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

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

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

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

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

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

Without discriminating positively between candidates, and therefore with no unfairness between individuals, it nevertheless attracted bright pupils from schools with small sixth forms and no Oxbridge tradition and gave them, as a group, a slight competitive advantage. It offered them both the chance of an early offer of a place, not conditional on A-level grades, and...
the option of trying for an award, by examination, at Hertford or elsewhere. The early interview and two-stage admission procedure helped candidates who lacked social assurance and interview skills to perform better at their second, crucial interview in December. Most of this will now be swept away.

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

COLLEGE NEWS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In November, the College elected as honorary Fellows Professor Ian Brownlee, O.B.E., F.B.A.; Rupert Trance-Milford, F.B.A., and the Rt. Hon. Viscount Torsipandy, P.C.

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

The new Dr. Lee's Professor of Anatomy, R. W. Guillourey of the University of Chicago, will join us in October 1984. Our warmest congratulations go to Dr. A. S. Gooden, Fellow and Tutor in Geography from 1976, who has been elected to the Chair of Geography, also from next October. Not least among the advantages stemming from his appointment will be his continuance as Steward of the Senior Common Room, to which he was elected in 1963.

A party was held in College on 21st October to celebrate Dr. W. L. Ferrar's ninetieth birthday.
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The following were elected to Senior Scholarships in 1983:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The adroitness of Wilkins in prospering in uncertain and dangerous times may have a modern ring to it, and may explain why he was charged with ambition and a lack of principles. But were this all to Wilkins, that he became head of two colleges and ended his life as a Bishop, we would hardly pause to celebrate him. But underlying his ability to survive was a principle which elevates him to greater respect, namely that of selfsatisfaction, a wish in an age of heated and divisive controversies to comprehend and tolerate a variety of opinions, whether religous, intellectual or political. As a Bishop within an established church with increasingly high and exclusive pretensions, Wilkins expressed a valuable moderating influence. Yet his theology and churchmanship, important as they were in the 1650s and 1660s, are dwarfed by his role as a champion and popularizer of the 'new' experimental science. In a series of books Wilkins expounded the discoveries and theories of Copernicus, Galileo and Kepler, provided for further experiment and observation, defended the universities against ignorant and jealous adversaries, extolled the virtues of cooperative scholarly and scientific enquiries, and, following Francis Bacon, explained how new techniques might improve life. Later commentators have seized upon Wilkins's willingness to argue for the possibility of life on the moon, and the invention of a submarine and a flying machine, to depict him as a dozy seventeenth-century Idris Verres. This is seriously to misunderstand him.

His open-mindedness, his enthusiasm and his success in winning favour in high places not only made him an academic politician of the first order, able by his efforts to deflect from Oxford University the interference of hostile
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DR. JOHN WILKINS 1614—1672

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

Since it was at Wadham that Wilkins was best able to propagate his scientific and religious views, we may legitimately ask what part Magdalen Hall played in his intellectual formation. Two sorts of answer can be proposed. Magdalen Hall in the early seventeenth century attracted a large and diverse group of undergraduates, and thanks to this size and diversity the newer interests in experiment and observation already evident in other colleges may have been catered for unusually well. One contemporary of Wilkins who developed a similarly informed approach to science was Thomas Sydenham; another was Jonathan Goddard, later physician to Cromwell and Warden of Merton and a member of Wilkins' club in the 1650s. Then too the very success of Magdalen Hall in the 1620s may have provided Wilkins with a model for what he achieved at Wadham in the 1630s, particularly in encouraging him to strive for and to value a tolerant and diverse community of savants.

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Dr. T. C. Barnard

ELIAS DE HERTFORD: FOUNDER OR SPECULATOR?

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

Oxford in the middle ages was not yet the primarily collegiate university it was to become in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. By 1300 only three of the Colleges had been founded. There were conceived as providing the means whereby scholars could pursue the lengthy "postgraduate" courses that led to higher degrees in the medieval university. The majority of the undergraduates lived in 'Halls', of which as many as seventy were scattered around Oxford when a list was compiled in the 1410s. These were not corporate institutions like the Colleges but lodgings-houses leased by Principals who provided instruction for the undergraduates living with them. Lacking endowments, they lacked stability. Some were demolished to make way for grand foundations like Wykeham's New College. Others fell victim to the upheavals of the Reformation. One of the few to survive into modern times was Hertford. In 1740 its last Principal, Richard Newton, succeeded in his long campaign to have the Hall incorporated as Hertford College. 'Is it he whom we should properly acknowledge as our first founder? And is it appropriately his portrait which hangs on the right in Hall.'

