, held in November 2012, to celebrate the completion of the online Music Catalogue, a major achievement and the culmination of many years of work by Dr John Milsom (cataloguing) with the assistance of Matthew Phillips (design and programming). Please see <http://library.chch.ox.ac.uk/music/>

The Study Day was a great success, and in an interesting development, the Bodleian is undertaking the cataloguing of the Music School collections, the cataloguing to be done by Professor Jonathan Wainwright of York University, utilising the Christ Church Music Catalogue as a template and adapting the programming with the assistance of Matthew Phillips to create a new resource. Further information on this will be available in due course.

The Library loaned two manuscripts, MSS. 206 and 207, to a major exhibition on the *Arabian Nights* at the Institut du Monde Arabe in Paris, from November 2012 to the end of April 2013. The number of photographic orders has risen greatly over the past two years, and Dr Cristina Neagu has made great use of the photographic equipment paid for by the generous donation of Mr Robert Ronus. Exhibitions in the Upper Library have included *Engraved gems and the classical tradition* (January-May 2013), which included a number of gems loaned by the Ashmolean Museum, *Past perfect at the Cardinal's College* (June-July 2013), *Hunting for Dodos*, an exhibition on nonsense poetry in the works of Lewis Carroll, to coincide with Alice's Day (6th July 2013), and *From scriptoria to the printing press* (September to November 2013). This last included a fully functional reconstructed Gutenberg press, and a number of printing workshops have been held to complement the exhibition, attended by students from Christ Church and interested parties from further afield. The press was built by Alan May for a

television programme commissioned by BBC 4, 'The machine that made us', presented by Stephen Fry and broadcast in 2008.

Visitor numbers to the Upper Library continue to rise, both individual and group visits. We have hosted several film crews, notably one filming a programme about Robert Burton, author of *The anatomy of melancholy*, and another focusing on Lewis Carroll as a mathematician and his contribution to the field of logic.

The work of cataloguing our early printed books continues to progress in the capable hand of David Stumpp, who has now completed the A section of the early printed pamphlet collection. We are as ever grateful to Mr Robert Ronus and others for their generous support of this project, and we continue to discover rare and unique items in our collections. It is good to be able to report that the new catalogue of western medieval and Renaissance manuscripts is rapidly approaching completion.

2013 has been a busy and demanding year. The small Library team has received considerable help from volunteers, some of them from the Cathedral, and we are immensely grateful to those who have given their time and energy to help us, particularly in supervising visitors to our exhibitions.

As this will be my last report as Librarian before retirement, I should like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the whole of the extended Christ Church community, to thank all the Library and Archive staff, mentioning especially Judith Curthoys and Janet McMullin, in addition to those already named above, for all that they have done to maintain such a professional level of service to College members and others alike. I have become increasingly awed at the value of the treasures that we have in the Library and Archives, both antiquarian and modern, and there is a very real sense of the international custodial role that Christ Church plays. We are all indebted to those whose daily working life is dedicated to this task.

H. G. M. Williamson

THE PICTURE GALLERY

The Picture Gallery is one of the many unparalleled parts that make Christ Church. I still marvel at the foresight and courage that the House took in allowing several art bequests and gifts to grow into one of the most important private old master collections in the country and by doing so, agreeing to care and to look after it. The interest in the Picture Gallery rises constantly, as the increasing visitor figures show. On the Open House Day (14th September) over 1,700 people visited the gallery – a challengingly high number for the group of invigilators on duty that day, but they managed admirably.

Ten years ago art history was established as an undergraduate subject in Oxford for the first time and since then the art history undergraduates are using the Picture Gallery as a valuable resource, with the Curator of the Gallery giving a lecture to the first years and offering second year undergraduates internships. This year Alexandra Talbot and Elizabeth Brown helped with the transcription and scanning of archival documents. Additionally the gallery has also been a resource for other subjects and undergraduates from music, history, English literature and geography - even some medics and mathematicians – have visited the gallery as part of their studies and research. The interest to all visitors lies not only in the permanent display, but also in the changing exhibitions. This year the Curator of the Picture Gallery researched, curated and installed the following exhibitions:

Pathos, Invention and Speed – Luca Cambiaso and his Time - Drawings from the Christ Church Collection (27 October – 11 February 2013); the show introduced the art of Luca Cambiaso (1527 – 85), the most inventive and prolific draughtsman in Genoa in the 16th century. The small display with the title *Two Landscapes by Domenichino – Revisited* (30th January to 27th May) looked closer at two paintings, which we brought out from the store room. For a long time they were believed to be companion pieces by the celebrated Bolognese master Domenichino. Recently, however, it had been suggested that *Landscapes with Fishermen, Hunters and Washerwomen, (c. 1604-05)* is indeed by Domenico Zampieri, called Il Domenichino (1581 – 1641), but that *Landscape with Moses and the Daughters of Jethrow at the Well (c. 1615)* is by Giovanni Battista Viola (1576 – 1622). Another small display was *Federico Barocci – the Christ Church drawings* (1st March to

16 September). It was to coincide with the first major exhibition of works by Federico Barocci (c. 1533 – 1612) in Britain (*Federico Barocci – Brilliance and Grace*) at the National Gallery in London.

From the sheer artistic luminosity of Barocci to an exhibition that combined style with meaning: *Prophecies, Histories, Legends and Law – in Drawings by Old Masters* (20th February to 9th June) showcased thirty-five old master drawings and prints depicting stories and figures of the Hebrew Bible, from Adam and Eve to David and Goliath. Some of the most outstanding works on paper from the Christ Church collection were on display - above all one of the rarest and most exquisite sheets in existence *The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel* by the Flemish artist Hugo van der Goes (1437-82). This large composition depicts a significant love story of the Old Testament (the story of the origins of the twelve tribes of Israel). Another show this year was inspired by an important exhibition in London: *Temptations to Devotion: Designs for Italian Altarpieces in the Renaissance and Baroque* (15th June – 14th October). While the destruction of art and church interiors in the 1630s in England was explained at Tate Britain (*Art under Attack: Histories of British Iconoclasm*) our exhibition showed what the puritans feared. The 16th and 17th centuries in Italy were a time of flourishing imagery, full of new ideas and designs - thirty three drawings showing varied stages of these creations – from individual figure studies to finished compositions – were assembled here.

A beautiful display of nine drawings entitled *Beauty, Grace and Power: The horse in drawings of the Renaissance and Baroque* (2 October – 23 December) was the first exhibition curated by the gallery's Curatorial Assistant, David Wilson.

This year we had fewer loan requests than in recent years, but, as always, we were lending to important and interesting exhibitions which made scholarly contributions to our collection and generated new interest and research. To the St Louis Art Museum for their exhibition *Barocci*, (October 2012 – January 2013) we lent the drawing *Head of a Cherub* (JBS 35) by Federico Barocci. To the Museo del Prado in Madrid for their exhibition *The Young van Dyck* (20 November 2012 to 3 March 2013) – our fascinating unfinished fragment in oil on canvas of a *Soldier on Horseback* by Sir Anthony van Dyck. It was fascinating to see this undisputed masterpiece in the context of van Dyck's early oeuvre. But in research terms another loan generated more interest. The

enormously large drawing after Peter Paul Rubens' *Battle of the Amazons* is a complex sheet, which was worked on by several artists, making it difficult to establish one leading draughtsman. The international exposure of the sheet intensified the discussion and the curators of the Madrid exhibition believe that one of the artists working on the drawing was the young Anthony van Dyck. Our last loan, an unusual drawing depicting *A Witches Sabbath* by Jacques de Gheyn II, went to the National Gallery of Scotland in Edinburgh for their evocative exhibition *Witches and Wicked Bodies* (26th July to 3rd November 2013).

The most significant activity this year undertaken by the Picture Gallery, however, was a mammoth conservation task carried out over the summer. We decanted and cleaned our two store rooms and their contents. In the process over 200 paintings (and their frames) were cleaned and assessed in order to be able to draw up a conservation plan and schedule. For this, a temporary conservation studio was set up in two rooms close to the Picture Gallery (Canterbury 3/5 and 3/6). The paintings were moved into these areas with the help of a team of conservators and conservation trainees from Ruth Bubb's conservation studio, a group of helpers from the Clerk of Works department as well as the Curator of the Picture Gallery and the Curatorial Assistant. The size and weight of some of the works made manoeuvring them a logistical challenge, but through meticulous planning and care it was mastered without any damage. The paintings and frames were dusted and cleaned by the conservators and a scrupulous conservation assessment was carried out for each painting and frame. It was also decided to face flaking paintings with tissue in order to prevent the loss of surface paint, but also as a clear indicator of future conservation needs.

The project was an overall success. During the project each painting (and their frames) were checked and assessed, re-measured, inscriptions transcribed and material verified, allowing the Curator of the Picture Gallery to gain essential data for the preparation of the paintings catalogue. Unsurprisingly, many findings raised more questions than gave answers. Nevertheless, this was solid ground-work on which further research and conservation work can now be based. While the paintings were out of the store room we also seized the opportunity to have them all professionally photographed (fronts and backs) – all except eight very large portraits where their size and weight made it

difficult and dangerous to move them safely in large enough spaces to fit onto the photo.

We had fantastic support from the Clerk of Work Department for this work, but nevertheless a large amount of heavy lifting and moving was left to the conservators and us, the curatorial team. And indeed we were fitter and trimmer at the end of the summer. So much so, that David Wilson, the gallery's curatorial assistant, ran the Oxford Half Marathon in October in the good time of 1 hour 37 minutes and 22 seconds and has raised over £600 so far, for the conservation of the Hermit panels. The restoration and reframing of these *Thebaid* panels is a large and ambitious project, but we hoped that this event would increase awareness of it.

Other activities of the past year include talks given by the Curator of the Picture Gallery to promoted the gallery and its collections, among them to several NADFAS groups, the Friends of the National Gallery of Scotland, the Smith College Trustees and two lectures during a Study Day at the University of Buckingham on old master drawings (*An Introduction to Old Master drawings – Function and Technique* and *The Nude - From Ideal to Life Drawing*). She also lectured to students from Leicester University in the print-room on *Concepts of drawing the human figure* and organised a study day for the Cambridgeshire NADFAS group – where she gave a talk on *Christ Church the first Art Museum in Britain*.

Varying specialised tours and more standard lectures on the Treasures of the Christ Church collection were given to a variety of visitors and led by the curator, including, The Friends of the Cathedral, Oxford's Newcomers Club, Summer Schools, University Alumni and many more. The free Monday afternoon tours by are still ongoing with the voluntary help of the Ashmolean Guides, who also help out on other occasions.

Scholars, curators, collectors and students regularly visit the Picture Gallery to study paintings and drawings not normally on show under supervision. This year we had visits from New York, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Paris, Pisa, Rome, London and Oxford. The most prominent visitors to the Picture Gallery this year was probably Dr Condoleezza Rice, who spent almost an hour with the Curator of the Picture Gallery, immersed in conversation about our paintings and drawings.

The research on the revision of the catalogue of paintings is ongoing and many new discoveries have been made which will be presented in a different format to this report. The reader might have to wait until 2015, when we are celebrating the 250th anniversary of General John Guise's incredible bequest of his art collection to Christ Church.

Jacqueline Thalmann
(Curator of the Picture Gallery)

THE STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

2013 has been another very busy year with a very successful Special Interest weekend on *The Country House* and a very full summer conference season.

Commercially, the college has continued to grow in 2012/2013 with tourist numbers hitting another all-time high of 411,000. And, again, we achieved another *best year yet* for the conference and summer school business. Our Mad Hatter's tea parties continue to be popular and we have a number of new initiatives for 2014. Our commercial activities have produced a gross turnover this year of £4.6 million which, in turn, contributes a little to the cost of maintaining the historic fabric.

If you would like to take part in one of our ***Mad Hatter's tea parties***, then please go to the Christ Church website for further details and on-line booking: www.chch.ox.ac.uk or, if you prefer, please contact Rebecca Brodie by email: conferenceoffice@chch.ox.ac.uk or telephone: 01865 286848. Rebecca will be delighted to take your booking over the telephone or to send you a copy of the details by post.

This year, has seen a number of comings and goings amongst the staff whose contribution to the life of Christ Church is so important. Retirements this year have included: Head Custodian, Mr Tony Fox and Custodian Mr Bill Lewis; Hall Assistant, Mrs Brenda Lee; Scouts, Mrs Surinder Christopher and Mrs Sonia Adams, and Accounts Assistant, Mrs Caroline Webber. We thank them most warmly for their dedicated service to the House and we wish them all long and happy retirements.

We also said farewell to Conference and Events Assistant Ms Carly Vidmar who has returned to the USA and welcome, in her place, Rebecca Brodie. Having recently qualified as chefs, we say goodbye to two apprentices, Tyler Clark and Sam Howse, who have gone on to greater things. We thank them all for their personal contributions to the House and we wish them well in their future endeavours.

We congratulate Helen Camunas-Lopez on her recent promotion to the new post of Visitor Manager and we welcome, in her place, as my PA, Jeanette Lovis

Pauline Linières-Hartley
Steward

THE TREASURY

Endowment performance

At its latest valuation, the endowment was worth £343m, recording a total return before donations of 12.4% in the year to 31 July 2013. This reflected a strong performance by our two diversified growth funds, the Oxford Endowment Fund and Towers Watson Partners, formerly Oxford Investment Partners (“OXIP), with more subdued performance from our directly owned property portfolio. In December 2012, Towers Watson announced the purchase of the management company of OXIP, in which Christ Church held an interest of approximately a fifth.

Given that income from the endowment provides around 45% of the college’s total income of £22m, its continued capital growth remains of great importance.

In the 10 years to 2013, the endowment has compounded at an average of 8.2% per annum, just 0.1% less than UK RPI plus 5%. By comparison, US endowments worth over US\$1bn compounded at 8.3% albeit in a slightly lower inflation environment. Governing Body believes that, despite annual expenditure from the endowment of around 4% of its closing value, including management expenses and the money spent on college activities, the purchasing power of the endowment is being maintained.

During the year, Governing Body commissioned an independent report on the investment performance of the non-property investments from Lane Clark & Peacock, a firm of financial consultants. Their report was encouragingly positive, although it suggested that we might usefully increase the liquidity of the portfolio, possibly by increasing our exposure to passive equity funds, thereby allowing us to reduce our cash buffer. The report also commented on a potential overlap between our two diversified growth funds and the endowment’s relatively limited exposure to emerging markets.

Directly held property continues to represent over a quarter of the endowment. A number of residential development opportunities seem closer to realisation than before, particularly at Daventry and Carterton, though the byzantine nature of the UK planning process means we prefer to record no hope value in our balance sheet. We have begun to replenish our rural holdings, purchasing a farm near Derby, but overblown valuations and development uncertainty make us cautious in

that regard.

Following a small but very profitable investment in ground rents, we have made an investment in a UK private rental portfolio managed by Long Harbour with net yields in the 6-7% region and potential for capital gains in the medium term.

Income and expenditure

Christ Church broadly seeks to operate on a break-even basis, although an historic cumulative deficit on General Reserve, financed by an interest bearing loan from the endowment, means we try to generate an average net surplus of £0.5m to reduce the cumulative deficit. This surplus varies from year to year and is heavily influenced by the timing of major building projects.

In 2012/13, we generated £10.3m of operating income, but operating costs of £20.5m meant an operating deficit of £0.7m after transferring £9.5m from the endowment, the so-called 'take'. However, reserve movements, principally releasing certain accrued reserves, resulted in a net surplus of £1.9m reducing our deficit on the General Reserve to £2.9m and we are budgeting to continue to reduce the deficit in future periods.

I would like to thank Keith Stratford, the College Accountant, and the Treasury team for managing the House's accounts with such care and efficiency.

Buildings

We spend in the region of £3m a year maintaining our buildings and refurbishing them to modern standards. Since the institution is running full tilt for 350 days or so a year, with vacations significantly occupied by conferences and third party activities, it is quite difficult to timetable necessary works and I am grateful to my colleagues in the Censors' and Steward's offices for their co-operation in making buildings available for necessary works.

Significant projects recently undertaken include wholesale renewal of services and fire precaution works in the SCR and Tom Staircase 2, refurbishment of Staircases 6 and 7 in Meadow Building, the remodeling and modernisation of the set in Tom Staircase 6 formerly occupied by Peter Conrad and a major upgrading of the Sportsground Pavilion and Groundsman's workshop. This last project was delayed because of asbestos discoveries, always a risk until a building is opened

up, but we now have a magnificently restored Pavilion.

Plans for the bridge over the Cherwell to replace the former punt were hampered by the receivership of the firm we had hoped would fabricate the bridge. Fortunately a new contractor has now been identified and we anticipate opening the bridge in June 2014.

