UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY
OU_172672
UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

Through roads
Other good roads
Serviceable roads
Railways
Parks & woodlands
Contours at 200 ft. intervals
SCALE
The border of the map is divided into sections equal to one mile
COTSWOLDS
VALE OF WHITE HORSE
OXFORD
THAMES
RIDGEWAY (ROMAN ROAD)
AKEMAN STREET (ROMAN ROAD)
Chastleton
Stow on the Wold
Chipping Norton
Kingham
Middle Barton
Kiddington
Chadlington
Bourton on the Water
Charlbury
Woodstock
Ascott under Wychwood
Shipton under Wychwood
Stonesfield
Langley
Leafield
Wilcote
North Leigh
Burford
Widford
Minster Lovell
Witney
Cassington
Aldsworth
Cirencester
Brize Norton
South Leigh
Swinford
Stanton Harcourt
Broughton Poggs
Southrop
Bampton
Standlake
Fairford
Lechlade
Kelmscot
Radcote Bridge
Longworth
Fyfield
Buckland
Kingston Bagpuize
Faringdon
Stanford in the Vale
Highworth
Shrivenham
Uffington
Kingston Lisle
Childrey
Wantage
Wayland's Smithy
SWINDON
Somerton
Upper Heyford
Lower Heyford
Middleton Park
Tackley
Kirtlington
Kirtlington Park
Chesterton
Bicester
Weston on the Green
Alchester
Shipton
Blenchington
Hampton Poyle
Charlton on Otmoor
Bodicote
Islip
Noke
Oakley
Brill
Waddesdon
Wotton Underwood
Yarnton
Water Eaton
Wood Eaton
Beckley
Stanton St. John
Berne Wood
Wolvercote
Elsfield
Wytham
Old Marston
Forest Hill
Waterperry
Thame
Cumnor
North Hinksey
South Hinksey
Iffley
Cuddesdon
Garsington
Great Milton
Oakley
Littlemore
Sandford
Toot Baldon
Kennington
Sunningwell
Nuneham Courtenay
Marsh Baldon
Chislehampton
Stadhampton
Warpsgrove
Lewknor
Abingdon
Clifton Hampden
Culham
Drayton
Sutton Courtenay
Long Wittenham
Dorchester
Berrick Salome
Wallingford
Steventon
Wittenham Clumps
Benson
Didcot
Harwell
East Hendred
W. Hagbourne
Aston Tirrold
Cholsey
Moulsford
Ewelme
Nettlebed
Marsh Gibbon
Stratton Audley
Bloxham
Banbury
Chipping Norton
Cheltenham
Worcester
Northampton
Buckingham
Aylesbury
Princes Risborough
Henley
London
G.W.R.
L.M.S.R.
Cherwell
Ray
Thame
Ock
Kennet
Lambourn
Lodge Hill
Golf Course
Hunt Course
Nuffield Golf Course
Shirburn Castle
Chalgrove Field
Wallingford Bridge
Hunt Course

HANDBOOK TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

OXFORD FROM ELSFIELD

HANDBOOK TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

This Book is From
Purohit & Co., Hyd-Dn.

Oxford University Press, Amen House, London E.C.4

GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI CAPE TOWN IBADAN

Geoffrey Cumberlege, Publisher to the University

CHECKED 1958

RE-ISSUED 1953

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
BY CHARLES BATEY, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

NOTE

WHILE every effort will be made to keep the information given in this Handbook up to date, it is not an official publication. It is not intended to be more than a general guide to the University, and should not be relied on to supply precise and authoritative information about details of examinations and other similar matters regulated from time to time by authority.

CONTENTS

PART I

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD 1
BY SIR CHARLES MALLET
The Medieval University 1
The Early Colleges 10
The Tudor Age 15
Stuart and Jacobite Oxford 22
Modern Oxford 29

THE OXFORD COUNTRY 43
BY E. A. GREENING LAMBORN

ARCHITECTURE 83
BY E. A. GREENING LAMBORN

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY . 113
BY J. L. BRIERLY, *formerly Chichele Professor of International Law*, and H. V. HODSON, *formerly Fellow of All Souls*

THE SCHOOLS 135
ARTS COURSES AT OXFORD, BY R. B. MCCALLUM, *Fellow of Pembroke College* 135
Literae Humaniores 139
Jurisprudence 142
Modern History 143
Theology 145
Oriental Studies 146
English Language and Literature . . . 148
Modern Languages 149
Philosophy, Politics, and Economics . . . 150
Geography 151
Psychology, Philosophy, and Physiology . . 152
Music 154
The Diplomas 154
UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCE, BY J. H. WOLFENDEN, *Fellow of Exeter College* . 155
First Public Examination in Mathematics and Natural Science 158
Final Honour Schools of Mathematics and Natural Science 162
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, BY R. H. S. THOMPSON, *Fellow of University College*. Revised by J. M. WALKER , 170

RESEARCH IN THE HUMANE STUDIES . . 177
BY SIR F. M. POWICKE, *formerly Regius Professor of Modern History*
ADDENDUM BY R. B. MCCALLUM 189

LIBRARIES 191
BY G. N. CLARK. Revised by the Staff of the Bodleian Library
Table of Libraries 213

LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH IN NATURAL SCIENCE 215
Revised by E. J. BOWEN, *Fellow of University College*

MUSEUMS:
I. ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART . . . 235
BY J. L. MYRES. Revised by K. T. PARKER, *Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum*
II. SCIENTIFIC MUSEUMS . . . 244
BY E. J. BOWEN

THE TUTORIAL SYSTEM 253
BY CYRIL BAILEY, *formerly Fellow of Balliol College*

COLLEGE LIFE 261
BY SIR CARLETON ALLEN, *Warden of Rhodes House, 1931–52*

WOMEN'S EDUCATION AT OXFORD . . 283
BY MISS L. GRIER, *formerly Principal of Lady Margaret Hall.* Revised by MISS L. S. SUTHERLAND, *Principal of Lady Margaret Hall*

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS 293
BY SIR FRANCIS WYLIE, *formerly Warden of Rhodes House*
ADDENDUM BY SIR CARLETON ALLEN . . . 299

SPORTS 301
BY W. T. S. STALLYBRASS. Revised by W. G. BARR

SPORT FOR WOMEN 322

MUSIC IN OXFORD 325

RELIGION 331
BY CANON F. R. BARRY. Revised by the REV. T. R. MILFORD

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST . . 337

THE OXFORD SOCIETY 339

HALIFAX HOUSE 343

THE MAISON FRANÇAISE 345

PART II

I. GENERAL INFORMATION . . . 349
II. RESPONSIONS AND THE BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE COURSE 361
III. PRIVILEGED STUDENTS AND INCORPORATION 369
IV. UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES . 373
V. DELEGACIES AND COMMITTEES . . 391
VI. THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS AND RESEARCH AND SUPERIOR DEGREES . 399
VII. DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES . . 411
VIII. THE COLLEGES, HALLS, AND SOCIETIES 419
INDEX 453

LIST OF PLATES

Oxford, from Elsfield. Photograph by J. R. H. WEAVER *Frontispiece*
1. The Divinity School. Photograph by J. R. H. WEAVER . 16
2. The Medieval Benedictine Buildings at Worcester . 17
3. Oxford a century ago, from Merton field. On the left, Tom Tower and the Cathedral, in the centre, Merton, and to the right, St. Mary's and the Radcliffe Camera. From Ingram's *Memorials* 32
4. Oxford a century ago, from the south-west. The most prominent Towers, from left to right, are those of All Saints' Church, St. Aldate's Church, the Radcliffe Camera, St. Mary's, Tom Tower, the Cathedral, and Merton. From Ingram's *Memorials* . . . 33
5. The Inner Quadrangle, St. John's College, added by Archbishop Laud. From the University Almanack, 1845 . 48
6. Magdalen Tower and Magdalen Bridge. Photograph by CLAYTON 49
7. Oxford, from the north. From the University Almanack, 1849 64

8. Iffley Church. The west end. Photograph by J. R. H. WEAVER 65
9. St. Peter's in the East. From Ingram's *Memorials* . 80
10. Interior of St. Peter's in the East. From Ingram's *Memorials* 81
11. The Chapter House, Christ Church. From Ingram's *Memorials* 96
12. The Great Staircase at Christ Church. From Ingram's *Memorials* 97
13. Merton College Chapel, from the east. From Ingram's *Memorials* 128
14. St. Mary Magdalene Church, from the south-east. From Ingram's *Memorials* 129
15. 'Schools.' The Examination Schools in the High, St. Mary's spire in the distance. From the University Almanack, 1932, drawn by SIR MUIRHEAD BONE . 144
16. The West Front of Christ Church, with Tom Tower. From Ingram's *Memorials* 145
17. In the Bodleian; 'Duke Humphrey', the oldest part of the Library. Photograph by J. R. H. WEAVER . . 208
18. The Radcliffe Camera. From Ingram's *Memorials* . 209
19. A bird's-eye view of an Oxford College. From a drawing by the late E. H. NEW. By permission of his executors 224
20. Wadham College Hall. Photograph by J. R. H. WEAVER 225
21. Rhodes House. Photograph by GILMAN . . 288
22. Eights Week. A Scene on the river between races, with College Barges in the background. Photograph by LESLIE 304
23. Interior of the University Church (St. Mary's). From Ingram's *Memorials* 336

MAPS AND PLANS

The Environs of Oxford . . . *Front end paper*
Plan of the Laboratories 214
College sports grounds . . . . *facing* 320
The City of Oxford . . . . *at end*

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

By SIR CHARLES MALLET

THE MEDIEVAL UNIVERSITY

I

THE University of Oxford may be said to date from the reign of King Henry II. There is no ground for attributing its foundation to King Alfred, and there is little reason to think that it originated in the cloisters of St. Frideswide's or in the early monasteries near. But there is truth in the tradition which places an ancient Saxon convent on the spot where Christ Church stands. The monks of Abingdon had great possessions long before the Norman Conquest. The Collegiate Church of St. George within the Castle, and the abbeys of Eynsham and Oseney outside, no doubt, brought clerks to Oxford in early Norman times. Henry I, we are told, delighted in their conversation. He built a palace at Beaumont, where his indefatigable grandson often stayed, and there are traces of lectures being given to Oxford students in his day. Theobald of Étampes—'Stampensis'—a master from Caen, was teaching clerks in Oxford before 1117. Robert Pullen, a well-known theologian, and Vacarius, a great Lombard jurist, possibly taught there about 1133 and 1149. And in the latter part of the twelfth century such simple schools as already existed developed, rather suddenly it seems, into a *Studium Generale*, a home for masters and students gathering from all parts. Abroad, especially in Bologna and in Paris, great schools were coming into being, in which the *universitas*, the whole body of masters or students there collected, established corporate organizations, with privileges and customs of their own. Paris had grown, under Abélard and his successors, into the first city of teaching in the

medieval world, and Englishmen had flocked to study in the far-famed schools upon the Seine. But about 1167 foreign-born scholars were driven out of Paris for a season, and Henry II, in his quarrel with Becket, checked the flow of English clerks across the seas. The students so displaced must have sought a new centre of learning. The masters whom they followed must have set up their chairs elsewhere. The rapid growth of the schools of Oxford after the year 1170 makes it highly probable that the transference of students from Paris was a principal cause of the new development here. From the days of Henry Beauclerc onwards the teachers of Oxford have a place in history. As Becket lay dead by the altar steps at Canterbury the life of the first English university began.[1]

The guild of teachers which grew up at Oxford before the end of the twelfth century brought most of its customs probably from Paris. A degree was originally nothing but a licence to teach, which the earliest teachers asked the Church to sanction. The chief object of study in the Middle Ages, and the chief aim of the great scholastic debates, was to reconcile the traditions of the Church with the growing demands of philosophy and learning. Latin was the Church's language. Logic was an instrument for explaining its theology. Plato's ideas were worth recovering because they seemed to throw light on the nature of God. Aristotle was regarded by many as the greatest of all masters, because his method of analysis helped to elucidate the problems of the faith. But the Oxford masters, though under the shadow of the Church, enjoyed an unusual degree of independence. The head of their schools, the Chancellor, was the bishop's representative. But the bishop was at Lincoln, far away. At an early date the Chancellor at Oxford became the masters' nominee. Before long he asserted his independence of the bishop. And the judicial powers which he derived from the bishop he passed on successfully to the University itself.

[1] For a fuller account of the origins of the University see Sir Charles Mallet's *History of the University of Oxford*, 3 vols. (Methuen).

2

In the early history of the University a few clear dates stand out. An incident in the winter of 1208–9, in which one or two clerks were hanged by the townsmen, scattered the scholars for the moment, and led to a sharp quarrel between Church and State. The townsmen, though backed by King John, had to yield. In 1214 the Pope's legate dictated terms in a famous ordinance, the first of the University's charters. The townsmen agreed to limit their rents, and undertook to pay a small tribute to the University for ever. That payment, taken over by the Eynsham monks and later by the Royal Treasury, still goes on. University Chests were established to receive it and any other small endowments which the University secured. The first step had been taken in imposing the University's authority on the town. In the years which followed disorders frequently recurred. Once, in 1252, there was a riot which mobbed a papal legate, and both townsmen and students suffered for the affront. In 1244 and again in 1268 there were great quarrels with the Jews, then rich and powerful, who probably took advantage of impecunious students. More than once—conspicuous dates are 1252, 1274, and 1334—there were fierce quarrels between the rival Nations, Northerners and Southerners, among the scholars. And again and again there were outbreaks of ill feeling between Town and Gown, outbreaks amounting at times to battles, when the lanes around St. Mary's ran with blood.

There were outbreaks of this nature in 1228 and in many of the years which followed. There was a great riot, not unconnected with politics—Simon de Montfort and the barons were then in arms against the king—which led to a secession of discontented students in 1264. There was another which caused a famous secession to Stamford seventy years later. But the most formidable of all these disorders were the two great fights between the scholars and the townsmen in 1298 and in 1355. In 1298 the townsmen complained

to the king that the criminals of two counties made their home in Oxford and wore the habit of Oxford clerks. In 1355, on St. Scholastica's Day, long remembered as a black day in Oxford history, the countrymen poured in through the gates of the town in overwhelming numbers, broke into the halls and fired them, and attacked even a procession of friars and dashed the crucifix to the ground. From almost all these encounters the University, with Church and King behind it, emerged stronger than before. Its claims were not all usurpations. It needed a voice in preventing exactions, in fixing rents, and regulating prices. But the royal charters, from 1244 onwards, steadily extended the privileges of the scholars, and after the slaughter of 1355 the Chancellor acquired an almost irresistible authority over the trade and independence of the town.

As the thirteenth century proceeded the University's power and importance grew. Hundreds of students of all ranks and classes, many of them, no doubt, poor, and many of them very young, gathered in Schools Street by St. Mary's Church. Their numbers have been greatly overstated. In the thirteenth century an average of some 1,500 students seems likely, and that figure, if at times exceeded, may have fallen to something like 600 after the Black Death. They lived at first in lodgings, inns, and halls. And the small societies in the early halls may have enjoyed a good deal of independence, until they developed into boarding-houses ruled by principals whom the University supervised. Living was often inexpensive: fees were low and teaching cheap. Eightpence or tenpence a week could be made to cover the cost of commons: two or three shillings a week could be made to cover most that a student had to pay. But the higher university degrees involved heavy expenditure as well as a long course of education. Most Oxford clerks in the Middle Ages probably had at least two meals a day and as much meat and beer as they needed. Fires were comparatively rare, and cold and darkness in winter too common. But the average student had his comforts, his bed, chair, table, chest, a manuscript or two

perhaps, and sufficient garments, tunic, tabard, toga, sometimes gaily coloured. If he were musical, he might have a lute or harp; if fond of fighting, a knife or sword or bow and arrows. And many of them, though clerks, were undoubtedly fond of fighting. Oxford had some fame in that respect, and most of the early statutes we possess, collected probably about 1275, are concerned with the maintenance of order. Some students also indulged in sports and pets, in cock-fighting and poaching, in dogs and hawks and ferrets. But such habits were not encouraged by the authorities. 'Unclean beasts' were denounced in regulations. Games of ball were curiously suspect. Dancing was the invention of the devil. Drinking and singing were less easy to repress, and drinking was, of course, the most frequent cause of disorder. But the songs of the students triumphed alike over discipline and care. Hymns and love-songs, devotional and dissolute, they come down to us curiously mingled: and the world of the singers is a world of joyous licence hardly held in awe by the authority of the Church.

3

St. Mary's Church, with the little schools about it, was for long the centre of university life. It was not till the fourteenth century that the Old House of Congregation, a two-storied building added by Bishop Cobham of Worcester to the north-east of the church, gave the University a habitation of its own.[1] Then the Lesser Congregation of Regents or teachers met in the lower story, and in the room above the first University Library was kept. It was not till the fifteenth century that an abbot of Oseney built the first permanent block of Arts schools,[2] when the splendid Divinity School was begun.[3] The Great Congregation of Regents and Non-Regents, the real Parliament of the University, met for long in the choir of St. Mary's; and the Faculty of Arts, sometimes called the Black Congregation, probably held in early days its own meetings in St. Mildred's Church near by. At St. Mary's

[1] Begun 1320. [2] 1439. [3] From 1430 onwards.

Edmund Rich, the first recorded master of arts, student and teacher, archbishop and saint, must have received his degree; and at St. Mary's early Chancellors presided, Ralph of Maidstone, Richard of Wych, and the magnificent Thomas de Cantelupe, the friend of both Earl Simon and King Edward. The Chancellor's jurisdiction steadily increased. His court took cognizance of all sorts of offences. Masters and students as well as townsmen came under his authority, but the penalties he inflicted were as a rule light. The University Taxors date from King John. The University Proctors are first mentioned in 1248. And the system of university education grew and developed all the time.

The Seven Liberal Arts of ancient days were still the basis of teaching. The *Trivium*, Grammar, Rhetoric, and Dialectic, included the study of Latin and of logic, a smattering of classics and philology, and probably the elements of Roman Law. The *Quadrivium* included Music, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Astronomy, and taught at first little beyond the elements of each. At Oxford, where every scholar had to enter his name on the roll of a regent master, the basis of education was grammar, both Latin prose and Latin verse. Rhetoric and dialectic succeeded to grammar. Rhetoric taught men to compose and to persuade. Dialectic taught them logic, trained them in argument and disputation. Aristotle and Boethius provided them with textbooks. Cicero and Virgil, Ovid and Terence, Livy, Tacitus, and Lucan, revealed the treasures of the past. But at Oxford the four arts of the *Quadrivium* also held their own. Music attained in time to the honour of a degree. Arithmetic owed much of its importance to the Calendar; it helped, with astronomy, to fix ecclesiastical dates. Geometry was founded upon Euclid. Astronomy was based on Ptolemy's system, in which sun and planets revolved around the earth. It was closely allied to astrology. The stars, in the opinion of many serious students, still ruled over the destinies of man.

The Seven Arts were supplemented by the Three Philosophies. Natural Philosophy opened the world of science.

Moral Philosophy examined the meaning of duty, conscience, will. Metaphysical Philosophy peered into the problems of the origin and future of mankind. In each field alike, in logic and rhetoric, in physics and metaphysics, in ethics, politics, and economics, Aristotle was the indispensable guide. Under the shadow of his name the arts course, the basis of the university system, prospered, though there were probably many art students who never advanced to a degree. For two years the arts student attended lectures, took part in exercises, learned to analyse, to discuss, and to debate. The disputations of his third year led up to Responsions in his fourth. After that he proceeded to Determination, satisfied a board of masters that he had read the necessary books and completed the necessary exercises, and proved himself able to dispute. At Determination he passed into the rank of Bachelor; but three more years were needed before the still more elaborate ceremony of inception could take place. Then at last the arts student received the master's degree and took rank as a regent or teacher. For the higher Faculties, Medicine, Law, Theology, years of further study were needed and heavy costs were generally incurred.

Theology ranked as the supreme science. The University depended on the Church, and the clerks of Oxford were quick to feel the new impulse to religion given by the friars. In 1221 the Dominicans appeared as preachers in the Jewry, and some three years later the Franciscans followed in their steps. In 1244 the Grey Friars secured permission from the king to break through the south wall of the town and to make themselves a home among the marshes of the Thames. There their schools soon became famous. Robert Grosseteste, who taught in the Friars' Schools before he passed on to a bishopric, was one of the strongest friends of the young University. Adam Marsh, the 'Illustrious Doctor', was counsellor and mentor to Simon de Montfort. And Roger Bacon, devoted admirer both of Adam and of Grosseteste, carried the learning of the friars to heights which made men count him a magician. Others friars followed the Franciscans, notably the

Carmelites in Beaumont and the Augustinians near Smith Gate. The friars had their differences with the University. But their teachers fascinated Oxford thought. The discovery of Aristotle's scientific writings, an intellectual revolution for thirteenth-century Europe, gave fresh interest to the agelong effort to explore through philosophy the problems of life. Thomas Aquinas, the great Dominican, set himself to prove that Aristotle and Plato were alike forerunners of the Christian faith. The old controversies between Realists and Nominalists, which had absorbed the earlier schoolmen, gave way to new scholastic problems even more audacious and intricate. John Duns Scotus lectured in Oxford probably about 1300. William of Ockham with his destructive criticism startled the next generation and became a dangerous opponent of the Popes. Both of these great speculative leaders learned to think in the Franciscan Schools.

Wycliffe was no friar but a practical reformer. He taught Oxford to apply the fearless spirit of the schoolmen to the abuses of the medieval Church. But even now a curious uncertainty hangs over his Oxford career. He was Master of Balliol in 1360–1. He may very probably have been Warden of Canterbury College later. He was a well-known theologian with a great following in the University when he stepped into politics as an ally of John of Gaunt. The poor priests whom he sent out to teach his doctrines were in spirit not unlike the early friars. His tracts appealed to his countrymen in trenchant English. His protest against papal encroachments, his searching criticisms of the doctrine of Transubstantiation, and above all his great translation of the Bible, roused strong enthusiasm among Oxford men. Years passed before authority and reaction triumphed, before Archbishop Arundel and his successors stamped out for a time the movement for reform in the Church.

4

The fifteenth century proved for the most part a disappointing period in university history. The Great Schism in the

Papacy shook the foundations of religion. Bishops 'lived high in the King's Court', but the spirit and influence of the Church declined. 'Wicked and debauched persons', it was said, secured degrees at Oxford: 'virtue and learning went barefoot'. The halls decayed, though every scholar was now required to reside in some hall or college. Numbers declined. The old love of disorder showed itself, and in the country, under weak administration, it developed into Civil War. Yet the Lancastrian Princes were good friends to the University. Cardinal Beaufort, once Chancellor of Oxford, was a commanding figure in the State. Duke Humphrey of Gloucester was a notable patron. The list of Chancellors included several eminent men—Richard Courtenay, who defied Archbishop Arundel, Gilbert Kymer, a prominent Court physician, Thomas Gascoigne, a bustling, picturesque reformer, doctors and bishops of influence in their day. But great prelates, a Bourchier, a Neville, a Morton, immersed in political business, could not be expected to live in Oxford, and the Chancellor became more and more an absent dignitary, while the resident Vice-Chancellor represented him and did the work.

Complaints of poverty continued to be very frequent. Yet the University found money for great designs. The new Divinity School was a noble building. The new Library added above it, and endowed with Duke Humphrey's famous books, offered a worthy example for Bodley to surpass. Before the new Library was finished St. Mary's had to be largely rebuilt. New University Chests were founded, but their contents were not always properly looked after. And one new development of great importance saw a Press in the High Street printing Oxford books. Far away in Italy new days for scholarship were dawning. Greek manuscripts were flowing into Western libraries. Oxford students began to find their way across the Alps. Richard III, visiting the University in 1483, found a new spirit moving in the world of learning. The Middle Ages had begun to pass away.

THE EARLY COLLEGES

I

THE college system probably arose from the wish to provide on a permanent basis board and lodging for needy students. As early as 1249 William of Durham, an ecclesiastic who had once been a master in Paris, bequeathed 310 marks to support masters of arts studying theology, and in 1280 the University applied what remained of the money to founding University College, a little society of four masters. But before 1280 two other colleges had sprung into life. Some time after 1255 John Balliol, condemned to do penance for misconduct, established a small community of scholars in Oxford, which is mentioned in June 1266. And from 1262 onwards Walter de Merton, statesman and bishop, was forming plans for the benefit of scholars, which led to the building in Oxford in 1266 and 1267 of a college better endowed and organized than anything attempted yet. Of the earliest colleges Merton was much the most important. But it seems probable that John Balliol's scholars were actually living in Oxford first.

The earliest college buildings seem to have had no definite plan. The scholars needed rooms to live in, with corners perhaps set aside for study, a hall for meals, a kitchen for cooking, a chapel for worship, when they gave up the parish church, a chest for manuscripts, out of which college libraries developed, and a safe place for documents and treasures. Other features gradually appeared. Queen's College built a gate-house like the gate-house of an abbey. New College built a tower over its gateway, where the head of the college could live. And the munificent founder of New College was the first to build a regular quadrangle, with a brewhouse and a bakehouse and a garden adjoining, and a bell-tower and a cloister complete.

William of Wykeham's spacious plans were beyond the means of the earliest colleges. But Merton had a good endow-

ment and began its chapel on a noble scale. The choir, built before the end of the thirteenth century, is the most venerable of Oxford college monuments. The transepts came later; the nave was never begun. The massive bell-tower was not completed till 1451. The hall may be as old as the chapel choir, and parts of Mob Quad as old as both. The library, not the least beautiful in Oxford, was given in the fourteenth century by Bishop Rede. Balliol and University can show no such early buildings. Some of the early Balliol scholars probably lived on the spot where the Master lives now. The scholars of University had a home south of the High Street at an early date. But it was not till the fifteenth century that the few old buildings of Balliol which remain took shape; and it was not till the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that the handsome quadrangles fronting on the High Street replaced the earlier buildings of University College. Two other thirteenth-century colleges owed their foundation to the monks. The cell for Benedictine monks from Gloucester, established by John Giffard in 1283, developed into a college for students of that Order; among the lawns of Worcester College monastic buildings of an early date survive. And three years later the Durham monks established a house for their students at Oxford, the remains of which are a part of Trinity today.

The fourteenth century saw several new colleges, four of which survive in dignity. Walter de Stapeldon, the founder of Exeter, was, like Walter de Merton and William of Wykeham, a bishop and a politician. His college, at first called 'Stapeldonhalle' and intended for west-countrymen, was, like Balliol, a little society of poor arts students, and dated from about 1314. But it gradually acquired the site now occupied by its descendants, and erected buildings almost all of which have been replaced. It acquired also new statutes, if not a second founder, in Elizabethan days. Oriel was founded some ten years later by Adam de Brome, Rector of St. Mary's and almoner to the king, to train scholars, 'in sacred theology and the art of dialectic'. But within two years Edward II was persuaded to refound it, and almost

immediately afterwards Bishop Burghersh stepped in with new statutes, intended perhaps to dissociate it from the failing fortunes of the king. The college was from the first closely connected with St. Mary's Church over the way. It acquired houses and shops close by and the old lepers' hospital of St. Bartholomew outside the town. And from its most important tenement, La Oriole, secured in 1329, it very early took its name. The Queen's College (1341) also had its early difficulties, for the plans of its founder, Robert of Eglesfield, soared far above the means at his command. But Queen Philippa's patronage brought it friends. A site north of the High Street was secured: and the queen's influence probably helped to secure the property of God's House in Southampton, which was destined to add substantially to the wealth of the college. The medieval buildings which grew up behind the houses in the High Street had their share of interest and of grandeur, but were all swept away in a later age. Eglesfield's plan was a large one. His picturesque statutes were elaborate: and the ecclesiastical element in his college was unusually strong.