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

Elias senior had released all the rights he had in the property to his son in a deed, dated at High Wycombe on 10 May 1301. The implication that the family resided, or at least held lands, in that part of Buckinghamshire is supported by a recognition of two years earlier, in which Elias junior provided for repayment to be made in the event of default on his lands in Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. Of Elias junior we can say a little more: he was about his father because he had the misfortune to be involved in a curious scandal in the reign of Edward II. Like his father he evidently had connections, however limited, with the court, and among his patrons he numbered Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, leader of the baronial opposition to the King. In 1315 at Lancaster's request Elias was assigned to keep lands in several counties for a rent of 40 marks a year. For some reason he subsequently refused to pay the rent and, while imprisoned for this, pitched a bizarre plot to kill the Treasurer with the aid of syrups.
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Who, then, was Elias de Hertford? Two men of that name can be traced in the documentary sources for the later thirteenth century. One of them can be eliminated on the grounds that he was a clerk. Our Elias is known to have been married. In that case we are probably justified in identifying him with the man who was marshal of the king's horses in the closing years of Henry III's reign. Beyond the fact that he had retired from this office by September 1272, when a successor was appointed, we know nothing about his career. Nor can we say why this minor court official should have wished to invest in a property in Oxford. For investment it was, not to say speculation. Elias could have had little interest in the encouragement of academic studies. We do not even know for certain when the first scholars moved in. Elias bought the tenement, which faced Hammer Hall Lane, or New College Lane as it is now, sometime in the early 1280s. It is impossible to be more precise than this, for the vital deed, as so often with such documents in the middle ages is undated; but, if the internal evidence is any guide, 1283 may be as good a guess as any. The first mention of 'le Herthalle' by name does not come until the conveyance of 17 June 1301 by which Elias, son of Elias de Hertford disposed of the property to John de Ducklington, a burgess of Oxford. The nickname by which it was to be known was arrived, and with it probably the scholars.

Elias senior had released all the rights he had in the property to his son in a deed, dated at High Wycombe on 13 May 1301. The implication that the family resided, or at least held lands, in that part of Buckinghamshire is supported by a recognisance of two years earlier, in which Elias junior provided for repayment to be made in the event of default on his lands in Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. Of Elias junior we can say a little more than we can about his father because he had the misfortune to be involved in a curious scandal in the reign of Edward I. Like his father he evidently had connections, however limited, with the court, and among his patrons were Thomas Earl of Lancaster, leader of the baronial opposition to the King. In 1315 at Lancaster's request Elias was assigned to keep lands in several counties for a term of 40 marks a year. For some reason he subsequently refused to pay the rent and, while imprisoned for this, hatched a bizarre plot to kill the Treasurer with the aid of necromancy.

ELIAS DE HERTFORD: FOUNDER OR SPECULATOR?

In most College dining halls the painting of the founder is hung prominently behind the High Table. Tink, for example, of William of Wykeham's portrait at the far end of New College Hall. In Hertford, however, no likeness is to be found of the man from whom the name of our College is derived. This is hardly surprising, since we are talking about the thirteenth century. The idea of portraiture had not yet arrived. On the other hand, it was not unknown in later periods for Colleges to commission fictional portraits of founders who had lived too early to have their likenesses recorded on canvas. No, the problem is more historical than artistic. Elias is too shadowy a figure ever to have warranted much attention, and the institution with which his name is associated was a Hall not a College.
By this time, as we have seen, his connection with 'Herthalle' had ceased. In 1301, within a month of receiving the quitclaim from his father, he had sold the property to John de Ducklington. To authenticate the transaction he used an oblong seal displaying a hart's head with a cross between the horns, centuries later to be adopted as the arms of Hertford College. Ducklington held the property until April 1312. This time the purchaser was Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, who was looking for somewhere to house his scholars while establishing in Turl Street the College that was to perpetuate his memory. For a while the Hall's name changed to Stapledon Hall. When the bishop's men moved to their permanent home a few years later, it reverted to Hart Hall. But Exeter College remained the owner of the site.

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

Nigel Saul

JOHN SELDEN 1584—1654, SOMETIME STUDENT OF HART HALL

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

It was not only John Donne who used the image of a pair of compasses in poetry. This is Ben Jonson, praising one of the most erudite men of his age, the jurist John Selden. Selden was born four hundred years ago in 1584, and after attending Chichester Free School, matriculated from Hart Hall as a boy of not quite sixteen. Here he studied under Anthony Barker but left without graduating, and continued his studies at the Inns of Court, as did so many young men of that time. Selden practised law at the Temple, and was soon widely known for his extraordinary learning, but his real passion was the study of the past and he became the friend of Camden and Sir Robert Cotton, the greatest antiquaries of the age. His early books, written in Latin, survey English history, and the history of laws, titles, and tythes. Though his sceptical conclusions sometimes gave offence, Selden always tried to be impartial and objective in his account of a subject. Many years later he said of his history of tythes, "They consulted in Oxford where they might find the best argument for their tythes, setting aside the Jux Divisum: they were advised to my History of Tythes, a book so much cried down by them formerly; in which I dare boldly say, there are more arguments for them than any extant together anywhere".