We have also been working on a significant upgrade to the rather forlorn Undercroft bar. The project has taken rather longer than planned, not least because of the belated discovery of unforeseen load bearing walls and the opportunity taken to replace antiquated services in School's Quad. However, the finished building, also promised for June 2014, will be a greatly improved bar and entertainment space and I encourage all members, old and young, to drop in for a pint if they are in Oxford.

None of this work could have been achieved without the tireless work of Jon Down, the House Surveyor, to whom I am greatly indebted. Supported by Tony Morris, the Clerk of Works, and his team, Jane Kennedy, our retained architect, and Graham Keevill, our retained archaeologist, Christ Church is fortunate in having an enthusiastic and committed team devoted to our historic and beautiful curtilage.

James Lawrie
Treasurer

TUTOR FOR GRADUATES

I have been Tutor for Graduates since October 2013, taking up the role after the departure of my former colleague, John Thanassoulis, for the University of Warwick. In his brief but significant tenure of the role, John's priority was the securing of funding to support postgraduate studies at Christ Church. During my short time in this position, the college has seen one particular source of funding come to fruition, involving generous and imaginative contributions from donors. Scholarships have been established either through a combination of funds from established and more recent donations to Christ Church, or through the combining of donations to Christ Church with matching funding from departments and Faculties. These different approaches have so far resulted in three new scholarships: the Pitts-Tucker Graduate Studentship (Physiology, Anatomy and Genetics), the Sir John Aird Scholarship (Engineering) and the Stone Scholarship (Music). It is a pleasure to record here my profound gratitude to the Development Office and to the donors themselves for their support of our gifted postgraduate students.

John's second priority, as he recorded in last year's Annual Report, was the galvanizing of the intellectual environment for our postgraduates, and I have followed this by discussing with representatives of the GCR the revival of GCR/SCR evenings, at which representatives of both Common Rooms will give after-dinner presentations on their current research. This will begin in Michaelmas Term 2014. I will have more to report on the diversity and potential impact of the various kinds of postgraduate research taking place at Christ Church when I write in the next Report about the rewarding and humbling process that is Dean's Collections, which takes place in Hilary Term. But for the moment it is important that I conclude by recording my great thanks to Miss Melanie Radburn for her exemplary administrative work with our postgraduates, and for making my rookie year in this role a dignified and enjoyable experience.

Mishtooni Bose

Tutor for Graduates

GRADUATE COMMON ROOM

Following the celebration of the 50th Anniversary in 2010, the year 2013 once again gave the GCR a chance to reflect on our origins with the 90th birthday of Dr Paul Kent. At the time when Dr Kent founded the GCR, having a separate common room for graduates was not common at all (GCR is the second-oldest graduate common room). With there being no naming convention, we were named “Graduate Common Room”, while the more common name of “Middle Common Room” (MCR) only caught on later. Paul Kent’s visionary work was commemorated in the summer of 2013 with the unveiling of his portrait in the Les Jones Room, where he now overlooks his successors.

Moreover, to this day the oddity in our name remains and exemplifies that the GCR and its members are a little bit different than other MCRs. Housed in the rooms that were once inhabited by both Albert Einstein and Lewis Carroll, our GCR provides a home and social environment for our comparatively small graduate community. Unlike the JCR, however, many students stay only for a year and come from very international and diverse backgrounds. Therefore, having an open and accessible community away from stereotypes was the top priority when Annemari Ferreira (Secretary), Narin Hengrung (Treasurer) and I took over from Paul Robertson, Tristan Smart and Alice Thorneywork, who set excellent groundwork for our committee.

Much of the work of the executive committee goes on behind the scenes, which is why our predecessors have put much work into streamlining processes. The GCR has now fully formalised criteria for becoming an Associate Member (mostly used by partners of ordinary members and visiting students), and instead of deciding on membership during an Ordinary General Meeting (OGM), this now taken care of by a separate committee. Being open to Associate Members plays an important role in the GCR, which we have now underlined with the introduction of special “Christ Church Associate Member” cards, which allow access to college and can be used to sign in for breakfast, lunch and dinner.

On the front end, our goal of setting a friendly and lively environment was actively supported by the whole committee. This year, we opted to organise Freshers’ events over three weeks instead of just one, which gave new arrivals a longer, less pressured period to settle into

the GCR and helped ensure continued participation throughout the term. The committee also worked hard to maintain a busy termcard, which included Social Exchanges and Band Nights, for which we opened up the GCR to invited guests. In addition, we continued hosting a diverse range of other events, that were proven to be successful in the past, including sports days, second puddings, welfare teas, trips to plays and concerts, trips to plays and concerts, as well as the famous Champagne Sundays.

A “House-Mate” system was introduced to help our newcomers adjust to life in college and in Oxford. Freshers are paired with volunteering GCR members who offer support and friendship, much like the JCR college families. The JCR and GCR also worked together on Yoga for welfare, which has now become a regular weekly event. It is good to know that at the same time our online presence through social media has increased dramatically, allowing people quicker and more efficient access to information about these GCR activities.

As far as the facilities itself are concerned, a few changes and improvements to the GCR were introduced in 2013. Going with the trend of streaming music wirelessly, we purchased a new sound system that can be driven remotely from our members’ phones via bluetooth. We also acquired money from the disbursement fund to refurbish our prints of Hogarth’s “A Rake’s Progress” and “Marriage A-la-Mode”, buy a book case and upgrade the GCRs lighting. With a bright future ahead and a lot more to come in 2014, I look forward to continuing to be a part of the GCR community at Christ Church.

Alexander Drong
GCR President

JUNIOR COMMON ROOM

Looking back on the past year at the House, I can certainly say that it has been an exciting time for the undergraduates; members of this JCR work hard and play even harder! It has been an absolute pleasure being in charge and hope that I have represented the JCR as best as possible in several key areas of college life. I have genuinely enjoyed the role, particularly working with such an enthusiastic and dedicated committee who have made the job significantly easier and more fun all-round. So thank you for keeping me on the moral straight and narrow! Please find a whistle-stop account of the past 12 months posted below.

On Saturday 2nd March we ventured over to “the other place” for the second instalment of the Christ Church-Trinity “Sister Varsity” Exchange, in what proved to be the JCR event of the year. An early start certainly didn’t dampen the spirits of those attending, and after a completely uneventful 3 hour coach journey there, we were ready to face the Tabs on the pitches. Although the results didn’t go our way, we seemed to be significantly happier than our counterparts at Trinity, with such a theme continuing throughout the rest of the trip. They abandoned us at 9pm to retire to their beautiful library, leaving us no choice but to fend for ourselves in the largest Weatherspoon’s in the country. I look forward to the return leg on the 1st March this year!

The Queen, Official Visitor of Christ Church, made a brief appearance at the Cathedral to hand out Maundy money on the 28th March, bringing some much needed pomp and circumstance to those of us who were here over the Easter vacation for revision. The rumours that she was going to recreate the 2012 opening ceremony entrance proved to be deeply unfounded and incredibly misleading.

Trinity is a funny old term, one where there is so much pent-up stress and anxiety at the start, followed by a huge outpour of relief and adulation at the end, with the small matter of examinations in between. For Finalists it marks the end of their time here, with the real world only a couple of months around the corner. This is when you realise how great it is to be a student and that actually *that* job at *that* leading investment bank isn’t so appealing after all. Graduation is one of the true Oxford traditions, something that you and your family will look back on fondly for many years to come. And so you should!

As the summer months came to a close we welcomed Michaelmas term and all the novelties that she brings. A brand new set of Freshers to

welcome into our community, so ably done by Mr Green and his merry team. The first few weeks here are some of the most exciting and intense of your time at Christ Church, with lifelong friendships being formed over the first pints at the Head of the River. Then the hard work started! 8 weeks later we came to the end of term and with that the usual Noel-jollities. A brilliant Guest Night organised by Mses Ritchie and Bradshaw, followed by an *unforgettable* Bop. It had everything you would expect from one of our parties and so much more. The lights this year on our incredible Peckwater Christmas tree were turned on by Lewis (of Hall fame) and this time we didn't have to break into the bottom of Peck 7 to reach the light switch. Great planning from my ever dependable Vice President, Ms Rose Brewin!! There were some lovely carols sung by the college choir, as well as mulled wine and mince pies through the RAG reps, Mses Rollings and Hwang. A brilliant end to what has to be my favourite term in recent memory. To cap it all off for the House, Mr Thomas Lees (Sport's Rep) of OUMPA fame was voted "Walter's Oxford Sportsman of the Year" for his stunningly dominant performances in both Varsity and BUCS competitions, as well as international honours. He was handsomely rewarded with a fine silk Christ Church tie and High Table.

The Admissions period in 9th and 10th week went by extremely smoothly, with over 30 undergraduates from various subjects helping run the non-academic side of the proceedings. Ms Osman and Mr Wicker did a fantastic job as Senior Helpers, with Mrs Boardman doing an incredible job from the College side. It is always such an inspiring time to be in the college, and the keenness of all of the applicants is infectious; it really does remind us of how lucky we are to be here! The creation of the Ambassadors Scheme through our Access programme has been one of the real success stories of the past 12 months, in addition to JCR members being strongly involved with the Home Learning Scheme.

And then Hilary term. Wet and windy. The whole time! Again we became in possession of a lake, and whilst it did look stunning for the first few days, after a while it did become a bit of a hassle. Most rowing pre-Torpids had to be cancelled, so we aren't holding much hope for 7th week. Halfway Hall at the end of 4th week marked a watershed moment for the class of 2012, at which most people had reached the halfway point of their time here at Christ Church. Another fantastic

evening in the JCR post-dinner confirmed why there is something so special about this bunch. I wish that I could describe it but you really can't use words for that sort of *joie de vivre!*

I have realised that it isn't *what* you do at this place that matters; it is *how* you do it, and *how* you go about your daily life that really counts and what people will remember you for. I am proud to be part of such a vibrant, tolerant and exciting college, and I dread to think of the day when I finally have to leave this place. Christ Church will be with you forever, and you part of Christ Church's fascinating history too.

Christopher Michael Hutchinson

JCR President, 2013-2014

THE CHRISTOPHER TOWER POETRY PRIZE

The 2013 theme of *The Details* was judged by poets Bernard O'Donoghue, Carrie Etter along with Dr Peter McDonald, who considered 614 entries from British schools and colleges.

The 2013 winner was Azfa Ali of Oxford Spires Academy, with her entry entitled 'Origins'. The runners-up were last year's winner, Sarah Fletcher, of The American School in London, and Erin Tunney from De Lisle Catholic Science College, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

ORIGINS

1 *Killindoni*

In my hometown:
I felt the rough sand
scrub against my feet;
chased salty orange crabs
who pinched my pinkie tight; so by firelight,
I would crunch into lemon-seeping shells,
feel the faint texture of sand resting on my tongue.

2 *Refugee on a Motorway*

Clutch the parcel of clothes
balancing on your head,
stare at the cluttered road ahead
with your *Kanga*
wipe off beads of sweat.
With trembling legs,
brush past the first car's face:
enter the metal maze,
feel the hot steel
crush you into a flower.
See the world like a
white square tower
turn into a haze.
Let your skin shed its brown
and instead become blue,
violet, pomegranate red.

3 *Scotland*

In my country:

I grew up in the Gorbals,
with Kwiksave, the Junkies,
and chucking snowballs;
watching fireworks
on the eighth floor of my council flat,
listening to the bangs and cracks;
watching the orange flames
flower out.

The anthology *Earth-Quiet*, containing work by the 2012 Tower Summer School participants, was launched on 30 September with a reading at the Albion Beatnik Bookshop in Jericho, Oxford by kind permission of the owner and Old Member, Dennis Harrison.

Copies of the 2013 booklet of winning poems, as well as the *Earth-Quiet* anthology, are available from the Christopher Tower Poetry Prize office. Full details of Tower activities are to be found on our website <http://towerpoetry.org.uk>.

DACRE PRIZE ESSAY 2013
By Harriet Bland

‘We Europeans are parochial in our historical outlook.’
(Hugh Trevor-Roper)

Why is this, and how might it be corrected?

What exactly does parochial mean? Literally, ‘of the parish’, parochialism has been defined in the Oxford English dictionary as a “confinement of one’s interests to the local sphere; narrowness of view; petty provincialism.” In this modern, global and transnational world, how could we Europeans be said to be like this? Aren’t international barriers breaking down, aren’t people travelling and looking abroad more than ever before? Yet while it would be impossible to accuse Europe in the present world of confining its current interests to the local sphere, this ‘narrowness of view’ is evident in our historical outlook. Despite the undoubtedly more global and interconnected world in which we now live, the supposition that our European identity has been fragmented or weakened in this environment should be treated with considerable scepticism. We remain, as a continent, resolutely inward in the way that we regard the development of the world thus far. If Trevor-Roper’s suggestion that the purpose of history is to work out ‘how we came to where we are’¹, for most Europeans today this remains to be seen as a very narrow process. Thus it becomes clear that ‘we Europeans’ are very much parochial in the way we regard and interact with the rest of the world; our view of history is dominated by an impression that the world is “in a position built up by Europe, and by Europe alone.”² It is certainly true that from the late fifteenth century onwards, and until relatively recently, Europe had developed to include the most economically powerful and developed nations in the globe; but does this make our history more relevant? Should we not seek to broaden our perceptions, rather than to continue to allow history to be ‘written by the victors’?

¹ Hugh Trevor-Roper, *The Rise of Christian Europe*

² Hugh Trevor-Roper, *The Age of Expansion*

This has been shown time and time again in the relative lack of historical scholarship or lay historical interest in history of the world outside Europe, compared to the flurry of information about our own past and development.

The Bodleian library holds more material written about the history of Oxford, one small English town, than about the whole of Japan or Australia. As Trevor-Roper pointed out in 1965, "It is fashionable to speak today as if European history were devalued: as if historians, in the past, have paid too much attention to it; and a if, nowadays, we should pay less. Undergraduates, seduced, as always, by the changing breath of journalistic fashion, demand that they should be taught the history of black Africa..." And yet in practice this change has not taken place; at Oxford today the undergraduate course keeps, without question, British and European history at its centre. Though certain intrepid Western historians such as Fugelstad make their focus pre-colonial Africa, Aboriginal societies in Australia, or the Incas of Peru, there is substantially less research in these areas. Unintentionally, we make Trevor-Roper's controversial statement true for most of the extra-European world: "at present there is [no history of Black Africa], or very little: there is only the history of Europeans in Africa. The rest is largely darkness."³

But why is it that this parochialism has developed, or been sustained, in the European historical outlook? The process by which historiography has developed must go some way in answering this question; from the so-called 'father of history', Herodotus, through the early Christian historians, medieval chroniclers, and on into modern historiography, we cannot deny that, by in large, the study of history has developed as a Western concept. As a skill it has developed almost exclusively linked to Western civilisations, and often naturally, thanks to poor amounts of source material regarding anything further afield in time or space, focussed on the parochial and the familiar.

Further to this, historiography's real expansion and professionalization as a subject only served to increase the parochialism with which it was inculcated. The growth of nationalist feeling that came hand in hand with the establishment of European nation states in the nineteenth century meant that the process of professionalization of history through

³ Hugh Trevor-Roper, *The Rise of Christian Europe*

university departments, academic journals, and historical societies, was often state sponsored, and thus partly directed by these bodies. Germany is a particular example of this, the concept of *Sonderweg* utilised by successive governments and historians such as Fritz Fischer laying claim to a special path of historical development for the German people, an ideal which has been linked with the escalation of popularity of Nazi ideals after the First World War. The growing belief in the nation-state as the most legitimate form of political organisation, in combination with the vast augmentation of source material thanks to the opening up of state archives at this time, lead overall to histories developed with a main focus on a parochial context in accordance with demand.

The underlying European nationalism of much historiography thus proves Fugelstad's obvious, and yet much overlooked, point: "history is not a neutral referee." Developing through largely European methods and contexts under the support of European governments, European historical judgement is often unconsciously parochial and narrow. Its 'europocentric' focus, is often justified by reference to Europeans' role as the "motor...of change",⁴ by the more 'developed' nature of historical European societies. What underlies these judgements, however, is an assumption that all societies, globally, can be judged according to the same criteria, and that 'development' can be measured as a single trajectory, all societies sharing similar patterns of change. Are secularisation, technological development and capitalist success universal markers of successful modernity? Or have we, as Fugelstad suggested, perhaps equated in historiography 'progress' with "Europeanization"? It seems clear, as Lord Dacre himself pointed out, that to analyse societies without acknowledging their own context would be inappropriate; he discussed the "independent historical roots" which each nation has that must be examined individually. This is the root of much of the parochialism of the European historical outlook; the nationalism and progressivism which many conceive of as simple rationality.