A smaller and a greater college complete the records of that century. The house founded for the monks of Canterbury about 1362 has now few associations for us, except that a Wycliffe was among its wardens and that Wolsey appropriated its remains. But the new college for which William of Wykeham procured a charter in 1379 exceeded all its predecessors in the grandeur of its plan. His seventy poor and indigent scholars took possession in 1387 of a stately home. They had ample space and endowments and a great school at Winchester on which to draw. They had a fine quadrangle, a great chapel, composed of choir and transepts only, which set the fashion for most college chapels in future, a great hall beside it, towers, cloisters, garden, and the appurtenances of a great estate. William of Wykeham's scholars, after a full arts training, were intended to study chiefly theology and law, to serve perhaps, as he had served, both Church and State. It was the old order, strengthened by education, for which the New College in Oxford stood.

2

The numbers in the earliest colleges were small, but the collegiate system in Oxford took firm root. The statutes of Merton set the example for most colleges—those of Balliol had some features of an earlier, simpler type—and the statutes of New College, though ten times as lengthy, followed the Merton plan. The general object of college statutes was to lay down rules for a small society of scholars or fellows under a common head, to regulate its administration and its property, its conduct, habits, studies. The four masters of arts of University College were intended to study theology and to receive for maintenance fifty shillings a year. The first members of Balliol and Exeter were undergraduate students in arts. At Merton the majority of scholars were intended, after their arts course, to study theology, but some 'men of humility' might study Canon Law. And the training designed for the scholars of New College was to a large extent based on the Merton ideal. Each college, of course, had its own characteristics. Merton soon began to train not only ecclesiastics and lawyers, but mathematicians, astronomers, and medical men. Balliol, too, had from early days well-known names associated with it, Dervorguilla, co-foundress with her husband John Balliol, Wycliffe, George Neville, William Gray, John Morton. University had a Master, Edmund Lacy, who was with Henry V in the Agincourt campaign. Wycliffe probably stayed in Queen's College, and both there and at Exeter and at Oriel his followers found friends. Palmer, the builder of the first college tower at Exeter, is said to have been physician to Queen Margaret of Anjou. Earlier Lancastrian Princes are associated with Queen's. Archbishop Arundel was once a commoner of Oriel, and fought with his old college. Other archbishops, Chichele and Cranley, were among the earliest Fellows of New College: and in the fifteenth century Chaundler and Grocyn taught in New College the finest Latin and the earliest Greek.

In the fifteenth century the noble fashion of founding

colleges continued. Lincoln, a small society of theologians established by Bishop Fleming in 1429, was practically refounded half a century later by Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of York. Two new monastic colleges arose, St. Mary's and St. Bernard's, which vanished at the Dissolution. The one has left a gateway where Erasmus may have lingered: the other is absorbed in the old quadrangle of St. John's. But the two great colleges of this era, All Souls (1438) and Magdalen (1458), both adopted New College ideals. Archbishop Chichele, a great ecclesiastical lawyer, was minister and friend of Henry V, and All Souls with its splendid chapel was designed as a memorial of the great French War. Of its forty fellows no less than sixteen were intended to study law. The endowments of All Souls came largely from suppressed priories. Its first little quadrangle remains, very much as it was built, upon the High Street still. William of Waynflete followed more closely Wykeham's plan. Master of Eton, Bishop, and Lord Chancellor, he won Henry VI's favour, and secured the property of the old Hospital of St. John outside the town. There he began the loveliest of Oxford colleges, and there Wolsey watched its completion after his death. Waynflete, like Wykeham, believed in education. He established a grammar school beside his college, and he provided not only for forty fellows but for thirty younger foundationers, *demi-socii* or demies. He appointed readers to lecture. And he sanctioned more clearly than any predecessor the admission of commoners not on the foundation. Twenty 'sons of nobles and of worthy persons' were to be allowed to stay in Magdalen at their own expense.

THE TUDOR AGE

I

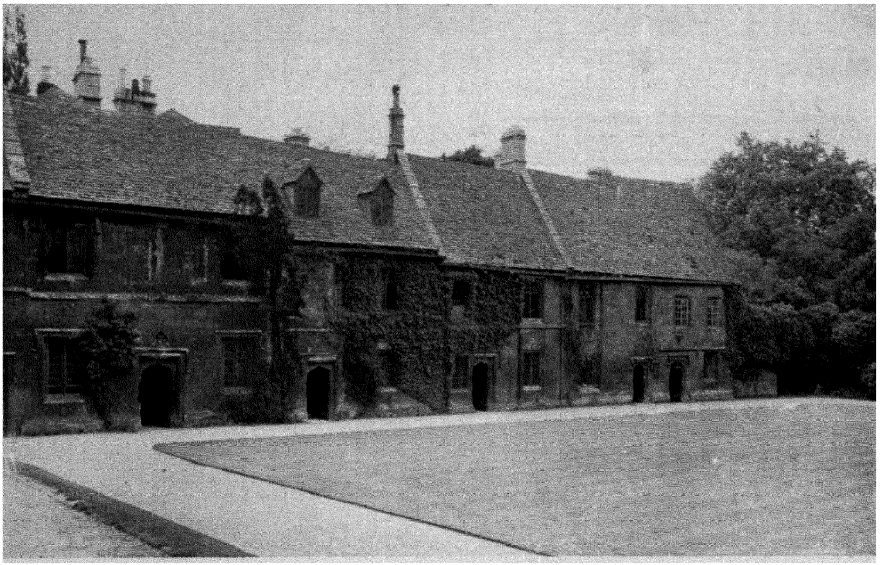
THE Renaissance and the Reformation brought great changes to Oxford. Before the fifteenth century was over Oxford scholars, Grocyn and Linacre, Latimer and Lily, were coming back from Italy, full of the New Learning and of new ideas. John Colet of Magdalen had imbibed the spirit of Savonarola and was applying it to problems of education and religion. And Erasmus, just arrived in England, was delighting in everything he found there, especially in the companionship of Colet and of Thomas More. For men of that temper the reign of the schoolmen was over. New conceptions of knowledge and of theology had appeared. But amid all the new life of the University the old ways and the old complaints and the old disorders flourished as of yore. The Tudor Princes visited Oxford. Henry VIII's great minister, Wolsey, never forgot his old University. He was ready to revise its statutes, to increase the Chancellor's power over the town, to support More in his defence of the new Greek learning against reactionary teachers, to recommend new teachers of his own. He set himself to build a magnificent new college. The king confiscated and finished what the cardinal had begun. But the scale and splendour of Christ Church were worthy of its author. And for his own fine and ambitious purposes Wolsey was as willing as any iconoclast to sweep old conventual houses like St. Frideswide's or Littlemore away.

The elaborate regulations of Cardinal College, licensed in 1525, contemplated a foundation of 177 persons, with a revenue of £2,000 a year. An imposing quadrangle was laid out, a lordly kitchen and a lordly hall. But the great chapel planned was abandoned: Christ Church had to be content with the ancient Church of St. Frideswide's instead. A new college, established in 1532 on the ruins of the cardinal's, had but a brief existence. But in 1546 Christ Church took its permanent form. An Oxford bishopric had by then been

founded, and endowed with the spoils of Oseney Abbey. The Dean and Canons of 1546 took over Wolsey's property and buildings. They staffed the cathedral. They provided professors for the University. They governed a great educational establishment of a hundred students, with chaplains, singing-men, bedesmen, and retainers, and an uncertain number of commoners as well. But Christ Church never received any statutes, and the relations of the chapter to the college are believed to be unique. Wolsey fell, but his fall did not save the Oxford masters from being dragged with Archbishop Warham into consultation over the king's divorce. They showed as little moral courage as their Chancellor. The divorce, which had destroyed the cardinal, sounded the knell of the medieval Church.

Colet, More, Erasmus joined in applying the new knowledge to the problems of education, society, and religion, and Erasmus, by his fearless exposure of crabbed Scholasticism and time-honoured superstition, won the hearts of Oxford men. The spirit of the New Learning was reflected not only in the lives of these three reformers and in the schemes of Wolsey. It was no less visible in the plans of Bishop Fox. In 1517 Corpus Christi College was founded, largely to encourage the new classical training. Fox gave his twenty scholars adequate endowments, a President, John Claymond, who was one of the first Latin scholars of his day, a small but shapely quadrangle, and a noble library, still the typical college library of the Renaissance. His statutes provided for Greek and Latin teaching with a liberality which, Erasmus predicted, would soon make the college 'one of the chief glories of Britain'. But two other college founders of those days, Bishop Smyth and Sir Richard Sutton, were more concerned to preserve the old Conservative ideals. Securing possession of Brasenose Hall, one of the oldest and most famous halls 'in the very centre of this our Athens', and of other old halls close by, they founded in 1512 a new college for the study of sophistry, logic, and philosophy as a training for theology. In 1509 they had begun the building of their

1. THE DIVINITY SCHOOL



2. THE MEDIEVAL BENEDICTINE BUILDINGS AT WORCESTER

Copyright of *Country Life*

first quadrangle. Endowments for their 'Scholar-Fellows' flowed in. And before long Brasenose, like Corpus, was started on a career of prosperity with which even revolutions hardly interfered.

2

The ecclesiastical revolution was ominous for Oxford. But the University acquiesced, however uneasily, in the breach with Rome. Bishop Longland, who succeeded Warham as Chancellor, and Dr. Tresham, his representative, enforced the king's demands. Cromwell appointed Commissioners, Richard Layton and John London, to visit the University, and the Visitors showed little respect either for schoolmen or for monks. But they made some provision for new teaching in Greek and Latin, in Medicine, and in Civil Law. College funds and public funds were beginning to contribute to the cost of education. The colleges had grave fears about their property, and for monastic property the worst fate was in store. St. Frideswide's and Littlemore had already gone to endow Cardinal College. Abingdon with its ancient wealth, Oseney and Rewley amid the 'chinking rivuletts' beyond the castle, Eynsham and Godstow on the upper reaches of the river, were marked for spoliation with the rest. The Oxford colleges which depended upon Gloucester, Durham, Canterbury fell with the great houses which maintained them. All monastic colleges and settlements of friars were seized on. Franciscans and Dominicans, Carmelites and Augustinians, shared the common doom.

In the vicissitudes which followed the University played a reluctant part. It submitted to Cromwell's visitation, to Cranmer's injunctions, to Somerset's demands. Dudley headed a new Commission which imposed some startling changes. The Protestant Reformers triumphed, Dean Cox of Christ Church and his friends. Emblems of 'superstition' suffered, statues, painted windows, manuscripts, and missals. When the tide turned, the University submitted, perhaps with more relish, to Bishop Gardiner and Cardinal Pole. Some

Reformers fled and some were captured. Ridley and Latimer were burned in 1555 'in the Towne Ditch, over against Baliell Colledge'. Cranmer quickly followed them to the stake. But Cardinal Pole's injunctions left no lasting mark. He died within a few hours of his mistress, and Elizabeth's first Parliament repealed the Marian laws.

One visible result of the Reformation in Oxford was the establishment of new colleges in the old buildings of the monks. Durham College came into the hands of Sir Thomas Pope, a successful Tudor politician, who had built up a great fortune in the changes of the times. Gloucester College and St. Bernard's came ultimately into the hands of Sir Thomas White, a wealthy merchant of Queen Mary's day. Another college, Wadham, was established later in the old quarters of the Austin Friars. Pope secured property enough to found Trinity College—a president, twelve fellows, and eight scholars—in 1555. He took over the Durham monks' buildings. He followed the old religion: his fellows were intended for the Church: and his statutes generally followed the old lines. But commoners were to be admitted to Trinity, and the provision for education was unusually complete. Sir Thomas White, already a liberal patron of the Merchant Taylors' School in London, founded St. John Baptist's College in the grounds and buildings of St. Bernard's College in the same year. Early statutes contemplated as many as fifty fellows and scholars: but these numbers were more than the early endowments could support. White, too, took over the monkish buildings. He, too, provided carefully for lectures and for education, though he had no more liking than Pope for the Reformed religion. And he established scholarships for boys from Merchant Taylors' School. Both the new colleges lived through the difficult days of revolution, and prospered steadily as years went on.

3

Oxford was no uninterested observer of the adventures of the Elizabethan world. Reformers came back. Romanist heads

were replaced. But the Visitors of 1559 acted with caution, and the number of fellows ejected at first was probably not large. A little later Bishop Horne, as Visitor of more than one college, insisted on changes which Romanists could not accept. But there was some inclination to compromise or temporize, while some of the dissidents withdrew to Gloucester Hall or elsewhere. At certain colleges there were sharp controversies. Dean Sampson at Christ Church and President Humfrey at Magdalen proved to be resolute Puritans. President Cole, recommended by the queen to Corpus, brought back from Zurich Calvinistic views. The splendid Leicester, appointed Chancellor in 1564, encouraged the Reforming party. But the ordinary life of the University went on with little change. Town and Gown still quarrelled. Tradesmen and servants continued to claim the privileges of clerks. Disease worked ravages: there was a 'violent Plague' in 1571, and a worse epidemic in 1577. But when Elizabeth, still young, handsome, gracious, visited the University in 1566, and spent six days receiving homage, hearing disputations, seeing plays, she was welcomed with a passionate loyalty the meaning of which no one could mistake.

Leicester was an active Chancellor. He may, like his royal mistress, sometimes have pressed his interference or his patronage too far. But he pointed out freely university failings, the want of discipline, the neglect of lectures, the tippling, dicing, card-playing, the growing extravagance in dress. No man was a better authority on that point. He did something also to bring the statutes into order and to enforce new rules of discipline and study. The Matriculation Statute of 1565 established a Register: all scholars had to be thenceforward under a master or tutor in some college or hall. In 1581 a new Statute of Matriculation required subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles and to the Queen's Supremacy. The policy of forcing students into colleges prevailed, though one or two privileged tutors were allowed to take pupils into their houses. Of the old halls only eight—Broadgates and Hart Hall, St. Alban's, St. Mary's and St. Edmund's, Magdalen

Hall, Gloucester Hall, and New Inn Hall—survived. At certain colleges commoners rapidly increased. About 1570 the University may have contained some 1,700 members, and, no doubt, it enlarged its borders as the old century ended and the new began.

The government of the University developed, but much on the old lines. Dispensations for avoiding the strict fulfilment of old rules probably increased. Both Universities were incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1571. Committees were set up and new rules framed to deal with points of difficulty, to regulate graces and sermons, disputations and fees. The Registers of the Chancellor's Court and the Registers of Congregation and of Convocation were better kept: for the Great Congregation of Regents and Non-Regents the term Convocation now came into use. Socially the standards of comfort improved; luxury, it was alleged, crept in. Undergraduates, still often very young, were generally well-to-do. Vanity in dress increased. University dramas roused interest: they were played before Queen Elizabeth, and King James, and King Charles. But if *Hamlet* was acted in early seventeenth-century Oxford, it was not with the University's assent. In the schools the old traditions held, though not unchallenged. Aristotle still claimed supremacy. Ptolemy counted for more than Copernicus, Strabo and Pliny for more than Columbus. Even the Calvinists could not shake off the influence of the schoolmen. Francis Bacon, a Cambridge man, found that our University's theological contentions violated 'truth, sobriety, or peace'.

When Elizabeth paid her second visit to Oxford in 1592 the new order had triumphed. But the religious struggle had left its mark. William Allen of Oriel had founded a Jesuit College at Douai, and Oxford men had incurred martyrdom for Jesuit ideals. Puritan influence was strong, not only at Christ Church and Magdalen, but at Balliol and Exeter, at Queen's and Corpus and elsewhere. Merton was ruled by Sir Henry Savile, famous alike as scholar and as courtier, All Souls by Robert Hovenden, one of its wisest heads.

Tobie Matthew, President of St. John's at twenty-six and Dean of Christ Church at thirty, had passed on to an archbishopric. 'W. Rawley' had been an undergraduate at Oriel, Philip Sidney at Broadgates Hall. Laud was already a scholar of St. John's. A third Tudor college had been established, Jesus College, in 1571. Elizabeth called herself its founder; but Dr. Price found the funds to start it, and after a struggle Welsh patriotism and Welsh generosity did the rest. One other foundation of Elizabethan Oxford, the greatest of all university possessions, was still in the future when Elizabeth bade farewell for the second time to the masters on Shotover Hill. But in 1598 Sir Thomas Bodley offered to restore the Library which Duke Humphrey had made famous, and which a later generation had neglected and dispersed. Bodley, brought up at Geneva and at Magdalen, and trained in the tangled diplomacy of Elizabethan days, had a 'great store of honourable friends'. He called upon them all to help him, and in the early seventeenth century he secured a wonderful response. By the end of 1602 he had collected over 2,000 volumes. When the great queen died the new Library had been established in the building which bears Bodley's name.

STUART AND JACOBITE OXFORD

I

If Elizabeth took Oxford to her heart, Charles I made it his capital in his day of trial. And the University was conspicuous in the struggle between Puritan and Whig ideals, on the one hand, and the political and ecclesiastical theories of the Stuart Princes, on the other. While Bodley laboured at his splendid Library, induced King James to visit it, and led on the University to plan a noble building, with Library, new Schools, and new Convocation House complete, theological controversy was rife in Oxford. Two new colleges came into being. Nicholas Wadham and his wife secured for their plans the site of the old Augustinian Convent just outside Smith Gate, and in 1610 one of the most perfect of Oxford quadrangles began to appear. It was intended especially for west-country scholars. Robert Blake was one of its early members; Ralegh's son and Monk's brother carried on the tradition. In 1624 it was decided to convert Broadgates Hall into Pembroke College, and moneys left by Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwicke were converted to that use. Tesdale had intended his money chiefly for scholars in Balliol College. New professorships also were founded, by Savile for Geometry and Astronomy, by other benefactors for Philosophy, History, and Music. Anatomy received some recognition. A Physic Garden was started. Science began to stir. But ecclesiastical contentions absorbed university leaders, and at Oxford, as in Court circles, High Churchmanship gained ground.

It is true that in early seventeenth-century Oxford Puritan feeling was still vigorous. Men like George Abbot, Master of University College and afterwards Primate, Robert Abbot of Balliol, his brother, John Prideaux, Rector of Exeter, and John Wilkinson at Magdalen Hall, defended Protestant opinions stoutly and gathered Puritan students round them.

But fashion was turning against the Calvinists. William Laud while at St. John's made himself a force in Oxford. As bishop and archbishop he became a power at Court. And when in 1630 he succeeded Lord Pembroke as Chancellor, his strong sense of authority and discipline was soon felt in university life. Laud loved Oxford and was bent upon reform. His Statutes, drafted by Brian Twyne, the University's historian and the first Keeper of its Archives, gave fresh life to the old regulations and reviewed the whole system of government and study. Democratic traditions were declining. The heads of houses had secured in the Hebdomadal Council the chief control of academic business. Education changes could not be resisted. But the Laudian Code claimed to have departed no farther from the ancient statutes than necessity or the genius of the age required. When King Charles visited the University in 1636, and was splendidly entertained by the Chancellor in the beautiful buildings which, with John Jackson's help, he had just added to his old college, Laud's authority stood at its zenith. But the movement against it in Church and State was already gathering formidable force.

Laud fell. But in the University his Code survived. The Civil War broke out. King Charles brought his army to Oxford and kept at Christ Church his uneasy Court. His ministers, notably Edward Hyde, found lodgings in the colleges. His courtiers made free with buttery and cellar. His treasury called for the college plate. His troops jangled through the quadrangles, and he watched their movements from Magdalen Tower. Undergraduates enlisted and dug on the fortifications. Lectures flagged and students fell away. Few men liked the 'war without an enemy'. But Chillingworth and Falkland pleaded in vain for tolerance and peace. With the king's flight from Oxford in April 1646 the royal cause went down. Cromwell visited the University in his hour of triumph. He was elected Chancellor. Puritan Commissioners reorganized Oxford, purged the colleges of obstinate 'Malignants', appointed new professors and new fellows in the place of men devoted to the cause of the king.

All but three colleges were given new heads. Dean Samuel Fell at Christ Church and Gilbert Sheldon, the Warden of All Souls, were only two of the representative Royalists displaced. Large changes were made; but the numbers expelled have been overstated; and it is evident that moderating influences were not unknown upon the winning side. Differences between Presbyterians and Independents added to the difficulty of the problem. Some resented the new college regulations; some scoffed at the new discipline and the 'godly' ways. But Puritan rulers like John Owen at Christ Church, John Conant at Exeter, John Wilkins at Wadham, were men who would have brought credit to any university, and under their administration numbers increased and prosperity returned. Wilkins gathered round him in Oxford a remarkable group of scientific men, the precursors of the Royal Society: Thomas Sydenham, a great name in English medicine, Jonathan Goddard, once physician in Cromwell's armies and afterwards Warden of Merton, Seth Ward and John Wallis, Savilian Professors—Wallis proved in controversy more than a match for Hobbes—William Petty, in 1651 Vice-Principal at Brasenose, Robert Boyle, John Locke, and Christopher Wren. When Monk brought back the king, and Edward Hyde, Lord Clarendon, returned to rule as Chancellor, the Cavaliers regained their old ascendancy, but the standards of conduct soon proved to be relaxed.

2

Clarendon's memory lingers in Oxford still. But, for all his love of the place and his real interest in education, he was never at home with the new generation, and he could not guide the reaction which carried him along. At first there was some wish to compromise, and trimmers found their opportunity. The Presbyterians had helped the king's return, and several heads of colleges recently appointed were allowed to remain. But Parliament demanded the restoration of the old Royalist heads and Canons and fellows. And as the reaction gathered force, the Act of Uniformity followed, and

other heads and fellows found themselves unable to stay on. The new king visited Christ Church in 1663 and brought his Court to Oxford two years later to escape the Plague. He was to return there in a day of trouble, to secure the greatest political triumph of his reign. But Clarendon soon ceased to govern Charles's counsels, and in 1667, bidding farewell to Oxford and to England, he withdrew to France to write his famous *History*. Its profits paid for building the Clarendon Printing House. Archbishop Sheldon, who had passed on very quickly from All Souls to greater things, had little time for the duties of Chancellor, and he transmitted the office to the Duke of Ormonde at an early date. But he at least founded, and called in Christopher Wren to build for him, the University Theatre which bears his name.

The most conspicuous of the returned Royalists was the famous Dean, John Fell. Son of Dean Samuel Fell, he had been a Christ Church student at eleven and an ensign in the royal army later. As head of his old college he proved a vigorous and high-minded man. Vice-Chancellor in 1666, Bishop of Oxford, as well as Dean of Christ Church, in 1675, Fell was a fine type of Churchman and Cavalier. He completed the college buildings, and crowned Tom Quad with Wren's tower. He entertained both Charles and James. He expelled John Locke. He refused to honour Titus Oates. And he patronized with kindness, but not without offence, a genius hardly less representative of seventeenth-century Oxford, the untiring student, annalist, antiquary, and backbiter, Anthony Wood. Wood's failings did not prevent his *History* from being a memorable book. And his picture of the demoralization which accompanied the anti-Puritan reaction stands, though there were men of force and character besides John Fell in the Oxford of that day. President Bathurst of Trinity, for one, had a great reputation among the Tory gentry, though he helped to train John Somers, a future leader of the Whigs. On the other hand, heads like Clayton at Merton, and Finch, nominated by James II to All Souls, reflected too clearly the spirit of the age. Bathurst had

been among the early men of science, and he lived to see the opening of the Ashmolean Museum in 1683. It was built to house the collections made by John Tradescant and Elias Ashmole: but in the building of it Wren had no share.

Charles II chose Oxford in the crisis of his reign as the stage on which to play out his struggle with his Parliament: and the famous scene in the schools in 1681, which destroyed the schemes of Shaftesbury and Monmouth, appeared at the time to have ruined the Whigs. But James II had a gift for playing into the hands of his opponents; and he, too, chose Oxford as the scene of a political experiment, the last attempt of an English Sovereign to override the law. James's endeavour to Romanize the University, the opening of Romanist chapels by two subservient heads of colleges, and the famous resistance of the Magdalen dons, are a part of English history. Only the gravest mismanagement could have made Oxford Tories welcome William of Orange. And there is no doubt that they turned with relief and devotion to Queen Anne. Deans like Aldrich, Atterbury, and Smalridge were more representative of Christ Church opinion than John Locke. Anne, the special friend of the Church, was received with enthusiasm in Oxford: and in 1710 the rally of Tory Churchmen converted foolish Dr. Sacheverell of Magdalen into a national hero and nearly swept the Act of Settlement away. The project failed. The Hanoverian kings succeeded. But it was in a world of apprehensive Whigs and angry, disappointed Jacobites that the undergraduates of Oxford grew up under George I.

3

Another diarist, bitterer than Wood, has left us a gloomy picture of early Hanoverian Oxford. But Thomas Hearne discredited every man with whom he quarrelled, and could never be fair to any 'rank stinking Whigg'. College heads were sometimes undoubtedly inadequate, neglectful of business, and fond of the bottle—though there were not wanting men of a better type. Enthusiasm for study, if not unknown,

was rare: enthusiasm of all kinds, except for violent politics, was out of fashion. There were bickerings in several colleges, contested elections, personalities, litigation, nepotism, jobs. Party feelings ran high. Whigs gathered in a few colleges, like Merton and Wadham, Exeter and Oriel. But the general tone was strongly Tory, and Dr. Shippen at Brasenose and Dr. King at St. Mary Hall were notorious Jacobite heads. From time to time, almost till George III succeeded, outbreaks of Jacobite feeling revived the old disorders. Privilege and luxury tended to encroach. Servitors still got a cheap education. But gentlemen commoners were increasing notably, and not at Christ Church alone. William Pitt at Trinity in 1727 found a gentleman commoner's expenses higher than his father liked. Meanwhile the tutorial system and the teaching given in colleges gained ground, though educational progress languished. Science was backward and the Laudian system out of date. Professors rarely lectured: but the two Wartons kept up the reputation of the professoriate. One sardonic Whig critic wrote of debauchees professing moral philosophy and of teachers of astronomy who never looked soberly upon the stars. Joseph Butler found Oxford studies frivolous and tiresome; and Gibbon and Bentham forty and fifty years later had no more mercy on the system than he. But there were still brilliant men in each generation. Addison held his fellowship at Magdalen till 1711. William Murray of Christ Church began over a Latin poem his lifelong rivalry with William Pitt. Samuel Johnson brought to Pembroke in 1728 his fierce, unruly independence. Blackstone, also from Pembroke, became one of the glories of All Souls. Adam Smith went to Balliol in 1740. Charles Fox was a gentleman commoner of Hertford in 1764. And the two Scotts in the same age added legal lustre to University College.