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

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

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

It is scarcely surprising that Selden is now largely forgotten, unlike his friend and contemporary Thomas Hobbes. All his major works were written in Latin, in a laborious style, which included as much of his own abstruse learning as could be squeezed in—perhaps he thought that if he failed to set it down, it might be lost for ever. His greatest achievement was not his books but his conversation, of which Lord Clarendon wrote "he was the most clear discoursor, and had the best faculty in making hard things easy, and presenting them to the understanding of any man that had been known". Selden is at his best in his Table Talk, where he reveals himself a relativist, in the great tradition of Montaigne.
By this time, as we have seen, his connection with 'Hertford' had ceased. In 1601, within a month of receiving the quittance from his father, he had sold the property to John de Dunington. To authenticate the transaction he used an oblong seal displaying a hart's head with a cross between the horns, centuries later to be adopted as the arms of Hartford College. Dunington held the property until April 1312. This time the purchaser was Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter, who was looking for somewhere to house his scholars while establishing in Turl Street the College that was to perpetuate his memory. For a while the Hall's name changed to Stapeldon Hall. When the bishop's men moved to their permanent home a few years later, it reverted to Hart Hall. But Exeter College remains the owner of the site.

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

J. R. Briggs

JAMES WILLIAMSON, FELLOW OF HERTFORD COLLEGE

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

In 1769 there occurred a transit of Venus over the sun, an event for which the scientists of Europe had made careful preparation. There were 149 observing stations distributed around the world, including such places as California, Hudson Bay, Tahiti and Pekin. A successful observation of the transit took place in Oxford, as described by Thomas Hornby, Savilian Professor of Astronomy and Reader in Experimental Philosophy, that James Williamson was one of a team of eight observers led by Hornby stationed at different places in Oxford. Williamson was paired off with a Russian student Vasily Nikitich Nikitin (1737-1809) of St. Mary Hall (subsequently part of Oriel), who had arrived in Oxford early in 1766 in charge of a group of his countrymen sent at the behest of Catherine II to study the higher sciences... for the benefit of the state. And so (according to Harnby) in 'an unfrequented room of the Hospital [that commanded the north-west part of the horizon, Mr. Nikitin of St. Mary Hall, and inspect of the Russian gentlemen sent here for their education by the Empress of Russia, and Mr. Williamson, of St. Alban Hall, both well versed in the Mathematicum, mad... observations of the transit, with a reflector of 10 inches, and a refractor of 8 feet'.

Williamson and Nikitin were both well above the normal age for undergraduates and they had both studied elsewhere before coming to Oxford. (Nikitin, who had entered the Moscow Slavono-Greek Latin Academy in 1768, had become a teacher of Greek and Hebrew in 1781). But it was a common interest in mathematics and astronomy which formed the basis of their friendship.

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

Williamson is also mentioned in the diary of another Russian visitor to Oxford, Nikolai Ivanovich Korsakov (1748-88), an engineer-officer, who came to Oxford in 1775. In January 1777 he recorded: 'despite a few tempests we had, the Russians of the University passed the time very pleasantly. Well, I will not say much about them, for I am rather a Russian myself. We met a Russian who told me that he had left his wife and family in Russia, the garden of his youth, where he could not describe the mildness of the climate as Terraonica... However, the counterfeits of the Greek and Latin universities, a common feature of the University, must have been in the air, for they were Freemasons and both present at a banquet of the fellow of Aldgate in Oxford on 4 March 1775.

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

Of the other Russians who had arrived in Oxford in 1766 under Nikitin's care only one (Prokhor Ignatievich Savory) was still up in 1775. On 2 June that year Nikitin and he were awarded the M.A. by diploma. As frequently happened at that time there was opposition to their receiving the degree. The diary of the Rev. James Woodforde records the situation as follows: 'At 12 went to the Convocation House, where it was proposed to confer the Degree of Master of Arts by diploma on Mr. Nikitin and Mr. Savor', two Russians who had been in the University for 9 years. There were many non-Placers from many parts of the House, therefore the Fronters took each Members Voice by which the Placers had the Majority—I was a Placer. The Convocation House was very full on the Occasion.'
"We measure from ourselves; and as things are for our use and purpose, so we approve them. Bring a pear to the table that is rotten, we cry it down; 'tis naught; but bring a medlar. 'Tis a fine thing; and yet I'll warrant you the pear thicks as well of itself as the medlar does."