There is also an extent to which this inherent bias of focus was inculcated earlier; as is implied from the question, 'we Europeans' have a certain sense of tribalism, which could be said to find its roots in the

⁴ H. Trevor-Roper, *The Age of Expansion*

religio-political conflicts of the fifteenth century. The concept of 'Europe' as a geographical grouping does not appear in writing until 1454 – one year after the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453. Its constituents were defined, and continued to be so until recently, as the countries which had been Christian in faith and Latin in culture, and in the coming centuries the term came into common discourse as, following the climactic events of 1453, the Western states became conscious of their common interest against a shared enemy, Islam. (Sadly, this is an idea in many ways perpetuated into the present day). In this way, European contact with other civilisations and societies has been used to distinguish and collectivise our own group identity for hundreds of years. As David Cannadine has pointed out, British imperial society was often a “vehicle for the extension of British social structures, and the setting for the projection of British social perceptions, to the ends of the world – and back again”. Thus even the majority of extra-European historical study undertaken by Europeans maintains an air of parochialism; it may seem a non-sequitur to study India or the 'New World' and retain the taint of this accusation – yet our focus on the context of European action and involvement, through the colonial empires or economic exploitation, makes it so. Even the continued use of such terminology as 'the New World' gives reference to assumptions of European authority and pre-existence. As Edward Said has described, in many ways 'the East', encompassing much of the known extra-European world, was “established as antithetical to 'the West'”.

Indeed, much modern research, where historians have broached extra-European areas at all, reflects a continued preoccupation with this distinction and sense of European difference, an assumed, almost subconscious, idea of superiority based on earlier development into the modern, capitalist, liberal democracy that some have regarded as an end-point to historical change. For example, the many histories which have been written about European imperialism, even those more modern, post-colonial works attempting to lay bare the great harm done by European rule in many areas, still revolve around the assumption of a fundamental difference between our societies and theirs. The distinction is between our 'civilised', economically powerful nations and the patronising perception of the, at best, 'weaker' nations who have struggled to 'succeed' in the way that we have, or at worst, the naively trusting, easily exploited savages lured by European promises.

We are thus parochial in our historical judgements, even in foreign contexts, by basing information against European norms and values. We do not and have not regarded the rest of the world in its independent context.

While some, such as Tomaney and Tuan, have defended parochialism as a natural human expression of attachment to place, this argument remains unconvincing for anyone interested in a thorough understanding of history uncoloured by personal attachment and national mythos. The very ‘natural attachment to place’ of which these academics write is warning enough of its inappropriate and potentially damaging effects on historiography, as well as of our continued failure to acknowledge the presence of different developmental trajectories.

Thus, thanks to the religio-political divides of the early modern world, and the overall Western and worse, nationalist, development of historiography, an underlying, assumed parochialism has slithered into the European historical outlook. It is an almost self-congratulatory parochialism, based on a narrowly selective, and heavily European-influenced view of what “development” or “modernity” entails. Whiggish British exceptionalism and *Sonderweg* are just two examples of what European historical development has made common.

Yet how might this narrowness, this inwardness of focus be corrected? If Hugh Trevor-Roper is right in suggesting that academic history’s purpose is to interest and engage the lay person, then the key to ending the parochialism inherent in the European’s historical outlook may lie in education. This is one of the ways in which our narrow view has been inculcated over the years, and is surely a method by which it can be changed. Today’s threatened drastic thinning of the school curriculum to focus around something as constricted as ‘Our Island Story’, would be a startlingly short-sighted move by this reckoning. But beyond this, all European nations – perhaps all nations in the world – have developed myths of superior development – the German concept of *Sonderweg*, Russia’s *unikal’nost*, the French preoccupation with ‘liberté, égalité, fraternité’ despite their deeply hierarchical society. Though once more viable, European exceptionalism is no longer applicable – while at one point their economic dominance as a continent went unquestioned, of the current ten largest economies in the world, just four are European, and none of these reaching above fourth place. Perhaps a realisation of our changed global status would help shift our collective historical outlook also.

Though still important and economically powerful countries, we no longer have the eminence we once did; a more balanced perspective of our current power could go a long way in redistributing our historical attention. Indeed, though some have suggested that all national histories inescapably encourage patriotic nationalism, we must take into account Eric Hobsbawm's point that, "Historians are to nationalism what poppy-growers in Pakistan are to the heroin-addicts: we supply the essential raw material for the market." Similarly, if we are to end the nationalist-centred parochial judgement system on which much of our historical outlook is based, then we must as historians provide a new way of looking at the rest of the world.

What it means to be 'European' now is no longer what it meant when the humanist Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini was writing in 1454; we are no longer defined by Christianity and/or a shared Latin basis for our culture. We no longer aim to 'Christianize' the rest of the world, so why should we hope to see the successful development of all global societies to follow our own secular liberal pattern? An acceptance of this change, absorption of what we might call a cosmopolitan view of history would be deeply beneficial in this respect. This not only implies a change in the way we study the history of the extra-European world, but also a recognition of the fact that the new ethnic diversity of our current European society will yield new responses to our history. The hundreds of thousands of Europeans with mixed heritage from within and without our continent will have a new and different perspective on Europe's relationship with the rest of the world.

What is required is not an end to national pride or patriotism; our historical outlook is inevitably coloured by those things to some extent; but an acceptance of the change in what our history will look like henceforth, and an attempt to alter the degree to which a sense of our own 'glorious past' distorts our view of the history of the wider world. There are considerable advantages to this – an expansion of the way we see the world and more to the point, huge benefit to the way in which we understand our current role in it. We have indeed at times been the most powerful group of nations in the world. To recognise this is not to be 'parochial' in our historical outlook. What is required, however, is a change henceforth as we adjust to our altered situation; Samuel writes that, "the collapse of British power – as a phenomenon of the last thirty years – gives us a novel vantage point for reworking our understanding of the national past...Instead of (or as well as) considering the

development of Britain as a ‘world power’, ...it might be more profitable to consider this country as part of a larger whole - an offshore island, say, in medieval Europe, (which is how it appears in Hereford Cathedral’s *Mappa Mundi*) or in the eighteenth century, as Gwyn Williams has argued, part of an Atlantic economy.” And indeed, for Europe as a whole, the argument holds water; recognition of our changed global role opens up new angles and perspectives for historical thought. Paradoxically, it could be this acceptance of a new, narrower global power that would best broaden our historical outlook, by bringing to a close our assumption of the dominance of narrow Eurocentric social perceptions and value judgements.

The recent rise in popularity of transnational history has done much to begin this progress; the study of connections and transfers across boundaries at a sub- or supra-state level helps to “disrupt socially constructed categories” and broaden our currently parochial view of history.⁵ Antoine Capet has called for the denationalisation of historical process⁶; this is vital in order to get closer to the subjectivity most history aims for or claims to possess. National history inescapably serves a dual purpose and falls irrevocably within a sphere of pre-conceived prejudices, whether they be positive or, as in recent years, more negative, towards their country of origin. And indeed international collaborations, the travel of students via Erasmus and Marie Curie exchange schemes, and other ventures have already started to make these changes; “international projects [placing] the emphasis on comparison, cultural transfers, and the constitution of new, transnational narratives.”⁷

A few months ago Britain shook with outrage following the report that an aide to Russian President Vladimir Putin had referred to this sacred isle as “just a small island that nobody pays any attention to.” The country simmered with indignation, the Prime Minister made a speech; all was up in arms. David Cameron’s first response to this attack was to proclaim Britain’s “prouder history” compared to any other nation in the world, a point he seemed to consider the most important in his speech. This is a familiar narrative: we Europeans are surrounded

⁵ P. Clavin

⁶ Roundtable

⁷ A. Capet, Roundtable

by the trappings of our historical predominance; architecture, art, institutions and traditions all speaking of our glorious past. And yet we, in the modern world, are well aware of the violence, cruelty and greed, which were involved in much European history, particularly in relation to the rest of the world. Are we guilty of the parochial failure to recognise the impact more recent history has had on our global role? Yes, undoubtedly. As the Western-dominated body of historiography has developed, nationalism and professionalization have served to preserve the grandeur and potency of our interlinking national and continental senses of historical superiority. History may have been ‘written by the victors’, but the relevance of the study of societies which did not conquer but were conquered, which did not dominate but were dominated, is by no means lessened. European historiography’s practice of measuring all societies and eras against a select measure of success and failure, or development, or a lack thereof, creates a false dichotomy of the ‘civilised’ and the ‘uncivilised’. It is not for us to rate the societies of the world against each other; would that historical development were such a simple process as to be evaluated on one universal scale. As Lord Dacre himself once wrote, “Every age should be judged within its own social context, its own intellectual climate, [which] it takes for granted, as we take ours.”⁸

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by Charles Emmerson⁹

When the centenary of 1914 is being commemorated in so many publications and exhibitions, it is enlightening and refreshing to be presented with a view of how the world looked to contemporaries in the year before the outbreak of the conflict. In a series of elegantly and energetically written vignettes Charles Emmerson does a global tour of major cities and presents us with a picture, which in many ways may be more familiar than we might have expected. Emmerson emphasizes the existing global links throughout the cities he examines and demonstrated how many of their features might be seen as modern. Features, which led to the conflict, are also identified but in the majority of cases contemporaries hoped that given time such problems could be eased and resolved. This approach not only yields amusing and engaging details of life in different cities but also makes one consider once again the issues of inevitability and historical progress, which have been exceptionally prevalent in any discussions of the war.

The conflict, which we now know as the First World War, was cataclysmic in the number of casualties it produced but also it profoundly altered life in Europe and Europe's position in the world. The destruction of four empires: the German, Austro-Hungarian, Russian and Ottoman meant not simply a re-drawing of boundaries, but also profound changes to the politics and society of those states. The creation of republics after the war involved the formation of new political bodies and more profoundly the replacement of aristocratic elites, whose *raison d'être* had been defined by the existence of monarchy. The war marked the shift away from dynastic to mass ideological politics and that heralded many of the transformations and conflicts experienced in the twentieth century. Furthermore there were all the problems associated with the de-mobilisation of large quantities of men from the armed forces, who needed employment as well as an

⁹ Charles Emmerson – matriculated at Christ Church in October 1996, awarded top First in Modern History in 1999.

understanding of their experiences in the trenches. Economies needed to be rebuilt and the devastated areas had to be returned to use. The war also resulted in social changes and in particular a profound change in the position of women who had to work in ways that allowed them to be seen and to see themselves in a new light. The result of all these processes was to produce new ways of thinking and beliefs. Moreover, Europe in 1913 led the world and gave an example to and set the trends for other states and continents. Although Emmerson is careful not to use hindsight in his account we cannot help knowing what happened subsequently and thinking wryly about the paradoxes, ironies and tragedies of the situation. It is particularly surprising to think that the European elites, who had a very comfortable way of life, were seemingly unable to protect their power and destroyed their sons as well.

The book opens with the World Fair in Ghent where the achievements, successes of and inventions of mankind were on show. 1913 saw other events such as the celebration of 300 years of rule by the Romanov dynasty in Russia and a royal wedding in Berlin brought royal cousins together with the physical similarities of George V of England and Nicholas II of Russia being remarked upon. In Paris, there was a radio mast on the Tour Eiffel and plans for a channel tunnel were being drawn up. Emmerson emphasizes that for Europe's leisured and professional middle classes Europe was very accessible by train and travel by air was just beginning to be developed, with 'a Frenchman being the first to fly across the Mediterranean, a Frenchman [to] be the first to land a plane in the Holy Land.' (p.42) Russia's aeroplanes were being developed too and one of the designers was Igor Sikorsky, who later emigrated to America and developed the helicopter. Emmerson intimates that despite the wealth and rapid growth of St.Petersburg, there were signs of problems and arbitrariness within the political system was very unpopular. Living conditions for workers were unenviable but Russia was modernising rapidly and some of these problems were inevitable during a period of transition but they could have been resolved satisfactorily. If Rome seemed to be making slower progress than other European capitals, here too the new electoral laws meant that the electorate was greatly increased. Perhaps the 'fissiparous nature of the Hapsburg realms' (p.88) should have indicated the likelihood of disintegration to the well-informed observer, but at the same time there were economic benefits to the empire, which were also very evident, and nationalism was deemed to be less radical than had

been the case at earlier points in the nineteenth century. If 1913 marked the heyday of European success and influence, it was also the case that there were some signs of impending disaster, but it is clear that this view was not widespread and Europe seemed prosperous and stable.

When juxtaposed with what Emerson terms the Old New World of the USA, the economic energy of cities like Detroit or Los Angeles represented new forces in the world. Such places illustrated the attainment of the American dream, but also displayed those questions which needed a solution – notably race – a question which many preferred to ignore. The inclusion of Mexico City into this section of the book emphasizes both the size of the city and the turmoil existing there, which presented a problem to the USA. Other world cities are termed “The World Beyond” and included such places as Winnipeg and Melbourne, Bombay and Durban, all representing various aspects of the British Empire. Both Canada and Australia bore witness to immigration from countries other than Britain, and ‘were not *just* expatriated Britains’ (p.223). Gradually these areas were not simply outposts of the mother country but were acquiring an identity of their own. Bombay was renowned for its diversity and represented the business world of India demonstrating what India could become in the future. Durban, by contrast, was a much less impressive place but the use of Indian labour allowed a young lawyer, Gandhi to propose a campaign of resistance against immigration controls and the £3 annual tax on Indians who did ‘not return to India at the end of their indenture (p.298). Gandhi’s eventual success made his reputation and gave him valuable experience in how to take on the British Empire and win. Buenos Aires was not part of the British Empire but was sustained by British finance and some thought that Argentina might become a global leader and become the powerhouse of economies in the southern hemisphere. The other cities in this section: Algiers, Tehran and Jerusalem illustrate how economic issues related to questions of religious and subsequently national identity, and where this in turn fitted into imperial considerations. The chapter on Jerusalem in particular gives a vivid picture not only of how Jews, Muslims and Christians could live side by side but also how relations could change and worsen. Could friction between these groups be overcome by common interest or what kinds of incidents might lead to a hardening of divisions?

The last section of the book is entitled the Twilight Powers. It examines Constantinople, which exemplified the fact that the Ottoman Empire had been seen as the sick man of Europe for a large part of the nineteenth century. It was splendid and decaying, colourful and inefficient. Ottoman rule in the Balkans stoked unrest, Western mores and dress provoked Turkish attitudes. Similarly, on the other side of the world, were the cities of Shanghai and Peking, and Tokyo, which for all their splendour, were seemingly still archaic but were changing and trying to meet the Western challenge. This attempt to deal with the West produced tensions and friction within their own societies. London which began the series of cities, enters once again as a conclusion to the volume and in this chapter Emerson discusses not only attempts at reform within the empire but also Home Rule, trade union reform and votes for women. For some these issues were the harbingers of disaster. Was it the inability of the ruling European elites to deal with radical reform satisfactorily that led to war and the collapse of empires? Emerson's book makes one think harder about the causal relationship of these questions. To what extent did the failure to deal with such issues bring about the war? Or was it rather that the failure to produce victory meant that these questions produced far more radical solutions? A book examining cities in 1913 is interested in the nature of the infrastructure of these places. But if we relate this topic to the question of the war itself, we need to look at the rather unfashionable topic of leadership: how does a leader unite a society and lead it forwards? When does the lack of leadership lead to conflict and division?

Charles Emerson's work emphasizes once again that most generalisations about the state of the world are too glib: for most "inevitable trends", it is easy to find other tendencies leading in the opposite direction. Neither contemporaries nor historians are very good at predicting the future and this is heartening: mankind has done some frightful things but also we learn from some of our mistakes and do make progress. I am grateful to him for reminding me how people saw the world in 1913 and this book is a valuable addition to our discussion of how Europe came to be involved in the Great War.

Katya Andreyev

CHRIST CHURCH CHEMISTRY: A HISTORY

**From a lecture delivered in honour of Dr Paul Kent's 90th
birthday,
Christ Church, 20 April 2013**

Let me begin by saying how honoured I feel at being invited to give this commemorative lecture for Dr Paul Kent, who has been a friend for many years, and whom I greatly admire.

It is interesting to note how particular Oxford colleges in the late medieval and early modern period developed a distinction for specific sciences as they were then understood. Merton was outstanding in astronomy and theoretical dynamics; and Wadham in the 1650s acted as a nucleus for that group of experimentalists which in 1660 became the Royal Society. Richard Hakluyt, a Student of the House in the 1570s, lectured on the new, and in Elizabethan England, far-reaching subjects of geography and cosmography, advising Raleigh, Grenville, and others on the early exploration of the North American seaboard. But without doubt the science which Christ Church men were to pioneer, first as individuals and then, by the eighteenth century, through the House as a learned corporation, was chemistry. Chemistry, at first, as pursued in conjunction with its paternal discipline: medicine.