The eighteenth century saw new colleges and new buildings. Great architects like Wren and Hawksmoor replaced the older master-builders. Wren is responsible for the Sheldonian Theatre, for the Bell Tower at Christ Church, for the north block in the garden quadrangle at Trinity, and for

some work and advice elsewhere. He also planned, it seems, new chapels for Trinity and Queen's. But to Hawksmoor belongs the chief credit for the new Queen's College, for the Clarendon Building, and for the remarkable back quadrangle at All Souls. Hawksmoor shared in many other plans, though Gibbs's design for the Radcliffe Camera was preferred to his. And he propounded some audacious schemes for rebuilding Brasenose, Christ Church, and Magdalen wholesale. Meanwhile many colleges added to their buildings, and amateur architects like Dean Aldrich and George Clarke of All Souls, politician and virtuoso, helped. Clarke was largely concerned, with the eccentric Dr. Woodroffe and the Worcestershire baronet Sir George Cookes, in the curious vicissitudes which ended in the foundation of Worcester College, on the site where once the Gloucester monks had dwelt. Some years later, in 1739, the vigorous Dr. Newton succeeded in converting Hart Hall for a period at any rate into Hertford College.

Two figures of outstanding influence have their place in these Oxford generations. John Wesley, brought up on argument and piety, entered Christ Church in 1720. But it was at Lincoln as fellow and tutor that he quietly launched his crusade, began to teach his godly and exacting discipline to a world 'dead in trespasses and sin'. Yet the Oxford Methodists were never numerous. Forty years saw them driven out of the University by men to whom enthusiasm even in righteousness was past understanding. Even Samuel Johnson thought their expulsion just. To eighteenth-century Oxford his strong common sense was more acceptable. The 'mad and violent' undergraduate of Pembroke had developed thirty years later into a leader of contemporary thought. He would come and stay at Oxford, from 1754 onwards, and bring dons and undergraduates alike under his spell. He would dominate the common rooms, at University especially, with his far-ranging, racy, overbearing conversation. And if pedantry and dogmatism sometimes mingled with it, he yet, like Wesley, lifted the standards of his age.

MODERN OXFORD

I

REFORM at Oxford, long delayed and greatly needed, began before the eighteenth century closed. The Laudian Statutes, with their rules of government and discipline, their provision for lectures, disputations, studies, still dominated university life. But the right to alter and amend them was admitted after a struggle in 1760. Convocation (*Magna Congregatio*) was defined afresh. And Oxford men were reminded of the futility of the old exercises and of the somnolence into which the University had fallen. Insistent voices demanded improvement. Some active-minded tutors urged the need of real examinations: and three notable heads of colleges, John Eveleigh, Provost of Oriel in 1781, Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church in 1783, and John Parsons, Master of Balliol in 1798, threw themselves into the movement for reform. In the year 1800 a New Examination Statute established both a Pass and an Honours Examination: and in the years which followed the system of classes and other modifications were introduced. Cyril Jackson became a great figure in Oxford, and Christ Church, already full of budding statesmen, more than ever a great college. The buildings were crammed from garret to cellar—not a dog-kennel untenanted, said De Quincey. Jackson was credited with 'a wonderful tact in managing that most unmanageable class of Undergraduates, Noblemen'. Gold tassels multiplied. The Dean enforced discipline and stimulated work. He strongly urged the reading of Homer. He chose excellent tutors. He welcomed George Canning, and is supposed to have checked his inclination for the company of mischievous young Whigs. He advised Robert Peel to work like a tiger, and watched over him with affectionate pride. Canning would gladly have represented the University in Parliament. But Oxford would tolerate no friend of Catholic Emancipation. That honour

was reserved for Peel, until the University rejected him for the same reason, as later on it chose and then rejected Gladstone. Peel's examination in classics in 1808 was a popular triumph. A double first followed, and in six months he was in the House of Commons.

Other colleges, too, had woken up. Theophilus Leigh, for nearly sixty years Master of Balliol, survived till 1785, and under him the numbers in the college fell from 192 to 75. But Dr. Parsons, a Tory reformer, and for long 'the working man in the Hebdomadal Board', brought new life and new ideas. Southey's career at Balliol ended rather suddenly, but William Hamilton and his Scottish friends set a new standard for the future. At Oriel Eveleigh was succeeded in 1795 by Copleston, a memorable Provost, and the college, throwing open its fellowships, entered on the most brilliant period of its history. The demand for the removal of religious tests gained force. Lord North, as Chancellor, deprecated the raising of the question. And Convocation steadily insisted that religious tests were needed 'to secure the venerable Fabric of our Constitution in Church and State'. In politics Dr. Tatham, a typical Tory head at Lincoln, reminded Burke in 1791 that Aristotle had founded his philosophy on 'the natural inequality and subordination of man'. And even young Landor at Trinity and young Shelley at University failed to persuade their contemporaries to embrace freely the revolutionary opinions of the time. When W. E. Gladstone in 1828 followed Canning and Peel to Christ Church, neither University nor city was in essentials greatly altered from the Oxford of the past. Lord Grenville was still Chancellor. Dr. Routh, a tutor of Johnson's day, had ruled for thirty-five years at Magdalen, and was to rule there for twenty-six more. Dr. Blackstone had been for thirty years Principal of New Inn Hall and was alleged to be its only member. Privilege and tradition lingered on. But there was already a new stir and movement. The reforming spirit could not be silenced. Even science had begun to count.

The years which separate Mr. Gladstone's admission at

Christ Church from his election as Member for the University in 1847 saw the rise and fall of the Oxford Movement which will always be associated with Dr. Newman's name. But among Oxford men of that day the strong revival of religious feeling was not confined to one school of thought. It was hardly less marked than the strong interest taken in politics and in Parliamentary Reform. In 1811 Thomas Arnold became a scholar of Corpus, and John Keble and Richard Whately Fellows of Oriel. J. H. Newman gained an Oriel Fellowship in 1822, E. B. Pusey in 1823, Hurrell Froude and Robert Wilberforce in 1826: and in 1828 Edward Hawkins was elected Provost. Henry Manning went up to Balliol in 1827; Archibald Tait, Arthur Stanley, and Benjamin Jowett won Balliol Scholarships in 1830, 1833, and 1835. In 1828 Newman began the famous sermons at St. Mary's, which with their nobility of spirit touched the hearts of many who could not accept their dogmatic appeal. But it was not till Keble preached his stirring sermon on National Apostasy in 1833 that the new crusade began. Mr. Gladstone's immediate contemporaries were a good deal occupied with politics. The Union Society, replacing an earlier Debating Society at Christ Church, was established at Wyatt's in the High Street in 1829; and among the famous speeches delivered there undergraduates long remembered young Gladstone's impeachment of Lord Grey's Government in May 1831.

Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform were carried; but still the University survived. The Duke of Wellington was elected Chancellor, and accompanied Queen Adelaide to Oxford in 1835. By that time the Tractarian Movement was in full swing. Newman's early tracts had proved a battle-cry. The peril to the Church, the evils of 'a shallow and detestable liberalism', the meaning of Catholic tradition, the authority and apostolical succession of bishops, were themes which roused and startled opinion. In 1841 the attempt to interpret the Thirty-nine Articles 'according to the sense of the Catholic Church' deepened the sensation

which the earlier tracts had created. From 1833 to 1845 that memorable controversy divided and engrossed the University. On the feelings and differences excited it is not necessary to dwell here. When the crisis came in 1845, many disciples of the Oxford Movement, men of character and devotion, took their stand beside Keble and Pusey. Others, not less sincere and distinguished, passed with Newman into the Church of Rome.

2

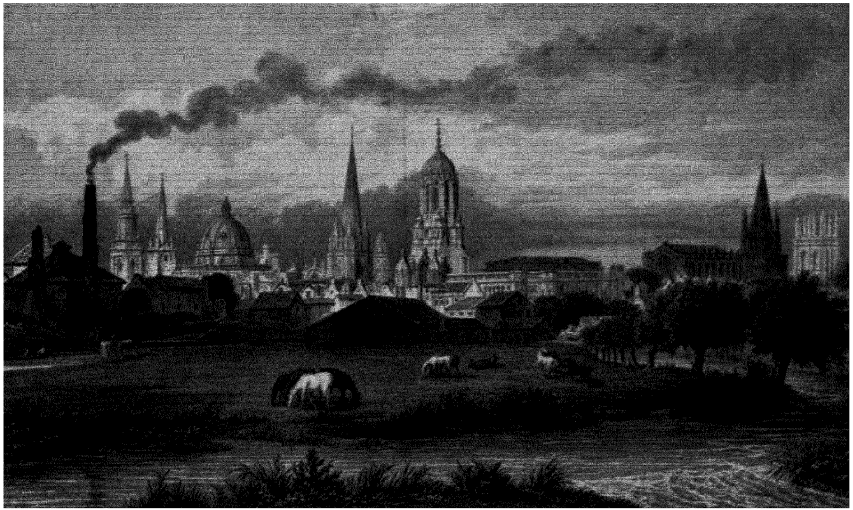
The Tractarian Movement was followed by a Liberal reaction. The first University Commission was appointed in 1850, and immediately began its inquiry into the possibilities of university reform. But Convocation had of late done much to reorganize studies; new schools in natural science, law, and history were being set up; and many Oxford men resented interference from outside. Some colleges declined to help the Commissioners' inquiries, and in regard to college revenues little information was forthcoming. The Commissioners, however, had no difficulty in discovering that the Hebdomadal Board was unpopular, and that Congregation was reduced to a shadow of its former self. In their Report they advocated large reforms. They aimed at diminishing the monopoly enjoyed by the heads of houses, at restoring the life of Congregation, at modifying the regulations for Proctors, at reforming the Vice-Chancellor's Court, at abolishing privileges for men of rank—gentlemen commoners and servitors alike must go—at improving discipline and lowering expenditure, at widening and improving the whole system of study. They proposed to make the professors take a far more active share in the work of education. They called on the colleges to throw open their fellowships and scholarships, to reorganize their finances, and to contribute substantially to the University's support. They were prepared to break through medieval statutes, to put an end to apathy and old abuses, and even to surrender clerical control.

There was a sharp fight over the Commission's Report.

3. OXFORD A CENTURY AGO, FROM MERTON FIELD

On the left, Tom Tower and the Cathedral, in the centre, Merton, and to the right St. Mary's and the Radcliffe Camera

From Ingram's MEMORIALS



4. OXFORD A CENTURY AGO, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

The most prominent towers, from left to right, are those of All Saints' Church, St. Aldate's Church, the Radcliffe Camera, St. Mary's, Tom Tower, the Cathedral, and Merton

From Ingram's MEMORIALS

But the Act of 1854, carried mainly by the efforts of Mr. Gladstone, embodied much of its spirit and advice. The government of the University was reconstituted. A Hebdomadal Council replaced the Hebdomadal Board. A new Congregation, of resident members of Convocation, was created. An Executive Commission was empowered to alter trusts and statutes, to apportion revenues, to issue ordinances for college reform; and under this pressure a series of comprehensive changes quietly but steadily revolutionized Oxford life. The government both of the University and of the colleges became really representative. New vigour was infused into teaching and administration. The professorial system was reorganized and partly endowed from college funds. Fellowships and scholarships were made to depend more upon merit and less upon local, personal, or ecclesiastical considerations. Vested interests and indefensible restrictions had to give way to the common good.

The Act of 1854 was followed by other important changes. In 1871 Parliament after a long struggle abolished University Tests, and Oxford ceased to be the preserve of the Church of England. In 1872 a new Commission was appointed, and proceeded to inquire into the finances of University and colleges alike. And in 1877 yet another Commission was set up, determined to utilize college revenues more freely for university education. This Commission sat for some years and carried through a comprehensive programme of reform. It organized studies afresh. It changed the conditions of fellowships. It demanded work in return for endowments. It fearlessly remodelled college statutes; the old rule of celibacy was at last relaxed. It made further large provision for professorships, for lectures, and for poor students. The work of the earlier Commissions was carried forward and Oxford gradually accepted the new ways.

These changes were accompanied by great developments in the teaching of modern subjects. Earlier in the century Dr. Kidd, Dr. Daubeny, and Dr. Buckland had made the voice of science heard. And from 1845 onwards, under

Dr. Acland's leadership, the demand for a Science Museum gathered round it all who wished to see clerical Oxford open her gates to the new ideas. It gathered round it other enthusiasts too. John Ruskin, gentleman commoner of Christ Church in 1837, Professor of Fine Art in 1870 and again in 1883—the diggers of Hinksey date from 1874—contributed to the project his rare gifts of sympathy and inspiration. And the Museum, founded in 1855, represented in many different ways the dreams of its builders. The same ardent and romantic spirit produced the frescoes in the Union Debating Hall, painted by William Morris, Burne-Jones, and others in their resolve to beautify the world. In 1859 the Prince of Wales came up to Oxford, and in the same year the old sermons for Charles I's Martyrdom and Charles II's Restoration ceased. In 1860 Bishop Wilberforce, challenging the ideas of Darwin at a meeting of the British Association, found himself fearlessly answered by Professor Huxley; and though Disraeli at the Sheldonian professed himself on the side of the angels, the new views and the new voices would not be suppressed. The Tractarian Movement had roused apprehensions about authority and superstition; and three Balliol men, Stanley, Jowett, and Temple, were prominent in demanding freedom for liberal views. Mark Pattison and James Anthony Froude, Clough, Matthew Arnold, and many others were counted on their side. In 1860 the writers in *Essays and Reviews* claimed the right 'to say what we think freely within the limits of the Church of England'. Severe attacks upon them followed, and Jowett, treated with little liberality by some of his opponents, became a protagonist in the struggle which ensued.

3

Jowett filled a large place in Victorian Oxford. He had a great reputation as a tutor, and as Master he gathered other famous tutors round him. Balliol proved a training-ground for judges and prelates, ambassadors and statesmen. In the ten years following 1870 men noted Asquith and Milner,

Curzon and Grey. At Christ Church Dean Liddell in the same age carried on a fine tradition. He did more to improve the cathedral and the college buildings than any Dean for many years. Meanwhile New College and Magdalen developed from small and privileged societies into great popular colleges. University, Trinity, and Corpus prospered and made way. Many colleges added, more or less happily, to the buildings of the past. Wyatt's architectural methods found successors in those of Butterfield and Waterhouse and Gilbert Scott. Balliol was largely rebuilt, Exeter transformed, and Merton threatened. But Sir Thomas Jackson, Mr. Bodley, and others showed a finer taste. New Schools of some splendour rose in the High Street, and the Bodleian, steadily expanding, took possession of the older Schools of Jacobean days. The Press was already flourishing in a new home. Trinity and Brasenose built new quadrangles. New colleges appeared—Keble, founded in 1870 to preserve the memories of the Tractarian Movement, and Hertford, re-established by Mr. Thomas Baring about 1874. The old halls, doomed by University Commissions, were absorbed in the colleges, all but St. Edmund Hall, which showed such vitality that by common consent it was allowed to survive. Some private halls sprang up later. Nonconformist colleges for graduates were started, Mansfield, the comeliest, in 1885. Later buildings have since added to the resources of both University and colleges, while a far-sighted policy has secured lands in the immediate neighbourhood for the Oxford Preservation Trust.

Two interesting modern developments are separately treated in this volume. The movement for the higher education of women, which was to end in their admission to full membership of the University, led to the foundation, in 1879, of two women's colleges in Oxford, Somerville and Lady Margaret Hall. They and their successors have since grown remarkably in popularity and strength. And the large-minded bequest of Cecil Rhodes of Oriel, for the training at Oxford of scholars chosen from the British Empire, Germany,

and the United States, brought a new element into University life. The athletic prowess of the Rhodes Scholars added to their popularity. All through the nineteenth century athleticism had been growing in repute. Eight-oared racing at Oxford began with a contest between Brasenose and Jesus in 1815. The University Boat Race was first rowed in 1829, and became an annual institution in 1856. The first Oxford and Cambridge cricket-match was played in 1827. Football, a temptation to medieval clerks, was raised to the dignity of a university contest in 1873. Contests in racquets and tennis were older. Hunting was always a rich man's recreation and walking the resource of the poor. Other fashions grew up. Music steadily asserted its influence: the Holywell Music Room had been opened as early as 1748. Art found many votaries. Aestheticism offered some absurdities. Debating and discussion were always in the blood. The older philosophies found fresh rivals or exponents, Comte and Mill and T. H. Green. Social reform roused enthusiasm. University Settlements were founded. University Extension carried university teaching successfully into populous towns. Ruskin College and the Workers' Educational Association arose to meet the needs of working-men. New studies, English Literature, Modern Languages, History, Geography, Forestry, Engineering, won popularity beside the old. The Modern History School under a succession of great historians attracted many students. The Taylor Institution, a name not to be forgotten, proved a valuable centre for studying modern languages.

The end of the nineteenth century saw some illustrious figures passing away. The Boer War called Oxford men to the colours. Queen Victoria died, and a great era ended: her great-grandson presently became a Magdalen man. The Prince of Wales lived an undergraduate's life and won in rich measure undergraduate affection. Lord Curzon, succeeding in 1907 to a long line of distinguished Chancellors, threw himself with energy into new schemes of reform. He even suggested, in advance of university opinion, degrees for

women and the abolition of compulsory Greek. But in 1914 the Great War emptied Oxford. 14,500 members of the University enlisted. Every college had its tale of honour and of loss. Oxford came through the crisis undaunted, bore steadily even the financial strain. But, as the numbers filled up again to overflowing, new problems had to be faced and solved. The colleges were overcrowded, but the cost of college life had inevitably gone up. In 1922 a new Commission proposed developments in teaching, staff, and buildings, and recommended that a large annual grant should be made to the University by the State.

4

The Royal Commission, on whose recommendation new statutes, coming into force in 1926, were made for the University and the colleges by statutory Commissioners, suggested no drastic changes but the adaptation of existing practices and institutions to changing needs. The powers of the body called Convocation, an assembly of all the masters of arts, were diminished as against Congregation, an assembly of the resident teachers and researchers, the active and expert portion of the University. All professors were attached to colleges as full fellows and members of the governing body. Thus a college will now have at all times certain chairs attached to it whether in science or in arts. Retiring ages were introduced for heads of colleges, for fellows, and for university professors and other officers, and proper pension arrangements were made for them. Those who already held such offices were not compelled to retire. Restrictions on the marriage of fellows of colleges were eased and Oxford is a society containing many fewer celibates than formerly. The numbers of students in residence became larger than before 1919, averaging about 4,500 in the years between 1930 and 1939. The number of women students was fixed at not more than one-fourth of the men. This made entrance to the women's colleges highly competitive. Women, admitted as full members of the University, played gradually a larger part

in its work. The first woman to be given the title of professor, though her office was that of reader, was given it in 1945.

Oxford studies expanded and developed in many ways. This took two forms: the first was the creation of new honour schools, such as the Honour School of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics in 1923 which was followed by Honour Schools of Geography in 1932, of Agriculture in 1937, and of Forestry in 1944. The second was the growth of institutes for specialized study, such as the Institute of Statistics, the Institute of Experimental Psychology, and the Nuffield Institute for Medical Research which was the precursor of the famous endowment by Lord Nuffield of the medical school with £2,000,000 as a centre of research and experiment. In 1937 Lord Nuffield founded a college for the encouragement of social studies. Nuffield College is not similar to the other colleges, for it does not matriculate students but may admit students for graduate study at a later period. It has a staff of full-time fellows and of faculty fellows, professors, and tutors in the Social Studies Faculty who assist in the work of the college and may receive assistance from it in their own researches. The building of this college was delayed by the outbreak of the war; the first block was occupied in 1950.

The war in 1939 broke out towards the end of the Long Vacation and students returned to Oxford to appear before a recruiting board which recommended them to the most suitable form of service. Most students below military age remained at their studies until called up at the age of twenty, so there was no complete cessation of university life. As the war went on the age of call-up became lower, but there were still some students, boys who left school earlier and began their university life before entering the forces. All students medically fit, except most scientists and medical students, performed some military training in the Senior Training Corps, the Air Squadron, and later the Royal Naval Division. While the number of students grew less the number of teachers also diminished. The younger dons left for the fighting forces and many others were employed as civil

servants in the expanded government offices and in many specialized forms of services. The scientists were at the call of the Government and performed valuable research in their laboratories. Later in the war the Government began to send cadets to Oxford for training. Some of these were for the army who did full-time work in electrical and other forms of engineering or in armoured corps work. The Air Ministry, and later the Admiralty, sent specially selected cadets from the schools for six-months courses at Oxford, to spend part of their time in military training and part in liberal education. Thus the University remained constantly active and the reduced staff of teachers was busily employed.

To the other war-time activities of Oxford must be added the preparations against air-raids, requiring wardens, first-aid men, firewatchers. Many served in the Home Guard, in the Royal Observer Corps, in the auxiliary fire-fighting services. Pipes were laid along the streets to pump water from the river in case the mains were destroyed, and in or near every college there were mobile fire-pumps and large tanks of static water. The expected raids never came, although on many occasions the sinister 'imminent danger warning' was received. Although the most precious treasures of the colleges and University were sent away to safe keeping, untold destruction might still have been done. The city, too, was crowded with departments moved from London and also with civilian evacuees. With the end of hostilities students began slowly to return and teachers released from government service came back to their posts. The year 1945–6 was a year of slow recovery to more normal life. The beginning of the year 1946–7 brought the numbers in residence above all previous records with unusually severe demands on living space and on the teaching and examining staff. For the most part the year 1945–6 saw a generation of post-war students who were mature men, many of them in the late twenties, with wide experience of active service in all services and in all parts of the world. But there continued to be amongst them a small number of 'boys' not yet of

military age or reserved by the Ministry of National Service as students of special ability. The average age could hardly be expected to grow much younger until the completion of demobilization. The end of the war left Oxford as its task for the immediate future the provision of an academic education for the keen, zealous, and disciplined young men by whose devotion to duty our intellectual liberties were so splendidly maintained.

By 1952, with the suspension of the special examinations for war degrees, it could be maintained that this task was performed. Although numbers remain much higher than before the war, and National Service claims many undergraduates before they come into residence, the University can be said to have resumed its peace-time aspect. It remains to survey some of the main post-war developments.

First, the New Library (which is described on p. 198) has been brought into use. During the war the rooms surrounding the bookstack had been used for a number of extraneous activities, many of them connected with civil defence or with war charities, though some government activities were also carried on there from time to time. In the bookstack itself, libraries and other property of institutions which were likely to be exposed to heavy bombing were received. All these foreign bodies were got rid of with more or less difficulty after the war, and the building was formally opened as a library by His Majesty King George VI on 24 October 1946.

Before the war the University, on behalf of the Colonial Office, conducted courses for probationers in the Colonial Civil Service. These were short courses with a strong vocational bias. During and since the war the conception of what was meant by Colonial Empire has been radically changed with the result that the duties and therefore the training of colonial civil servants has had to be modified. Partly in consequence of this and partly in the natural course of events colonial studies have attracted more attention academically. The Institute of Colonial Studies has been established under a Director with premises in Keble Road.

The purpose of the Institute is to deal not only with questions directly related to colonial administration but also with related issues in a wide field including economics, sociology, and contemporary history.

The increasing responsibility assumed by the State and Local Education Authorities for secondary education has focused public attention upon the need for improving the training of teachers in all kinds of schools. A committee was set up by the Minister of Education in 1942 under the Chairmanship of Sir Arnold McNair which recommended that the help of universities should be attracted to this activity by means of institutes of education. The Oxford Institute was established in January 1951. The intention of the University in setting up the new body was that the University and the bodies concerned with the professional training of teachers in the Oxford area, that is the Local Education Authorities and certain voluntary bodies (mostly religious), should be more closely associated and that the University should take part in approving courses of instruction in teachers' training colleges and provide for the examina- of teachers in training. The management of the Institute is entrusted to a Delegacy representative jointly of the University, the member training colleges, and the Local Education Authorities concerned, viz. Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, and the City of Oxford. Provision is expressly made in the constitution for a permanent preponderance of University membership in order that the essential intramural character of the Institute may be preserved.

In 1949 M. Antonin Besse, a wealthy Frenchman domiciled in Aden, gave the University £1,500,000 of which £1,250,000 were to be used for founding a new college and £250,000 for enlarging some of the existing colleges. The new College, called St. Antony's, was established in 1951 in the building originally bought by the University for Halifax House, the Halifax House activities being moved to two houses in South Parks Road. The existing colleges which benefit from this benefaction are Exeter, Lincoln, Wadham,

Pembroke, Worcester, St. Edmund Hall, Keble, and St. Peter's Hall.

As a result of a benefaction of over £100,000, St. Anne's Society has been able to complete the building begun in 1938 with the help of an earlier gift from Mrs. Hartland. This building was named after the benefactress who made it possible, and it is to be the nerve centre of the Society containing senior and junior common rooms, a library, lecture and tutorial rooms, Principal's rooms, and administrative offices. The new building was opened by the Chancellor on 28 May 1952, the month in which the Society was incorporated under the title St. Anne's College.

THE OXFORD COUNTRY

By E. A. GREENING LAMBORN

THE Oxford country has inspired no Kipling to write the Book of its Relevation, yet if the lot had fallen to him on the Upper Thames instead of in the Sussex Weald he might have written 'Puck's Song' with no more difference than that of place-names.

'Trackway and Camp and City lost,' he summarizes, 'Marsh where now is corn; old Wars, old Peace, old Arts that cease'—we, too, can show them all. From the gallery of the Radcliffe Camera, or, better still, from the summit of Jarn Mound on Boars Hill, the Oxford country can be surveyed with the advantage of a map specially drawn for that viewpoint. It will be seen that the city itself lies in a cup where the Thames and its tributary the Cherwell converge towards their meeting-place. A ring of wooded hills surrounds the site, broken to the north by the gap cut by the separate streams and to the south by the narrower one at Sandford where their united waters break through towards Abingdon. Until this last gap was deepened the river here was dammed back so that for miles to the north a great lagoon filled the cup in which the city lies, covering with its waters the whole area between the Headington and Cumnor hills, including the valley between Cumnor and Wytham along which runs the Eynsham road. When those waters at last drained away the gravels brought down by the two streams appeared as a narrow spit between them, affording a naturally drained surface on which to build, with a subsoil of water-holding Oxford clay into which wells could be sunk. But a regiment of sappers equipped with bulldozers could restore the *status quo* almost in an afternoon, as the geologist Buckland realized when he remarked, 'Let me do what I like at Sandford and I will drown Oxford.'

In the gravels have been found the remains of elephant,

hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and other animals now extinct, with the flint weapons of the primitive people who hunted them, themselves as homeless as they. The surrounding hills are formed of deposits of Calcareous Grit lying on the Oxford Clay and overlaid in turn by Coralline Oolite, Kimmeridge Clay, and Greensand; ammonites are the most conspicuous fossils in these deposits. Beyond the hills, to south and east, stretches a plain of Gault where 'orchards sleep, apple and pear-tree, fruited deep'—and cherries, particularly on a strip of Upper Greensand around Harwell, and beyond the plain rises the chalk range of the Chilterns and the Berkshire Downs. To north and west the older rocks are exposed in sequence, Oolite near at hand, Lias farther off, until 'in the Malvern Hills there are rocks perhaps as old as any known on earth'. The fossilized skeletons of dinosaurs and other monsters, found in quarrying the Forest Marble of this north-west area, may be seen in the University Museum.