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

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

Gerald Stone

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

Gottmann’s early academic career was cut short by the Nazi occupation of France. He was deprived of his university post by them in 1940 and in 1942 he fled south to Montpellier and, via the Iberian Peninsula, reached the United States on the eve of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harhour. He was fascinated by New York and its surrounding urban region and was forcibly struck by the growth and development of the United States, it made an inaudible impact. His first job in the United States was at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton; he combined this with teaching at John Hopkins University with War service as a consultant with the U.S. Board of Economic Warfare and other agencies. Affected since his youth with a number of what cumulatively have seemed sometimes to be near-crippling illnesses, he was unable to see active service, although this did prevent him being a member of De Gaulle’s Fighting French Organisation. So, while on the Faculty of the John Hopkins University between 1943 and 1948 he was often away. Yet his output of published work continued apace.

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

However, the prospect of developing his academic life was stronger than the joy of international administration of French domestic politics, and it was to France in particular that he returned to answer the call of academic life. From the 1950s to the 1960s he held Chairs in Paris and North America concurrently with each other and—with continuing membership of the Institute at Princeton, this last an association which he greatly valued. Books and then aeroplanes became much part of his life, as his love affair continued with the United States, the home country of his wife.

Nineteen fifty-two saw his small treatise on political geography, La Politique des États et Leur Géographie, which was followed by a volume of resources published in 1956. This was a most significant year for Gottmann; during it he was asked by the Old Division Foundation of Washington to undertake a study of the State of Virginia. This led him to take a new
The intellectual environment in which he studied was one where academic boundaries of the time, in the English sense, were neither as clearly demarcated nor as closely guarded and cherished. Political science and philosophy were a pervasive part of the atmosphere; the frontiers between geography and history, for long rigid in the English-speaking world in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, were practically non-existent in the French universities. Gottmann’s Diplôme d’Études Superieures, taken in 1934, and his Licencie es Lettres, taken in 1937, were both in “Histoire et Géographie”. His early work under Demangeon was concerned, however, as it always was to be, with strictly contemporary geographical matters and problems; he began with both irrigation in arid countries and the expansion of the Paris region.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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10
## EXAMINATION RESULTS 1983

### SCHOOLS

#### Agriculture & Forest Science
- Foster, Robert

#### Biochemistry
- Part I
  - Cattaneo, Emilio
  - Gibbings, Julie
  - Najmudin, Shabir
  - Thomas, Christopher
- Part II
  - Howall, John
  - Sayer, Mark

#### Chemistry
- Part I
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### Geography
- Butler, Patrick (S)
- Evans, Rupert (S)
- Pavey, Stephen
- Reid, Adrian (E)
- Hitchen, Jonathan
- Lobanovski, Diethard (S)
- Nightingale, Julian (E)
- Snook, Patrick
- Smith, Ian (E)
- Smithfield, Sarah
- Bell, David
- Gude, Patricia
- Holman, Alan
- Jukes, Robert (E)
- Lawton, Alan
- Oliver, Basil (S)
- Pruninger, Fritz (E)
- Willan, Richard
- Winstone, Bryan

### History
- Adams, David
- Bladin, Alastair
- Brown, Adrian (E)
- Carling, Luise
- Clarke, Jenny
- Collins, Graham (E)
- Costin, Matthew
- Diary, Sue
- Dyer, Hannah
- Inkpen, Robert (E)
- Labouchere, Dinah (S)
- Nagle, Garrett (E)
- Newman, Patrick
- Pennington, Sara (E)
- Smith, Ian (E)
- Williams, Sheila

### History/Economics
- Hayward, Jeremy (S)

### History/Mod. Lang.
- Fowle, Jennifer

### Human Sciences
- Marlow, Mary

### Jurisprudence
- Bewsher, Andrew
- Bon, David
- Brunt, Adrian
- Caidley, Christopher
- Jackson, Matthew
- Lto-Stross
- Little, Hugh (S)
- Pavia, Stephen
- Slater, Mark
- Zehetbauer, Anneli

### Lit. Hum.
- Fossey, Paul (E)
- Raymond, John
- Peiri, Lucy (S)
- Rees, Peter (E)

### Mathematics
- Roland, Simon
- Mercer, Nicholas
- Mackenzie, Nicholas
- B ran, Stephen
- Spiteri, Evandro (S)
- Barber, Martin
- Hayes, Peter (S)
- Kay, Andrew (S)
- Krueger, Kevin (E)
- Knaggs, Jane
- Parnell, Jane
- Sutcliffe, Sarah
- Wright, David (S)

### Modern Languages
- Blountfield, Timothy (E)
- Carr, Carol (S)
- Check, Mary
- Kendall, Sally
- Grew, Clare (E)

### Music
- Borchers, Christopher (E)
- Rice, Hugh
- Randel, David (S)

### Pan School
- Anderson, Steven (S)

### Philosophy
- Jansen, Tom (E)

### PPE
- Bax, David
- Daly, John
- Evensham, Edward (S)
- Faulkner, Douglas
- Bilbrough, David
- Rober, Caroline
- Saunders, Jeffrey (E)
- Scott, Jonathan
- Stow, Richard (E)
- Tilt, Andrew
- Villet, Kiyota