Since the days of Cardinal Wolsey's younger contemporary, the Swiss physician and alchemist Paracelsus, chemistry was increasingly seen as the 'art' through which disease would be overcome, when the traditional herbal pharmaceuticals of Hippocrates failed. Diseases – especially new ones, such as syphilis – which would not yield to herbs were coming to be assaulted by new mineral drugs, such as mercury, antimony, and gold compounds which often had potent reactive effects upon the human body. Part of the theory behind these preparations was that they would act as counter-toxins, and drive out the 'poisons' which caused disease. Mercury, for example, was believed to be potent against syphilis because the great oral salivation it produced when ingested by the body was thought to expel the excessive moisture that caused the syphilitic chancres. It was not for nothing that King Henry VIII's occasional or 'irregular' physician, Andrew Boorde, styled the apothecary (or 'chymist') 'the Physician's Cook'. To understand Christ Church chemistry, therefore, from the early Tomlins Readers in

Anatomy in the days of King Charles I to 1859 when the first Lee Readership in Chemistry was established, one must be aware of chemistry's intimate relationship with medicine. And while several Christ Church chemists between 1640 and 1859 actively pursued physical, early organic, and other branches of pure chemistry research, it is important to note that much of this work, and teaching, was conducted within the wider context of medicine. This point is made clear by the fact that the overwhelming majority of Christ Church chemists within that period held the degree of *Doctor Medicinae*.

It may seem ironic in the light of the above, therefore, to suggest that Christ Church's first documented 'chymist' could well have been a lady. For it was later recalled that it was actually Mrs Isles (probably Martha, Canon Isles's second wife) who had set Thomas Willis, the young batteller of Canon Thomas Isles, on the road to one of the most illustrious careers in medicine and medical chemistry of the age. It appears that Mrs Isles, like many gentlewomen at the time, ran some sort of informal charitable dispensary for the poor, being described by John Aubrey as 'a knowing woman in physique and surgery', whom the undergraduate Willis did 'oftentimes . . . assist in her making medicines.' No doubt in the distilling, compounding, filtering, and emulsification of seventeenth-century pharmacy. And when Parliament abolished the Church of England and then executed the King, it was clear that devout High Church Royalist Mr Willis could never pursue his intended career as an Anglican priest. So, instead, he turned to his second love: medicine and chemistry! Indeed, young Willis urgently needed to earn a living, and like Mrs Isles herself, and many other medical men of the age, he probably learned his medicine largely 'on the hoof', as it were: from taking paying patients on Abingdon and other markets and dissecting conveniently available corpses, in addition to reading and attending whatever lectures were on offer in that chaotic period of university history.

As well as from Canon and Mrs Isles, Willis doubtless picked up a good bit of practical and theoretical laboratory chemistry, as they were then understood, from the burgeoning community of Oxford City apothecaries. For by the 1650s and 1660s, several of these men ran profitable side-lines in fee-paying chemistry classes in their shop-laboratories on or near the High Street. Bulkeley Hall in the High, the approximate site of which is now occupied by the OUP bookshop, was the premises of the apothecary John Clerk, who by 1659 was providing

chemical laboratory facilities, and instruction, for university gentlemen. So yes, Christ Church's first chemist could well have been a lady, and Oxford's first chemistry teachers seem to have been the private laboratory and apparatus-owning City apothecaries!

For Willis, chemistry was germane to medicine because, by the 1650s, he had come to see disease not as an interaction of the classical 'humours' so much as a *chemical* process. And what especially fascinated him was the sick body's seemingly spontaneous generation of excessive heat: in wound inflammation, in the 'hot-headedness' of the deranged, and most of all, in fever. In modern terms, we might say that Willis was an organic chemist and a biochemist, in so far as he tried to unravel the complex interrelationships between food and the human body, and how an apparently healthy body might begin to 'ferment' and erupt into burning fever and delirium. Very common clinical symptoms, indeed, in an age still innocent of a knowledge of bacterial action, and in which dirt, cross-contamination, and infection were commonplace and scarcely understood.

And let us not forget that in that age, fermentation was also a vital part of prosperity, for so many aspects of agriculture depended upon it. And just as a modern financial manager keeps an informed eye upon a variety of modern commercial indices, so a seventeenth-century don, parson, country gentleman, or yeoman farmer would have kept a watchful eye on the performance of his fields, brew-house, and buttery, all of which depended upon 'fermentation' in one way or another. For land had to be well manured if it was to be fertile, while 'lively' yeast was essential for good ale. Even plant, animal, and human generation were seen in fermentation terms, as 'seed' was somehow fertilised to become new life.

What we now recognise as microbial action, Willis came to see as chemical: which, on a *molecular* level, it really is. And in particular, he was fascinated by the nature of fevers, the management of which in those days would have constituted a good eighty per cent of the physician's practice.

In Willis's new way of linking the chemical and the clinical, fermentation chemistry challenged the Aristotelian doctrine of the Four Elements, in which the interaction between Earth, Water, Air, and Fire occasioned *all* change in the world. Yet if living flame were necessary to engender heat, how did an obviously non-combusting feverish person suddenly become hot? Where *did* their heat come from? Indeed, it is

not easy for us today, with 350 years of chemical discovery behind us, to realise how baffling the idea of spontaneous chemical heat was. For Willis did not see fever heat as somehow mysterious, occult, or astrologically induced: he saw it as *physical*, and as *chemical*.

Likewise, what made the novel crystalline preparation *aurumfulminans*, or ‘flashing gold’ – a complex gold tri-chloride compound – explode on contact? For unlike gunpowder, *aurumfulminans* did not need a spark to ignite it. Just place some crystals gingerly into a spoon, put a heavy coin on the spoon, tap it gently on the table, and – bang! – the coin flies up to the ceiling! A dramatic, dangerous party trick, yes; but posing profound questions about the nature of chemical substance and action.

Another substance which interested Thomas Willis was human urine. Doctors from classical times onwards had realised that its colour and general consistency when viewed in a diagnostic ‘urinal’ glass bore some relationship to health, although exactly how was unclear. And like fermentation, Willis would later publish on human urine from a ‘biochemical’ perspective.

The disease diabetes had been described by classical Greek physicians – the Greek word means ‘passing through’ or ‘siphoning’ – though it was Willis who clearly established its relationship to sugar. And in deference to his classical forebears, Willis named the condition ‘diabetes mellitus’ (Latin *mellitus*, ‘honey-sweet’). I will leave it to the reader’s imagination how Willis discovered the sweetness of diabetic urine, long before the development of any chemical test for sugar compounds, but suffice it to say that pre-modern chemists and physicians routinely made oral tests of chemical products that nowadays would have any hospital laboratory closed down! (The great chemist, the Hon. Robert Boyle, who was a friend of Willis, and lived for over ten years at Deep Hall on the High, tested all sorts of substances – including acids – by touching them with the tip of his tongue!)

In fact, Willis might well be considered the House’s first ‘sugar chemist’, three centuries before Dr Kent. Many years before I became an SCR member, my wife Rachel and I were Paul’s guests for tea in the Lee Building. When I observed how many spoonfuls of sugar he put into his tea, Paul looked up, smiling, and said ‘I have always been a carbohydrate chemist, you know!’

Christ Church had at least six chemists in the tradition of Thomas Willis, some of them his own pupils and protégés. Perhaps the most

famous was Dr Robert Hooke, in whose honour Paul Kent, Martin Grossel, I, and others put on a commemorative day in Christ Church and the South Schools, on the occasion of the tercentenary of his death in 2003.

Hooke came up to the House from Westminster in 1653. His genius as an experimental scientist had been noted by his Head Master, the redoubtable Richard Busby, and in Oxford he fell in with Wadham's Warden, John Wilkins, young [Sir] Christopher Wren, and the proto-Royal-Society group, as well as John Locke, Robert Boyle, and others. John Aubrey of Trinity – who would become a lifelong friend and biographer of Hooke – recorded 'He was there [Christ Church] Assistant to Dr Thomas Willis in his Chymistry', in the late 1650s. Probably when Willis was still living in the ancient Peckwater Inn before he married Mary, the daughter of the Puritan-evicted Dean Samuel Fell, and moved into Beam Hall in Merton Street. It is my suspicion that Hooke worked as a paid 'postgraduate assistant' in Willis's lab, as he would later do in Boyle's.

Under Willis, Hooke became a skilled laboratory chemist, designer, and user of laboratory apparatus (and, I suspect, an anatomical dissector) – skills that would play a crucial part in his subsequent illustrious scientific career. Indeed, it seems Hooke was assisting with work that would be published in Willis's *Diatribae Duae Medico-Philosophicae* (1659), which presented his researches and ideas on fermentation and fevers.

But the chemical researches in which Hooke most distinguished himself in the 1660s, when he was living in London as Gresham College Professor of Geometry, dealt with airs, gases, respiratory physiology, and combustion chemistry. Inspired, no doubt, by the airpump discoveries Hooke and Boyle had made in Oxford in the early 1660s, another challenge to the classical Four Elements physico-medico-chemistry of Aristotle was emerging. And just as Willis's work on fevers and fermentation had suggested the action of heat without flame in chemical and physiological reaction, so Boyle's and Hooke's work on breathing and burning compelled a fundamental re-think about the nature of air.

In *Micrographia* (1665), in his experiments on charcoal (Observation 16), Hooke suggested that while air might be a homogenous medium (the concept of specific chemically reactive gases still lay in the future in 1665), it displayed different reactive properties under various states of

compression or attenuation. Combustion, in short, was a *chemical* process: Hooke became convinced that ‘there is no such thing as an Element of Fire’ (*Micrographia* p. 105). And as ‘nitre’, saltpetre, was the ‘fiery’ component of gunpowder, upon which Boyle, Hooke, and various continental researchers had worked, could it be that there was something in the white crystals – potassium nitrate – which enhanced rapid combustion, and might be especially rich in ‘fiery’, as opposed to non-combustive, ‘air’?

In short, was flame, or explosion, the result of a superfluity of ‘fiery’ air suddenly gaining access to already heated and potentially combustible or ‘*sulphurous*’ material – such as hot charcoal in a sealed pot – and causing a spontaneous blaze (the beginning of ‘flash point’ chemistry)? Indeed, in 1679, building on his *Micrographia* charcoal research, Hooke describes this very experiment: letting air into a hitherto sealed box of hot, toasted, semi-carbonised wood chips, he saw it spontaneously combust as atmospheric ‘aerial nitre’ descended upon it.

In addition to active combustion, Hooke, like most experimenters in the 1660s, was interested in why circulating blood changed from dark to light red as the heart pumped it through the lungs, between the veins and arteries. So was respiration *not* a mysterious ‘vital’ process, as traditionally believed? Or could it, like normal combustion, be a *chemical* one, as something analogous to ‘aerial nitre’ was ingested into the blood via the lungs? Both Boyle and Hooke had investigated the role of air with relation to the blood in the airpump, noting that when blood fresh from the slaughterhouse was placed in an open pot inside the machine, and the air pressure within the glass began to fall, the blood started to spontaneously effervesce, as the air parted company from the blood.

The nature and role of the blood in what we would now call biochemical action fascinated another of Willis’s Christ Church protégés, Dr Richard Lower. Richard Lower had worked with [Sir] Christopher Wren and the Wadham group of scientists on the intravenous injection of narcotics into dogs in the late 1650s. And as adherents of William Harvey’s blood circulation theory of 1628, they discovered that an opiate acted much faster when administered intravenously than when it was given orally. And Lower’s fascination with the chemistry and physics of the cardiovascular system led to his being principal operator in the successful administration of an experimental blood transfusion from a sheep to one Arthur Coga,

before a packed Royal Society meeting in London on 23 November 1667. How Coga survived receiving a half pint of sheep's blood without dying from a massive allergic reaction has been a subject of immense debate by modern physiologists, but not only did Coga survive in rude health, but he was willing to undergo a second transfusion of 14 ounces ($\frac{3}{4}$ pint) three weeks later, which he also survived!

John Locke, Censor in Moral Philosophy, Greek scholar, and political philosopher, attended a private subscription course of chemical lectures put on in a High Street apothecary's laboratory by the visiting German 'chymist' Peter Stahl in April 1663, as we know from the acerbic Mertonian diarist, Anthony Wood. Indeed, like many 'arts' men of that time, Locke was enthused by the 'New Science', and even studied in his spare time for a B.Med. degree, which he took in February 1675, thereafter serving as physician to his friend Anthony Ashley Cooper, First Earl of Shaftesbury, and subsequently devising an operation that probably saved Shaftesbury's life. Another Willis protégé, Locke was, scientifically speaking, interested particularly in chemical and medical science.

And while originally matriculating at Magdalen Hall, the Revd John Ward migrated to Christ Church, and also fell under the influence of Willis. Indeed, Ward was a characteristic specimen of that breed which was to enjoy a high profile in British science from the sixteenth to the late nineteenth centuries: the clergyman-scientist-doctor. The young Ward must have known Hooke, Locke, Lower, and others as Christ Church friends and acquaintances, as he no doubt knew Wilkins, Boyle, Wren, and other early Fellows of the Royal Society in Oxford and London. Between 1662 and 1681, John Ward served as Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon, and came to record several pieces of information about William Shakespeare and his family. This is one reason, indeed, why Ward's diaries, casebooks, and other documents are now in the Folger Shakespeare Library, in Washington DC, although microfilms are on deposit in the Museum of the History of Science, Oxford.

With his threefold passion – for science, medical practice and chemistry, and Christian ministry – Ward regularly returned to Oxford from Stratford, taking lodgings in the High, meeting scientific friends, doing experiments, and accompanying doctor friends (a century before the opening of the Radcliffe Infirmary) to examine interesting cases.

He mentions how he and Dr Conyers once removed three bucketfuls of water from a dropsical cadaver and took it home to distil in the laboratory, only to find that it emulsified, leaving only a few spoonfuls of liquid. And when in London, he would walk the wards of St Bartholomew's Hospital with doctor friends.

Like his 'mentor' Willis, John Ward was fascinated by the chemical nature of the disease process. His case and experiment books display an amazing intellectual range and curiosity, and like so many scientifically-minded priests, he was happy to 'physick' his ailing parishioners in Stratford, at a time when a Master of Arts in good standing could easily obtain an Archdeacon's Licence to practise medicine – thus combining cures of body and of soul. John Dwight's interests lay less in medical than in inorganic and industrial chemistry. As a young man at the House he took a Bachelor of Civil Laws degree in preparation for his intended career as a lay ecclesiastical civil servant, and was later proud to recall that he had assisted Hooke, Boyle, and others in the various private laboratories in the City. When his ecclesiastical legal career came to an end after he crossed John Wilkins, by then Bishop of Chester, Dwight began researches to improve pottery manufacture, and in 1672 obtained a patent for the production of 'transparent Earthenware commonly known by the names of Porcelane [*sic*] or China or Persian Ware'. His researches into the manufacture of fine white clays, high-temperature firing, and salt glazes, conducted at Wigan and elsewhere in northern England, laid the foundations of the Industrial Revolution mass production of fine ceramics. And in the early eighteenth century, the Revd John Whiteside combined the offices of Chaplain to Christ Church and Keeper of the new Ashmolean Museum and chemical laboratory in Broad Street. Indeed, in 1700 the Museum laboratory was one of the best-equipped in Europe (despite Z. C. von Uffenbach's disparaging remarks when he visited in 1710), with its sophisticated furnaces, stills, apparatus, airpumps, and adjacent anatomy room. For it was in this darkened laboratory, at some date before 1716, that the Queen's College astronomer and Savilian Professor, Edmond Halley, saw Whiteside discharge gunpowder *in vacuo*, and was struck by the lingering glow of light remaining inside the glass. Could this, Halley speculated, be occasioned by some chemico-physical process similar to that which caused the brilliant *aurora borealis* of March 1716?

Whiteside appears to have been a jolly soul, and although he never married, he nonetheless maintained a 'great affection' for one Deborah Wrench. He died in Oxford in October 1729, from gangrenous complications following a fall from his horse when returning from a celebration in his country parish, after he had drunk 'a pretty deal of bad small beer'. Whiteside was buried in the Cathedral precincts, and his white marble memorial stone, with its grinning skull and Latin inscription, is in the floor of the north-west aisle – just to the north of the organ.

All of the chemistry just described, medicinal chemistry, and wider experimentation undertaken by gentlemen of the House and elsewhere was performed *ad hoc* in a variety of locations – in Willis's early 'Peckewater chamber', then at his home in Merton Street, in Boyle's and other laboratories, and in the laboratories of the numerous remarkably well-informed Oxford city apothecaries, who enjoyed the rank of 'privileged tradesmen' of the University. And let us not forget that this abundance of well-informed and prosperous commercial 'chymists' provided not only a useful source of practical information about what to do in a laboratory, but could also supply chemicals and manufacture apparatus, and suggest reliable young lads for employment as assistants. (A vital resource to Oxford chemical innovation in its early days, as Carole Brookes, of University College, made clear in her excellent Chemistry Part II thesis (1985), which I supervised.)