The present-day natural history of the district is as varied and interesting as its geological strata. Blenheim Lake, the great stretch of grassland in Port Meadow, the marshes at Otmoor and Littlemore, the banks of the Thames and Cherwell, the woods of Bagley and Stow, each has its special characteristics of bird, insect, and plant life. The Sandford area has, perhaps, the richest variety to show, alike in terrain and inhabitants. Along the short course of the little stream that comes out of Radley Wood to flow into the river at Sandford will be found a larger number of different birds than any similar area in the country can show. Woodcock, the ubiquitous jay, three species of owls, and three of woodpeckers haunt the wood; the nightingale has sung there and in the detached copse lower down the stream since the days of Ruth; the garden warbler, the blackcap, and whitethroats frequent its edges. Four of the finches, four of the tits, three of the buntings, the linnet, and the tree-creeper can be seen hereabouts throughout the year; the nuthatch haunts the neighbouring churchyard at Radley and is joined in summer

by the spotted flycatcher. Here the winter heliotrope blooms at Christmas, and in mild winters the lesser celandine too. At a point beyond the railway bridge, where the stream has cut through the Coralline Oolite, is a patch of marshy ground where the phragmites reed grows profusely. Here the grasshopper warbler, the reed-warbler, and the sedge-warbler may be heard and sometimes seen; in 1945 the marsh-warbler nested in a willow of this marsh, some way to the north of Sandford, near Kennington. On the higher ground to the south the tree pipit parachutes from the tree-tops and nests in the grass verge, as do the chiff-chaffs and the willow wren. Both stonechat and whinchat have been noted on the railway line. Yellow wagtails are numerous on the river-bank; in 1945 the grey wagtail nested in a wall of the mill, and stayed the winter thereabouts; a year or two earlier a kingfisher nested in the high bank of the weir stream.

The meadows on the Nuneham bank have usually herons to show, and sandpipers in their season, and form a sanctuary for fritillaries which, since Matthew Arnold's day, have been almost exterminated on the towing-path side. Farther south, at Pomney, is a small copse with a good variety of trees, including hornbeam (though these are more numerous in the copse in White's Lane, near Radley Church), and here the redstart nests and the red-backed shrike, grown scarce of late years, may usually be seen on the telephone wires from Lower Radley. Beyond Pomney the great island meadows of Stockey and Brooney are a paradise of marsh birds, water-plants, and dragonflies. Redshank, snipe, and wild duck breed, and wild geese are sometimes seen; the reed-warbler is commoner here than elsewhere near Oxford, and the nightingale can be heard across the river from the hanging woods of the Nuneham Greensand. The flowers in the railway cutting offer a curious contrast to those in the marsh close by. The ditches, 'where spreading crowfoot mars the drowning nenuphars', are full of the tallest of buttercups, the spearwort, and the portliest, the celery-leaved crowfoot, of water-violets, bog-bean, villarsia, and water-lilies, and at rare intervals one finds

the water-soldier. When the Brooney bream are on the feed they will hardly wait for the bait to sink. If the voice of the corncrake is heard in the land again this is where one will hear it as of old. For a flower as rare as stratiotes we must go to a very different piece of country, the high, dry oolitic ridge of the Brackley road where the royal blue of the meadow sage shines at midsummer on the broad grass verge beyond Middleton Stoney. Another rare plant is the birthwort, found among the ruins of Godstow: the nuns no doubt cultivated it for the benefit of the local matrons.

'Westward the course of Empire takes it way.' The two ancient trackways by which our land was penetrated from the east by the races that now inhabit it run through the district to the north and south of Oxford. The oldest follows the line of the bare chalk hills from East Anglia to the metropolis of neolithic Britain at Avebury and onwards to Salisbury Plain and Stonehenge; it crosses the Thames at Streatley, so named from the paved ford made by the Romans when they followed the same route to the west, and passes through Berkshire and north Wiltshire in two parallel tracks, the Ridgeway and the Icknield Way, by Wantage and the White Horse. Along this high-uplifted immemorial track Alfred, born at Wantage, must have learned to ride as a boy. Until the coming of the railways this road was one of the lifelines of the growth of London, for along it went the meat for the metropolitan markets—cattle and sheep from western pastures, turkeys from East Anglia, all driven 'upon the hoof'. The long barrows of neolithic chieftains which once marked its course have mostly been destroyed but have left their vestiges at Seven Barrows Farm and in Weland's Smithy. Their successors of the Bronze Age have left more numerous traces in round barrows and in the ramparts of the camps that crown every conspicuous hill-top. Some of these were used by the Romans: the oyster shells still to be found at Lowbury show that 'this was a legion's camping-place when Caesar sailed from Gaul', or, if Caesar himself did not pene-

trate quite so far westward, when the conquest was completed by Aulus Plautius.

And 'this was where the Northmen fled when Alfred' routed them at Ashdown fight and drove them eastward along the Fair Mile, back to their camp at Reading; the purple pasque-flower, that rarest of spring blossoms, is believed by Berkshiremen to have sprung from their blood. Their ghosts must have grinned when the last raid of the Northmen was turned into a conquest by William's strategy after Hastings. Avoiding the hazards of a direct attack on London, he turned westward to Wallingford where the quisling, Wigod, allowed him to cross the Thames unopposed. Thus he reached the ancient trackway that runs east and west through the heart of England and marched along it as his forefathers had done, plundering the Chiltern villages for supplies, until he came to Berkhamstead when the citizens of London, thus cut off from the midlands and the west, sent an embassy to him to make their submission. Another William, the third of his name, used this ancient road from the west when he marched on London on his way up from his landing at Torbay in 1688 and his followers plundered the manor-house of the Roman Catholic squire of East Hendred, desecrating its domestic chapel in which Divine Service had been celebrated since the thirteenth century.

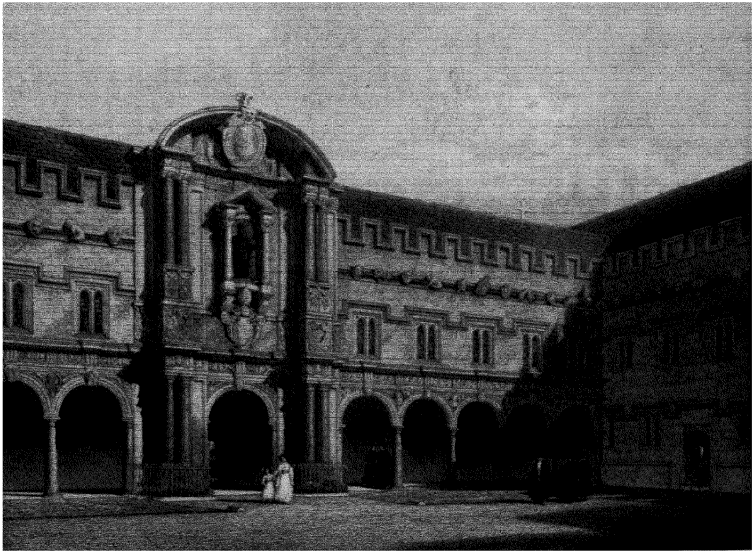
The northern track runs at a rather greater distance from Oxford, through the north of the country. Its course, too, is marked by camps, Tadmarton and Chastleton, for example, and by ancient British memorials, the most striking being the Rollright Stones, including a stone circle, older and more perfect than Stonehenge. Midway between this and Oxford runs the prehistoric earthwork, Grim's Ditch, apparently a tribal boundary.

The Romans both improved and supplemented these original lines of communication, and also brought the immediate neighbourhood of Oxford for the first time into touch with the outside world. They seem to have adopted that part of the Icknield Way called the Portway, running from

Streatley to the west, and a minor road leaving it at Wantage to reach the ford of the Thames at Swinford, for the Devil's Quoits, the remains of a stone circle from which Stanton Harcourt took its first name, suggest that this road follows the line of an earlier trackway.

The main lines of communication between east and west in Roman Britain still ran at some distance to the north and south of the site of Oxford. The Akeman Street left Watling Street at Verulamium, outside St. Albans, and passed within ten miles of Oxford on its way to Cirencester and Bath; to the south a nameless road from London via Staines ran along the southern border of Berkshire through Silchester to Bath.

To connect the two great east-to-west thoroughfares a secondary road was driven north and south through the heart of the Oxford country, passing within two or three miles of the site of the city. It left the Akeman Street at a point near Bicester where there was a Roman posting station marked on the maps as Alchester though its original name is unknown, and ran south across Otmoor to the ford on Bayswater Brook where the modern road still crosses it at the bottom of Send Hill. When the Headington roundabout was constructed a few years ago a section of this road was exposed. Centuries of quarrying at Headington have destroyed all traces of it until it crosses the highway from Cowley to Horspath, from which point it can be followed to Dorchester, passing the Morris Works, Sandford Brake, where the nightingale sings as it sang to the marching legions, Toot Baldon, and the aerodrome near Drayton to join the modern highway as it enters Dorchester. Beyond this point its course cannot be certainly traced. Vestiges of the Romano-British settlements served by it include the sites of villas at Beckley and Wheatley, of a village on the rising ground above Wood Eaton, and of a pottery-works on the sewage farm near Sandford Brake. It remained in use as a highway throughout the Middle Ages, for Leland used it in 1540 on his ride from Bicester, and on another occasion he explains that he came by Islip 'leaving Ottemor on the right hand, that yf the wateres had not beene



5. THE INNER QUADRANGLE, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ADDED BY ARCHBISHOP LAUD

From the UNIVERSITY ALMANACK *for* 1845

6. MAGDALEN TOWER AND MAGDALEN BRIDGE

up had bene the next (i.e. nearest) way'. He followed it to Dorchester, where he noted that 'in the closis and feeldes that lye southly on the toun that now standith be found numismata Romanorum of gold, silver and brasse'.

Traces of settlements along the line of Akeman Street are found at Alchester, North Leigh, where at East End are considerable remains of a large Roman villa, and, most romantic of all, in the solitary little church of the vanished village of Widford on the Windrush west of Swinbrook, where part of a tessellated pavement forms the floor of the chancel, the vestige of a Roman villa that was itself built on a prehistoric tumulus.

But such continuity of occupation is unusual, for the English invaders of Roman Britain commonly preferred new sites for their settlements. At Wood Eaton they built round the spring at the foot of the slope on which the Roman township stood; they abandoned Alchester in favour of sites near it, though the names of these, Bicester, Chesterton, Stratton, still preserve the memory of the Roman occupation; Fawler derives from the tessellated pavement, *faga flora*, the coloured floor, of a ruined villa, the last trace of which has long ago vanished.

Another and more important exception is Dorchester, the metropolis of the Oxford district for centuries before Oxford itself came into existence. Here, where an altar (discovered in 1738 and illustrated in the *London Magazine* for December of that year) had been set up, as its inscription attests, to 'Jovi optimo Maximo et numinibus Augusti', Birinus, the apostle of Wessex, preached the Christian gospel to Cynegils, the local king, in 634, and baptized him, together with his people, as Bede relates, and built a church as the cathedral of a see out of which the bishoprics of Lincoln, Winchester, Salisbury, and Oxford were in course of time to be carved. Of that church there is now no vestige, but in a window of its successor some of the oldest painted glass in England shows pictures of St. Birinus which represent him receiving his charge from Pope Honorius at Rome and baptizing King

Cynegils at Dorchester. There are also the remains of the shrine at which his relics were venerated.

One of the earliest results of the conversion of Wessex was the founding of the great Benedictine abbey of St. Mary at Abingdon. The arms on its gateway show the cross and martlets attributed to the royal house of Wessex, under whose patronage it flourished. Its abbot was the chief lord in all the surrounding villages, and its surviving documents provide the main source for the early history of our district. But although the names of villages on the outskirts of the city occur in these records there is no early mention of Oxford itself, and it would seem that the name at this time referred only to a point on the river where cattle could cross from the abbot's manor of North Hinksey to the meadows on which the city was afterwards built, and which were also, in all probability, the property of the abbey.

When, at last, the military importance of the site was appreciated and a fortress-town was laid out upon it, perhaps by Alfred as a part of his defensive measures against the Danes, this route became the main line of communication with the south and west. By it the Empress Maud escaped from Oxford Castle when Stephen invested the city in the winter of 1142, and made her way, wrapped in a white mantle over the frozen streams, the snow-covered meadows, and the slopes of Hinksey hill-side to Abingdon and thence to her brother at Wallingford. It was in use throughout the Middle Ages (though D'Oilgi's causeway of Grandpont provided an alternative route to the south), and Leland followed it on his ride from Oxford to Besilsleigh, Faringdon, and the west. Matthew Arnold's Scholar-Gipsy came this way, like Maud, 'wrapped in a cloak and battling with the snow, his face towards Hinksey and its wintry ridge'. This way, too, came Ruskin with the gang of undergraduates whom he had inspired with his gospel of the dignity of manual labour, to level the village street of Ferry Hinksey. 'They done no partic'ler damage', was the local judgement. If Alfred, as seems likely, was Oxford's founder, he must have approached the site by

this route on his way from Wantage or Winchester to make his survey and instruct his builders: it will be noticed that Queen Street and Castle Street are laid out in line with it.

It is certain, at least, that there is no reference to the place until, a few years after his death, it appears as a border fortress in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* where it is named with London as a garrison town. The layout of its streets and the number and siting of its ancient churches show that it did not grow from small beginnings as a village but was planned as a whole to be the local capital; and therefore it could not have escaped mention if it had existed long before it is first referred to in the *Chronicle*, in A.D. 912. From henceforth it is frequently mentioned, and always as an important town.

To recount in detail the events in which the Oxford district has been concerned would be to summarize the history of England. In 886, the *Chronicle* tells us, King Alfred repaired London and committed the town to the keeping of Ethered the Alderman. At the same time, apparently, he built Oxford, for in 912, when Ethered died, King Edward, son of Alfred, took into his own hands 'Londonbyrig and Oxnaforda and all the lands which owed obedience thereto', i.e. the valley of the lower Thames. Twelve years later he died, 'and very shortly, about sixteen days after this, Edward his son died at Oxford' and Athelstan, another son, was chosen king. In 939 he kept Easter at Abingdon Abbey with all his court. 'In 977 was the great council at Kirtlington; and there died Bishop Sideman, by a sudden death. Then commanded King Edward and Archbishop Dunstan that he should be borne to St. Mary's Minster which is at Abingdon; and so too was it done.'

Under Ethelred the Redeless the defences of the country broke down in the early eleventh century, and although in 1009 'the king commanded the whole nation to be called out; so that they [the Danes] should be opposed on every side, lo! nevertheless they marched as they pleased.... And then after mid-winter they took their way upwards through Chiltern,

and so to Oxford, and burned the city.' The queen had fled from Headington with the young Edward, not yet a Confessor, and went oversea to her brother, the Duke of Normandy. Sweyn died in 1014 and Canute succeeded him as the Danish king. Next year the great council at Oxford showed the disunion of the English when Edric murdered his rivals, Sigeferth and Morcar, the northern thanes, and Edmund, the king's son, seized Sigeferth's widow with all his possessions and married her; and Edric went over to Canute. Ethelred died in 1016 and Edmund was murdered at Oxford a few months later, and in 1017 Canute 'obtained the whole realm of the English race . . . and commanded the relict of King Ethelred to be fetched for his wife'. The following year at a great gathering in Oxford 'the Danes and the Angles agreed to live under Edgar's law'. Canute was here in 1034 when he gave St. Martin's Church to Abingdon Abbey. In 1036, when Canute died, 'there was a meeting of all the Witan at Oxford; and Leofric the Earl, and almost all the thanes north of the Thames, and the lithsmen of London, chose Harold for chief of all England'. Harold died at Oxford in 1039, and his half-brother Hardecanute, son of Canute by Emma of Normandy, succeeded him and brought back her son by Ethelred, Edward, whose accession at Hardecanute's death in 1042 restored the Saxon line. When Edward died in 1065 and Harold, Godwin's son, was elected king he called a great council 'at Oxford on the day of Simon and Jude' in the hope of reconciling his brother Tosti with the thanes of his northern earldom. His failure to do so was to cost him his crown and his life and to give William the mastery over a land divided against itself.

Though a strong castle with stockaded motte and bailey was thrown up to garrison the district soon after the battle of Hastings, the first effect of the Norman Conquest, by strengthening the central government, was to reduce Oxford's importance as a military post; it had ceased to be a frontier town and it was less suitable than Winchester as an administrative centre for the Norman dominions; the Domesday

record of 1085 shows that a large proportion of its houses were then uninhabited. But the great stretches of primitive woodland that lay to the north-west and east of it, Wychwood, Shotover, and Bernwood, attracted the sport-loving Norman kings. Henry I enclosed a great park at Woodstock and then built himself a house outside the north wall of the city, thus giving Oxford its first suburb and at the same time providing it with the first condition of a successful early university, a powerful local patron. The last vestiges of the King's Hall or Beaumont Palace were swept away when Beaumont Street was laid out in 1830, but some of its architectural details were set up in the garden of 302 Woodstock Road; stone from its ruins had been used to build the library of St. John's College in 1597. The Conqueror allowed Abingdon Abbey to retain its great block of manors to the south and west of the city, but the lay fees of the district passed to Norman lords, Robert D'Oilgi, the king's lieutenant in Oxford, getting the largest grants, which he proceeded to share with his brother-in-arms, Roger D'Ivri. The king's half-brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, also received many local manors, several of which were held under him by Wadard, whose appearance in the Bayeux Tapestry is one of the problems of that remarkable historical record. The earthworks of the motte-and-bailey castles on D'Oilgi's manors at Ascot-under-Wychwood and Swerford are perfect examples of the type of fortress by means of which the Norman conquerors secured their holdings; there is another, of unknown provenance, at Middleton Stoney.

The bailey of D'Oilgi's castle at Oxford has been acquired to form the site of Nuffield College, whose founder, as the *Complete Peerage* attests, is the direct male descendant of William Morris, a serf on D'Oilgi's manor of Swerford. D'Oilgi himself, who married the daughter of Wigod the quisling of Wallingford, went childless to his grave in Abingdon Abbey, but the descendants of his brother held local manors throughout the Middle Ages, and some of them, farmers who spell the name Deeley, cultivate Oxfordshire

land at this day. Such is the continuity of English history, and such the revolution of Fortune's wheel.

Many local properties given by D'Oilgi to his collegiate church of St. George in the Castle were transferred for the endowment of Osney Abbey and passed at the Dissolution to Christ Church together with the lands held by the Priory of St. Frideswide even before the Conquest. No local families can show a continuity of ownership such as this, but the Harcourts have held Stanton Harcourt, where Wadard and Odo had preceded them, since the reign of Henry I.

The Conqueror was often in the Oxford district, for he had seized the island of Andersey, across which runs the medieval causeway from Abingdon bridge to Culham, when Blacheman the Priest, the abbey's tenant, had fled oversea with King Harold's mother. Here, at a house, or, as Leland calls it, a castle, on the site of Rye Farm, where Offa of Mercia had lived before him, he often sojourned, attracted, as the Abingdon Chronicler notes, by the charm of the river and its green meadows, attracted also, no doubt, by the herons and the marsh-fowl of Otteney at which he could fly his hawks, by the partridges of Clifton heath, and the roe deer which abounded in Bagley Wood. The Downs hares, too, would have given him sport, as we are reminded by the medieval carving in Lambourn Church which shows the hounds in chase of them; for a manor there was held by the tenure of keeping the royal pack. Anthony Wood read an Abingdon document, since lost, which referred particularly to William's visit to Abingdon in 1076. His youngest son, Henry, kept Easter there in March 1084, with Robert D'Oilgi in attendance. When he succeeded to the throne he restored Andersey to the abbey, for its abbot, Faritius, had been his wife's physician and accoucheur and was high in favour with him. Having now a palace at Oxford as well as at Woodstock he would have less use for Andersey. Charters of Henry I show that he was at Sutton Courtenay in 1106 and at Besilsleigh in 1108.

At Woodstock, 'on a Wednesday being the fourth before

the Ides of January, 1123, the king rode in his deer park, and Roger bishop of Salisbury was on one side of him and Robert Bloet bishop of Lincoln on the other; and they rode there talking. Then the bishop of Lincoln sank down and said to the king "My lord king! I am dying", and the king alighted from his horse and took him in his arms and bade them bear him to his inn, and he soon lay there dead'; his inn would have been in New Woodstock, the existing town, which Henry had laid out as a new borough for the accommodation of his retinue. Roger of Salisbury was in attendance on Henry's successor, King Stephen, at Oxford, in 1137 when he was arrested with Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and Roger the Chancellor, his nephew, and imprisoned until they gave up their castles.

When Maud came to England in 1140 her partisans 'brought her to Oxford' over the Downs from Winchester where they had crowned her, 'and gave her the town. When the king heard this he took his army and besieged her in the tower [from Michaelmas to Christmas] and they let her down from the tower with ropes, and she stole away, and she fled, and she went on foot to Wallingford', says the *Chronicle*. It was at Wallingford, a few years later, that her son Henry met Stephen: 'howbeit they did not fight, but the archbishop and wise men went between them and made a treaty on these terms: that the king should be lord and king while he lived, and that Henry should be king after his death,' which happened in 1154. 'And soon afterwards the abbot elect of Peterborough went to the king at Oxford and the king gave him the abbacy.' So ends the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. And the land had peace forty years under the greatest administrative genius that ever ruled it. Many of Henry's Councils met in Oxford; for that of 1166 which, at the behest of the Pope, decreed persecution of the Waldenses, the odium must be shared by the Church. Thirty 'heretics', men and women, were branded, stripped, and whipped out of the town, and as proclamation was made forbidding anyone to give them food or shelter, they died of cold and hunger by the wayside.

Before Becket fled the country he came to Woodstock to make a last appeal to the king but was repulsed from his gates. In 1193 a Council was held at Oxford to consider means for raising the huge sum, 100,000 marks, demanded for the ransom of Richard I. He came home next year and was present at a tournament held at Baynards Green, midway on the road between Oxford and Brackley.

It was at Brackley that John's rebellious barons assembled in April 1215 to draw up the articles of their demands on the king which were sent to him at Oxford, to be indignantly refused. Nevertheless, on 15 June he was forced to accept them at Runnymede. Thence he returned to the Oxford district, for on 15 July he was at Abingdon, perhaps on his way to hunt in Wychwood, where, at Langley, he had built himself a hunting-lodge, traces of which may be found in a farmhouse.

In the next reign several parliaments were held at Oxford, the most famous being that called by Simon de Montfort which drew up the Provisions of Oxford. Here, too, came the friars, on their first arrival in England. J. R. Green tells the story of two of them who lost their way at nightfall in the woods at Baldon and begged shelter at a grange of the monks of Abingdon. Being mistaken for foreign jugglers or minstrels they were taken in but summarily kicked out again when their real character was discovered by the disappointed monks. Their treatment curiously anticipates the experience of another foreign ecclesiastic in the same place. On a Sunday in June 1782, Pastor Moritz, who had walked from Nettlebed on his way to Oxford from London, came at nightfall to the inn at Nuneham to be refused a bed, supper, and even a piece of bread with his pot of beer; and 'even in the moment when I was thus humbly soliciting this humble boon, they banged the door to full in my face'. Eventually, about midnight, he reached Oxford, to find the Mitre still open and full of clergymen, each with his pot of beer before him. One, a Mr. Clerk, asserted that the Bible referred to God as a wine-bibber, so 'a great family Bible was immediately brought in, and opened

on the table among all the beer jugs'. It was opened at Judges ix. 13: 'Should I leave my wine which cheereth God and man?' As morning drew near the discussion was interrupted when another of the party 'suddenly exclaimed, "Damn me, I must read prayers this morning at All Souls!" '

The most famous of friars, Roger Bacon, is said to have had his study in the gate-tower that formerly defended Folly Bridge, and also to have used the church tower at Sunningwell as an observatory.

Henry III's favouritism of his foreign connexions is illustrated by his intrusion of Aymer de Valence into the living of St. Helen's, Abingdon. He was often a guest at the abbey, and in 1262, on St. Leonard's Day, he marched from Oxford to Abingdon with his whole army with banners flying. At Woodstock, in 1238, he narrowly escaped assassination by a madman, one Ribbaud, who was climbing through his bedroom window when he was discovered by a lady, Margaret Bisset, staying up late at her devotions. Ribbaud was brought to Oxford and torn to pieces by four horses harnessed to his limbs in the bailey of the castle. In 1256, on the Feast of the Assumption, Henry entertained at Woodstock Alexander, king of Scotland. His son, on the other hand, as the Rolls of Parliament record, in 1301 ordered the abbot of Abingdon to search his records for any evidence that might advance the royal claim to the overlordship of the Scottish realm. Edward I paid several visits to Abingdon but he was less often at Oxford, and the royal household there was given up by his successor when he kept his vow to grant Beaumont Palace to the Carmelites if he escaped safely from Bannockburn. His minion, Gaveston, whose shield with its six golden eagles remains in the east window of Harwell Church where he was lord of the manor, was kidnapped at Deddington and hurried off to Warwick for execution on Blacklow Hill. His body was brought to Oxford for burial in the church of the Black Friars. Another illustration of the lawlessness of Edward's reign is the attack made on Abingdon Abbey by the townsmen helped by their confederates from Oxford and the

district who, assembling in Bagley Wood, marched to Abingdon, burnt the monks' granges at Northcourt and Barton, and sacked the abbey, in 1327. The men of Abingdon and district in turn helped the citizens of Oxford in their attempt to break the power of the University in the great riot of St. Scholastica's Day, 1354, graphically described by Wood in the *Annals*.

The new parliamentary system developed by Edward I led to the fixing of a permanent meeting-place at Westminster; there, also, the law-courts sat, no longer following the king; thus the importance and prosperity of Oxford began to decline. But if, after the thirteenth century, Oxford saw less of the national leaders, it now began to produce them. Wycliffe, for example, was here, first as a student and then as Master of Balliol and head of Canterbury College. For some years he held the living of Ludgershall, near Bicester. His follower, Nicholas of Hereford, expounded his doctrines in two famous sermons, in St. Frideswide's and in St. Mary's Church.

But the government of England, now become an oligarchy, was equally opposed to the free thought of Wycliffe and the personal rule of his king. In 1387 when the royal favourite, Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, raised an army in the north-west to come to his master's aid, he was met at Radcot bridge on his way to London, 20 December, by the Earl of Derby, and before he could attack was himself assailed from the rear by another force, which had come up out of the fog, led by the Duke of Gloucester. Thus surrounded he abandoned his army and escaped in the fog by riding along the river-bank to Bablockhythe, where, like Matthew Arnold's Scholar-Gipsy, he crossed the stripling Thames by fording it or, as it is said, by swimming, and made his way by Cumnor and Abingdon to London for a last interview with his master. Those who swim under Radcot bridge will see above them the ribbed arches that were white and new on the day when de Vere turned his back on it.

When Richard was deposed his supporters hatched a plot

to murder his successor at a tournament at Oxford and to produce Richard's double, a priest named Maudlen, as the true king escaped from captivity. But Henry was too astute for them; the leaders lost their heads at Cirencester and many of their followers were hanged on the gallows at Greenditch, now St. Margaret's Road, outside the northern boundary of Oxford. In 1403 Henry and his queen spent their Christmas peacefully at Abingdon.

The Wars of the Roses did not much affect the Oxford district, though Thomas Chaucer's son-in-law, the Duke of Suffolk, lord of Ewelme, lost his head. Margaret of Anjou was at Abingdon in January 1458 and her supporter, the Earl of Devon, died there, 'poysened as men sayde', and Edward IV halted there with his army during the week-end 27–29 April 1471, on his way to Tewkesbury field. The existing abbey gate dates from his time and two of its corbels show his likeness with that of his queen. His arms also are carved upon it. When Francis, Lord Lovel, joined the rebellion against Henry VII as a supporter of Lambert Simnel, son of an Oxford tradesman, he escaped from the battle at Stoke and was no more heard of until in the early eighteenth century a skeleton was found sitting at a table in a vault of the great house at Minster Lovel, which gave rise to the story that Lovel had succeeded in getting home, only to die of starvation through the sudden death of the only person that knew of his hiding-place. Another confederate of Simnel, Humphrey Stafford, took sanctuary at Culham. But the King's Bench decided that the right of sanctuary there did not apply to traitors.