### Physics
- Bell, Stephen (S)
- Bird, Andrew
- Blair, Graham (S)
- Cameron, Robert
- Clark, Nicholas (S)
- Gilbert, Donald (S)
- Havens, Charles
- Lister, Martin

### Psychological Sciences
- Dickens, Tony
- Horbury, Christopher
- Hunt, Leslie

### Psychology Experimental
- Ward, Joanna

### Jurisprudence
- Beverley, Andrew (S)
- Baxendale-Walker, Paul
- Caidley, Christopher

### Jurisprudence/Modern Languages
- James, Philip (S)
- Peiri, Lucy (S)

### Jurisprudence/Mod. Lang.
- Fentem, Paul (E)
- Baines, Lucy (S)

### Jurisprudence/Philosophy
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- Christie, Alison (S)

### Mathematics/Philosophy
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16
DEGREES CONFERRED DURING THE PERIOD 23.10.82—30.7.83

B.A.

M. Lit.
Lee, C. D.; Lawton, Catrin Joanna Frances Cecelia Maria; von Malthe, Margaret Anne

B.C.L.
Evans, D. J.

D. Phil.
Loewen, S. D.; Loewen, B.; Lin, Kelong Wee; Holder, G. F.; Underwood, M. C.

M. Phil.
Gilbert, Nigel Jones; Payne, P. W.; Wrapped, J. C.

D. Sc.
McCaw, I. N.

M. Sc.
Russell, B. P.

D. Lit.
Woolf, B. P.

B M B Ch.
Fisher, E. W.

THE CHAPEL

Organ Scholar: Stephen Clarke

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

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

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

In some of the Chapel services during the year many of our preachers have shown how it is possible to exude formal, conventional devotional religion for a living experience of Christ. George Thomas, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, declared boldly: "I owe everything I have to the Christian Faith in which I was brought up". He also urged that we should not throw away Christian standards of morality in favour of trendy notions which may be expedient but which often lead to shattered relationships and unhappy marriages. In a memorable sentence George Thomas emphasised: "People today urgently need clear standards to live by; and those standards have been given to us in the New Testament by Jesus Christ. They have stood the test of time well, they make for lasting happiness, they are our guidelines—God's standards for our society; we neglect them at our peril!" Mother Frances Dominia, whose dedication and enthusiasm have raised over a million pounds for the care of sick
"Like a flaring brand he travelled the length and breadth of England. Nor did he tire with the passing of months or even years. During the fifty years following his conversion in 1738 he travelled 250,000 miles on horseback and preached 40,000 sermons. He crossed the Irish sea forty times. He paid fourteen visits to Scotland. His gifts for communication stamp him as the most striking of eighteenth-century personalities and leave him in the select division of first class leaders of all ages". With these words the historian Grant Robertson describes the dynamic impact of the life of John Wesley on the people of Britain; a vivid example of what God can achieve through the dedicated life of one man totally committed to God. Since this has been a year of anniversaries of famous men in history, we have given some time in Chapel to a consideration of the remarkable impact of Wesley on the nation during a period of acute spiritual bankruptcy. There are some striking parallels between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries. Both have witnessed to an unprecedented degree a phenomenal increase in crimes of violence, chronic alcoholism combined with spiritual deadness and apathy.

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In some of the Chapel services during the year many of our preachers have shown how it is possible to exchange formal, conventional dead religion for a living experience of Christ. George Thomas, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, declared boldly: "I owe everything I have to the Christian Faith in which I was brought up". He also urged that we should not throw away Christian standards of morality in favour of trendy notions which may be expedient but which often lead to shattered relationships and unhappy marriages. In a memorable sentence George Thomas emphasised: "People today urgently need clear standards to live by, and those standards have been given to us in the New Testament by Jesus Christ. They have stood the test of time well, they make for lasting happiness, they are our guidelines—God's standards for our society; we neglect them at our peril". Mother Frances Dominica, whose dedication and enthusiasm have raised over a million pounds for the care of sick...
children at Helen House, gave us valuable help on the subject of prayer and meditation stressing the importance of seeking God early in the day, seeking his guidance, strength and direction for the day. Father Joe underlined the need for “letting God in” each morning we get up. After spending a lifetime working among prostitutes in the slums of the East End of London he commented that “our problems belong to God; we should lift them up for Him to deal with”. Preaching his last of many inspiring sermons in the Chapel he urged that in the service of Christ, each person who goes down from Oxford should aim “to be someone for God”, “someone worth copying”, and not just allow himself to be sucked into the rat race of self-centered materialism with its deadening impact on our social awareness of other people’s deeper needs. Quoting from Pascal, Malcolm Muggeridge made the pertinent observation that: “It is one of the ironies of our civilization that we ardently pursue those things that we know to be worthless”.