But in the eighteenth century Christ Church acquired its first formal institutional structures in chemistry and medicine. The prosperous physician Dr John Freind had taught chemistry at the House, and at his death in 1728 left £1,000 for chemico-medical purposes. But things began to take shape when Dr Matthew Lee endowed his Anatomy Readership, along with a £2,300 benefaction. Then a fabric began to rise on the descending ground south of the Hall in 1766-7, when the architect, Henry Keene, designed what was to be known as the Lee Building, at a cost of £1,200. It was to contain a museum, laboratory, and anatomical theatre, and the west corner of the building leading to the cellars was destined to be nicknamed 'Skeleton Corner': presumably because this was the route whereby cadavers would be brought from the gallows to the dissecting room!

Quite by chance, the foundation of the Lee Building coincided with a period of intense innovation across the international chemical world. The phlogiston theory, which had established itself in the early

eighteenth century – and which had diverted attention away from Boyle’s and Hooke’s brilliant combustion researches and into a blind alley – was coming to be challenged in Paris by Lavoisier. And people like the Hon. Henry Cavendish, Dr Sir Charles Blagden, John Dalton, and the young Humphry Davy in England were moving towards an explanation of chemical action based upon uniquely reactive elements: not on abstract philosophical principles, such as phlogiston, but upon ‘billiard ball’ atoms.

Dr John Parsons, the first Lee Reader, taught in Christ Church between 1767 and 1785, just before the new thinking began to develop its wider experimental and explanatory rationale, and he still defined reactions in phlogiston terms. But it was Dr John Kidd who not only saw chemistry in the new post-Lavoisian, post-Daltonian terms, but would become a brilliant and influential university teacher.

Of course, these early individuals who lectured in the Lee Building were also medical men. Parsons was a doctor, but the first truly great figure to use the Lee facilities was Dr Kidd. After coming up to Christ Church as a Westminster Scholar, Kidd went to Guy’s Hospital to study anatomy as part of his medical training before returning to the House. From 1801, Kidd taught the ‘new’ chemistry, based on the idea that chemical action took place when unique, fundamental elements interacted with each other in precise, quantitative proportions, to form compounds. Gas and combustion chemistry was fundamental, but now, instead of Boyle’s and Hooke’s fiery ‘aerial nitre’, there was a clear concept of gases like oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and hydrogen. For within less than a decade of Kidd’s becoming Aldrichian Professor of Chemistry in 1803, even water – the millennia-long mystery ‘element’ of the philosophers – had been shown to be the product of two gases combusting together in a very exact way.

In addition to teaching the new gas chemistry to medical students (who were excited at the prospect of using oxygen to ease pulmonary tuberculosis) and other gentlemen of the University, Kidd pioneered a new standard of medical teaching in Oxford, especially after becoming Regius Professor of Medicine in 1822. What is more, in connection with the rapidly expanding development of coal mining, quarrying, and other natural products used in the Industrial Revolution, Kidd also lectured on mineralogy and the rapidly unfolding chemistry of the rocks. And this was a thing of enormous economic as well as intellectual value, as Oxbridge colleges, the Church, and numerous

private gentlemen stood to profit from the recognition and use of the mineral wealth that lay under their land. Mineralogical chemistry, when combined with gas chemistry, further led to a new understanding of agricultural fertility, especially by 1840, when the role of the nitrogen cycle and nitrate fertilisers was coming to be properly understood.

We must never forget that both the industrial and agricultural ‘revolutions’, by the early nineteenth century, had their roots in experimental chemistry and physics laboratories, as exact science increasingly displaced simple empiricism.

One young man who attended Kidd’s lectures was William Buckland, then in Corpus, but later a Canon Professor of Christ Church. Buckland became the most influential field geologist of the age, but he never forgot Kidd’s lessons in mineralogy. And when Oxford’s gasworks were built in 1818, Buckland became chairman of the company, for coal gas illumination was a wonderful demonstration of how geology, mineralogy, gas chemistry, and human technological ingenuity all came together to improve the quality of life.

In the wake of the Devonshire Commission into the workings of Oxford University in the 1850s, the scope of Dr Lee’s benefactions was broadened from a primary scientific concern with medicine, with the creation of a new Honour School of Natural Sciences. This saw, amongst many other innovations, the establishment of two new Lee Readerships in Physics and Chemistry respectively.

The first Lee Reader in Chemistry – and Paul Kent’s professional ancestor three ‘generations’ removed – was Augustus Vernon Harcourt, who was appointed in 1859. This Readership marked a new departure, being held by men who saw themselves as academic chemists first and foremost, and *not* as medical men who also lectured in chemistry. Vernon Harcourt obtained the post only a year after taking a First in the new Natural Sciences School as an undergraduate at Balliol, learning his laboratory chemistry from Sir Benjamin Brodie (who held the University Chemistry Chair) and others. At first, Harcourt worked in the new University Museum on Parks Road, which in its early days had a series of professorial laboratories within its precincts (such as the still conspicuous ‘Abbot’s Kitchen’ with its tall gothic chimneys), though by 1863 the Christ Church labs had been made ready for him.

Vernon Harcourt’s primary interests lay in the nature of chemical action, or chemical kinetics, and in particular the mathematical energy exchanges going on between reactive elements. We know that with

regard to the mathematical aspects of his work, he had dealings with the House's mathematics Student, Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, or Lewis Carroll. And being drawn to the study of the nature of chemical reaction and purity, he, like Buckland half a century before, was involved with the Oxford gasworks, and the measurement of gas purity.

Harcourt also trained up several students who themselves went on to chemical and scientific distinction, including the Christ Church men Nevil Vincent Sidgwick and Harold Bailey Dixon. Dixon's interest in the chemistry of explosions, one might add, derived in part from damage suffered to his parental home in London, when, in 1874, a barge carrying gunpowder blew up on the Regent's Canal.

Vernon Harcourt's successor, in 1902, was Herbert Brereton Baker, another ex-Balliol man, and a former pupil of Harcourt. His research interests focused upon the role played by water in chemical reactions, especially in the explosion of gases, finding that when gases were scrupulously dried, they did not explode. Hence his nickname 'Dry Baker' or 'Dry as bone Baker'.

We must not forget that, a century or so ago, much of the work done in gas chemistry had its genesis in the problems of domestic, street, and workplace illumination. For by modern standards, commercial gasworks were notoriously unsafe places, as impure gas generated from poor-quality coal, lead pipes that often cracked or had nails accidentally driven through them, and the almost universal male habit of smoking meant that gas was an ever-present killer. Some gasworks produced famously pure gas – one reason, for example, why the meteorologist James Glaisher's high altitude balloon ascents of the early 1860s began at Wolverhampton gasworks – while others delivered a product that stank out drawing-rooms and asphyxiated garret-dwellers. Early gas fires, moreover, often had no proper flue outlets, leading to carbon monoxide poisoning. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that a succession of Christ Church chemists across a century, from John Kidd and William Buckland down to H. B. Baker, were actively interested in coal gas chemistry and technology, and came to conduct careful, quantitative experiments on what happened when varying mixtures of gas and air were ignited, and the nature of the shock-waves they produced. And while coal-gas chemistry research was being undertaken in other laboratories in Great Britain, Europe, and America, we must not forget that it was an area to which Christ Church men made notable contributions.

In 1920 Baker was succeeded as Lee Reader in Chemistry by Alex S. Russell. A Glasgow graduate and a decorated officer by the time he came to Christ Church, Russell had previously worked with Ernest Rutherford on one of the emerging borderlines between chemistry and physics, and in particular, on the early study of radioactive substances. This area had, indeed, been pioneered in Paris, and opened up all sorts of questions about how substances held together, and how they decayed – an exciting and challenging field of research, and one in which Russell played a significant part while at Christ Church.

Oxford, the House, and European and American education were changing rapidly by the 1920s. Everyone was suddenly much older in every way – with undergraduates and young dons who had survived WW I – and the flood of young men, and some women, wanting to study science was soon overtaking the University's teaching capacities. And science itself was expanding at an unprecedented rate.

Russell conducted his researches in radio activity in the Lee Building, and it is said that it was when working there that he coined the term 'isotope': to signify different forms of a particular element that all have essentially the same chemical properties but differ in that they have different atomic masses. This property was later discovered to be occasioned by the element containing different numbers of neutrons in its nucleus. And when the element was in some way physically unstable, it emitted atomic particles which came to be termed *radiation*. Hence the danger of these substances, as many radiated particles can have a deleterious effect upon the human body.

When the Lee Building ceased to be used as a laboratory in the mid twentieth century, after almost 200 years as a centre of chemical and medical research and teaching, it was converted for usage as extra SCR space. The problem, however, was that Russell's radiation research conducted there across three decades had left parts of the fabric radioactive. So it needed a thorough 'cleaning out', though I am assured that it is now perfectly safe!

When Alex Russell retired in 1955, he was succeeded by Paul Kent, a distinguished organic chemist, and he in turn by Richard Wayne, an atmospheric chemist; the latter, after a brief interregnum, was succeeded by Jason Davis, an electrochemist working in the area of surface chemistry and chemical imaging. It is interesting to note that Paul, Richard and Jason, in their respective spheres, have developed and added new lustre to Christ Church's oldest and most original branches

of chemistry: namely, the chemistry of life-building and life-sustaining compounds, the chemistry of airs and gases, and medically-related chemistry.

I conclude by wishing Paul many years of joy to come as he enters his tenth decade. And I thank him for all his friendship, and conversation over the years: about the history of chemistry, our mutual friend Dr Robert Hooke, and the history and lore of Christ Church and the remarkable 'role' the House has played in the science of both Oxford and the wider world. Thank you, Paul.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Janet McMullin, Judith Curthoys, Angela Edwards and their colleagues in the Library of Christ Church for all their kind assistance; also Professor Richard Wayne for his helpful comments on my manuscript text.

Dr Allan Chapman

SPORTS CLUBS

Women's Tennis

The women's tennis team had a quiet year with no matches against other colleges. However, there was a significant increase in play with the introduction of a mixed training session with some members of the men's team. Meeting about once a week this led to more training since there would definitely be at least one other person around to have a knock up with. In addition to this, the women's team had their own training sessions with some great play and lots of fun had by all during casual knock ups on the sunny Christ Church courts.

Camilla Higgins

Women's Squash

The women's squash team have been training hard within the college but have not played any matches. This has recently become more popular as lots of rain and the freezing cold has made more outdoor pursuits far less bearable.

Camilla Higgins

Lacrosse

Christ Church Lacrosse proved to grow from strength to strength throughout 2013. Captained by Natalie Newton, Hannah Rafferty, and Rowan Callinan, the team met most Saturdays to compete against other colleges in the cupper's league. With great enthusiasm, we managed to field a competitive and talented team that developed sound stick work and good awareness of the quick-paced game throughout the year.

Our season culminated in the cupper's weekend tournament that took place in Trinity Term. With most of the players in their final year, Christ Church played with a strong, experienced team, confident of victory. After successful preliminary matches, we found ourselves up against Wadham College in the semi-finals. With the majority of their players in the University Men's Lacrosse team, we knew we had a tough game ahead. However, we kept positive and managed to hold our own with the ball often in transition between the defensive and attacking ends. Despite our efforts, this was where our cupper's journey ended but spirits remained high having reached so far in the tournament.

Unfortunately, due to poor weather conditions, Christ Church Lacrosse has been somewhat out of action recently. However, we will be sure to come out fighting for the cupper's weekend in Trinity and continue our success of 2013.

Jessica Wright

Women's Rowing

The terrible weather in Michaelmas of 2012 and consequent cancellation of Christ Church regatta made recruitment very difficult for Torpids. We took two strong novices and a schoolgirl rower into W1 and trained hard during Hilary but unfortunately were bumped every day, having started at a tough position to maintain: 5th in the 1st division.

With Osiris rower Ellie Darlington and lightweights Susana Hancock and Zoe Cooper Sutton returning from their triumphant boat races we had a strong first boat for Summer Eights. Though we were bumped by the Torpid headship crew, Magdalen, on the first day, we held off University for 2 days, one of which involved some extraordinary coxing feats from Matt Maton-Howarth and made for a very exciting race, and bumped Hertford on the last day, with the result that we held our position of 7th in the first division. The women's second boat had very little water time before racing and were over-exposed as the second highest second boat on the river and were sadly bumped every day.

This Michaelmas started with a big recruitment drive which proved very successful with both our women's novice crews doing really well in Christ Church regatta, WA getting through to the last 16 which is further than we've gone in a long time. Meanwhile the seniors have been training in a four and raced at Wallingford Head, coming second in our division against fours from many other universities. We hope that our success will carry on to Torpids and beyond in 2014.

Hannah Barrett

Women's Captain

Men's Rowing

As usual the year started with a big training push towards Torpids which went as planned with Christ Church entering three boats. The Men's first boat put in a good performance and despite being bumped by Magdalen on day 2 managed to recover and hold off Balliol on days

3 and 4. The Men's second boat was very strong and bumped St Peter's M1 on day 2 to move up one place on the river. The inexperienced Men's third boat found themselves out of position after a blade winning crew in 2012 and unfortunately was bumped every day.

Trinity term saw the return of 6 rowers from the University squad including 4 from the triumphant boat race crew. The campaign started well with the first boat rowing over on day 1 and bumping Oriel for second on the river on day 2. Day 3 saw them close a full length on the Pembroke first boat and leave the big chase down to the final day. Throughout the length of the course on the final day they were pulling Pembroke back ending in an extremely exciting finish with the Christ Church boat gaining a tiny bit of overlap which sadly proved to be too little too late and they ran out of course before they could bump. The Men's second boat was not as successful and was bumped on days 2 through 4 but still remain the highest second boat on the river, 3 places above Pembroke. The third boat found themselves in a similar position to Torpids and was bumped every day by some very strong boats, three of which were college first eights. They also remain the highest third boat on the river, just one place ahead of Pembroke.

Everybody in the club has been working hard to make sure the results are even better this season, with the depth of the club especially in the novices something that has already been greatly improved from last year. This showed greatly when all three novice men's boats made it through to the last 16 and final day of Christ Church Regatta with the novice A boat narrowly losing to Balliol who went on to be the eventual winners. The senior men's squad have also been working hard entering an eight and a four into Wallingford Head just before Christmas and the eight finishing a very strong 7th place.

James McCormick
Men's Captain

GLEN HOWELLS
16 October 1973 – 20 February 2013

I am very sad to report the death in 2013 of Glen Howells [German and Philosophy, 1992]. Glen died unexpectedly at the age of 39 of a pulmonary embolism shortly after arriving in China to teach English at the University of Nottingham in Ningbo, China.

I first met Glen in Michaelmas Term 1992 and it was immediately clear that he was one of the smartest and funniest people that I had ever met, a view that was shared by almost everybody. Glen was also kind and incredibly generous and he maintained good friendships throughout college. Even at the time I realized that it was an incredible privilege to share rooms and tutorials with him. He appeared to achieve his First almost effortlessly whilst being dismissive of his own abilities.

After Oxford, Glen quickly discovered that he was not suited to the restrictions of corporate life and he became an itinerant teacher of English, which gave him the freedom to satisfy his intellectual curiosities. He lived and worked in places as diverse as Buenos Aires, Houston, Macao and Kiev as well as all over Europe, and continued to read and to study voraciously. There was nothing more enjoyable than meeting Glen after a prolonged absence and listening to him recount his adventures and his developing theories of literature and philosophy.

A true polymath, Glen was awarded a posthumous PHD in 2013 by Bournemouth University for his thesis on ‘Emotional Processing and Episodic Memory’, a product of his growing interest in psychology. It is a mark of the man that he wore his learning so lightly that none of his friends were aware of the scale of his achievements until after his death.

As he grew older, Glen returned more frequently to Bournemouth and to his fantastic family (his parents Rose and Fred, and siblings John, Neil, Fiona and Donna) with whom he was very close. His death has left an aching void in his family as it has with his many friends.

Al Turnbull [1992]

SENIOR MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES

The Dean

The book 'Sensible Religion' which I am editing with Professor Dan Cohn Sherbok should be published by Ashgate in September 2014.

The Very Revd E Newey

His book, *Children of God: The Child as Source of Theological Anthropology* was published by Ashgate. It was reviewed in the *Church Times*, *Reviews in Religion and Theology* and *Theology*.