In the spring of 1518 the young king Henry VIII made a long stay in Abingdon to escape the epidemic of sweating-sickness then raging in London. It is typical of his character that he liked the Abingdon folk 'because they did not come continually and tell him of deaths as the people at London did'. He was there again with Sir Thomas More shortly before the Dissolution.

The details of the trial and burning of the Protestant

district who, assembling in Bagley Wood, marched to Abingdon, burnt the monks' granges at Northcourt and Barton, and sacked the abbey, in 1327. The men of Abingdon and district in turn helped the citizens of Oxford in their attempt to break the power of the University in the great riot of St. Scholastica's Day, 1354, graphically described by Wood in the *Annals*.

The new parliamentary system developed by Edward I led to the fixing of a permanent meeting-place at Westminster; there, also, the law-courts sat, no longer following the king; thus the importance and prosperity of Oxford began to decline. But if, after the thirteenth century, Oxford saw less of the national leaders, it now began to produce them. Wycliffe, for example, was here, first as a student and then as Master of Balliol and head of Canterbury College. For some years he held the living of Ludgershall, near Bicester. His follower, Nicholas of Hereford, expounded his doctrines in two famous sermons, in St. Frideswide's and in St. Mary's Church.

But the government of England, now become an oligarchy, was equally opposed to the free thought of Wycliffe and the personal rule of his king. In 1387 when the royal favourite, Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, raised an army in the north-west to come to his master's aid, he was met at Radcot bridge on his way to London, 20 December, by the Earl of Derby, and before he could attack was himself assailed from the rear by another force, which had come up out of the fog, led by the Duke of Gloucester. Thus surrounded he abandoned his army and escaped in the fog by riding along the river-bank to Bablockhythe, where, like Matthew Arnold's Scholar-Gipsy, he crossed the stripling Thames by fording it or, as it is said, by swimming, and made his way by Cumnor and Abingdon to London for a last interview with his master. Those who swim under Radcot bridge will see above them the ribbed arches that were white and new on the day when de Vere turned his back on it.

When Richard was deposed his supporters hatched a plot

to murder his successor at a tournament at Oxford and to produce Richard's double, a priest named Maudlen, as the true king escaped from captivity. But Henry was too astute for them; the leaders lost their heads at Cirencester and many of their followers were hanged on the gallows at Greenditch, now St. Margaret's Road, outside the northern boundary of Oxford. In 1403 Henry and his queen spent their Christmas peacefully at Abingdon.

The Wars of the Roses did not much affect the Oxford district, though Thomas Chaucer's son-in-law, the Duke of Suffolk, lord of Ewelme, lost his head. Margaret of Anjou was at Abingdon in January 1458 and her supporter, the Earl of Devon, died there, 'poysened as men sayde', and Edward IV halted there with his army during the week-end 27-29 April 1471, on his way to Tewkesbury field. The existing abbey gate dates from his time and two of its corbels show his likeness with that of his queen. His arms also are carved upon it. When Francis, Lord Lovel, joined the rebellion against Henry VII as a supporter of Lambert Simnel, son of an Oxford tradesman, he escaped from the battle at Stoke and was no more heard of until in the early eighteenth century a skeleton was found sitting at a table in a vault of the great house at Minster Lovel, which gave rise to the story that Lovel had succeeded in getting home, only to die of starvation through the sudden death of the only person that knew of his hiding-place. Another confederate of Simnel, Humphrey Stafford, took sanctuary at Culham. But the King's Bench decided that the right of sanctuary there did not apply to traitors.

In the spring of 1518 the young king Henry VIII made a long stay in Abingdon to escape the epidemic of sweating-sickness then raging in London. It is typical of his character that he liked the Abingdon folk 'because they did not come continually and tell him of deaths as the people at London did'. He was there again with Sir Thomas More shortly before the Dissolution.

The details of the trial and burning of the Protestant

bishops at Oxford must be read in Foxe's vivid and moving account—Foxe was in some sense a local man, for he held the prebend of Shipton-under-Wychwood. Elizabeth, more astute than her sister, has escaped the odium of a persecutor at the expense of her ministers. The most notable victim of her reign, Edmund Campion, was betrayed in his hiding-place at Lyford Grange and brought prisoner to Oxford with his feet tied under his horse's belly. Elizabeth herself had been kept a prisoner in the district, first at Rycote in the house of Lord Williams, and afterwards at Woodstock where she wrote with a diamond on a window,

> Much suspected of me
> Nothing proved can be
> Quoth Elizabeth, Prisner.

As queen she several times revisited both her prisons and on each occasion came to Oxford. Contemporary accounts in great detail of these visits have often been printed and cannot here be quoted.

Under the Stuarts Oxford became again almost what it had been under the early Plantagenets, a second capital of England and the meeting-place of parliaments. James I came here in the first year of his reign to escape the plague in London. He came again at frequent intervals, and on one occasion was entertained at Christ Church with a comedy by Barton Holyday, archdeacon of Oxford and vicar of Iffley, son of an Oxford tradesman.

Charles I was often at Oxford before he made the city his headquarters at the outbreak of the Civil War, during which he lived at the Deanery, while the queen occupied the Warden's Lodgings at Merton; a private way was made for their convenience through the garden of Corpus. Of the many and various local incidents the most tragic was the death of Hampden on Chalgrove Field and the most romantic the escape of the king from the blockaded city.

From the churchyard at Garsington a man with field-glasses might have watched through a long summer day the

course of events which brought Hampden to his death-bed at Thame and so deprived the Parliament party of its ablest and, perhaps, its noblest leader.

In the summer of 1643 Essex, having taken Reading, was collecting an army for an attack on Oxford with his headquarters at Thame. On Sunday, 18 June, in the small hours of the morning, Rupert made a sortie from Oxford with about a thousand horse, took the London road by Shotover and Wheatley bridge, and in the grey dawn fell upon the sleeping troops quartered between Postcomb and Chinnor. While Essex came up with reinforcements from Thame and closed the road back to Wheatley, Hampden, who had slept at Watlington, or, perhaps, at his father-in-law's house at Pyrton, close by, joined a party to cut off Rupert's retreat to Oxford at Chislehampton bridge. But Rupert had foreseen this possibility and had already detached a force to hold the bridge. Hampden's party was driven back and in the skirmish he was shot in the shoulder with a carbine bullet and so severely wounded that he was forced to ride away over the unenclosed field of Chalgrove 'with his head hanging down and resting his hands upon the neck of his horse'. We can follow his track along the valley of Haseley Brook, past the deserted villages of Warpsgrove and Standhill with the sites of their desecrated churches, to Lachford which the Lenthalls had recently abandoned, and so by Rycote to Thame, where he lingered in agony until the end of the week. He was buried in his own parish church of Great Hampden on the following Sunday, 25 June. On the two hundredth anniversary of his death a monument was set up at the point where the lane from Warpsgrove crosses the road to Chislehampton bridge. But the bridge itself is his most interesting memorial, for those who stop their cars to look underneath the iron girders by which it is disguised will find the tiny arched structure that Rupert crossed in triumph, the attempt on which cost Hampden his life. Not many of those who crossed Chislehampton bridge, or flew above it, during the late war can have known that the manor-house overlooking it sheltered

some of our most precious national treasures, including the Abbey portrait of Richard II and the shields of Henry III and his family from the Abbey windows.

In the spring of 1644 the Parliament attempted to bring the war to an end by the capture of the king in his garrison at Oxford. For this purpose the armies of Essex and Waller were strongly reinforced by levies of the London trained bands and ordered to rendezvous at Abingdon, from which the king's forces under Lord Wilmot had been withdrawn. Having entered the town and garrisoned it on 26 May, Essex marched by Radley to Sandford on 28 May, and crossed the river there[1] to go on through Littlemore, Cowley, and Headington, over Bayswater Brook at Stowford and so to Islip; Charles watched from Magdalen Tower the passage of his army over Bullingdon Green. His instructions were to secure the crossings of the Cherwell at Gosford, Shipton, Hampton Gay, and Enslow, and to join forces at Woodstock with Waller, who had marched on a parallel route from Abingdon by Fyfield, New Bridge, Standlake, Stanton Harcourt, and Eynsham. The royal forces at the river crossings held up this design for several days—an incident of the fighting at Gosford is described in *John Inglesant*—but on Sunday, 2 June, Waller at Eynsham and Essex at Gosford were within five miles of one another, though still with the Evenlode and Cherwell between them. That day the king hunted in Woodstock Park and slept the night in his coach among his troops encamped at Lower Wolvercot. In the early morning of Monday, 3 June, he sent orders to the Cherwell posts to withdraw, and 'about six of the clock he came back to Christ Church, where having put all things in order for his departure, for he knew his person was the game which was principally aimed at, he commanded a great body of Foot to march toward Abingdon, the better to amuse the rebels, and make them look for him the wrong way; and the same night about nine of the clock his Majesty, accompanied by Prince

[1] A stone mounting-block on the Berkshire bank dates from the time when the ferry here was in regular use by travellers.

Charles and divers Lords and Gentlemen, besides the Gentlemen of his troop and his menial servants, went out of Oxford, and came the next morning to Northleigh.'

Since the highroads, by Begbroke or by Eynsham, were now stopped by the enemy, the only route open was that across Port Meadow to Godstow bridge, and thence over Pixey Mead and Oxhey Mead to Yarnton. At the western end of the village street a green lane, Froggledown is its local name, runs off north-westerly towards the ancient bridge over the Evenlode between Bladon and Long Hanborough: this was the king's objective; unless he could cross it before either Waller or Essex secured it he must inevitably be shut up in Oxford until he was forced to surrender. Before the dawn broke he had succeeded in doing so, and at sunrise he drew up his army to rest on the heath at Northleigh while he himself 'refreshed himself at Mr. Parret's house'. Perrot's house, now a farm, still overlooks the heath where the royal army rested after their midnight march. That evening they went on by Witney and Burford to Bourton on the Water, with Waller's forces straggling in vain pursuit.

The next time Oxford was invested the job was in abler and more determined hands, and though the king escaped again he left his army behind him to surrender and, disguised as a menial servant, slipped over Magdalen bridge on the night of 27 April 1646 to begin his journey from prison to prison ending at the scaffold in Whitehall.

Two parliaments of Charles II assembled in Oxford, the last of them being suddenly and summarily dissolved in March 1681 to prevent its passing a Bill which would have excluded James II from the succession to the throne. James also was here, on the famous occasion when he scolded the fellows of Magdalen and when he was feasted in the Bodleian Library and his courtiers pelted one another with the food provided for him. William III also was offered a feast, this time in the Sheldonian, in October 1695, though it is said that he refused to eat, having been warned that 'if he ate or drank in the Theatre, He was a dead man'. Queen Anne had

less reason to be suspicious and in the first year of her reign sat at a banquet in the Theatre with her husband, Sir Philip Harcourt of Stanton, John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and his Duchess, Sarah.

The early Georges were not popular in Oxford, though George II was several times a visitor at Shotover House, owned by his father's friend and confidant, Baron Schutz, one of whose daughters was a favourite attendant on the Princess Charlotte. Of their animated conversations in their native tongue it was written:

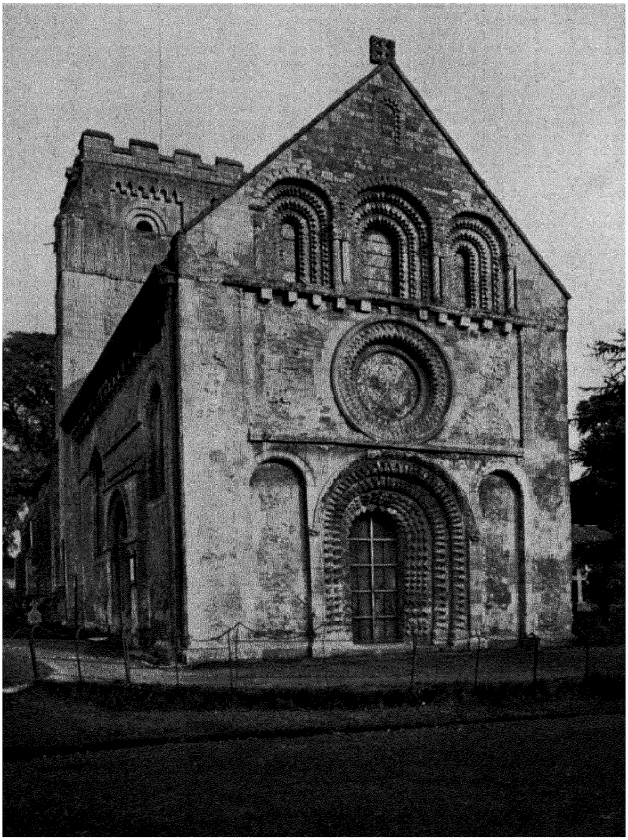
> Charlotte and Schutz like angry monkeys chatter,
> None guessing what's the language or the matter.

George III stayed several times at Nuneham Park with Lord Harcourt and from there made visits to Oxford. He also stayed at Blenheim Palace and at Shirburn Castle. In June 1814 the Prince Regent came to Oxford with the Czar of Russia, the King of Prussia, Blücher and Wellington, the prince staying at the Deanery, the czar at Merton, and the king at Corpus. The University feasted them in the Radcliffe Camera.

Victoria with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, paid a visit to the Earl of Abingdon at Wytham in November 1832, and while there went to Blenheim and Nuneham. In June 1841 she stayed at Nuneham with the Prince Consort, a royal visit which their son Edward VII repeated in August 1910. King Edward when an undergraduate in 1860 lived at Frewen Hall where his parents at various times came to see him. The visits of King George V and Queen Mary to Magdalen while their son, the Prince of Wales, was an undergraduate are a real and rare example of history repeating itself.

Mention may here be made of some great families formerly associated with the district. The Veres, though owning no local lands, held the earldom of Oxford from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, and the first of the name was known also as Aubrey de Berkshire, being sheriff of that county in the reign of Henry I. He and his son were benefactors of Abingdon Abbey. The Clintons, whose head is the present Duke

7. OXFORD FROM THE NORTH
From the UNIVERSITY ALMANACK *for* 1849



8. IFFLEY CHURCH. THE WEST END

of Newcastle, took their name from the manor of Glympton, near Woodstock. They held also, among many other manors, Iffley, Cassington, and Stewkeley. The notable Norman work in the churches of all these villages must be attributed to their piety or to their interest in architecture. Cassington afterwards passed to the Montagu Earls of Salisbury who have left their traces in the spire and other fourteenth-century additions to the church and in the earthworks south of it where their castle stood. Lady Elizabeth Montagu, mother of the first earl, is buried in the church of St. Frideswide's Priory, now the cathedral, in which she founded a chantry and endowed it with the land that now forms Christ Church Meadow. The Lords Lovell lived at Minster Lovell where the picturesque ruin of their great fifteenth-century house stands on the bank of the Windrush; the fine church rebuilt at the same time contains the alabaster tomb of William, Lord Lovell, died 1455, with his effigies and those of his wife, Alice Deincourt, her sister, Margaret, Lady Cromwell, and their patron saints, St. Christopher, the B.V.M., and St. Margaret.

The Stonors have owned Stonor Park since their ancestor Sir John Stonor, Chief Justice, acquired it in the reign of Edward III; his effigies, in judge's robes, may be seen in Dorchester Abbey. In the early nineteenth century the family successfully claimed the dormant barony of Camoys, through their descent from one of the coheirs of that Lord Camoys of Great Milton who led the left wing of the English army at Agincourt.

Among families of lower degree the prolific Fettiplaces, descendants of one of Oxford's early mayors, pervaded the district so that a local rhyme said of them that 'the Fettiplaces own all the manors, the parks and the chases'. Their tombs and monuments at Swinbrook, Childrey, and Appleton are numerous and interesting; a broken shield of their arms, two red chevrons on silver, remains in a north window of the nave at Iffley.

The Lenthalls came into Oxford during the fifteenth century when they inherited the manor of Lachford in

Haseley by descent from an heiress of Pypard. The most famous member of the family was William Lenthall, Speaker of the Long Parliament, who told King Charles that he had 'neither eyes to see nor ears to hear except as the House should direct him'. He bought Burford Priory from the heirs of Lord Falkland and Besilsleigh manor, where his descendants still live, from the Fettiplaces.

The presence of the University and the royal palaces at Oxford and Woodstock brought to the district famous men, prophets, priests, and kings, in every age. Some, and not the least of these, have been its native-born sons. First, in time as in place, Alfred was born at Wantage, and so was Bishop Butler, author of the *Analogy*. Edward the Confessor, as he states in his will, was born at Islip, 'that little village in which I was born, by name Githslepe', which was afterwards to give a famous abbot to preside over his monastery at Westminster. Edward may have lived, as a child, in the palace of Headington, on a site near the cemetery, still called Court Close, which tradition says was the royal nursery. Years later, when he was king, he held a family reunion at Abingdon where with his mother and his wife Edith he was entertained at the abbey. Richard of the lion's heart was born in Beaumont Palace, Oxford:

> Oh, little did my mother think, the day she cradled me,
> What lands I was to travel in or what death I should die.

He gave the town a charter which made it a self-governing community with a mayor and aldermen—but for a cash payment, not for love of his birthplace. John also is said to have been born in Oxford, but of this there is, fortunately, some doubt. The Black Prince and his younger brother, Thomas, were born at Woodstock, where their nurse, Joan de Oxford, was a local woman. An archbishop of Canterbury, Edmund Rich, St. Edmund of Abingdon, was born in that town in a house in the lane named after him, on a site now partly covered by the car park of the local cinema.

Anthony Wood, Oxford's greatest local historian and anti-

quary, was born, lived, and died in a house in Merton Street opposite the gate of the college to which his membership gave its greatest distinction. Most of what Oxford men have known of Oxford was derived from him until it was supplemented by the researches of Dr. Salter in our own day. Wood's labours as a local chronicler were carried on by Hearne:

> O ho! said Time to Thomas Hearne,
> Whatever I forget you learn.

He was born the son of the parish clerk of White Waltham, 1678. Scroggs, the infamous judge, brought no credit to Deddington by being born in that village.

R. D. Blackmore, author of *Lorna Doone* and of a less famous novel with an Oxford setting, *Cripps the Carrier*, was born at Longworth where the parish register records also the baptism of John Fell, Dean of Christ Church, who gave Oxford one of its most conspicuous buildings by employing Wren to build Tom Tower. Thomas Hughes was born at Uffington and wrote of the district in *Tom Brown's School-days*, in *The Scouring of the White Horse*, and in *A Memoir of a Brother*; it was from his grandmother that her friend, Sir Walter Scott, got the local colour for *Kenilworth*.

A mere list of the famous men who have lived in Oxford as members of the University would alone fill the space of this chapter, but mention may be made of some who are otherwise connected with the district. Tradition makes Chaucer a resident of Woodstock, though there is no evidence to show that he actually lived in the house pointed out as his. His son Thomas, however, was a very important Oxfordshire and Berkshire landowner, active in local affairs. He was lord of Ewelme by marriage with its heiress and has a fine tomb in its church, eloquent with heraldry that proclaims his relationship to his cousins, the Beauforts, children of his mother's sister, Catherine Roet, mistress and subsequently wife to John of Gaunt, 'time-honoured Lancaster'. His daughter, Alice Chaucer, married William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and lies near her father in an even richer tomb.

The contemporary arms of Chaucer and De la Pole in the east window of the church at Kidlington are a reminder that this was another of his many local manors.

The first English Poet Laureate, John Skelton, in the first of his *Certayne merye tales* relates the story of one of his pranks in the district. He had been to Abingdon 'to make mery, wher that he had eate salt meates, and he did com late home to Oxforde and he did lye in an ine named ye Tabere whyche is now the Angel'. Thirst woke him in the night and he called for drink; getting no answer he shouted 'Fire!', and when the alarmed household rushed into the room he explained that the fire was in his throat.

Shakespeare must have known the Oxford country through his journeys between Stratford and London, though, if he took the notion of Dogberry from the parish constable of Grendon Underwood, as Aubrey asserts, he must also have used the Akeman Street route. Tradition, however, recorded by Aubrey, associates him with the house, No. 3 Cornmarket, once the Crown tavern, kept by the parents of Sir William Davenant, who claimed to be Shakespeare's godson and was more gratified than ashamed at the suggestion that in doing so he was using God's name in vain. 'His mother', says Aubrey, 'was a very beautifull woman, and of a very good witt, and of conversation extremely agreeable.' The monuments of the Davenants, removed from St. Martin's, are now at the west end of All Saints Church, near the font at which Shakespeare must have stood if he really did stand godfather to Sir William. Richard Davies, who recounts the story of Shakespeare's 'unluckinesse in stealing venison and Rabbits particularly from Sr—Lucy who had him oft whipt and sometimes Imprisoned and at last, made Him fly his Native Country', and who adds the information that 'he dyed a papist', was curate at Sandford in the last years of the seventeenth century; the register records a list of his gifts to that church, including 'a fine diaper communion table cloth with a white fringe, and a damask napkin'.

The manor of Sandford, formerly owned by the Templars,

was then the seat of the Powell family. One of them, Mary Powell, of a branch settled at Forest Hill, was John Milton's first, unhappy wife. The parish register records her baptism, 28 January 1625; she was married at eighteen, Whitsun 1643.

Milton's ancestors are said to have been under-foresters of Shotover Forest and to have taken their name from Great Milton, but if he had any hereditary right to the arms he used his family came from Wales and the original name was Mytton or Mutton.

On the north side of the churchyard at Forest Hill is the grave of William Julius Mickle, writer of the 'Ballad of Cumnor Hall' which Scott prefixed to *Kenilworth*, and translator of the *Lusiad*—

> Mickle who bade the strong poetic tide
> Roll o'er Britannia's shores in Lusitanian pride,

as his tombstone proclaims.

In June 1784, a few months before his death, Dr. Johnson with Boswell drove out from Oxford to dine with Mickle at his house near the Crown Inn at Wheatley, where he walked in the garden before dinner, 'often stopping and musing'. Though Johnson had himself planned to translate the *Lusiad* he maintained in a discussion with Mickle that the discovery of America was the worst event in history and that 'it had been happy for the world, Sir, if your hero Gama, Prince Henry of Portugal, and Columbus had never been born'. A day or two earlier, on Friday, 11 June, Johnson and Boswell had gone in Dr. Adams's coach to dine with Dr. Nowell, Principal of St. Mary's Hall, 'at his beautiful villa at Iffley, on the banks of the Isis', where they were so well entertained that Johnson remarked to Boswell of their host, 'Sir, the Court will be very much to blame, if he is not promoted'.

It was on his return from this Oxford visit that Johnson received the news which probably hastened his end, of Mrs. Thrale's intention to marry Piozzi. A few years later, in August 1791, as Mrs. Piozzi, she, too, came down to Oxfordshire, on a visit to Mrs. Siddons, who had rented Nuneham

Rectory for the summer. On an earlier stay at Oxford, in August 1754, Johnson several times walked with Warton from his lodgings in Kettel Hall to visit Wise, the Anglo-Saxon scholar and Radcliffe Librarian, at his house in the village of Elsfield. On other summer evenings, as Warton told Boswell, they took long walks from Oxford into the country, returning to supper. Unhappily the only record of these excursions is the incident that 'once in our way home, we viewed the ruins of the abbies of Oseney and Rewley near Oxford. After at least half an hour's silence, Johnson said, "I viewed them with indignation!" ' It is clear that on this occasion they must have been walking in the district haunted by Matthew Arnold's Scholar-Gipsy, perhaps to visit the scene later described by Mickle in the opening stanzas of his 'Ballad of Cumnor Hall'.

In the spring of 1776 Johnson and Boswell stayed in Oxford on their way to Birmingham and Lichfield. They travelled from London with Gwyn, the architect of Magdalen bridge, 'a fine lively rattling fellow' whose wit drew from Johnson 'a hearty loud laugh of approbation', and they put up at the Angel Inn on the night of Tuesday, 19 March. Next day was spent in visits, and on Thusday they went on their way, driving through Blenheim Park where they saw the new lake made by Capability Brown, and Boswell observed that 'You and I, Sir, have, I think, seen together the extremes of what can be seen in Britain: the wild rough island of Mull, and Blenheim Park'. At Chapel House, where they dined, Johnson 'repeated, with great emotion' the lines on an inn, written by Shenstone on a window of the inn at Henley in Arden, at which they lay that night.

At Nuneham House Mrs. Piozzi might have seen the pane of red glass from the Harcourts' older house at Stanton on which Pope scratched the inscription:

In the year 1718
Alexander Pope
finish'd here the
fifth volume of Homer.

He stayed at Stanton Harcourt, working at his translation, in this and the previous year, occupying the quarters of the domestic chaplain in the tower above the private chapel of the mansion; his study was the panelled room at the top of the building, from which, and from the leads above, the spires of Oxford can be seen. In recent years the rooms have been used by the children of Rajah Brooke of Sarawak who rented the house for their holidays. There are two epitaphs by Pope in the church and one by Congreve. Pope stayed also at Tusmore, now the home of Lord Bicester, Lord Lieutenant of the county, but then the seat of the Fermors, one of whom, Arabella Fermor, is the heroine in the *Rape of the Lock*. His friend Gay was a guest at Cokethorpe Park where the Harcourts lived after abandoning Stanton to Pope. Near Cokethorpe is Barley Park Farm, once part of the Lovell estates and afterwards the property of Sir Thomas More. It is possible that Erasmus visited it on one of his rides from Oxford, for he loved More's company and admired him above all Englishmen, and the picture he gives of him in one of his letters, to Von Hutten, is our most revealing contemporary account. The famous Holbein portrait of More's family was once at Cokethorpe; there is a copy of it at East Hendred House, the home of the Eystons who are descended from him and treasure there the staff on which he supported his steps to the scaffold, and also his silver drinking-cup.

In the spring of 1498, Erasmus on his first visit to England came to Oxford as the guest of Richard Charnock, Prior of St. Mary's College, on the site now occupied by Frewen Hall. He describes a dinner-party at which Colet presided and Wolsey may have been present, when the conversation turned upon Cain. Part of the vaulted gate-tower of the college, opening on New Inn Hall Street, through which Erasmus must have often passed, is still there. (In the time of Anthony Wood it served as the Meeting House of the first Oxford Quakers.) He, too, must have known the Oxford country, for he wrote to Faustus Anderlin in Paris that he 'made a

good show in the hunting field' and he admired the pleasant custom of English girls in welcoming their visitors with kisses: 'they kiss you when you arrive. They kiss you when you go away; and they kiss you again when you return.'

Other reasons for exploring England were given by the contemporary Rector of Haseley, John Leland, who left his parish to a curate while he scoured the length and breadth of the land, making a record of its antiquities for its king, to whom he protested that he was

'totally enflammid with a love to see thoroughly al those partes of this your opulente and ample reaulme: yn so much that al my other occupations intermittid I have so travelid yn yowr dominions booth by the se costes and the midle partes, sparing nother labor nor costes, by the space of these VI yeres paste, that there is almoste nother cape, nor bay, haven, creke or peere, river or confluence of rivers, breches, waschis, lakes, meres, fenny waters, montaynes, valleis, mores, hethes, forestes, wooddes, cities, burges, castelles, principale manor placis, monasteries and colleges, but I have seen them; and notid yn so doing a hole worlde of thinges very memorable.'