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

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

Some words of Delia Smith in her book “A Feast for Advent” seem to be appropriate: “Karl Marx claimed that religion was the opium of the people; but if Communism ever achieved its goal—the elimination of religion—it would only have destroyed institutions and hierarchies. It would not...it could not, touch the continuing prayer-life of the Church, which would remain rock-like. The Church, after all, is not bricks and mortar; it is the hearts of people, and in their hearts the capacity for loving is fired through prayer. I think it is a school for loving—by drawing on God’s love, our horizons are infinitely widened and the range of our love becomes universal. There is a prayer which sums up the heart of the Christian Life: “O Saviour Christ, whose wondrous birth means nothing unless we be born again; whose death and sacrifice means nothing if we do not die to sin; whose resurrection means nothing if we rise not to newness of life; make us heedful to await your coming, that when you stand at the door of our hearts and knock, you may find us, not asleep in carelessness and sin, but awake and rejoicing in your Service”.

Michael Chantry

JUNIOR COMMON ROOM PRESIDENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Officers 1982-3
President: David Thomas
Secretary: Rob Fletcher
Treasurer: Gerry Wait

Officers 1983-4
President: Lewis Findlay
Secretary: Stewart Kennedy
Treasurer: Mike Adamson

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stewart Kennedy & Lewis Findlay

HERTFORD COLLEGE HOCKEY CLUB

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

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

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

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

A. F. Pentsey

TENNIS CLUB

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

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

P. J. Rudden

BRIDGE

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

Seven teams were entered for the Cuppers tournament. Out of these, Hertford III, was the most successful, reaching the second round of the Cup Knockout. They put up a brave fight against Univ. I only to be finally crushed to juice. Hert. II had an off-day (especially yours truly) against Linl. I and made a hasty exit from the Plat tournament. Hert. IV, after beating St. Catz. V, were beaten by St. Catz. VI in the second round of the Plate. How sad! None of the other teams escaped the mire of the preliminary rounds. In the intercollege teams competition, our team narrowly failed to qualify for the final stages for the second year running. Eight team quality and we came ninth. In the College pairs competition, Chris Hornby and Nick MacKinnon managed to shine over seven other pairs and eventually ended up as winners.
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P. J. Rudden
It is sad to announce that after such success this year the ‘Bridge of Sighs’ Club will slowly be phased out and given its place in the catacombs of oblivion. The college will never be the same! The coming year will see the Oxford University Contract Bridge Association using Hertford’s Baring Room as a base for their weekly meetings and for competitions (including national qualifying heats for the under 25s). This can only benefit Bridge at Hertford.

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

Shabir Najmudin

CRICKET CLUB

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

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

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

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

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

Kieron Culligan

MUSIC SOCIETY

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

Judy Shaw

HERTFORD COLLEGE BOAT CLUB

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

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

The women’s torpik was plagued by disaster and the less said the better. Nevertheless, the number of women rowing had by this time increased to four VIII.

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

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

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

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

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

Jo Kirk
HERTFORD COLLEGE BOAT CLUB

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

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

Shahid Najmudin

CRICKET CLUB

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

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

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

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

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

Kieron Calligan

MUSIC SOCIETY

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

Judy Shaw
PUBLICATIONS


B. WOLFFE Henry VI. Methuen, 1981.


J. J. GOTTMANN (Emeritus Fellow) The Coming of the Transactional City, Publ. of the Institute of Urban Studies, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, 1983.

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


A confocal interference microscope, Optica Acta, 29, 1573 (with C. J. R. Sheppard).

High resolution stereoscopic imaging, Applied Optics, 22, 886 (with C. J. R. Sheppard).


W. A. DAY (Fellow) A decreasing property of solutions of parabolic equations with applications to Thermoelectricity, Quarterly J. of Applied Mathematics 40, 468 (1983).


B. Wolfe Henry VI. Methuen, 1981.
J. Briggs (Fellow) This stage-play world: English Literature and its background. 1580—1625. Oxford University Press, 1983.
G. Ellis (Fellow) Shiny and Leoni: Napoleonic elites and social order, in C. Lucas and E. Lewis (eds.) Beyond the terror: essays in French social and regional history 1794—1815. Cambridge University Press.
J. R. Torrance (Vice Principal) articles in A. Balc or and R. B. Wooldings (eds.). The Font an Biographical Companion to Modern Thought.
L. J. Goymann (Emeritus Fellow) The coming of the Transactional City. Publ. of the Institute of Urban Studies, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, 1983.
The basic problem of political geography: the organization of space and the search for stability. in Tijdschrift voor Economic en Sociale Geograafie, Amsterdam, 1982 Vol. 73, No. 6, pp. 340—349.
The beauty of the tropics. in “Times Literary Supplement” No. 4161, January 1983, p. 41.
A confocal interference microscope, Optica Acta, 29, 1573 (with C. J. R. Sheppard).
High resolution stereoscopic imaging, Applied Optics, 22, 886 (with C. J. R. Sheppard).