The Revd Professor N Biggar

In February Nigel Biggar hosted the fourth annual McDonald Centre-Chatham House colloquium on ethics in international affairs, "The Ethics of Remote and Autonomous Weaponry", and a further McDonald Centre colloquium on "What's the Good of the (Anglo-Scottish) Union?" In March he took part in a symposium, "Peace through Law", at the Institut für Theologie und Frieden in Hamburg. In April he gave two lectures at Davidson College, North Carolina, one on forgiveness and the other on religion in liberal society. In May his essay, "Evolutionary Biology, 'Enlightened' Anthropological Narratives, and Social Morality", was published in *Studies in Christian Ethics*. In June "Religion and Intolerance: A Critical Commentary", written with John Perry, appeared in *Religion, Intolerance, and Conflict: A Scientific and Conceptual Investigation* (OUP). In August he took part in a conference, "Waging Peace and Restraining War: East-West Dialogue", at the Centre for Applied Ethics at Hong Kong Baptist University. In September *Standpoint* magazine featured his essay, "Was Britain Right to Go to War in 1914?", and OUP published *In Defence of War*. In November he debated with Clare Short on the ethics of humanitarian intervention and *Standpoint* published another essay, "Damian McBride: A Cautionary Tale". In December "Christian 'Just War' Reasoning and Two Cases of Rebellion: Ireland, 1916-21, and Syria, 2011-present" appeared in *Ethics and International Affairs*.

Professor S Foot

Bede's Church, Jarrow Lecture 2012 (St Paul's Church Jarrow, 2013), pp. 30.

(ed. with Nancy Partner), *The Sage Handbook of Historical Theory*, ed. with Nancy Partner (Sage Publications, 2013) pp. 542.

'Introduction' and 'Presidential Address: Has Ecclesiastical History Lost the Plot?', in *The Church on its Past*, ed. Peter Clarke and Charlotte Methuen, *Studies in Church History* 49 (Boydell and Brewer, 2013), pp. xvii-xxvi and 1-25

'Wilfrid's monastic empire', in *Wilfrid Abbot, Bishop, Saint: Papers from 1300th Anniversary Conferences*, ed. N.J. Higham (Shaun Tyas, Stamford, 2013), pp. 27-39.

'Internal and External Audiences: Reflections on the Anglo-Saxon Archive of Bury St Edmunds Abbey in Suffolk', *Haskins Society Journal* 24 (2013), 163-93

In October she opened the Inaugural BBC History Magazine History Weekend Festival speaking with Michael Wood in Malmesbury Abbey about King Athelstan, the first king of England (who is buried at Malmesbury).

Professor G Ward

This year saw the publication of a translation of Carl Schmitt's *Dictatorship* (Polity Press) that I have been working on for the past five years with a colleague at Manchester, Dr Michael Hoelzl. It is the first English translation of this early but most intensely researched monograph by Schmitt. In recognition of the number of errors we found in the German editions, particularly in the references, the German publisher (Duncker & Humblot) is now preparing a new edition of the text.

This year also saw the completion of another major project, edited with George Pattison and Nicholas Adams, *The Oxford Handbook of Theology and Modern European Thought* (OUP). This 700 page tome has also taken five years to realize.

Other essays appearing this year:

'The Making of the Modern Metropolis' in Nicholas Adams, George Pattison and Graham Ward (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of*

Theology & Modern European Thought (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013), pp.61-82.

‘Linearity and Complexity in Ecclesiology’ in *Jahrbuch Politische Theologie* (Band 6/7, 2013), *Extra ecclesiam... Zur Institution und Kritik von Kirche*, 99-130.

‘Performing Christ: The Theological Vocation of Lay People’, *Ecclesiology* no.9, 1-13.

‘How Hegel Became a Philosopher: Logos and the Economy of Logic’, *Critical Research in Religion*, 1/3 (December 2013), 1-32.

Other activities and appointments this year include: election as Honorary Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, being made an International Ecumenical Observer for the World Council of Churches, delivering the Morpeth Lectures, University of Newcastle, Australia, and hosting an international conference in Oxford, at St. Anne’s College, on *The Soul*. The conference brought together fiction writers, neuroscientists, anthropologists, and philosophers with various experts (in literature, ecclesial history, dogmatics, science and religion).

The Very Revd M Gorick

800 years – 10 Lifetimes. A Celebration of 800 years of Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon. 1210 – 2010.

Professor R B Rutherford

Published *Homer* (2nd edition), *Greece and Rome: New Surveys in the Classics* no. 41, 2013) This is a revised and updated version of the survey I published in 1996.

Professor J Cartwright

Publications:

Contract Law: An Introduction to the English Law of Contract for the Civil Lawyer: 2nd edn, Hart Publishing, 2013.

La preuve en droit continental et en common law JCP N 2013, no. 5, 1013.

Defects in Consent: Mistake, Fraud, Threats, Unfair Exploitation (jointly with M. Schmidt-Kessel) in *The Common European Sales Law in Context: Interactions with English and German Law* (ed. G Dannemann and S. Vogenauer, Oxford University Press, 2013), p. 373.

‘Authenticity’ and ‘authentic instruments’: the perspective of English Law in *L’authenticité* (ed. L. Aynès, La documentation française, 2013), p.183.

Consultant Editor for the *Misrepresentation* title in *Halsbury’s Laws of England*, 5th edn, LexisNexis, vol. 76 (2013).

Professor S Darlington

CD

Choirs of Angels, Music from the Eton Choirbook, Vol. 2

Christ Church Cathedral Choir

Director of Music: Stephen Darlington

AVIE 2184.

Nominated for 2013 Gramophone Award

An *International Record Review* ‘Outstanding CD’

Reached No. 1 in Amazon Choral Chart

Professor C C L Andreyev

Andreeva, E. and Belobrovtsseva, I. (eds). ‘*Tol’ko Vy poimete sleduiuschii tekst...’* *Perepiska N.E. andreeva I L.F. Zurova*. Baltiiskii arkhiv: Russkaia kul’tura v Pribaltike, 13. Tallinna Ülikooli Slaavi Keelte ja Kutluuride Instituut, Tallin, 2013. Illustrations. Notes. Bibliography. 298 pp. \$42.00 (paperpack)

This is a correspondence collected from a variety of archives between the Russian historian N.E. Andreyev and the writer L.F. Zurov – 1936-1971. It illustrates their interests in Russian culture, Russian history and particularly the Pskov-Pechery monastery in Estonia and the changes in the Russian emigration over the period of their correspondence

Professor D Nowell

I spent 5 weeks in Melbourne in November/December 2013, acting as an assessor at the Supreme Court of Victoria. The role involved assisting the judge in hearing technical evidence in the Kilmore-East/Kinglake bushfire case.

Professor H.G.M. Williamson

Publications:

‘The Vindication of Redaction Criticism’, in K. J. Dell and P. M. Joyce (eds), *Biblical Interpretation and Method: Essays in Honour of John*

- Barton (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013), 26–36
- ‘Isaiah: Prophet of Weal or Woe?’, in R. P. Gordon and H. M. Bartsad (eds), *“Thus Speaks Ishtar of Arbela”: Prophecy in Israel, Assyria, and Egypt in the Neo-Assyrian Period* (Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns, 2013), 273–300
- ‘Was There an Image of the Deity in the First Temple?’, in S. Pearce (ed.), *The Image and its Prohibition in Jewish Antiquity* (JJS Supplement Series 2. Oxford: JJS, 2013), 28–37
- ‘Deuteronomy and Isaiah’, in J. S. DeRouche, J. Gile, and K. J. Turner (eds), *For Our Good Always: Studies on the Message and Influence of Deuteronomy in Honor of Daniel O. Block* (Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns, 2013), 251–68
- ‘An Overlooked Suggestion at Proverbs 1:10’, in D. A. Baer and R. P. Gordon (eds), *Leshon Limmudim: Essays on the Language and Literature of the Hebrew Bible in Honour of A. A. Macintosh* (LHB/OTS 593; Bloomsbury T & T Clark, 2013), 218–26.

Professor M Edwards

Publications:

- (with Markus Vinzent). “J.N.D. Kelly”, in M. Vinzent (ed.) *Studia Patristica LIII: Former Directors* (Leuven: Peeters). 43-54.
- “Further Reflections on the Platonism of Origen”, *Adamantius* 18, 317-324.
- “Figurative readings; their Scope and Justification”, in J. Carleton-Paget (ed.), *The New Cambridge History of the Bible*, vol. 1 (Cambridge University Press), 714-733.
- “Christians against Matter: a Bouquet for Bishop Berkeley”, in K. Corrigan and T. Rasimus (eds.), *Gnosticism, Platonism and the Late Ancient World* (Leiden: Brill) 569-580.
- “When the dead speak: the refashioning of Ignatius of Antioch in the long recension of his letters”, in A. Marmodoro and J. Hill (eds.), *The Author’s Voice* (Oxford OUP), 341-356.
- “Why did Constantine label Arius a Porphyrian?”, *L’Antiquite Classique* 82, 239-247.
- “Plotinus: Monist, Theist or Athiest?”, in L. Nelstrop and S. Podmore (eds.), *Christian Mysticism and Incarnation Theology* (Farnham: Ashgate), 12-28.

- “The First Millennium”, in S. Bullivant and M. Ruse (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Atheism*, 152 – 164.
- “Gnostic Thunder: *Nag Hammadi Codices VI.2*”, *Orientalia Christiana Periodica* 79, 285-303.
- “Ancient Philosophy in Christian Sources”, in J. Warren (ed.), *The Routledge Companion to Ancient Philosophy* (London: Routledge), 659-672
- “Donatism”, in Karla Pollman (ed.), *The Oxford Guide to the Historical Reception of Augustine*, vol. 3.

Dr B Jack

The Woman Reader (Yale University Press) was published in paperback in the summer. I spoke at the Oxford Literary Festival and also at the Ennis Book Club Festival in County Clare which is a large and lively gathering. In a new departure, I gave a lecture to City University for its MA in Creative Writing. In April I was appointed Gresham Professor of Rhetoric for three years. The purpose of the Gresham Professorships, established in the 16th century, is to provide free public lectures in the City of London. I have taken as my title *The Mysteries of Reading and Writing*.

Professor S Neubauer

In 2013 Professor Neubauer published 31 research articles. He obtained a \$14m grant from the NIH (USA) as PI to study nearly 3000 patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, and he renewed his BHF Programme Grant (£1.7m over 5 years). He was awarded the Gold Medal from the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance. Six of his trainees won young investigator awards.

Professor G A Johnson

Publications:

- ‘(Un)richtige Aufnahme: Renaissance Sculpture and the Visual Historiography of Art History,’ *Art History*, vol. 36 (2013): 12-51.
- ‘Heinrich Wölfflin, “How One Should Photograph Sculpture” (translation of Wölfflin’s articles of 1896-7 and 1915),’ in *Art History*, vol. 36 (2013): 52-71.

Other Activities:

Invited lecture at De Paul University in Chicago (Feb. 2013): ‘Art and the Senses in Renaissance Italy: The Case of Isabella d’Este.’

Session chair at College Art Association of America conference in New York (Feb. 2013): ‘Crossing Continents: Expatriate Histories of Art in the 20th Century.’

Member of the International Committee of the College Art Association of America.

Associate Head of the Humanities Division (Undergraduate Studies), Oxford University.

Tutor for Admissions, Christ Church.

Director of the FHS and M.St. in History of Art, Oxford University.

Professor J G E Cross

Invited/keynote lectures include: Institute of Musical Research, University of London; *The Rest is Noise* Festival, Southbank Centre, London; Gresham College London; *Hearing Landscape Critically* Conference, Stellenbosch University, South Africa. Public outreach talks include: BBC Symphony Orchestra, Philharmonia Orchestra, BBC Proms/Radio 3, Glyndebourne Opera, and a public conversation with Alfred Brendel at the Bath Mozart Fest.

Publications:

‘Rewriting *The Rite*: creative responses to *Le Sacre du printemps*’, in H. Danuser and H. Zimmerman (eds), *Avatar of Modernity: The Rite of Spring Reconsidered* (London: Boosey & Hawkes, 2013), 198–218

‘Stravinsky in exile’, in T. Levitz (ed.), *Igor Stravinsky and his World* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2013), 1–17

Dr B Young

I was invited to take part in a Mellon-sponsored symposium on ‘Historicism and the Human Sciences in Nineteenth-Century Britain’ held at the University of California, Berkeley in April. My paper on ‘History’ will be part of a volume to be published soon comprising revised papers from the symposium.

Dr J Yee

2013 was the centenary year of the publication of the first volume of Proust's *A la recherche du temps perdu*, and I gave a paper on 'Proust and the Anti-Travel Narrative' at a Proust Study Day at the Maison Française. I also published an article on Flaubert ("Like an apparition": Oriental ghosting in Flaubert's *Éducation sentimentale*', in *French Studies, A Quarterly Review*, 67:3 (July 2013), pp. 340-354) and continued work on my monograph *The Colonial Comedy*, to be published with Oxford University Press.

Professor B Javorcik

In 2013, Professor Javorcik made 21 presentations at various international conferences and universities. She published one journal article:-

"Do the Biggest Aisles Serve a Brighter Future? Global Retail Chains and Their Implications for Romania".

co-authored with Y. Li, *Journal of International Economics*, 90(2), 2013

and completed two working papers:-

"Accession to the World Trade Organization and Tariff Evasion" co-authored with G. Narciso, CEPR Discussion Paper No. 9592, 2013

"FDI Promotion and Comparative Advantage" co-authored with T. Harding and D. Maggioni, mimeo, 2013.

Professor J Schear

"Are we essentially rational animals?" appeared in my edited volume, *Mind, Reason, and Being in the World* (Routledge).

"Historical Finitude" appeared in the *Cambridge Companion to Heidegger's Being and Time* (Cambridge).

I gave talks at Warwick, Southampton, LSE, Kent, the American University in Beirut, UC Berkeley, and here in Oxford.

Dr G Berczi

As a member of the geometry group in Oxford my work focuses on symmetries of geometric objects coming from physics. The group of symmetries in some sense determines the complexity of the object, and

my interest lies in so-called non-reductive symmetry groups when the ring of invariant functions is not necessarily finitely generated.

In a joint project with Frances Kirwan I am working on non-reductive group actions in algebraic geometry, and constructions of orbit spaces of these actions, the so-called moduli spaces. I am particularly interested in computing topological invariants of these moduli.

Publications:

- G. Berczi, A. Szenes: Thom polynomials of Morin singularities, *Annals of Mathematics*, Volume 175 (2012), pp 567-629
- G. Berczi, F. Kirwan: A geometric construction for invariant jet differentials, *Surveys in Differential Geometry*, Vol XVII, 2012, pp 79-126
- G. Berczi, F. Kirwan: Invariants for non-reductive group actions, arXiv:1305.4099

Dr K Brain

Keith Brain was elected as International Secretary for the *International Society for Autonomic Neuroscience* (<http://autonomicneuroscience.info>) and continues as an Editor for the *British Journal of Pharmacology* and external examiner (Pharmacology) at King's College London. Key publications were the description of a new allosteric modulator for 5-HT₃ receptors (5-chloroindole; with N.M. Barnes and others; *British Journal of Pharmacology* 169:1228-1238) and a new edition of our online teaching module (*Fundamentals of Pharmacology*) for SCRIPT (<http://www.safeprescriber.org/>). The SCRIPT project aims to aid the transition of junior doctors towards independent prescribing in the first two years of their hospital work.

Dr T Littlewood

Tim Littlewood continues to tutor the Christ Church clinical medical students. In each of the last two years (2012, 2013) one of the Christ Church students has won the award (Pickering prize) for being the top student in the year at finals. He continues as chairman of the education committee for the British Society for Haematology and of the Intercollegiate Committee for Haematology. He is external examiner for haematology in Sri Lanka.

Mr A Lunt

This year I have visited several international radiation facilities in order to perform high resolution residual stress analysis in a range of materials. As a result, one paper on the “Hierarchical modelling of in situ elastic deformation of human enamel based on photoelastic and diffraction analysis of stresses and strains” has been published by *Acta biomaterialia* and two further papers are currently under review.

Initial ground work for the European project iStress has also started this year. We are currently awaiting delivery of a dual beam FIB/SEM and are looking forward to welcoming our collaborators from all over Europe.