The 'thinges notid' in the Oxford district are recorded in his *Itinerary*, the most fascinating book of travel ever written.

The ever-curious Pepys made a tour through the Oxford country in June 1668. He came with his wife from Huntingdon, through Buckingham and Bicester, reaching Oxford on Tuesday, the 9th, and set out at once on a round of the sights, pressing the landlord of his inn into service as a guide: 'I out with the landlord to Brazenose College to the butteries, and in the cellar find the hand of the child of Hales, long butler, 2s.', which his editor, Lord Braybroke, having thus misprinted, glosses as meaning that he 'slipped 2s. into the child's hand'.[1] After the day's sightseeing they went on to Abingdon, 'and there did get some pretty good musick and sang and danced till supper: 5s.' This, at the age of thirty-

[1] Pepys has a stop after 'long' and a space before it: he had forgotten the length, 17 inches, of the handprint. His contemporary, Robert Plot, gives an account of the 'child' in his *Staffordshire*.

six, after doing the round of Oxford and eating fourteen-pennyworth of strawberries at dinner. Next morning 'up and walked to the hospitall', i.e. the Long Alley almshouses, where he put half a crown into a box that may still receive such offerings. 'So to the inn and paid the reckoning' and thence by Wantage to Hungerford,

> For to admire and for to se,
> For to behold this world so wide.

A traveller who rode through the land on a very different errand was John Wesley whose first sermon was preached from the pulpit in South Leigh Church in 1725. In those days the bridge to Eynsham had not yet been built and the river must be forded at Swinford. Wesley narrowly escaped drowning here when his horse lost its footing and he was swept downstream. His *Diary* contains numerous references to local places, including one, of July 1741, very uncomplimentary to his congregation at Abingdon whom he describes as 'so stupid, senseless a people, both in a spiritual sense I scarce ever saw before'.

Newman's first sermon was preached at Over Worton, but it is Littlemore than enshrines his memory. Appointed Vicar of St. Mary's in 1828, he found the hamlet an isolated part of his parish, with neither church nor parsonage. At first he hired a room for a weekly service and for catechizing, and another for himself 'in Mrs. Barnes's cottage', now the George Inn, but he soon began to collect money for a church and he bought the piece of ground north of his lodgings to build a parsonage. In April 1835 Oriel gave a site to the north of this and a church was begun from a design by Underwood, the foundation stone being laid on 21 July 1835 by Newman's mother, who had come to live with his sisters, at Rosebank, Iffley. The building, merely the existing nave, was consecrated by Bagot, Bishop of Oxford, on Thursday, 22 September 1836; Isaac Williams, Newman's curate, read the prayers and Newman preached. By 1840 he had changed his plans for a parsonage and bought a range of stabling north

of the church, where Richard Costar, the Oxford job-master, whose coaches were now threatened by the railway, had kept some of his horses. These buildings Newman converted into a 'college', living, while the work was going on, in the house opposite, now called St. George's. In 1841 he moved into his new parsonage, and here, on 8 October 1845, he was received into the Roman communion by Father Dominic, the Passionist.

In the following February he said good-bye to Littlemore, going round his beloved home, kissing doors, mantel-shelf, and bed in token of farewell. His church was completed in its present form the following year, by Joseph Clark, a London architect, and a vicarage was built in 1852. Newman saw it in June 1868 and thought it 'very pretty'. He had sold 'the college' and his ten acres south of the church, where Lawn Upton had been built, afterwards the home of Sir William Herschel, son and grandson of famous astronomers, and inventor of the system of identification by finger-prints. Mrs. Newman had died in 1836, one of her daughters, Harriet, had married Newman's friend Thomas Mozley, and Rosebank had been given up. The pilgrim who seeks it must inquire for it under the less romantic name 'Iffley Turn House'.

In Newman's day it looked over unenclosed land towards Oxford with nothing but a great thorn tree, 'the half-way thorn', between it and Magdalen bridge. It was this unenclosed aspect of the land which delighted Shelley: 'The country near Oxford', he wrote, 'has no pretensions to peculiar beauty, but it is quiet, and pleasant, and rural, and purely agricultural after the good old fashion; it is not only unpolluted by manufactures and commerce, but it is exempt from the desecration of the modern husbandry, of a system which accounts the farmer of manufacturer of hay and corn: I delight to wander over it.' His friend Hogg adds that 'he loved especially to wander about Shotover Hill. There was a pond at the foot of the hill, before ascending it, and on the left of the road; it was formed by the water which had filled

an old quarry; whenever he was permitted to shape his course as he would, he proceeded to the edge of this pool, although the scene had no other attractions than a certain wildness and barrenness. Here he would linger until dusk, gazing in silence on the water.' Shelley would have agreed with Tennyson's Northern Farmer who preferred to die rather than watch the 'huzzin' an' maazin' o' the blessed fealds' with steam-ploughs, but his contemporary, Arthur Young, better acquainted with squalor and poverty of the labourer's life in the old times miscalled good, had very different views: 'Enclosing', he says of Oxfordshire, 'to a greater proportional amount than in almost any other county in the Kingdom has changed the men as much as it has improved the country; they are now in the ebullition of this change; a vast amelioration has been wrought and is working.' He compares the well-being of the labourers in the newly enclosed districts, e.g. round Bicester and at Eynsham where Mr. Taunton was clearing and enclosing hundreds of acres of waste land, with the conditions in Wychwood, filled with 'poachers, deer-stealers, pilferers of every kind. Oxford gaol would be uninhabited were it not for this fertile source of crimes.' So it remained until 1853, when the Wychwood Disafforesting Act was passed. Sir Walter Scott, romanticist and Tory, naturally took the reactionary view. Journeying homewards after a visit to his son Charles at Brasenose in November 1826 he invoked the divine wrath on 'those who have blown up this country into a state of unsubstantial opulence, at the expense of the health and morals of the lower classes'. What especially annoyed him was the higher cost of the servants who accompanied him. 'My uncle's servant, during the jaunts we made together while I was a boy, used to have his option of a shilling per diem for board wages, and usually preferred it to having his charges borne. A servant nowadays, to be comfortable upon the road, should have 4s. or 4s. 6d. board wages.'

The labourers whose children were to benefit so greatly by the enclosures often took the attitude of Sir Walter towards

this or any form of progress. When Otmoor was enclosed under an Act of 1815 gangs broke down the new fences, and in September 1830 local riots were so serious that the military were called upon to arrest the ring-leaders. On their way with their prisoners to Oxford jail the escort had to pass through St. Giles's fair where the crowd, sympathizing with the rioters, attacked their guards and set them free. At the beginning of the present century an old man at Horton could remember this incident and could remember also when Otmoor was under corn as a result of the 'new husbandry': he had helped to reap with sickles the great field called Hundred Acres, and to thresh the corn with the flail. With the repeal of the Corn Laws, Otmoor went back to grass and swamp and became once more the haunt of marsh-fowl and the paradise of the bird-watcher. Since then it has been used as a bombing-ground for the R.A.F.

One great unenclosed area still remains near Oxford, Port Meadow, of which Domesday Book records that 'all the burgesses of Oxford have a common pasture outside the walls, paying the king 6s. 8d'. A piece of it was given to Godstow Nunnery at its foundation in 1138 and other portions to Osney and St. Frideswide's, but when the first aeroplane to fly over the district, from Brooklands, circled over Port Meadow and landed in the middle of it, 19 May 1911, the pilot, Hubert Latham, saw very much the same scene as the Conqueror's surveyors. Like the Downland it remained unchanged throughout English history.

A minor English poet, George Wither, has sung of the river here:

> In summer time to Medley
> My love and I would go;
> The boatmen there stood ready
> My love and I to row.

The grammar and the imperfect rhyme accord well with the naivety of the verse. But lovers nowadays prefer to do without the boatmen, and find a punt more convenient than a skiff.

It was formerly supposed that you had to pass an examination to live on Boars Hill: no doubt *The Poems of Matthew Arnold* and Glanvil's *Vanity of Dogmatizing* were among the set books. Now, the uncontrolled activities of the speculative builder at Cumnor and Wootton have desecrated the country of the Scholar-Gipsy which since Arnold's day had become still further attractive to the pilgrim as the home of Robert Bridges and John Masefield.

'And he, too, disappears, and comes no more.'

The Signal Elm is dying, or dead; Sybella's name, having gone from the inn sign at South Hinksey, is now growing illegible on her gravestone near the churchyard gate: it reads

Sacred
to the memory of
Thomas Curr
who died April 2 1833
Aged 52 years
also
Sybella Wife
of the above
died Jan. 21 1860
aged 72 years.

The Scholar-Gipsy is, of course, the familiar genius of the Oxford country, but, to many, Hardy's Jude the Obscure will be an equally real presence. His creator was an honorary fellow of Queen's and was entertained at the college in the last year of his life, travelling from Salisbury by Pepys's route through Hungerford which brought him by Jude's native village of Fawley and close to Arabella's Letcombe Bassett, through Alfredstown (Wantage) and Cumnor, where Sue taught in the village school. The Red House, from the roof of which Jude saw his mirage of Oxford, was then still standing on the Ridgeway, but having become a tramp-haunted ruin has since been pulled down. Its site can still be identified, a hundred yards west of the high road, 'where once the garden smiled, and still where many a garden flower grows wild'.

Among the antiquities in the immediate neighbourhood of Oxford are monastic remains at Rewley, Osney, Godstow, and Littlemore, with the site of the Templars' manor-house at Sandford.

Osney, an abbey of Austin canons founded by Robert D'Oilgi II in 1130, covered the site now occupied by Osney Cemetery, the G.W.R. Goods' Yard sidings, and the adjacent streets. Its buildings would have dwarfed into insignificance those of any Oxford college. Some idea of them may be gathered from the picture that forms the background to Bishop King's portrait in a window of the Cathedral, for its church was saved from destruction for some years for use as the seat of the new bishopric. All that is now left will be found at the end of Mill Street, opposite the entrance to the cemetery, in the grounds of the abbey mill, the only part of its economy which has continued in existence. Here, where fragments of carved stone lie about in the garden, is a four-centred arched doorway that opened into a fifteenth-century building with a high-pitched roof, some bays of which still remain. Let into its wall is a tablet recording the martyrdom of a convert to Judaism, 'Robert of Reading, alias Haggai of Oxford, suffered for his faith,[1] Sunday 17 April 1222 A.D., 4982 A.M.' The rest of the stone on the site was used as rubble for later buildings, including the old Clarendon Press in Broad Street.

Rewley, de Regali loco, was a Cistercian abbey founded by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, for the soul of his father, Richard, King of the Romans, on a site south-west of the grounds of Beaumont Palace. Most of its remaining vestiges were swept away when the L.M.S.R. coal-wharf was made in the eighteen-fifties, but a small fifteenth-century doorway may still be seen on the river-bank near Hythe Bridge, at the end of Upper Fisher Row.

Godstow, an abbey of Benedictine nuns, was founded on a site given by one of the lords of Stanton St. John; Stephen

[1] So runs the inscription; but Wood says he was an apostate deacon who had circumcised himself for love of a Jewess.

and his Queen were present at its consecration in 1138. Its most famous inmate was Rosamund Clifford, 'Fair Rosamund', who took the veil here when her association with Henry II came to its end, and was buried in the church. When Bishop Grosseteste saw her rich tomb, in 1191, he ordered it to be removed, '*quia scortum fuit*'. At the Dissolution it was broken up, for Leland noted that 'Rosamundes tumbe at Godstow nunnery was taken up a late, it had a stone, with this inscription, *Tumba Rosamundae*, her bones were closid in lede, and with yn that the bones were closid yn leder. When it was openid ther was a very swete smell cam owt of it.' He noted, too, that 'ther is a crosse hard by Godestow with this inscription,

Qui meat hac oret signum salutis adoret
Utque sibi detur veniam Rosamunda precetur'.
Let him who passes by adore the cross that his Redeemer bore;
Let him pray that he may share grace with Rosamund the Fair.

Nothing now is left but parts of the enclosing wall of the nunnery, and the ruins of a small chapel that may have been attached to the infirmary.

Of the smaller Benedictine nunnery at Littlemore, founded by the lords of Sandford in the middle of the twelfth century, even less remains. Farm buildings cover the site of the church, and only the farm-house itself shows any indication of ancient work; even this may be part of the buildings set up on the site after the Dissolution, when the nunnery was destroyed.

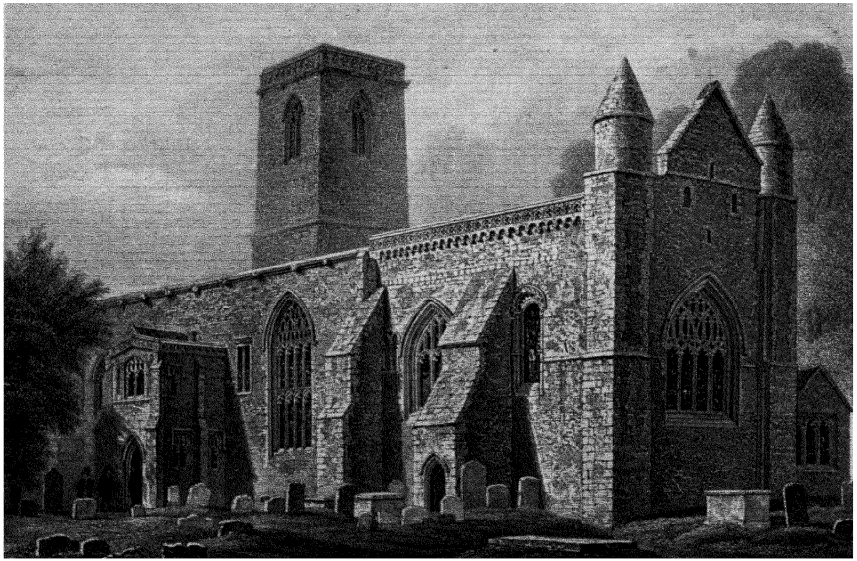
Not far away, across the fields towards Sandford Church, lies the site of a house given to the Templars by the family who took their name from the place. Here again, the farm-house is a much restored late Tudor building put up by the Powells, who acquired the property after the Reformation, but their great barn was built on the foundations of the Templars' church, the east wall of which, with a short length of the north wall, still stands and shows shafted jambs of an east window of the early fourteenth century; it must have

been built only a few years before the suppression of the Order. The broken ground higher up suggests that the original house of the Templars stood on this site; the fine ashlar work in the garden wall of the adjoining farm probably came from its ruins.

The most interesting local example of medieval domestic architecture is the surviving part of the great house at Stanton Harcourt. This was rebuilt in the middle of the fifteenth century, at the time when the Harcourt mortuary chapel was added to the church, and was abandoned by the family when they migrated to Cokethorpe Park in the reign of Queen Anne. The great kitchen still remains in good repair, with its louvres that could be opened or closed to suit the direction of the wind, and the hatch communicating with the great hall; at the other end of the hall stands the tower, its basement forming a domestic chapel and its upper rooms the chaplain's quarters.

There is medieval domestic work at Wytham, too, but it now forms part of the church and came from Cumnor Hall, which was pulled down by the sixth Lord Abingdon in 1811; windows and doorways now recognizable at Wytham may be seen in Lysons's drawing of it made in 1806, shortly before its destruction. The abbey has not long borne that name, and has no satisfactory reason for doing so. There is indeed a legend of nuns at Wytham in the time of Offa, who are said to have been driven away by men of war. But all the records show that Wytham belonged to Abingdon Abbey and was held under it in knight service by a family who took their name from the place. In the early sixteenth century it was acquired by Lord Williams of Thame, and the existing building seems to be mainly his work, with additions by his descendant, the sixth Earl of Abingdon, in the early years of the nineteenth century. Its north front with the gatehouse remains our best local example of the Tudor style.

Water Eaton Hall, with its beautiful domestic chapel, is our most perfect example of a Jacobean house; its contemporary,



9. ST. PETER'S IN THE EAST
From Ingram's MEMORIALS

10. INTERIOR OF ST. PETER'S IN THE EAST

From Ingram's MEMORIALS

Yarnton Manor, built by Sir Thomas Spencer in 1611, has been a good deal restored in modern times. Studley Priory is a small but beautiful example of the same picturesque style.

Of Palladian mansions, Blenheim Palace, built by Vanbrugh for the great Duke of Marlborough, in the twenty years following the royal gift of the manor in 1704 is, of course, the most famous, but other fine houses are Ditchley, built by Gibbs in 1722 for Charles II's son-in-law, Lord Lichfield, Kirtlington Park, 1746, and Nuneham, built by Leadbetter for the first Earl Harcourt in the second half of the eighteenth century.

The social conditions that produced our historic houses, and with them much of the interest and beauty of the English scene, are following feudalism and the slave-state into the limbo of extinct organisms. 'The stately homes of England' will never again be inhabited by private families, however public their services. 'To make many poor that a few may be rich,' as Cromwell said, 'that suits not a Commonwealth,' though it may be a necessary stage of progress from the primitive state when life for all was 'poor, nasty, solitary, brutish and short'. But now that the wealth of England's beauty is become the common inheritance its preservation is the common interest. The danger is that much of it will be lost before its value and importance are appreciated by its new custodians. We in Oxford are pleasantly aware of the material advantages that industrialism has brought to the district, but we have not yet realized the price that has been paid for them in the destruction of the natural beauty of the city's environment. When we do we shall see, too late, that the price need never have been paid if the blind cupidity of landowners and builders had been controlled by public authorities with wider vision and larger powers or if the industrialists whose reservoir of labour was maintained at the public expense had ploughed back into the public field part of the profits thus gained, by forestalling the speculative builder and laying out a satellite

garden-city to house the workmen whose labour had enriched them.

> Of all the words of tongue or pen
> The saddest are these, 'It might have been'.

Instead, the land, most of which had been originally dedicated to God and those serving Him in the local monasteries, was delivered as a spoil to men whose vision of a New Jerusalem was *not* expressed by Blake:

> I will not cease to build and blight
> Nor shall my trowel sleep in my hand
> Till we have made a jerry-built slum
> Of England's green and pleasant land.

ARCHITECTURE

By E. A. GREENING LAMBORN

WHEN Mr. Belloc apostrophized his University as

> malarious spot,
> which people call medeeval, though it 's not

he was thinking only of academic Oxford; the other half-truth is expressed in J. R. Green's complaint that the University had found his native town a prosperous borough, and reduced it to a cluster of lodging-houses. The city itself was already a large and important town before the Norman Conquest, and its buildings are representative of every century from the eleventh downwards; but those of the University and the colleges belong, for the most part, to the late medieval, the Renaissance, and modern periods. Only one college, Merton, and one university building, the Old Congregation House, can show work of an earlier style than Perpendicular, and even the later medieval work, in most of the colleges, has been altered by refacing and by the insertion of new windows; Magdalen alone can claim to possess an unaltered medieval quadrangle. Nevertheless the tradition of the splendid medieval buildings of which, until the Spoliation, Oxford was full, persisted long after their destruction at the Reformation; so that the work of the early Renaissance has here far more of the medieval than of the Classic Spirit, and even when the Palladian style had established itself its reign in Oxford was never unchallenged by the older tradition. Side by side with Radcliffe's dome stand the Gothic towers of All Souls; and some of the masons that worked on the one may have helped to build the other. The second quadrangle of University College is contemporary with the Palladian front of Queen's that faces it across the street, though it is indistinguishable in style from the adjoining quadrangle of the early Renaissance.

Of academic Oxford it is truly said that she whispers from her towers the *last* enchantments of the Middle Age. Our examples of early medieval architecture are to be found mainly in ecclesiastical buildings, in the Cathedral, the city churches, and the older college chapels; there is no town in England in which the medieval styles can be studied with an equal wealth of illustration. The purely academic buildings afford an equally rich store of examples of Renaissance work, both early and late.

With the exception of New Road, cut through the bailey of the castle in 1771, and King Edward Street, laid out a hundred years later, the streets of the city are those of Anglo-Saxon Oxford. But the only building surviving from that period is the tower of St. Michael's Church in the Cornmarket. Its pre-Conquest origin is suggested by its slim and lofty proportions, its lack of buttresses and stairway, the long-and-short work on its angles, the recessing of its window-openings so that the oiled parchment or lattice or other substitute for glass might be protected from rain, and the baluster shafts of its belfry lights. These shafts with their barrel-like proportions were turned in a lathe; their purpose is to support the long stone which serves as a common impost for the two small round arches that were more easily constructed than a single large one. The practice of setting long and short stones alternately upright and flat at the angles of a building, and of splaying the windows externally, came into fashion late in the Anglo-Saxon period, and was abandoned soon after the Conquest.

Traces of round-headed arches in the east wall of the Lady-chapel in the Cathedral, similar to those of the blocked doorways in St. Michael's tower, suggest that this part of the Cathedral may be a vestige of the Priory Church of St. Frideswide, which is recorded to have been rebuilt in 1004. Like the other churches of the city, however, it was swept away in the great outburst of building activity which followed the Norman Conquest.

The first manifestation of Norman energy in Oxford was

naturally of a military character: it is the great mound of earth that overhangs the New Road. This was the 'motte' of the castle built by Robert D'Oilgi, the Conqueror's lieutenant in Oxford, to control the town and district. Its prototype may be seen in the Bayeux Tapestry in the 'castle' thrown up at Hastings immediately after the battle. It consisted of a moated mound surmounted by a stockade and surrounded by a levelled area, the bailey, defended by a ditch, with a palisade on its inner edge. A deeply sloping bridge across the inner moat gave access to the motte from the bailey, and a drawbridge defended by a wooden tower spanned the outer ditch.

Such a fortification could be thrown up by forced labour in a very short time. Its timber defences could be replaced by masonry at leisure. Its weakest point was the barbican, the tower defending the entrance, which could be easily set on fire. By 1071 D'Oilgi had replaced this by the existing stone tower overhanging the river. Its high doorway could be approached only by means of a ladder, its basement only by a trap in the first floor; the arched openings in its topmost stage gave access to a wooden platform or gallery from which stones and other missiles could be discharged upon the heads of an attacking force; its roof served both as a post for archers and as a kitchen.

Its enormously thick walls illustrate the prodigal use of material by which Norman building is distinguished alike from the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic styles. This monumental character is the most striking feature of Norman architecture. It was the lack of it in the otherwise well-built Anglo-Saxon churches that led to their destruction by the conquering race when, by the end of the eleventh century, their hold on the country was secure.

What the Normans brought into England was not better mason-craft but larger ideas in design, and particularly the ambition to make their buildings at once more monumental and less inflammable, by ceiling them with a stone vault in the Roman manner. The resources of a semi-barbarous people

did not permit them to build arches of the vast span of a Roman aqueduct or a modern railway bridge: they could not construct the timber framework or centring necessary to support a wide arch in course of construction. The device invented or adopted to minimize the centring required gives to the Norman arch its most readily recognized characteristic.

Oxford has many excellent examples of Norman architecture, though these represent only a fraction of the work that transformed the city in the twelfth century. Iffley Church (Pl. 8) is the finest of them, and the arches of its doorways admirably illustrate the method of construction typical of their age. Instead of being cut straight through the wall in the older fashion the arch is built up in a series of rings, for the lowest and smallest of which alone is centring required; this, when complete, serves as a support for the next, and this in turn for the ring or 'order' above it until the whole is finished.

This treatment of the arch of course affects the jambs (sides) of the opening, since each ring or order of the arch must have its proper support. So the jambs, too, are recessed, and often, as in the north and south doorways and the chancel arch at Iffley, shafts are inserted to carry the orders of the arch. The shafts bear capitals of uniform and easily recognized shape, the 'cushion-cap'; they are formed from cubical blocks of stone of which the lower angles have been rounded off to fit the circular shaft while the upper part is left square to carry a tile-like abacus, the upper edge of which projects above the cap while the lower edge is 'chamfered' or sloped to fit it. The base is a flattened sphere resting on a low, square plinth. Often the faces of the cap are grooved like a scallop-shell. Those on the south doorway at Iffley are enriched with figure-sculpture of remarkable interest.

The multiplicity of planes in the orders of the arch offered a field for ornament, of which, at Iffley, full opportunity was taken. Here as everywhere in Anglo-Norman work the prevailing ornament is the chevron or zigzag, a form easily cut with the axe that was at this time the mason's chief tool. It is

particularly prominent on the doorway and windows of the west front.

Other buildings in which Norman arches may be studied are St. Peter's Church in Queen's Lane (Pl. 9), St. Aldate's (north chapel), the Chapter House (doorway), Holywell, and Headington (chancel arches), St. Ebbe's, and Cowley (doorways), and Ferry Hinksey (door, windows, and chancel arch).

The stone ceilings of the chancels at Iffley and St. Peter's represent an ideal at which every Norman architect aimed, though its achievement has often brought his work to ruin; for the mechanics of arch-thrusts and their annihilation by buttresses were not yet properly understood. It will be observed that the vaults at Iffley were saved from collapse by large buttresses added at a later date; the original buttresses are the broad, shallow 'pilasters' which project only a few inches from the face of the wall.

The Norman vault is of the cross or quadripartite form used by the Romans. But lack of centring prevented our builders from constructing its four sections as a whole until the age of Wren when the cloisters at Queen's College and Worcester, for example, were ceiled by groined cross vaults in the true Roman manner. The Norman method, well seen at Iffley and St. Peter's (Pl. 10), was to construct a skeleton of arches on the lines of the groins, like the ribs of an umbrella, and then to fill in the 'webs' or spaces between them one at a time, using the same set of centring for each in succession. This plan enabled the builders to reduce the thickness of the vault and so at once to economize material and increase the stability of the structure. It was this last desideratum that led the late Norman architects to introduce the pointed arch, which is not only more stable than the round one but has the further advantage that its height is independent of its span. The ceiling over the sanctuary at Iffley shows how it thus became possible to bring wide and narrow arches alike to the same level in the crown of the vault.

In the third quarter of the twelfth century the pointed arch came into general use in vaults, and by the beginning of the

thirteenth, when the chancel at Iffley was lengthened, it had superseded the round arch in the doorways and windows also. By this time, too, it had been realized that the danger points of a vault are its springings where the arch thrusts are concentrated, and that these must be met by adequate abutment in masses of masonry projecting from the wall. These buttresses, as may be seen at the eastern angles of Iffley church, were at first of slight projection and were therefore arranged in pairs; but as their function was better appreciated they grew steadily larger, while the wall itself grew thinner.

The new system of building with pointed arches and buttresses is known as Gothic, and the experimental stage in which pointed and semicircular arches were used together is called the Transition. It occupied the last half of the twelfth century, during which the Cathedral was in course of rebuilding. No church in England better illustrates the development of Gothic from Norman. At the east end, begun about 1150, all the arches are round, and the work has the massive character of the Norman style. But as we go westward we find the pointed arch prevailing alike in the windows and the ribs of the vaults in the nave aisles, which are far lighter than those of the choir; they are made so by the deep hollows cut with the chisel, giving sharp contrasts of light and shade. Only the square, tile-like abacus on the caps remains to show that the Norman has not yet developed completely into Gothic.

If we go into the Lady Chapel, *c.* 1220, we shall find that even this feature has now changed its form; its corners and its square upper edges have been rounded off, its lower edge has been deeply under-cut, and the cap supporting it has been decorated with carved foliage of a peculiarly graceful form, at once ornamental and expressive of support to the abacus beneath which it springs. This 'stiff-staked foliage', the under-cut abacus and the hollowed 'water-holding' base, are the most characteristic features of the first stage of Gothic, known as Early English or First Pointed; from the blade-like form of the windows of the period it is sometimes called the

Lancet style. It is presented in perfection in the Chapter House, *c.* 1225 (Pl. 11).