S. McKei (Fellow) Two sided error bounds for discretisation methods in ordinary differential equations (with N. Pitcher) B. i. 7. 22, 7v (1980).
A property of the heat equation which extends to the thermoelastic equations. Archive from Rational Mechanics and Analysis 83, 59 (1983).


On the Physical Significance of Bucci Relaxation Times Obtained from Thermal Sampling, Polymer (1982), 23, 1241-1251.


Within the article:...


On the Physical Significance of Baccy Relaxation Times Obtained from Thermal Sampling, Polymer (1982), 23, 1261–1268.


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

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

Brigadier J. F. BOWMAN is Director of Army Legal Services at the H.Q. of the British Army of the Rhine, B.P.P.O. 46.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miss D. E. ODELL has started with Buzzacott.

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

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

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

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

C. ANDREWS is currently with Cathay Pacific in Jakarta.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miss K. VIDLER has joined the National Westminster Bank.

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

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

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

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


OBITUARY

W. G. BOSS, O.B.E. (1930)—August 1983
J. P. CURGEVEN (1925)—1983
J. S. FELTON (1921)—1982
J. E. FOSTER (1942)—31 October 1982
P. B. K. REED (1975)—May 1983
Rev. F. S. ROWELL (1932)—1982
A. H. SMITH (1925)—
G. N. G. SMITH, O.B.E. (1927)—1982
Dr. H. THISLETT-WAITTE, J.P. (1926)—1983
T. TOHYAMA (1935)—July 1980
M. H. TROLLOPE (1938)—July 1983
Surgeon-Captain P. de B. TURTLE, O.B.E., V.R.D. (1929)—17 August 1983

OBITUARY

M. H. TROLLOPE

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

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

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

THE HERTFORD SOCIETY

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

Past President:
Sir John Brown, C.B.E.

Vice-Presidents:
Prof. Bernard Ashmore, C.B.E., M.C., F.B.A.
A. S. Ashton
W. S. Atkinson
Hedley Donovan
Dr. W. L. Ferrar
F. M. H. Markham
Prof. J. E. Mende, C.B., F.B.A.
The Rt. Hon. Roland Mitheres, C.C., C.M.M., C.D.
Sir Hugh Springer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

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Derek Conran

Secretary:
Jeffrey Preston

Treasurer:
John Birkle

Membership Secretary:
Graham Jones

Committee:
The President:
The Principal:
The Vice-Principal:

D. H. Conran, T.D. (Chairman)
J. W. Preston (Secretary)
J. R. Birkle (Treasurer)
G. F. Jones (Membership Secretary)

Elected:

W. S. Atkinson ........................................................... 1936—39
J. Billowet .............................................................. 1973—76
A. J. Eady ............................................................. 1959—62
His Honour Judge Galpin ........................................... 1940—41 and 1945—47
P. Huckleby ........................................................... 1972—75
R. W. Jackson, C.B.E. .............................................. 1926—29
A. M. Nathan .......................................................... 1940—41 and 1946—48
A. C. Ryder ............................................................ 1940—40
A. V. Swing ........................................................... 1965—68
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F. M. H. Markham
Prof. J. E. Meade, C.B., F.B.A.
The Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, C.C., C.M.M., C.D.
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A. V. Swing .............................. 1965—68
Sir John Brown, having presided over the Society with avuncular distinction for the last six years, handed over to Sir Nicholas Henderson at our last Annual General Meeting. We were delighted that 'Nicko' was in a position to accept the Presidency, now that his outstanding diplomatic career is over.