Dr D Maw

Publications:

The Music of Herbert Howells (Boydell and Brewer) co-edited and contributed two chapters; “*Bona cadentia dictaminum*: Reconstructing Machaut’s Lyric Word Setting” (*Music and Letters* 94); “‘Struggling but failing to mask’: the Music of Mark R. Taylor” (*Tempo* 67/265); *Suite pour orgue: La vie de Jean Baptiste* (Éditions Delatour)

Conference Papers and Lectures:

‘The Editor as Historiographer: the Polyphonic Rondel up to 1350’ (University of Southampton); ‘Prolegomena to a New Edition of Machaut’s Music’ (Certaldo); ‘Compositional Process as Cultural History: Machaut’s Songs as Case Study’ (University of Exeter); ‘Howells and the Phantasy’ (Three Choirs Festival, Gloucester; Herbert Howells Society AGM, Magdalen College, Oxford)

Prize:

Grand Prix André Marchal (organ improvisation), 11e Concours International d’Orgue de la ville de Biarritz (Académie André Marchal)

Dr S J Schroeder

Publications:

‘Music and Metaphor’, in: *British Journal of Aesthetics*, 53 (2013).

‘Can I have your pain?’ in: *Philosophical Investigations* 36:3 (2013).

‘Art, Value, Function’, in: *The Nordic Journal of Aesthetics*, no.46 (2013).

‘Belief and “Belief”: Reply to Burley’, in: *The Heythrop Journal* 54:2 (2013).

‘Wittgenstein on Rules in Language and Mathematics’, in: N. Venturinha, *The Textual Genesis of Wittgenstein’s ‘Philosophical Investigations’*, London: Routledge, 2013.

‘Das Privatsprachen-Argument’, in: R.W. Puster (Hg.), *Klassische Argumentationen der Philosophie*, Münster: Mentis, 2013.

(With John Preston:) ‘The Neuroscientific Case for a Representative Theory of Perception’, in: T.P. Racine & K.L. Slaney (eds), *A Wittgensteinian Perspective on the Use of Conceptual Analysis in Psychology*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013.

Dr S Thompson

Published conference abstracts:

Oleg V. Kulikov, **Sam Thompson**, Hai Xu, Christopher D. Incarvito, Richard T.W. Scott, Ishu Saraogi, Laura Nevola, Andrew D. Hamilton – ‘Design and synthesis of oligoamide-based double α -helix mimetics’, Abstracts of Papers, 246th ACS National Meeting, Indianapolis, IN, United States, September 8-12, 2013, *in press*.

Sam Thompson, Andrew D. Hamilton – ‘Mimicry of higher-order protein structure’, Abstracts of Papers, 246th ACS National Meeting, Indianapolis, IN, United States, September 8-12, 2013, *in press*.

Daniel Yin, **Sam Thompson**, Peter J. Judge, Anthony Watts – ‘Solid-state NMR investigations of antimicrobial and cell-penetrating peptides’, Abstracts of Papers, 246th ACS National Meeting, Indianapolis, IN, United States, September 8-12, 2013, *in press*.

Peer-reviewed publications:

Philip C. Simister, James Luccarelli, **Sam Thompson**, Daniel H. Appella, Stephan M. Feller, Andrew D. Hamilton – ‘Novel inhibitors of a Grb2 SH3C domain interaction identified by a virtual screen’. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, **2013**, 21, pp. 4027-4033.

James Luccarelli, **Sam Thompson**, Andrew D. Hamilton – ‘SH3 domains as drug targets’. *Methods and Principles in Medicinal Chemistry: Protein-Protein Interactions in Drug Discovery*, **2013**, Weinheim: Wiley-VCH.

Oleg V. Kulikov, **Sam Thompson**, Hai Xu, Christopher D. Incarvito, Richard T.W. Scott, Ishu Saraogi, Laura Nevola, Andrew D.

Hamilton – ‘Design and synthesis of oligoamide-based double a-helix mimetics’. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2013**, pp. 3407 (cover art) & pp. 3433-3445.

Nicola Laurieri, James E. Egleton, Amy Varney, Cyrille C. Thinnès, Camilo E. Quevedo, Peter T. Seden, **Sam Thompson**, Fernando Rodrigues-Lima, Julien Dairou, Angela J. Russell, Edith Sim – ‘A Novel Color Change Mechanism for Breast Cancer Biomarker Detection: Naphthoquinones as Specific Ligands of Human Arylamine *N*-Acetyltransferase 1’. *PLoS ONE* **2013**, 8, e70600.

Guest Editor of a special edition of 42 articles including the following profile article:

Sam Thompson, Andrew J. Wilson, Alan R. Battersby – ‘In celebration of the 60th birthday of Professor Andrew D. Hamilton FRS’. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2013**, 11, pp. 6236-6241.

Laura Nevola, Johanna M. Rodriguez, **Sam Thompson**, Andrew D. Hamilton – ‘Super-secondary structure peptidomimetics: design and synthesis of an a-a hairpin motif analogue’. *Supramol. Chem.* **2013**, 25, pp. 586-590.

Professor R Vilain

In 2013 Robert Vilain became co-director of the South West Consortium of the government-funded Routes into Languages network. He gave papers in Denver, Notre Dame and Beijing and published:

‘The Death of Expressionism Yvan Goll (1891-1950)’, *Oxford German Studies*, 42.1 (2013), 96-109.

“‘Bruno’s pyre and Einstein’s time’: Atom-Poetik in Yvan Goll’s später Lyrik”, in *Poetiken des Auf- und Umbruchs*, edd. Dagmar von Hoff, Monika Szczepaniak, Lena Wetenkamp, LiteraturFilm, 6 (Frankfurt am Main: Lang, 2013), pp. 63-83.

Professor A K Cheetham FRS

Professor Tony Cheetham has been in the Department of Materials Science at Metallurgy at the University of Cambridge since October 2007. In November 2012 he became the Treasurer and Vice President of The Royal Society.

Professor Sir H Harris

In 2013 I wrote a letter to NATURE about non-coding RNA. It created a bit of a stir and, without my intervention in any way, it achieved a mention in Wikipedia. Mysterious indeed are the machinations of “impact”.

Mr J Harris

John Harris (Steward 1986-2011) continued work as President of the Oxford Literary Festival and as Consultant Home Bursar to the Oxford Centre for Islamic studies. He taught a maritime history class at the University’s ‘Oxford Experience’ Summer School, held at the House during the Long Vacation. He is presently planning a new international conference on intelligence, espionage and cryptography structured on the well-established ‘Conflict’ model.

Dr P W Kent

A contributing author to a history of the first fifty years of Van Mildert College Durham. William Van Mildert, in whose memory that College is named was Regius Professor of Divinity at Christ Church in the early nineteenth century and later a founding figure of Durham University.

Dr R W Truman

In the summer of 2013 I completed my four-year term of office as President of the Oxford Bibliographical Society. For the rest it was a year of continuing involvements rather than of things published: thus, chiefly, my editorial work for *Humanistica Lovaniensia*, advising on book-length work submitted to publishers, and translating neo-Latin humanist correspondence with a Spanish aspect.

Professor J S K Ward

During the calendar year 2013, I have been Professorial Research Fellow at Heythrop College, University of London. I published ‘Morality, Autonomy, and God’ (Oneworld, Oxford, 2013). I gave many talks for schools sixth forms on Philosophy and Religious Studies.

Professor R Wayne

Awarded the Haagen-Smit Prize for 2012. (The 2013 prize is announced in 2013)

Publications:

J R Coll Physicians Edinb 2013; **43**:122–5 (Cases of the Quarter)
Reversible acute kidney injury requiring haemodialysis five days after starting dronedarone in a stable 71-year-old man at risk of cardiovascular polypharmacy

¹C Young, ²M Maruthappu, ³RP Wayne, ⁴L Leaver

¹St James's University Hospital, Leeds; ²6th Year Medical Student, Green Templeton College, University of Oxford; ³Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, University of Oxford; ⁴Senior Joan & Richard Doll Clinical Tutorial Fellow, Green Templeton College, University of Oxford, UK

Dr Jonathan Bradbury

‘Noticias del Reino Unido e Irlanda’, *Criticón*, 118, 213–219

‘Imitaciones, integraciones y academias: estrategias poéticas en el *Pusilipo* de Cristóbal Suárez de Figueroa’, in *Los géneros poéticos del Siglo de Oro: centros y periferias*, ed. by Rodrigo Cacho Casal and Anne Holloway (Woodbridge: Tamesis), pp. 313–331

Review of *The Persistence of Presence: Emblem and Ritual in Baroque Spain*, by Bradley J. Nelson, in *Modern Language Review*, 108, 1296–1298

Review of *Literatura y propaganda en tiempo de Quevedo*, by María Soledad Arredondo, in *Bulletin of Spanish Studies*, 90, 1051–1052

Anna Hartmann

In 2013, I have spent two months in California, researching at the Huntington Library. This research trip was made possible by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. I published ‘Abraham Fraunce’s Use of Giovanni Andrea dell’Anguillara’s *Metamorfosi*’, *Translation and Literature*, 22:1 (2013), 103–110, and have submitted a major article on Francis Bacon and Atlantis to a leading scholarly journal. I have presented my recent research on Francis Bacon with great success at the Early Modern Seminar in Oxford, and have taught Spenser and Milton at Christ Church and Balliol. Otherwise, I have continued to work on my monograph on early modern English mythology.

Dr Brianna Heazlewood

Millard and Lee Alexander Postdoctoral Fellow

As a Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 Research Fellow in the Department of Chemistry, I have undertaken both experimental

and theoretical research into methods for studying cold chemical reactions. The collisions of gas-phase molecules prepared with very low translational temperatures can provide a unique insight into the dynamics underpinning fundamental chemical reactions. Cold environments allow the quantum nature of a reaction to be probed, unveiling details hidden when such experiments are conducted under thermally averaged conditions.

A publication outlining our theory work was recently published:

N. Deb, B. R. Heazlewood, M. T. Bell and T. P. Softley, “Blackbody-mediated rotational laser cooling schemes in MgH^+ , DCI^+ , HCl^+ , LiH and CsH ”, *Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics* **13**, 14270 (2013).

I was invited to speak about my research at JILA/the University of Colorado, Boulder in July 2013 and was awarded a Marie Curie Career Integration Grant (worth €30,000 per annum for 25 months from September 2013) to fund aspects of this research.

Dr C (Kit) Yates

C.A. Yates and R.E. Baker (2013). “**The importance of the Voronoi domain partition for position-jump reaction-diffusion processes on non-uniform rectilinear lattices.**” *Physical Review E (PRE)* 88(5) 054701.

J.M. Osborne, M.O. Bernabeu ... C.A. Yates et al. (2013) “**Ten Simple Rules for Effective Computational Research**” (*PLOS Computational Biology, Accepted*)

G. Rosser, A.G. Fletcher, D.A. Wilkinson, J.A. de Beyer, C.A. Yates, J.P. Armitage, P.K. Maini and R.E. Baker (2013). “**Novel methods for analysing bacterial tracks reveal persistence in *Rhodobacter sphaeroides*.**” *PLoS Computational Biology* 9(10) e1003276

C.A. Yates and R.E. Baker (2013). “**Isotropic model for cluster growth on a regular lattice**”. *Physical Review E (PRE)* 88(2) 023304.

C.A. Yates and G. Klingbeil (2013). “**Recycling random numbers in the stochastic simulation algorithm**” *Journal of Chemical Physics (JCP)* 138(9) 094103.

NEWS FROM OLD MEMBERS

1938

John Michael Stuart HORNER (Father Timothy)

Published a book and a booklet, both published by Monograph Publishing of Eureka, MO 63025. The book is a memoir, *Learning All the Time* and covers 1920 – 2010. The booklet is *There's a Bulldog on my Gas Tank* and other memories of WWII,

1950

Richard RHODES

Published 'The teaching of Karl Ulrich Schnabel', Wolke Verlagsges., 2013. IISBN 978 3936000290

1958

Tom SHARRATT

After 32 years' continuous service as a member of Lancashire County Council, Tom Sharratt lost his seat in the election on 2 May 2013. He was vice-chairman of the education committee from 1981 to 1989 and chairman of the library and leisure committee from 1989 to 1997.

1978

Martin ATHERTON

Promoted from Captain to Commodore, Martin Atherton was made Naval Regional Commander for London and Eastern England in time to oversee the Royal Navy's contribution to the Diamond Jubilee celebrations and support to the London Olympic Games. He is now working on events planned for 2014 to mark the 70th anniversary of the D-Day landings, the 100th of the outbreak of the First World War, and the 350th of the formation of the Royal Marines.

He was appointed OBE in the recent New Year Honours List.

1983

Professor Harry ANDERSON

Professor Harry Anderson has been elected FRS. The Royal Society wrote that "Harry Anderson is known internationally for his insightful contributions to the design and synthesis of supramolecular materials and molecular wires. He has introduced new concepts for molecular

design, and ground-breaking approaches to template-directed synthesis, leading to materials with unprecedented electronic and nonlinear optical characteristics. He has pioneered the investigation of conjugated porphyrin oligomers, encapsulated pi-systems, nanorings and two-photon absorbing dyes, and he has worked closely with physicists and photobiologists to understand the relationship between molecular structure and function. His work has resulted in profound insights into the factors controlling long-range electronic coupling and charge-transport in supramolecular systems”

1995

Alexandra NORRISH

The last few years have been extremely busy. I have been working in the Department of Health since 2008, initially as Deputy Director of Social Care Strategy where I led a national reform of social care, and then as Deputy Director of Financial Planning. I am still trying to work out why anyone decided to put an English graduate in charge of a £100 billion budget, but it was educational. In 2012 I was awarded the Harkness Fellowship in Health Policy and Practice, and I have had a fantastic year at Harvard, doing qualitative research in health care and a lot of travelling. My partner is an academic and has also been taking a sabbatical at Harvard, so we will be celebrating the fifth anniversary of our civil partnership with a roadtrip around some of the National Parks.

1998

Prof Melissa TERRAS

I am now the Professor of Digital Humanities, and Director of UCL Centre for Digital Humanities. I've had two books out over the past year or so: *Digital Humanities in Practice* (Facet) and *Defining Digital Humanities* (Ashgate). I was also delighted this year to be asked to join the Board of Curators of the Bodleian Libraries and it's great to be back to Oxford on a regular basis, helping advise the Libraries on digital strategy.

Life is busy – the twins (Edward and Fergusson) are now 3, and Anthony (5) is enjoying school.

2001

Charlotte VALORI

Charlotte is now reviewing opera for www.bachtrack.com.

2003

Jack MAY

My wife and I recently welcomed a new addition to our family. Our daughter Aletta Louisa Evelyn was born on 22nd August 2013.

Denise SMITH (formerly Hooper)

Denise published the book 'Brilliant Trainee Teacher' in 2011 and wrote an article entitled 'Assessment for Learning' for 'SecEd' in June 2012. She is now on maternity leave from her role of Advanced Skills Teacher in Science, after the recent birth of her second child, Sebastian.

2004

Dr Graham GRIFFITHS

In January 2013 I was appointed Visiting Music Lecturer at City University, London. February 2013 saw the publication of my title: 'Stravinsky's Piano: Genesis of a Musical Language' (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013). It is the latest title in CUP's long-standing series 'Music Since 1900': General Editor: Arnold Whittall. Please feel free to use any text on the following: www.cambridge.org/9780521191784.

In September 2013 I took up an appointment as Lecturer in Music at City University London.

DECEASED MEMBERS

The deaths of the following members were reported in 2013:

- Lt Colonel John Nevin Agnew [1940] on 6 June 2013 aged 91.
Philip Rodney Alp [1969] in 2013.
Miles Amherst [1956] in 2013 aged 82.
(John Nicholas) Crispin Aubrey [1964] on 28 September 2012 aged 66.
John Gordon Bateman [1943] on 19 March 2013 aged 88.
John Derek Bee, FCA [1959] in July 2013 aged 72.
Mr Charles Archibald Adam Black [1957] on 9 October 2013 aged 76.
Sir Jack Boles, MBE [1959] on 1 July 2013 aged 88.
Jack (John) William Paulton Bradley [1946] on 30 September 2013 aged 85.
(Bernard) Ian Brooke, MA, FTI [1944] on 8 March 2013 aged 86.
Mark Andrew Brummell [1984] on 28 May 2012 aged 53.
John Michael Carrington [1952] in March 2013 aged 78.
Michael Douglas Collins [1957] on 9 May 2013 aged 74.
(Richard) Trevor Conway [1951] on 25 October 2013.
(Edmund) Ted Harry Cooke-Yarborough FInstP, CEng, FIEE, FREng [1937] on 10 January 2013 aged 94.
Brian Reginald Cookson [1943] on 5 October 2012 aged 87.
Thomas Jock Craven [1956] in 2013 aged 77.
The Revd Dr Eric Malcolm Culbertson [1973] on 8 November 2013.
Professor Bidhubhusan Das [1948] on 2 June 1999 aged 77.
Robert Douglas [1958] in June 2013 aged 76.
His Honour Judge Mark Dyer, LLD (UWE) [1949] in 2013 aged 85.
John Francis Dynon [1936] on 8 July 1984.
The Hon. Annabel Pauline Freyberg [1980] on 8 December 2013 aged 52.
John Maurice Gaynor [1954] on 6 December 2012 aged 78.
Professor David Charles Goodman [1957] on 5 July 2013 aged 74.
Mark Philip Graham [1987] in March 2013.
Dominick Roy Harrod FJI, FRSA [1959] on 4 August 2013 aged 71.
Adrian Swayne Hollis [1958] in February 2013 aged 72.
Glen Warren Mark Howells [1992] on 20 February 2013 aged 39.
Philip Bodley Hunt [1935] in January 2013 aged 96.
Christopher Robert Marshall Isaac [1963].
Robert Michael Ward Johnson [1957] on 11 July 2013 aged 76.