St. Giles's Church is another excellent example of Early English Gothic. Its font shows the pyramidal 'dog-tooth' ornament peculiar to the style, and its lancet windows the grouping which was to produce a further great change in building style in the second half of the century. A projecting ridge of stone, the hood-mould, is set over the head of a window to throw off the wet; in the upper stage of St. Giles's tower, *c.* 1200, it will be noticed that lancets are set together in pairs under a common hood-mould, and the space between their heads and the hood-mould is pierced with a third small lancet. Obviously a circular or triangular opening would more gracefully have filled this space; and when a few years later, *c.* 1220, the Cathedral spire was built, its lancet lights were similarly grouped in pairs, but a quatrefoiled circle was cut in the space above their crowns.

This grouping of variously shaped openings to form a single composition produced patterns known as tracery. At first, as we have seen in St. Giles's tower, the openings are pierced separately, and are then called plate-tracery; but by the time when the eastern windows of the church were inserted, *c.* 1265, it had been realized that the simplest way of producing a composition of this kind was to construct a single large opening in the wall, and build up a pattern within it by means of stone bars, straight and curved. St. Giles's has thus our earliest examples of tracery of either kind. Henceforward for more than a century the development of window tracery became one of the chief concerns of the architect.

It was at this date that the earliest of our colleges was endowed and planned. Hitherto the members of the University had lodged in the houses of the townsfolk; Walter de Merton secured a permanent home for his scholars by purchasing three tenements near the parish church of St. John the Baptist. It is possible that the Muniment Room at Merton represents one of them, bought from a London Jew—for the Jews, having securities to safeguard, were early builders of stone

houses, and this building is certainly of the Founder's date. All the early founders adopted the same plan, and housed their scholars in a group of continuous houses, but the only survival of this primitive type of college is the group of medieval 'mansiones' at Worcester College, that once housed the novices of the Gloucestershire Benedictine abbeys sent up to study at the University (Pl. 2). Not until New College was built in 1380 did the quadrangular plan become the general arrangement; and even then the private tenements in which the members of earlier foundations had been lodged influenced the layout: for each 'staircase' is simply a separate house. Their grouping round a quadrangle was no doubt suggested by the plan of the medieval 'hospital' or alms-house with which Wykeham was familiar at St. Cross. Merton also obtained the advowson of St. John's Church, both that its revenues might assist his college and also that it should serve as its chapel. The first architectural enterprise of his trustees was to rebuild it, beginning with the chancel, and in its windows we may see the characteristic features of the second stage of Gothic known as the Decorated style (Pl. 13).

The tracery in these windows was obviously designed with the aid of a pair of compasses, by combining segments of circles to form a geometrical pattern. But designs of this simple kind did not long satisfy the architects, as may be seen in the windows of the sacristy built in the early years of the fourteenth century. Here the curves of the tracery are much more complicated; their flowing lines seem to have cast off the restraint of the compass and to imitate the free growth of natural foliage; in this it corresponds with the decorative carving in the chapel, which reproduces the actual forms of the leaves of oak, briony, vine, and maple. The Latin Chapel in the Cathedral contains our best examples of this flowing tracery. Its ceiling admirably illustrates the progress of vaulting in the century that separates it from the neighbouring Lady Chapel; the introduction of intermediate ribs, and especially a ridge-rib in the crown of the vault, reduced the size of the sections of 'webs' and so simplified their filling-in.

The bosses which facilitated the junction of the ribs are carved with naturalistic foliage which may be seen also on the Shrine of St. Frideswide, 1289, and the tomb of Prior Sutton near by; the last shows also the ball-flower, the one conventional ornament of the Decorated style, unless we include the mouldings. In these the sharp contrasts of light and shade, seen in the arch-mouldings of the Lady Chapel, have given place to softer gradations produced by broader and shallower surfaces. The new ideal is seen to the best advantage in the arches and piers, particularly the bases, of Merton tower.

The most beautiful monument of the Decorated style in Oxford is St. Mary's Spire, began by 'Richard of Abingdon, cementarius', who in 1275 was granted a house near by, rent free, so long as he should be working on the building. It was followed in 1320 by the Old Congregation House, a very plain structure for its date but historically interesting as the first building to be owned by the University in its corporate character. The south aisle of St. Mary Magdalene Church with its beautiful buttresses and parapet was built in 1337 (Pl. 14). The west window of this church, inserted about 1360, represents the ultimate development of the process begun in the windows of St. Giles's at the opposite end of the street. All trace of its geometrical origin has now disappeared from the tracery. The designer has ceased to consider the shapes of the openings and is concerned only with the lines of the stonework. They have the writhing curves of leaping flames or of the snake springing straight from the coil. Soon they were to straighten out completely, for the development of painted glass had created a general demand, and the glazier was now becoming a very important craftsman; he regarded the window as a group of panels in which his figures could be set, and so the shape of the openings again became the chief consideration in the design of tracery. Hitherto his work had been subordinate to that of the mason. He had been content to fill the tracery provided with silver-grey glass as a background in which small figures could be set, either as medallions like those

in St. Michael's chancel, *c.* 1290, or in bands of colour as in the windows at Merton, *c.* 1300, and the Latin Chapel, *c.* 1360.

But when New College was built in 1380 its windows were fitted with a new kind of tracery formed mainly of straight bars and therefore known as Rectilinear or Perpendicular. Its advantage from the glaziers' point of view will be obvious to anyone who examines the contemporary glass in the windows of the ante-chapel. Henceforward it was the universal fashion; All Souls was built in the Perpendicular style in 1440, Magdalen in the last quarter of the century, Merton transepts were completed in the new style in 1425, and the tower in 1450 (Pl. 13), St. Mary's Church was gradually but completely rebuilt in the second half of the century (Pl. 23), and Perpendicular windows filled with the new glass were inserted in the Norman walls at Iffley and St. Peter's (Pl. 9), in the new north aisles at St. Michael's, St. Aldate's, the new clerestory at St. Giles's, and, indeed in almost every church and college in the city. Although much of it perished at the Reformation and much more was taken out in the seventeenth century to make room for the work of Van Linge there is still a richer store of medieval glass in Oxford than can be found in any other English city except York. The ante-chapel at New College keeps intact most of the glass inserted in 1386 except that sacrificed in 1782 when Jarvis made the 'Reynold's window'. All Souls similarly preserves in its ante-chapel some of the glass inserted in 1442. There is good heraldic glass of the sixteenth century in the Library at Balliol and in St. Ebbe's Church.

The great development of the buttress had made the stability of the roof independent of support from the walls, which therefore became mere screens of glass. The Divinity School, completed *c.* 1480, is an excellent example, being indeed one of the finest Perpendicular buildings in existence (Pl. 1). Its great windows occupy the whole space between the buttresses; and in order that they may do this the more completely their arches are flattened and their sills lowered.

The patterns of their tracery are repeated in ornamental panels on the face of the walls and buttresses; their glass is protected from the weather by being set back from the face of the wall, and their jambs are scooped out to form a wide hollow known as the casement-moulding. It runs round every Perpendicular arch, usually accompanied by the double ogee, a wavy moulding whose curves are like those of an open book before use has made the pages lie flat. The bases of piers and shafts, those, for example, in the jambs of the doorway of the Divinity School, are much higher than those of the earlier styles; they have tall plinths, often octagonal, with an overhanging moulding. The caps are usually, the abaci invariably, polygonal. The arch of the doorway is set in a square frame or 'label' and the triangular spaces so formed are filled with shields of arms. The gateway of any college will furnish an illustration.

The ceiling of the Divinity School and that of the Cathedral choir, *c.* 1500, illustrate the progress of ribbed vaulting since the building of the Latin Chapel in the mid-fourteenth century. But in the meantime a new type of vault had challenged the older type. This was the fan-vault, formed of sections of a curved cone or trumpet, fitted together like a series of panels. The porch of All Souls Chapel was roofed with a fan-vault in 1442, but most of our local examples, including the fine vault of the Hall Staircase at Christ Church, 1640 (Pl. 12), are due to the admiration of later builders for this beautiful medieval invention. Like the open timber roofs contemporary with them in the chapels and halls of Wadham, University, and Oriel they illustrate the survival of medieval technique in fulfilling the primary function of architecture, the provision of a roof. If Oxford is judged by this criterion she is the most medieval of the cities of the earth, for a large proportion of her ancient buildings, however otherwise altered, preserve their original coverings, and most of her later roofs were constructed in the traditional manner.

Ruskin, whose teaching on political economy was sounder

than his theories of art, believed that the Perpendicular Style was a decadent stage of Gothic, and was doomed to perish on that account. But as its last achievements in Oxford gave us our loveliest college, Magdalen (Pl. 6), and our most skilfully constructed vaults, those of the Divinity School and the Cathedral choir, some better reason must be found for the great change of style which began in the middle of the sixteenth century and which not only gave us a vast number of new buildings but swept away a great many of the old.

The great revival of interest in the ancient civilizations had brought about a general demand for their lost amenities of life, and particularly for more comfort and privacy. The domestic arrangements of the Middle Ages were no longer tolerable, either in private houses or in colleges; and so the chief concern of the builder was the development of domestic architecture. The great traceried window would obviously be out of place in the new type of house: men wanted windows that could be opened and rooms that could be kept warm. So the older colleges were reconstructed or rebuilt and in the new foundations the medieval style was modified. Thus it happens that the most representative of Oxford's colleges is Wadham, almost the last of them to be founded. It is here that the type of building most characteristic of the collegiate system can best be studied.

The builders of Wadham (1613) retained the medieval plan of grouping sets of rooms round a quadrangle, for this was obviously a convenient arrangement for shutting out the world and shutting in the scholars: it included the great gateway of traditional design, a legacy of military architecture, flanked by a porter's lodge and with rooms for the warden above it, so placed that he could supervise all comings and goings; they copied also the medieval arrangements in the chapel, so that it is often taken for a work of the fifteenth century; and they divided the chamber windows by mullions because these facilitated glazing and the fitting of casements. But they abandoned tracery and cusping and the pointed arch and simplified the mouldings on the jambs and mullions. For

the embellishment of the work they depended mainly upon the ornaments of the 'tower' set in the middle of the principal façade of the building; and it is here that the influence of Italian architecture, which was soon to produce another revolution in English building, first manifests itself.

The 'tower', like its contemporaries at St. John's, Merton, and the Schools, is ornamented with external columns supporting not arches but lintels; they thus represent a building principle which had hitherto been most conspicuous in England in the construction of Stonehenge.

The lintel is the most obvious and therefore the most primitive solution of the builder's first problem—how to span a space: the first bridge, the first roof, the first door-head must have been a horizontal stone or beam. Civilization in Egypt and Greece developed the post and lintel into things of beauty, and produced the Orders of Classic Architecture, three types of Columns, each with its appropriate ornaments on shaft and lintel.

The earliest to be evolved was the Doric Order, illustrated by the columns of Canterbury Gate at Christ Church; in its perfect Greek form, its columns, like their prototype tree-trunks, have neither caps nor bases but stand upon square plinths, and carry a square abacus. The next Order was the Ionic, with low caps easily distinguished by the volutes (spirals) at their angles, well represented in the Ashmolean Museum; the third was the Corinthian; its large bell-shaped capital is richly carved with the deeply serrated foliage of the acanthus. It is illustrated by the columns of All Saints' Church.

Our examples, however, are themselves but imitations of Roman versions of the Greek Orders. Rome not only coarsened the details of the orders she adopted but devised a vulgarized type of Doric, the Tuscan, seen in the Fountain on the Plain, and combined the foliage of the Corinthian and the volutes of the Ionic in the Composite Order, illustrated by the topmost columns of the Schools Tower, where all five Orders may be seen superimposed with the Tuscan at the base.

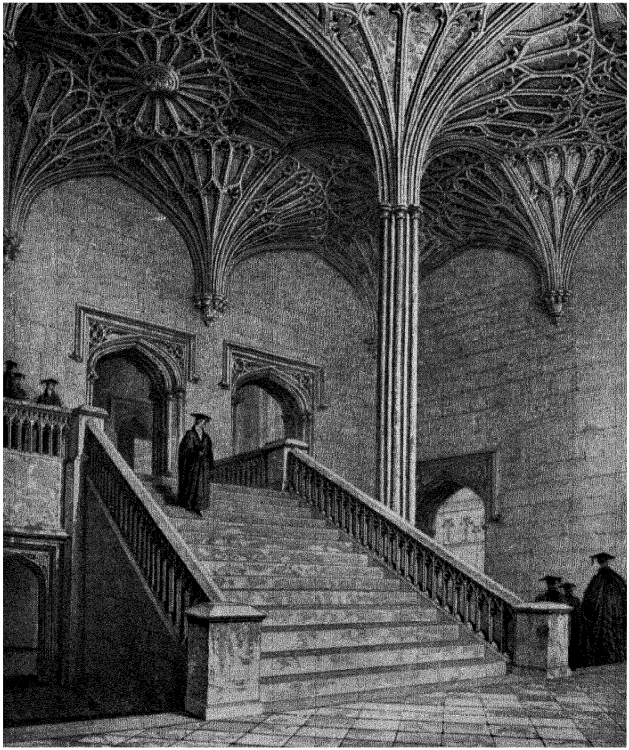
The first half of the seventeenth century saw a great increase in the membership of the University and so in the academic buildings and in the private houses of the city. Wadham was quickly followed by Pembroke, Jesus was completed, Oriel, University, St. Mary's Hall, and the Schools were rebuilt completely, new quadrangles were added at Lincoln and St. John's, new blocks at Merton (Pl. 3), Exeter, and St. Edmund Hall, Brasenose added an upper story to its quad and remodelled its windows; its chapel built in 1656 may be recommended to the student as our most illuminating example of the mixture of Gothic and Classic details which distinguishes the English Renaissance. But the loveliest product of that period is the inner quad with the Garden Front of St. John's (Pl. 5).

In its colonnade it will be observed that the round arch has made its reappearance. It serves to remind us that the classic elements of our Renaissance architecture came to us from Italy. Rome quickly discovered that the lintel of the Greek Orders was inadequate to her needs: stones of the necessary length were unobtainable in the vast quantities required. The Roman architects therefore adopted the arch to span the larger openings in their walls but they usually flanked it with columns and set a lintel above it; as this, however, was supported along its whole length by the arch, it and its columns thus became a meaningless survival whose only function was decorative.

The design of the Garden quadrangle at St. John's is often attributed to Inigo Jones, who is popularly supposed also to have built the famous porch at St. Mary's. But the mixture of Classic and Gothic in these buildings represents the style to which the influence of Inigo Jones was soon to prove fatal; long study in Italy had made him a disciple of Palladio and an ardent revivalist of the Roman style of building. His ideal may be seen in Oxford in the gateways of the Botanical Gardens, executed by Nicholas Stone in 1631 and perhaps designed by Inigo Jones himself. They remained a prophecy for more than a generation, until Wren built the Sheldonian

11. THE CHAPTER HOUSE, CHRIST CHURCH

From Ingram's MEMORIALS



12. THE GREAT STAIRCASE AT CHRIST CHURCH
From Ingram's MEMORIALS

Theatre in 1669 in the pure Italian style,[1] which was henceforth for more than a century to prevail almost unchallenged, and to earn for Oxford a new by-name as the City of Palaces.

Louis XIV's new Palladian palace at Versailles, which Wren had visited in 1665, served as a model for his garden 'quadrangle' at Trinity and for that at New College (Pl. 19), both of which were carried out, with some modifications, during the last quarter of the century. His pupil Hawksmoor at the same time was building the back quadrangle of Queen's, and, early in the eighteenth century, pulled down the whole of the remaining medieval work to build the front quadrangle. The student who wishes to acquaint himself with the details of Palladian architecture in England could find no better examples than the buildings of Queen's.

Meanwhile Dean Aldrich was building Peckwater Quad, 1705, and All Saints' Church, 1708; his design for Trinity College Chapel, 1691, received some final touches from Wren; and behind the amateur, as Mr. W. G. Hiscock has shown, were the technical skill and practical experience of the local master mason, William Townesend. Another contemporary amateur was Dr. Clarke of All Souls, who is credited with the designs of Christ Church Library, 1716, and Worcester College, 1746. He was one of the Fellows responsible for a plan to rebuild All Souls in the same style, which was frustrated by the earnest remonstrances of Hawksmoor, who, in spite of his clean sweep at Queen's, appears to have had an admiration for medieval work and even made some attempt to imitate it in his curious 'twin towers' in the back quad at All Souls, a strange anticipation of the Gothic Revival in the next century. A similar design to rebuild their college was entertained by the dons of Magdalen, but from lack of funds the only part of it to be completed was the New Buildings in the deer park, 1733. New College modernized its front quad by inserting Palladian windows and building an upper story

[1] It is said to be on the plan of the Theatre of Marcellus. The roof was reconstructed in 1802.

towards the end of the seventeenth century; Townesend built for Corpus a fine Palladian block on its Meadow Front in 1706, and Balliol added the rather dull Fisher Buildings to its south-western corner in 1769. Other good examples of the Italian style are the Old Clarendon Press, or the Clarendon Building by Hawksmoor, 1712, the Library at Christ Church, completed in 1761, and the Chapel at Pembroke, 1732.

But the great monument of Palladian architecture in Oxford is the Radcliffe Camera, built by James Gibbs in 1749 (Pl. 18). It is our noblest example of a building in the Roman manner, as the Ashmolean Museum is our closest reproduction of the architecture of Greece.

Early in the nineteenth century the influence of the Romantic Revival and of the Oxford Movement combined to awaken interest in medievalism, and the effect was soon visible in architecture. When St. Clement's Church, which Newman had served as a curate, was rebuilt on a new site in 1828 the architect did his best to imitate a Norman building. A year or two later H. J. Underwood began to build churches in Early English, Newman's church at Littlemore, for example, a small copy of it in Osney cemetery, and the church of the Holy Trinity in Oxford. Then in 1841 came Sir Gilbert Scott who designed the Martyrs' Memorial with the north aisle of St. Mary Magdalen Church in the early decorated style of the Eleanor Crosses of 1291. Unfortunately the safe policy of close reproduction, which made this and Buckler's Perpendicular schoolroom at Magdalen, 1850, the most successful efforts of the early Gothic revival, was soon abandoned and each architect attempted to give his own version of Gothic. The lamentable result is well illustrated at Exeter, where Scott produced at least a 'safe' building by a close imitation of the Sainte Chapelle, and an intolerably dull and feeble one in his own design for the Broad Street front of the college 1856. Of his Holywell front at New College, 1876, it must be said that he went from bad to worse. Its dullness was only equalled by Butterfield's contemporary buildings in Merton Grove which are now only an evil memory, for they have lately been

assimilated to their surroundings by Mr. T. H. Hughes. Butterfield's monument in Oxford is Keble College, built in polychromatic materials, like the product of a Victorian child's box of bricks, in 1870.

Meanwhile Ruskin with fatal eloquence was preaching the wholly mistaken doctrine that Venetian Gothic was the only genuine article, and his influence on the architect, Sir Thomas Deane, produced the University Museum, 1860, which externally is supposed to suggest the Doge's Palace, and inside resembles a railway station. Under the same inspiration Deane designed the Meadow Buildings at Christ Church, 1862, which would greatly benefit by the 'debunking' process lately applied to the neighbouring block at Merton.

A few years later Mr. Waterhouse began the creation of modern Balliol. Of its main frontage the best that can be said that it has at least the historical merit of suggesting the military architecture of the founder's period.

Other well-known architects who have left landmarks in our streets are Sir Charles Barry, architect of the Houses of Parliament, who added a western block to the High Street front of University College in 1843, Street, the builder of St. Philip and St. James's Church and the London Law Courts, Blomfield, who built St. Barnabas's Church in 1867 on the plan of an early Christian basilica, and Sir Thomas Jackson who, in the new Examination Schools in 1878, wisely reverted to the mixed style of the Early Renaissance, thus assimilating his work to the larger part of our collegiate buildings.

The professors of revived Gothic in the mid-Victorian Age were heavily overworked. They were tempted by the general demand for their services to take up far more commissions than they could adequately carry out. Magdalen, fortunately, delayed additions to its buildings until the first fury was overpast, and thus it happens that the loveliest college in Oxford had the happiest addition to its fabric, in St. Swithun's Quad, built by Mr. Bodley in the eighties. The college has been equally fortunate in its selection of an

architect for the further extension in Long Wall. Magdalen thus competes with Mansfield, built by Mr. Champneys in 1889, for the honour of possessing the most beautiful modern buildings in the University. Mr. Champneys also built the Indian Institute, completed in 1893, on the site of Oxford's earliest Coffee House; it has been criticized for its mixture of Oriental and Gothic details but criticism has now been diverted to the façade of its new neighbour, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's addition to the Bodleian, from which it would appear that the Gothic invention of heraldic insignia had been anticipated in Assyria or Egypt.

From the foregoing sketch it will be clear that nowhere in England can the successive styles of architecture be studied to better advantage than in Oxford.

In a walk round St. Peter's Church, for instance, may be seen examples of the work of every century from the twelfth downwards (Pl. 10). The caps and bases of the columns in the crypt are typical Norman; the groined vault represents the Roman cross-vault from which the ribbed vaulting of the chancel above was developed; there are good Norman windows, string-courses and corbels in the south wall, and the doorway has an excellent selection of Norman enrichments. The arches and piers of the north arcade have thirteenth-century mouldings and foliage, with the water-holding base, and there are contemporary lancet windows in the Lady Chapel. The windows of the north aisle and the south-west window of the nave have good decorated tracery of the mid-fourteenth century. The porch, with its vaults and buttresses, is an excellent example of Perpendicular of the early fifteenth century, and the large window of the Lady Chapel with some original glass was inserted in 1433. The north transeptal chapel with its depressed arch and shallow mouldings is of Early Tudor date, *c.* 1500, and the great south window is contemporary; it was doubtless inserted to light the rood-loft, then a very important feature. The windows and doorway of St. Edmund Hall illustrate the general type of the early seventeenth century, while Queen's shows the great apse

of its chapel, reminding us of the Roman use of that form alike in domestic and public buildings and also in the early Christian churches, with several types of eighteenth-century windows having both round-arched and lintelled heads.

The origin and development of window tracery, again, can be illustrated in all its stages by means of the windows visible to an observer in St. Giles's churchyard. In the south aisle are single lancets of the early thirteenth century; in the north are groups of the mid-thirteenth; in the tower may be seen the very earliest examples of plate-tracery, in the east windows early bar-tracery; the south wall has an inserted window with flowing tracery of the Decorated period; the clerestory is Perpendicular; in the Old Parsonage to the north are windows of the Jacobean age, and in Black Hall, to the east, those of late Stuart times, while the Judge's Lodging next door, with its stately Palladian frontage, has the sashed windows of the eighteenth century.

A tour of Christ Church would enable the student to discriminate easily and rapidly between the mouldings in fashion at various periods. Such a knowledge of the contours of the rounds and hollows cut on the face of the stone for the play of light and shade is essential in determining the date; for mouldings were everywhere unvarying in their patterns in their several periods. Thus in the ribs of the vaults of the choir aisles in the Cathedral may be seen the heavy semi-cylindrical roll of the early twelfth century, in those of the nave aisles the pear-shaped keel moulding equally characteristic of the second half of it; the arch mouldings and bases in the Lady Chapel show the deep, dark hollows of the thirteenth century, while those of the caps in the Latin Chapel and the arches of St. Frideswide's Shrine have the quarter-round which distinguishes the work of the Decorated period. The caps and ribs in the Cloister well illustrate the angular mouldings of the Perpendicular style, and their square and lifeless foliage should be compared with the vigorous leaves on the caps of the Lady Chapel and the life-like leafage of St. Frideswide's Shrine.

Here, too, the progress of vaulting can be followed step by step. The Slype, in the Cloisters, is ceiled with an early Norman barrel vault, the simplest of all forms; the choir aisles show cross-vaults carried on semicircular arches; in the vaults of the nave aisles the pointed arch appears with graceful and lightening effect. In the vault in the Lady Chapel the round arch is finally abandoned; the fourteenth-century vault of the Latin Chapel shows additional ribs, and particularly the introduction of ridge-ribs; while in the vault of the cloisters may be seen lierne ribs, short cross-pieces from rib to rib, reducing the size of the areas to be filled and strengthening the framework. The great vault of the Choir, *c.* 1500, illustrates the ultimate achievement to which centuries of progress had been leading. Finally, in the fan-vault of the Hall staircase can be seen the alternative solution, in which the weight—and consequently the thrust—of the vault is reduced to the absolute minimum.

A very little study in such advantageous circumstances will equip the intelligent observer with the necessary knowledge to recognize the styles and dates of the various college buildings. He will find traces of a thirteenth-century hospital at Magdalen and a mid-fourteenth-century quadrangle at Merton. New College Gateway, Hall, and Chapel with the Cloisters and Tower are authentic work of the last quarter of the fourteenth century. Lincoln Gateway and part of the front quadrangle with the Hall, St. John's Gateway, All Souls front quad and Chapel, Magdalen Towers, Hall, Chapel, and Cloisters are substantially fifteenth-century work. The front quadrangles of Brasenose, Corpus, and St. John's are of the early sixteenth century with some additions. There are vestiges of medieval work in the Libraries at Balliol and Pembroke, and in the Buttery and Common Room at Trinity. For the rest the college buildings are of the Early (English) and Late (Italian) Renaissance and the modern periods.

The churches of the city, as we have seen, show a greater variety of styles, and those of the surrounding district will be found of equal interest.

Until almost within living memory Oxford remained in appearance a medieval city. As you approached it from Iffley or Cowley you passed no houses until you reached Magdalen Bridge. The green fields came down to the river on the one side, and on the other were the grey walls of Merton and Magdalen. Something of the effect can still be gained by those who approach Abingdon from the Culham side where the marsh-land of Andersey has made building impossible. But Oxford had, and still keeps, an advantage possessed by no other medieval city in the wealth of garden ground in which her buildings are set.

It is, for the most part, a legacy of monasticism. Besides the Priory of St. Frideswide there were many religious houses within the city which served as hostels for young monks and friars of the various orders who were sent here to have the benefit of University teaching. Thus novices from Durham came south to a college on the site of Trinity, those from St. Albans and the Gloucestershire abbeys of Winchcombe and Tewkesbury came to Gloucester College, which now is Worcester; Archbishop Chichele had founded St. Bernard's College, which is now St. John's, for novices from the Cistercian abbeys; the Augustinian Friars had a house where Wadham now stands; and various orders of friars had settlements near the East Gate, and in the area between the Castle and Grandpont. The need for privacy and exercise made a certain amount of garden ground an essential adjunct to each of these foundations; and in some of them, e.g. Gloucester College, St. Bernard's, Durham, and the Austin Friary, the area was considerable.