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

H. R. Green, C.B.E. 1919
C. L. S. Cornwall Leigh, O.B.E., D.L. 1921
M. E. Hardcastle, F.R.G.S. 1921
A. G. Proctor 1923
Sir William Garthwaite, Bart, D.S.C. 1924
L. D. Smith 1924
R. V. Vernon 1924
F. N. Charlton, C.B., O.B.E. 1925
F. D. Gray 1925 (Rhodes Scholar) (U.S.A.)
G. R. Nodder 1925
R. W. Jackson, C.B.E. 1926
Sir Gawain Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. 1927
H. Cartwright, T.D. 1927
Professor K. L. Cooper 1928 (Rhodes Scholar) (Australia)
The Hon. Mr. Justice K. R. Martland 1928 (Rhodes Scholar) (Canada)
A. R. Evans 1929
V. C. A. Giardelli, M.B.E. 1930
Sir Leslie Monson, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1930
Professor A. Faricy 1931 (Rhodes Scholar) (U.S.A.)
Professor A. H. Garretson 1932 (Rhodes Scholar) (U.S.A.)
R. H. Hawken, D.D.C. 1932
J. G. Cohen 1933
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Professor R. R. Skemp 1937
W. A. R. Hamilton 1938
G. J. Ellerton, C.M.G., M.B.E. 1939
C. T. Kitching 1939
Lt. Col. The Rev. B. Palmer Finch 1939
S. K. Armitstead 1940
His Honour Judge B. J. F. Galpin 1940
A. M. Nathan 1940
W. J. Sayers 1941
R. Teale 1941
A. J. Weekedon 1941
T. Herbert 1942
E. D. Beaumont 1943
A. D. Page 1943
J. Rosborough, O.B.E. 1943
D. H. Conran, T.D. 1944
O. F. Murtin 1944
D. A. Yardley Wright 1944
Dr. E. V. Ellington 1946 (Rhodes Scholar) (Jamaica)
Professor W. F. Gutteridge, M.B.E. 1946
P. L. Jackson-Felden 1948
A. C. Ryder 1948
M. C. Windsor 1949 (Rhodes Scholar) (U.S.A.)
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R. A. Pitt 1950
P. S. Green 1950
B. F. Simpson 1950
M. O. A. Stanton 1950
B. D. Sullivan 1950
Col. O. B. Taylor 1950
H. R. H. Salmon 1952
T. E. J. Savery 1952
J. S. Whitehead, C.M.G., C.V.O. 1952 (Jamaica)
R. A. P. Couper, J.P. 1953
E. Doorbar 1953
Dr. D. M. L. Goodgame 1953
Professor A. E. Utton 1953 (Rhodes Scholar) (U.S.A.)
T. Charlesworth 1954
L. W. Jarrett 1954
G. M. Roworth 1954
C. R. H. Warren 1954
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M. Evans .......................... 1937; 1945
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Professor R. R. Skemp .......................... 1937; 1946
W. A. R. Hamilton .......................... 1938; 1946
G. J. Elerton, C.M.G., M.B.E. .......................... 1939; 1950
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A. D. Page .......................... 1945; 1946
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B. D. Sullivan .......................... 1950
Col. O. B. Taylor .......................... 1950
H. S. H. Salmon .......................... 1952
T. E. J. Savery .......................... 1952
J. S. Whitehead, C.M.G., C.V.O. .......................... 1952 (Japan)
R. A. P. Coupe, J.P. .......................... 1953
E. Doorbar .......................... 1953
Dr. D. M. L. Goodgame .......................... 1953
Professor A. E. Utton .......................... 1953 (Rhodes Scholar) (U.S.A.)
T. Charlesworth .......................... 1954
L. W. Jarrett .......................... 1954
G. M. Rowarth .......................... 1954
C. R. Warren .......................... 1954
D. R. Whitehead .......................... 1955
J. P. Wroughton .......................... 1955
J. H. Moules .......................... 1957
M. J. White .......................... 1957
J. R. Birkle .......................... 1958
Professor J. M. Stopford .............. 1958
I. P. Chadwick ........................ 1959
A. J. Early .......................... 1959
C. A. H. Gibson ........................ 1959
J. W. Preston ........................ 1959
I. D. Cheyne .......................... 1960
R. C. Elly .......................... 1960
R. Westbrook ........................ 1960
M. H. Gee .......................... 1962
D. R. Hartley ........................ 1962
R. B. C. Scott ......................... 1962
J. A. Amato-Gauci ..................... 1963 (Rhodes Scholar) (Malta)
C. C. A. Cox ........................ 1963
T. J. Cornish ........................ 1964
J. R. B. Green ........................ 1964
G. F. Jones ........................ 1964
A. V. Swing ........................ 1965
Dr. R. G. Allison ...................... 1967
T. K. Halvorsen ......................... 1967
B. Mikellides ........................ 1967
M. K. Wyatt ........................ 1967 (Keasbey Scholar) (U.S.A.)
G. T. Yoxall ........................ 1967
M. J. Daniell ........................ 1968
D. P. Hager ........................ 1969

Professor J. C. Luik ................... 1971 (Rhodes Scholar) (Canada)
N. T. A. Cave ........................ 1972
T. A. Hutton ........................ 1972 (Canada)
P. Haasbroek ........................ 1972
P. J. Chippendale ...................... 1973
S. J. M. Kimey ........................ 1974
B. W. Trynck ........................ 1975 (Rhodes Scholar) (Canada)
J. G. Fritton ........................ 1976
Sheila V. Niven ........................ 1977 (Rhodes Scholar) (S. Africa)
Xanthe B. Brooke ...................... 1978

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

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

1. Minutes of the 21st Annual General Meeting

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

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

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

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

The Society was in good shape, both as to membership and financially, but the College was now in the middle ranks by size and thus there was still considerable work to do. The membership brochure had been reprinted during the year, there had been the usual party for undergraduates and the
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Committee's efforts at boosting membership would continue under the guidance of the next President.

3. Accounts

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

4. Election of President

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

5. Election to membership of the Committee

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

6. Election of Officers

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

7. Appointment of Auditor

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

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