Robin Matthew Joyce [1991] on 30 January 2013 aged 39.
 Philip Arthur Law [1923] on 19 February 2013 aged 90.
 James William Leonard [1958] on 28 April 2013.
 Dr Jean Long [1989] on 27 March 2013.
 The Very Revd John Henry Maitland-Moir [1946] on 17 April 2013
 aged 88.
 Hugh le Souef Massy [1941] on 2 October 2012.
 His Honour Judge David Laurence McCarthy on 21 April 2013 aged 66.
 Dr Michael David McCready [1932] in 2013.
 Geoffrey Edward Merrick MC [1946] on 11 January 2013 aged 91.
 Dr Stanley Herbert Morrell, FIM [1939] on 19 January 2013 aged 91.
 Henry Morton [1950] in October 2013.
 Michael Mosley [1952] on 13 March 2012.
 Christopher Henry Pemberton [1946].
 Gavin Pilbeam [1991].
 Roger Plant [1951] on 28 January 2013 aged 80.
 Julian John Potter [1951] on 22 December 2013 aged 82.
 The Rt Hon Lord (Hugh William Mackay) Reay [1957] on 10 May 2013
 aged 75.
 (William) Owen Benwell Rees [1964] on 2 April 2013 aged 67.
 Edward Armitage Robinson [1940] on 30 May 2013 aged 92.
 Professor Keith Rose [1971].
 Professor Patrick George Henry Sandars [1978] on 26 April 2013 aged
 78. Former member of Governing Body and from 2000 Emeritus
 Student of Christ Church.
 Professor Philip John Stephens DPhil, FRS [1958] on 31 July 2012.
 John Steane Story [1935] on 22 May 2013 aged 96.
 Thomas Roland Ticher [1948] on 24 August 2013 aged 84.
 Dr Christopher Leo Vincenzi [1960] on 14 November 2012 aged 73.
 Donald Watson [1937] on 24 December 2012 aged 93.
 William Martin Watson [1960] in June 2013 aged 71.
 Michael Welbourne [1963] on 7 December 2012 aged 79.
 John Whitaker [1932] in 2013.
 Robert Henry Whittle [1942] on 24 November 2012.
 Guy Arton Wilson [1942] in January 2012 aged 87.

FINAL HONOUR SCHOOLS

Biochemistry

- 2.2 Rachael Harrison
- 2.1 Hannah Tryl

Biological Sciences

- 2.2 Inez Januszczak
- 1 Elizabeth Raine
- 2.1 Jason Rich
- 1 Tharshi Singam
- 2.1 Marcus White

Chemistry

- 2.1 Jenny Bradley
- 2.1 Max Bradley
- 2.1 Michael Hegarty
- 2.1 Joseph Mason

Classical Archaeology and Ancient History

- 2.1 Jacob Dyer-Jones
- 2.1 Laura Jones

Economics and Management

- 1 Alexander Chajeki
- 1 Giles Prentice
- 2.1 Sam Wareham

Engineering

- 2.1 Sarah Dabbaj
- 2.2 Philip Grove
- 1 Eleanor Houghton
- 1 Daniel Parker

Engineering, Economics and Management

- 2.1 Vadim Toader

English

- I Marcello Cattaneo
- I Amy Faulkner
- I Jessica Hadley
- 2.1 Thomas MacHugh
- 2.1 Arabella Munro
- 2.1 Laura Shepherd
- 2.1 Rebecca Sloan
- 2.1 Michael Towers

Experimental Psychology

- 2.1 Eleanor Bick
- I Lucinda Thomas

Fine Art

- I James Cross
- 2.1 Alexander Whitehurst

Geography

- 2.1 Sam Bowers
- I Elena Holtkotte
- 2.1 George Huntley
- 2.1 James Trickey
- 2.1 Jessica White

History

- 2.1 Rory Allan
- 2.1 Harriet Beaumont
- I Grace Buck
- 2.1 James Edis
- 2.1 Tim Gibson
- 2.1 Tristan Goodfellow
- 2.1 Satyadev Gunput
- 2.1 Felix Hale
- 2.1 Daniel Hooker
- 2.1 Tara Mansfield
- I Harrie Narain
- I Arthur Prior-Palmer
- 2.1 Kieran Rogan

History and Politics

2.1 Amy Nash

History of Art

2.1 Eliza Easton

2.1 James Ware

Law

2.1 Peter Chan

2.1 Wei Li Ho

2.1 Isabel Lewin Smith

I Sophie Millington

2.1 Elisabeth Ong

2.1 Thomas Potter

2.1 William Waine

Law/LSE

I Jessica Steele

Literae Humaniores

2.1 Christopher Johnson

2.2 Sarah Leonard

I Bertram Radcliffe (Congratulatory)

Mathematics (4 year)

2.1 Thomas Chambers

2.2 Yukiko Saito

2.1 Nimish Telang

2.2 Jeremy Turner

Mathematics (3 year)

[2.2 Yunlin Cheng]

I Michael Gomez

2.2 Charles Robinson

Mathematics and Statistics (4 year)

2.1 Hongiang Miao

Medical Sciences

- I Ashley Clift
- 2.I Emily McCartney
- I Hannah Rafferty
- I Katherine Stagg
- I Zain Syed
- 2.I Alexander Wilson

Modern Languages

- 2.I Daniel Callaghan
- 2.I Allegra Fitzherbert
- I Samuel Geuter
- 2.I Astrid Grindlay
- I Felix Legge
- I Natalie Newton
- 2.I Naomi Puri
- 2.I Francesca Roe
- 2.I Felicity Sadler
- 2.I Chris Wallwork

Music

- I Leah Broad
- I James Donaldson
- I William Green
- 2.I Iliana Grosse-Guening

Oriental Studies (Egyptology)

- 2.I Edward Scrivens

PPE

- 2.I Imran Bhaluani
- 2.I Andreas Capstack
- 2.I Oliver Gleeson
- 2.I Dominic Harvey
- I Andrew McLean
- I Krishan Nadesan
- 2.I Oluwatosin Oyetunji
- I Kevin Tan

Physics (3 year)

- 2.1 Edward Brown
- 2.1 Nathan Lamb
- 2.2 Robert Moore

Physics (4 year)

- 1 Tim Evans
- 2.1 Eleanor Gatehouse
- 1 James Ingoldby
- 1 Raj Shah

Psychology, Philosophy and Physiology

- 2.1 Rachel Holden
- 2.1 Victoria Mears

Theology

- 2.1 Finn Dattenberg-Doyle

GRADUATE DEGREES

The following Christ Church graduates successfully completed their courses and passed examinations in 2013:

D.Phil

Billur Akkaya	Clinical Medicine
Harriet Archer	English
Joseph Caruana	Astrophysics
Lampson Fan	Cardiovascular Medicine
Mona Hosseini	Genomic Medicine and Statistics
Raymond Lal	Computer Science
Richard Maude	Computer Science
Oliver Murphy	History
Richard Sowerby	History
Stefan Weishaupt	Theology
Ilmo van der Lowe	Experimental Psychology

MBA

Erik Edstrom	Business Administration	
Jonathon Green	Business Administration	<i>Distinction</i>
Hass McCook	Business Administration	
Rodrigo Tosti Ibanez	Business Administration	<i>Distinction</i>

M.St

Azlina Aziz	English (1660-1830)	
Nerida Brand	English (1800-1914)	
Margaret Burr	Classical Archaeology	<i>Distinction</i>
Amin Ebrahimi Afrouzi	Ancient Philosophy	
Naomi Funabashi	English & American Studies	
Eleanor Ridge	General Linguistics & Comparative Philology	<i>Distinction</i>

M.Sc

Xing Xian Ang	Mathematical & Computational Finance
Angela Darby	Environmental Change & Management
Katherine Edelen	Water Science, Policy & Management

Daniel Garside	Water Science, Policy & Management <i>Distinction</i>
Joanna Hale Taylor Murray	Psychological Research Nature, Society & Environmental Policy <i>Distinction</i>
Ofelia Ocampo	Water Science, Policy & Management <i>Distinction</i>
Dana Skold Alexander Smirnov Trent Spears	Financial Economics Financial Economics Mathematical & Computational Finance <i>Distinction</i>
Sebastian Vasquez Lopez	Neuroscience

M.Phil

Robert Andrews	Greek and/or Roman History <i>Distinction</i>
Matthias Beestermoeller John Coleby	Economics Judaism & Christianity in the Graeco-Roman World
Samuel Pollack	Modern British & European History <i>Distinction</i>
Jacob Ward	Modern British & European History

PGCE

Carina Byles	Biology
Phoebe Mortimer	English
Philippa Nutley	Geography
Jessica Reid	Geography
Amy Scudder	Mathematics

BCL

Breony Allen	Civil Law
Patrick Dunn-Walsh	Civil Law
Isabel Knott	Civil Law
Rebecca Silberberg	Civil Law <i>Distinction</i>
James Smithdale	Civil Law <i>Distinction</i>
Kirsty Souter	Civil Law <i>Distinction</i>

**NOTICE OF AWARDS AND UNIVERSITY PRIZES AWARDED
TO JUNIOR MEMBERS 2012-2013**

Gibbs Prize in Law

Jessica Steele (*Law with Law Studies in Europe*)

Quadrant Chambers Prize in International Trade

Jessica Steele (*Law with Law Studies in Europe*)

Slaughter and May Prize in Contract

Jessica Steele (*Law with Law Studies in Europe*)

Wronker Prize for Tort (shared)

Jessica Steele (*Law with Law Studies in Europe*)

Falcon Chambers Prize for Land Law

Jessica Steele (*Law with Law Studies in Europe*)

**Law Faculty Prize in Philosophical Foundations of the Common
Law**

Isabel Knott (*BCL*)

Gibbs Prize in Music

Leah Broad (*Music*)

**Gibbs Prize in Classics for performance in the Latin Literature
papers**

Bertram Radcliffe (*Literae Humaniores*)

**Gibbs Prize in English Language & Literature for the best extended
essay in Course 1, Paper 7**

Marcello Cattaneo (*English*)

Gibbs Book Prize in Chemistry

Katrina Mennie (*Chemistry*)

Gibbs Book Prize in Theology

Joshua Skidmore (*Theology*)

Lord Alfred Douglas Memorial Prize 2013 (joint winner)
Tom Clucas

English Poem on a Sacred Subject 2013
Kieron Winn

History of Art Department Student Prize 2013
Eliza Easton (*History of Art*)

BP Prize for best Chemical Engineering Part B Project
James Alderson Smith (*Engineering, Economics & Management*)

GAUDIES

One of the most tangible representations of the lifelong link between the House and its members is the tradition of Gaudy hospitality. Gaudy dates are necessarily linked to Term weeks and are normally held on Thursdays in late June and late September/early October. The Governing Body customarily confirms the arrangements, including the date, about four months in advance of the event and invitations are posted around two months ahead. It is, of course, important that you keep the House informed of any change of address. Any old member who is considering advance travel plans is urged to check with the Alumni Relations Officer before making firm commitments. The college hopes to welcome as many old members as possible and therefore, as you may know, this is not an occasion to which it is possible to invite spouses, partners or other family members. It is hoped to adhere to the following schedule, which is based on year of first matriculating as a member of the House:

1987-1990	2 October 2014
1991-1993	25 June 2015
1994-1996	1 October 2015
1997-1999	23 June 2016
2000-2002	Autumn 2016*
2003-2005	Summer 2017*
2006-2008	Autumn 2017*

* date not yet available

With your invitation you will be sent a letter confirming the details for the occasion, including parking arrangements. Bookings may be made by completing and returning the form enclosed with your invitation or via our online booking system. A guidance document for using our online system will be emailed to all invitees for whom we hold an email address when the invitations are posted. At the time of booking you will be asked to advise us of any special dietary or accessibility needs, whether you would like overnight accommodation or a gown hired. There will also be space to note any seating or room requests. An e-receipt will be emailed, or posted, in all cases to confirm your booking, requirements and requests.

The Gaudy programme is normally as follows:

Thursday

3.30pm	Academic lecture and Q&A
4.30pm	'The House Today' Forum
6.00 pm	Prayers in the Cathedral
7.00 pm	Pre-dinner Drinks
8.00 pm	Dinner in Hall

Friday

8.15 am to 9.30 am	Gaudy Breakfast in Hall
9.00 am to midday	Refreshments available
9.30 am	Finance and Investment Presentation
10.00 am	Walking tours

There will be a display of archival material, related to your year of matriculation, in the Upper Library.

Dress code: Dinner Jacket – Decorations. Members normally wear the gown of their current Oxford degree status. Hoods are not worn.

Charges: the only charges are for the hire of a gown and for a room overnight, if required.

For further information, please contact the Alumni Relations Officer:
leia.clancy@chch.ox.ac.uk

OTHER OPPORTUNITIES TO STAY AT CHRIST CHURCH

Christ Church has a small number of guest rooms available in term and vacation, which Old Members are welcome to book, subject always to availability.

Please contact the Conference & Events Assistant,
Miss Rebecca Brodie, on 01865 286848 or
e-mail rebecca.brodie@chch.ox.ac.uk

The college's Liddell Building at 60 Iffley Road offers very comfortable three and four-bedroom flats with self-catering facilities, and these are often available during July, August and September. If you would like to enquire about making a booking please contact the Conference and Events Assistant, Miss Rebecca Brodie, on 01865 286848 or email rebecca.brodie@chch.ox.ac.uk. Owing to their convenient location and the comfortable appointments of these flats, they are in great demand: early booking is recommended.

CONFERENCES AT CHRIST CHURCH

Day Meetings

The McKenna Room, an attractive and well-equipped private room, is available for day meetings throughout term time. Our College Catering Team can provide refreshments during the meeting and lunch can be taken in Hall. Maximum capacity – 60 Theatre Style.

Dinners

The McKenna Room is also available for private dinners. Wide selections of menus are offered and wines are available from the College cellars. Maximum dining capacity – 47.

Banquets

The Great Hall can be hired during vacation for banquet dinners. A unique opportunity to experience one of Oxford's premier college venues. Maximum capacity – 300.

Conferences

For many weeks each year Christ Church makes available its accommodation, catering services, meeting rooms and the services of an experienced staff for conferences, meetings and seminars. The newly refurbished Blue Boar Quad has 75 ensuite rooms and a lecture theatre for 120. We are able to accommodate up to 300 for residential conferences (including 120 ensuite rooms).

If you would like further information and a copy of the College's Conference Pack please contact the Conference & Events Administrator, Miss Joanna Malton on 01865 276174 or e-mail joanna.malton@chch.ox.ac.uk.

PUBLICATIONS

The following Christ Church publications are available from the Library:

Some Scientists in the Life of Christ Church, Oxford, by P W Kent.

Christ Church, Oxford: The Portrait of a College, by

Hugh Trevor-Roper.

Cartulary of the Mediaeval Archives of Christ Church, ed. by

N Denholm-Young.

Christ Church and Reform, 1850-1867, by E G W Bill and J F A Mason.

Education at Christ Church, 1660-1800, by E G W Bill.

The Building Accounts of Christ Church Library, 1716-1779: A Transcription, with an Introduction and Indices of Donors and Craftsmen, ed. by Jean Cook and John Mason.

The Emergence of Estate Maps: Christ Church, Oxford, 1600 to 1840, by David H Fletcher.

For information on prices and postage, please contact the Library at: library@chch.ox.ac.uk

The following catalogues are sold by the Picture Gallery. Requests for purchases should be directed to the Picture Gallery staff.

Drawings by Old Masters at Christ Church, Oxford, by J Byam Shaw.

Paintings by Old Masters at Christ Church, Oxford: Catalogue, by J Byam Shaw.

CATHEDRAL CHOIR: CDs

Full details of CD releases with reviews and the option to purchase via Amazon or iTunes may be found on the Cathedral Choir website under Discography: <http://www.chchchoir.org/discography>

For CDs currently available for purchase at Christ Church, please contact The Chapter House Shop, Christ Church, Oxford, OX1 1DP. Telephone: 01865 201971. Email: sacristy@chch.ox.ac.uk

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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