At the Dissolution a large part of this ground was secured by the founders of colleges. Thus Wolsey obtained the two meadows known as St. Frideswide's and Stockwell Meads; the last had been given to St. Frideswide's by Lady Elizabeth Montacute in 1346 to found a chantry. He laid out the Broad Walk, banking it with waste stone from his works, and used it as a road to the timber bridge which he threw across the Cherwell at Milham to bring stone and lime from pits at

Headington and Beckley, and timber from Shotover. It must have been almost obliterated when 'the Medow was, during the time that Oxford was a Garrison for the King, very much turfed and digged, and had several Bulworks made upon it, and the Rivers of Charwell and Thames were by His Majesties souldiers turned in upon it and lay all over it, the better to keep the enemy from the garrison; by reason of which it was altogether spoiled and did bear nothing but Flags and Sedge and did become marshy ground'. It was reclaimed after the Restoration by the college tenant, one Adkins, and Fell then stepped in, evicted him, and remade the Walk, paving it with the stone chippings from the masonry of his new buildings completing Tom Quad. It was therefore known as the White Walk which was corrupted first into Wide and then into Broad. Of the elms with which he lined it in the last years of Charles II, many survived until the present century. The last of them came down in the great gale of November 1928. They were contemporary with the elms of Ne Plus Ultra Walk, in front of Keble, of which Wood records the planting in 1689, and with those that stood in front of St. Swithun's buildings until the college took them down as dangerous in 1916. They have been replaced by whitebeams.

St. John's not only inherited the garden of St. Bernard's College but was provided with an additional four acres purchased by the founder from Dr. George Owen, Henry VIII's physician, who had secured them as part of the spoil of Godstow. Their boundary wall was built, like the Old Library with stone, bought of Edmund Powell of Sandford, from the ruined buildings of the Carmelite priory on the site of Beaumont Palace in which Cœur de Lion had been born. It was through the gate in this wall into the gardens that Laud's body was brought home to his chapel for burial after the Restoration, coming from London by Magdalen Bridge, Cat Street, and Parks Road, then known as Beaumont Street as leading to Beaumont fields, the site of North Oxford. The gardens were laid out by Capability Brown.

The site of the House of Austin Friars was large enough

for them to hold an annual fair. After passing through several hands it had come into the possession of the city, when in 1610 Dorothy Wadham sought to buy it to build her husband's college. Pressure from the King and the Chancellor, Ellesmere, forced the Corporation to sell at less than cost. The original buildings had a southern frontage on Holywell, and included the site of the Music Room, built in 1742. In our own day the college has similarly parted with its northern frontage for the benefit of the Rhodes Trust. The beauty of the Rhodes Building goes far to justify the encroachment. The Warden's garden was added to the site by Warden Wills in 1795; its older trees date from that period.

New College owes its ample area mainly to the depopulation of the City following the Black Death; for when the King's escheator 'on the Monday before the nativity of St. John Baptist, 2 Rich. II, AD. 1379' summoned before him the Mayor and Bailiffs and twelve honest and lawful men to make inquisition whether it would be to the damage of the fee-farm of the town if William Bishop of Winchester built a college upon certain void plots, and a common lane, which he had acquired from various owners, the said jury delivered that 'the said common way or lane and plots of ground were . . . full of filth, dirt, and stinking carcases . . . and that also there was a concourse of malefactors, murderers, whores, and thieves to the great danger of the Town and danger of Scholars . . . and that all the said plots lay waste, and had been for a long time deserted from the inhabiting of any person'. Nevertheless, these citizens made the bishop pay eighty pounds to include their 'common way or lane' within his boundary wall; it was a continuation of the present road to the college gate, and ran across the site of the quadrangle to the city wall.

Even at New College, however, a large part of the site had been monastic property, and particularly the garden area which Wykeham purchased from the Trinitarian Friars whose land was 'between Cro Well (at the corner of Long Wall and Holywell), and the East Gate of the Town'. This had been

originally part of the pomerium, the military road along the line of the walls. As the danger of attack diminished, the road ceased to be important, and this section of it had been granted to the friars by the City Fathers. Their approach to it was from High Street, through the site of the Masonic Building; and when, in 1914, this became a military hospital an entrance into New College Gardens was once more made after more than five centuries so that convalescents might take the air in them. The handsome screen of wrought iron in these gardens came from the palace built by the first Duke of Chandos at Canons in Little Stanmore, Middlesex.

Of Magdalen one is tempted to say as Camden said of Britain, it is 'well known to be the most flourishing and excellent, most renowned and famous Isle of the whole world: so rich in commodities [from its garden on the Marston Road], so beautiful in situation, so resplendent in all glory, that if the most Omnipotent had fashioned the world like a ring, as he did like a globe, it might have been most worthily the only gem therein'. Its delectable site, though not strictly monastic, is a legacy from a pious foundation, the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, founded for the sick poor and for the entertainment of pilgrims to the shrine of St. Frideswide. The range of buildings between the tower and the lodge is said to have been the pilgrims' hostel, and the blocked doorway their entrance, though its form is not original for the outer wall has been rebuilt. The inner wall, however, is of the early thirteenth century, and has traces of lancet windows. The kitchen, too, may be that of the Hospital.

In the days of Richard I the site belonged to John and was conveyed by him to Hugh de Malannay for the endowment of the Hospital. When, in the mid-fifteenth century, Waynflete was planning his college he got the King's leave to acquire it from the Master and Brethren, agreeing to maintain them during their lives. Its boundaries, then, as now, were 'the river Cherwell on the East side, the way leading from the East Gate to the East Bridge on the south, the highway

leading from the East Gate to Holywell, and Canditch (Broad Street) on the west, and certain lands of the Manor of Holywell on the north'. Of the famous Water Walks the south path along the Cherwell eastwards to King's Mill must have been even then in existence, for the mill had been given to the Hospital by King Henry III. The land adjoining it is now the kitchen-garden of the college, round which a vast bulwark has lately been built to screen it from the north-east winds, so that the produce may come into season in time for the Summer Term. The path thence through Mesopotamia must also be early, for Parson's Pleasure, under the name of Patten's, was a bathing-place in the seventeenth century, when also the river walks of the New Parks in the northern fields known as Beaumont were already in use. The area had been a pleasaunce and a recreation ground since the earliest days of the University. In 1642 the royal levies drilled in the New Parks, and were inspected there by the King. The land was laid out in its present form in 1863, having been acquired by the University some ten years earlier.

Like Christ Church Meadow the Magdalen Water Walks were sadly disfigured by the defensive works of the Royal garrison. The trees on either side of the Cherwell were cut down so that an attacking force should have no cover. Anthony Wood laments the 'pleasant meanders shadowed with trees there were before the Civil distemper broke forth, where students could not but with great delight accost the Muses'. But by Addison's time, 1689, all was in order again, and he could accost the Muses in the Walk named after him, along the northern branch of the river, and inspired by them produce hexameters in praise of the sphaeristerium, the bowling-green, which Magdalen, like every college in that age, maintained for the recreation of its members. New College kept its bowling-green, with its handsome pavilion in the south-east corner of the garden, until almost the middle of the last century. The green at Merton, in Wood's time and after, was under the west window of the chapel, where the path to Christ Church Meadow now runs.

The deer in Magdalen Grove no doubt descend from those brought from the Bishop of Winchester's park. As they are 'on the foundation' the college does not eat them. When venison is required it is obtained by exchange with the Bishop. In dry summers the turf here shows the lines of ancient foundations, for this was once the site of Oxford's industrial suburb where fullers washed wool and weavers wove it in their looms. Barges brought the raw material up the Cherwell and carried away the finished product. The trees were planted shortly after the Restoration. Angel Meadow was so called from being attached to and leased with the Angel Inn, a coaching hostelry, which with its stables occupied a large part of the site of the present Examination Schools.

Merton, like New College, and to some extent Exeter, being a pre-Reformation foundation, owes the best part of its garden to the enclosure of the pomerium, of which King Street forms the sole remaining vestige. At an early date the college obtained a lease from the city of the strip of land inside the wall of Dead Man's Walk; they were paying the medieval rent of fourpence a year for it in 1606 and by 1711 they had made upon it the 'handsome Terrass walk' which is now the most delightful part of the gardens. At that time they were a place of public resort, frequented by the University at large, and the better-dressed citizens; but in 1720 on the representations of the Proctors they were closed to the public. In the Civil War a cannon was planted on the northern bastion of the wall for the defence of Milham Bridge which was then still in existence. Until the foundation of Corpus, Merton had another garden on the other side of the college, which was alienated to give space for the new buildings.

Corpus obtained its gardens partly by purchase from Merton and partly by enclosing the lower end of Oriel Street. They are attractive not only for their fine views of Christ Church—their terrace is the only point from which the east end of the Cathedral can be easily seen—but from their associations with Charles I and Henrietta. When Oxford was the Royal headquarters in 1642 the King lodged at Christ Church

and the Queen at Merton. Doorways were then made in the boundary walls of Corpus so that by walking through the garden they might visit one another with ease and privacy.

The rest of the older colleges had much less garden ground. All Souls, for example, had but a small space until the Elizabethan warden, Hoveden, purchased the Rose Inn, and threw the site into the college. He was the first married warden, and his action reminds us that the wives of heads of houses had a good deal to do with the laying out and improvement of the college gardens. Anthony Wood, an embittered bachelor, numbers among the 'mischiefs that befel Merton College by having a married Warden thrust upon them' that 'the Warden's garden must be alter'd, new trees planted, arbours made, rootes of choice flowers bought (which cost five shillings a roote) &c. All which tho unnecessary, yet the poor Coll. must pay for them, and all this to please a woman.' Earlier references to college gardens suggest that their purpose in the Middle Ages was mainly utilitarian, to provide the college with fruit and herbs. At Lincoln, for example, the garden was known as 'the Cooke's', and when the married rector was allowed to appropriate it in 1606 it was on condition of his supplying the college with 'sufficient wholesome and sweet herbes' when required. The new fashion was that which had already changed the gardens of private houses, e.g. Chastleton, symmetrical beds and grass plots, with paths geometrically arranged, yew and box-trees clipped into formal shapes, or scooped out to form arbours, all designed in sharp contrast with the unordered growth of nature and to emphasize man's growing sense of control over it, symbolizing the Tudor régime of law and order and centralized government. A central 'mount' round which paths were laid out, like an intricate proposition of Euclid, was almost universal; Loggan's drawings of 1673 show a typical example at Wadham, but the mount at New College is the only survivor. Trinity, with its lime-avenue dating from the early eighteenth century, has a somewhat formal garden in keeping with its buildings on that front but other college

gardens of today are a product of the Romantic Movement, like our modern Gothic buildings. They represent a 'return to nature' and reflect the sentiments of the Rousseauite lady in *Lothair* who 'could not bring herself to believe that they had gravel walks in the Garden of Eden'. Topiary art went out with the Classic Orders.

The Botanic Garden alone remains to represent the ideals prevailing at the date of its layout; it has the geometrical pattern of plots and paths, the fountains, and the statues that in Tudor and Stuart times might have been found in every college garden. The two large yews now at the south end of the main path are probably the remains of the two yew hedges that formerly divided the garden down the centre.

The site of the garden had been the burial ground of the Jews of Oxford until their expulsion under Edward I. When the foundations for the boundary wall were dug in 1630, and again when bulwarks were thrown up for the defence of Magdalen Bridge in 1642, many skeletons were disinterred. The statues of Charles I and Charles II were placed in the niches, hitherto empty like those in the front of Queen's, in the last years of the century.

The first gardener was Jacob Bobart, a native of Brunswick. He was famous not only for his botanical knowledge, but for his patriarchal beard. A waggish undergraduate once raised the hue and cry on him, declaring 'he has eaten my horse, and there is its tail hanging out of his mouth!' His monument is on the south wall of St. Peter's Church.

Of Oxford, Camden's metaphor was once a literal truth: our fathers fashioned the city as a jewel in a ring, an opalescent stone in a circlet of green hills and blue waters. The jewel is still there, its lustre dulled a little but still incomparable. But its setting! The high hills are a refuge alike for the University don and the city shopkeeper who have crowned them with their brick-built villas; the green pastures have been overbuilt with municipal dwellings in the interest of the local factories; the pylons of electrical purveyors bestride the valleys like Mr. Wells's Martians; in the high-

ways the prophecy is fulfilled: 'the chariots rage in the streets; they jostle one against another in the broad ways; they run like the lightning'—and woe to him who cannot emulate them.

Note. A short account of the Oxford Preservation Trust will be found at the end of Pt. I.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY

By J. L. BRIERLY *and* H. V. HODSON

§ 1 *Introduction*

THE government of the University of Oxford cannot be understood apart from its history, and readers of this chapter will have to refer at many points to a previous one. From the vicissitudes of its past there have emerged two cardinal factors in the constitution of the University. The first is its nature as a self-governing corporation. Effective authority today is in the hands of a body, the Congregation of the University, which is composed of those masters of arts and holders of higher degrees who are actively engaged in university work. In this respect the constitution of Oxford differs radically from that of the University of London or of the modern English universities, governed as they are by mixed bodies of teachers and nominees of outside authorities, and from that of the typical American university with its permanent president and governing board of business men and politicians. Within the limits laid down by the Royal Charter or, to speak more accurately, the series of Royal Charters by which the University was established Oxford adjusts itself to changing conditions and new demands by the statutes and decrees of Congregation, and in exercising these powers it is subject only to Parliament and to the courts of law. No government department or local authority can dictate how it is to do its work, and although it now receives an annual subsidy of more than 70 per cent. of its total income, both parties have taken the greatest care to ensure that this payment shall not impair the independence of the University.

The second fundamental fact is that the colleges are, with slight qualifications, severally autonomous. Each college is, like the University itself, a corporation established by Royal

Charter, with the right to legislate for itself subject to the consent of the Queen in Council and in some matters also to the consent of the University. From time to time the relative powers of the University as a whole and of the colleges of which it is composed have varied greatly, but the University has never dictated how the colleges should be internally governed, while they have never altogether severed their external relations with the University. The functions of the colleges, as of the University, are teaching and research, and it is roughly true to say that the University does those things which demand uniformity of treatment, such as examining for and conferring degrees, or can only or best be done on a large scale. It would be foolishly wasteful, for example, even if it were possible, for each college to provide for its members a duplicate of the Bodleian Library, or to maintain a separate set of scientific laboratories. The growing need for large institutions of this kind has been the chief cause of the increased importance of the University in modern times as compared with the colleges. Nevertheless it remains difficult today, as it always has been in the past, to draw a close line between the functions of the University and those of the colleges, and complaints are still sometimes made by the colleges of encroachment by the University, and on the side of the University of failure to co-operate by the colleges. But since the University consists wholly of members of colleges, and colleges of members of the University, these differences of opinion are less alarming than they seem at first sight. The following description, however, of the government of the University must be read in the light of the fact that what would correspond to the executive and administrative functions in a political constitution are largely exercised in Oxford by the independent colleges.

It will be well to begin with a brief summary. The general body of those masters of arts and holders of higher degrees who have kept up their membership of the University by the payment of the necessary dues is called Convocation. These number at present about 15,360. Convocation receives the

financial accounts and certain reports; it elects the Chancellor; it confers honorary degrees and degrees by diploma; it possesses a suspensory veto where a measure has been passed by Congregation with a majority of less than two-thirds; and it is the sole authority[1] which can order the University seal to be affixed to legal documents. Congregation, which is the effective governing body, comprises such members of Convocation, about 984 in number, as are teachers or administrators in the University. Every enactment, whether general or particular, and most appointments to administrative offices, have to be approved by Congregation; reports are submitted to it; it elects members to the chief financial and executive committees in the University, and in particular it elects eighteen members to the Hebdomadal Council. Every measure presented to Congregation has to be initiated by the Council, though the primary impulse may come from some other body or individual. The Council is the main ganglion of the system, through which stimuli in the form of private suggestions, resolutions of boards or committees, petitions from members of Congregation, applications from individual members or prospective members of the University, &c., are translated into legislation. The statutory functions of Council are, for the most part, not strictly executive, but deliberative and advisory; but in fact Council acts for the University in many matters, such as the conduct of negotiations with outside bodies, and its possession of the legislative initiative gives it great influence in the direction of University policy. But in general the constitution of the University is legislative rather than administrative in the sense that it does not follow the normal governmental practice of legislating in general terms and of delegating to a separate branch of the constitution the administration of the laws. The administration is conducted by committees and by a few paid officers—the chief of them being the Registrar and two assistant registrars, the Secretary

[1] When authority for a sealing cannot be obtained from Convocation, e.g. in vacation, the Vice-Chancellor may give authority, but he must report his action to Convocation at its next meeting.

of Faculties, and the Secretary to the Curators of the Chest. The latter body, of whom some are members by virtue of their offices while some are elected by Council and by Congregation, and some are appointed, is responsible for the financial administration, though not the financial policy, of the University, which is conducted under its authority. It has no right of legislative initiation, but acts as a Board of Finance for the purpose of advising Council and other bodies, and it must be consulted by Council on the financial aspect of any change contemplated by that body; in the event of a difference of opinion between Council and the Chest, the issue is decided (subject, of course, if legislation is involved, to Congregation) by a conference between representatives of the two bodies in equal numbers. The division of responsibility between Council and the Curators of the Chest is one of the most striking features of the government of Oxford.

The teaching affairs of the University have likewise separate governmental institutions. Boards of Faculties, and above them a General Board, have power to make regulations and to appoint junior teachers within the limits set by statute or decree; boards of electors choose professors and a few other university teachers. Further aspects of the University's work—extra-mural teaching, special subjects, buildings and institutions—have their separate regulatory and administrative committees, co-ordinated through possessing, in regard to policy as opposed to administrative detail, a common secretariat under the University Registrar, through having the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors as *ex officio* members, and through the necessity of referring all changes that involve modification of statutes or decrees to Council and thence to Congregation. It is largely by his chairmanship of all these committees and boards that the Vice-Chancellor is able to wield an exceptional authority. He is the effective head of the University and represents it to the outside world, but his influence over its internal affairs is indirect rather than statutory. The authority of the Chancellor, the titular head of the University, is more distant. He does not interfere with

current affairs, and his public appearances are rare and formal, but his advice has sometimes been of value when opinion in the University has been divided. The two Proctors, who are elected by the several colleges in fixed rotation, possess executive powers, especially in the matter of discipline, as well as an important position in the legislative machinery.

§ 2 *The Legislative Structure*

The government of the University has been described as legislative rather than administrative. Broadly speaking, general legislation is embodied in statutes, temporary or particular legislation in decrees, but this division is somewhat unreal since important and controversial issues often fall to be presented in the form of decrees. The initiation of a statute or decree is the statutory prerogative of Council, and a member of Council introduces the measure in Congregation; but Council need not be unanimous in deciding to promulgate a statute or decree, and its members may oppose measures in Congregation despite the fact that Council as a whole has initiated them. There are two exceptions to this procedure: one, which however is very rarely used, is that twelve members of Congregation may propose a Resolution to that body, and if not less than forty members vote in favour of the Resolution and it is carried, Council must submit to Congregation a statute or decree giving effect to it; and the other is that, in matters within the sphere of the General Board of the Faculties, a measure framed by the General Board may be introduced by a member of either body.

A statute always, and, if Council thinks the matter of sufficient importance, a decree, contains a preamble stating shortly the principle of the measure. The preamble is submitted separately to the House; if it is passed the enacting clauses are submitted later. The clauses of a statute, but not those of a decree, may be amended by the House within the terms of the preamble, and clauses may be deleted or added. When a statute has been amended, every clause in which an

amendment has been made is submitted to Congregation as finally amended, and the statute is then submitted as a whole for acceptance or rejection. If the majority of Congregation in favour of any statute, or of a decree which contains a preamble, is less than two-thirds, it must be submitted to Convocation; but the latter has only a suspensory veto, and a measure which it rejects may be reintroduced into Congregation between one and two years later, and if then accepted, will come into effect.

On ordinary occasions—and the greater part of current university business has a routine character—Convocation differs little in personnel from Congregation, the business of either body is only occasionally controversial, and unless it is so only a handful of resident members of the University attend.

During the last half-century or so, the powers of Convocation have been progressively limited, and the effective legislative and supervising power has passed to Congregation, though the only way in which the latter can initiate measures is the procedure by a twelve-member resolution already described. However, Congregation elects eighteen of the twenty-three members of the Council and three of the twelve Curators of the Chest; its approval is required for the election of the three chief university officers, the Registrar, the Secretary of Faculties, and the Secretary to the Curators of the Chest. Congregation has also power, which it seldom exercises, to address questions to such university boards of curators and other bodies as are compelled to present annual reports to it, and it is required to approve the annual financial statement prepared by the Curators of the Chest.

The Hebdomadal Council comprises eighteen elected members (who need not be members of Congregation, though in practice they are), the Chancellor (who normally does not attend), the Vice-Chancellor (who is chairman in the Chancellor's absence), the two Proctors, and, for a year from his vacating office, the last Vice-Chancellor, or thereafter a pro-Vice-Chancellor appointed by the Chancellor, who is normally the person whom the Chancellor will nominate as

Vice-Chancellor on the next occasion. The Chancellor is elected for life by Convocation, the office being largely honorific and awarded to one of the University's sons most notable in public life. The Vice-Chancellor is appointed annually, according to the letter of the statutes, by the Chancellor from among the heads of colleges without restriction of choice, but in actual practice the heads hold the office in rotation, according to seniority as heads, for three years at a time. Besides being Chairman of the Council, of the Curators of the Chest, and of all the chief boards, committees, and delegacies, the Vice-Chancellor can veto a statute or decree, though he does so only on rare occasions in order to prevent legislative errors, and he has statutory powers to rule as to the interpretation of any statute or decree which the University itself has power to alter without the consent of the Privy Council. He is not provided by the University with a residence or a secretariat. The two Proctors, besides being in charge of discipline, are, like the Vice-Chancellor, official members of the various boards and committees as well as of Council, and by tradition represent the general interest thereon. They are elected autonomously by the several colleges in a fixed cycle, for a term of one year. The eighteen remaining members of the Council are elected, six at a time at intervals of two years, to hold office for six years; they are, however, then re-eligible. Not more than three of them may at any time be members of the same college.

The business of Council covers the whole field of university affairs, and varies from trivial matters such as the terms of admission to the University of some particular student, to vital questions of principle. It is largely organized by means of *ad hoc* or standing committees, which investigate each question in detail and report to the Council for decision. Besides its key power of legislative initiation, the Council has important rights of appointment to the various committees, including boards of electors to university teaching posts, and it also nominates the Registrar, subject to the approval of Congregation.

§ 3 *Finance*

Each particular aspect of university life is supervised by a committee of some kind. In particular financial administration, though not financial policy, is conducted by the Curators of the University Chest. These are the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors, two nominees of the Chancellor (who, by convention, introduces a non-academic element by the appointment of a financial expert whose special function is to advise on questions of investment), a member of Convocation elected by Council, three members of Council, and three members of Congregation elected by those bodies. It will be observed that, by contrast with American or modern English universities, financial administration is in charge not of a technical committee but of a body predominantly drawn from among resident members of the University; further that although at least half the members of the board must be members of Council there may arise conflicts between the two authorities, for which contingency the process of joint conference already mentioned has been provided.

The Curators of the Chest collect the revenues and pay the administrative expenses of the University; they have charge of its buildings, estates, and other property, except whatever is specially provided for. They advise Council and other bodies on financial matters and prepare financial statements, returns, and reports, some of which are required of them by the Treasury as a condition of the subsidy that Oxford, like every other British university, receives from the State. An application by some university body for specific expenditure is made in the first place to the Hebdomadal Council, but has to be referred to the Curators of the Chest, whose sanction is likewise necessary to make financial provision for schemes contemplated by the Council itself. The Curators have also to prepare for Council an annual budget forecast. They appoint their Secretary, subject to the approval of Congregation.

The university authorities have no power to direct how a college should spend its income, but the colleges have to

present their accounts in a prescribed form and are taxed for university purposes. The tax is graduated and is levied on net income defined according to a complicated formula, the average rate being about 12 per cent.

As the University collects only laboratory and a few special tuition fees, the levy on the colleges may be regarded as a composition charge for teaching services rendered. The fact that the levy is in part discharged by payments to professors lends point to that suggestion, but in fact college contributions cover only a small proportion of the cost of university teaching and research, even apart from the cost of maintaining the departments, laboratories, libraries, and other institutions which are necessary for those purposes. The chief sources of university revenue, apart from these college contributions, are endowments and donations, fees for matriculation, examinations and degrees, and the Treasury grant. On the opposite side of the ledger, the great bulk of the expenditure is incurred for teaching and research, and the upkeep of the institutions required for these purposes; administration costs are approximately only 5 per cent. of total payments.

§ 4 *Teaching and Research*

The governmental machinery is, according to the Oxford conception of a university, incidental to the teaching and research carried on there. Another chapter[1] of this book describes the tutorial system, which is perhaps Oxford's most important contribution to educational practice, and still another describes the courses and subjects that the teaching covers.[2] Here we are concerned only with the governmental and administrative institutions whereby teaching and research are organized. Except in the natural sciences, practically all the tutorial teaching and a large part of the lecturing are provided by the individual colleges, who act autonomously in choosing tutors and the subjects that they teach, within the limits set by custom, college statutes, the syllabuses laid down by the University, and the obligation to consult the Faculty

[1] p. 253. [2] p. 135.

Board concerned before making an appointment. Tuition fees are paid by each student to his college, in return for which the college provides the undergraduate with such tutorial teaching as he may require. For laboratories and for scientific and mechanical courses generally, as well as for a few special lectures in other subjects, extra fees have to be paid; this is usually arranged through the college authorities and not by the individual student. Occasionally, especially in the smaller colleges and the women's colleges, it may be necessary for an undergraduate or research worker to go to a tutor in another college for tuition or supervision; this is commonly done on the basis of exchange of pupils or similar arrangement between the college authorities. Sometimes tutors without an official college position are employed to supplement the teaching that the colleges can offer, and it is of course open to students to make their own arrangements, if they choose, in addition to those made for them by their colleges.

The tutorial system has no special governmental institutions. Lectures, however, are provided in the first place by university professors, readers, and full-time lecturers, each of whom holds his post under conditions which include the delivering of lecture courses; in the second place by college teachers who are paid special fees by the University and are given the title of university lecturers, though the greater part of their time is still occupied by teaching in their own colleges; and lastly by college tutors who, under the direction of their several colleges, freely contribute to the common pool of lectures. Thus an undergraduate's morning may be spent at the feet in turn of Professor X at the Examination Schools, Mr. Y—a junior tutor—at A college, Mr. Z—a lecturer appointed by the University—at B college, and his own tutor lecturing in his own college hall to an audience drawn from all over the University and possibly from beyond. But he is almost certainly unconscious of any constitutional difference; the lectures are chosen for him or by him, according to their probable merits, from a list submitted at the beginning of each term by the faculty in which he is reading. Lately,

it has become necessary to supplement the teaching provided in the colleges by the appointment of more full-time university lecturers than has been customary hitherto.

There are fourteen faculties,[1] each composed of teachers in the subject or subjects of the faculty. The faculties may criticize, though they are not empowered to settle finally, the proposed lecture lists in their subjects for each term. The decision lies with the Boards of the Faculties, each of which (except the Medicine Board and the Music Board) comprises the professors and readers in the subjects of the faculty, up to the number of eight (eight being selected by the faculty if a greater number is available), and an equal number of members of the faculty elected by the same (the professors not voting), to hold office for two years, after which they may, however, be re-elected. A board may co-opt three additional members. This combination of official, co-opted, and elected members is typical of the committees whereby Oxford governs herself.

Besides settling the lists of lectures, with an eye to covering all parts of the syllabus with a minimum of overlapping (though it must be remembered that they cannot coerce college tutors), the Boards of the Faculties appoint university lecturers and demonstrators, subject, however, to the approval of the General Board of the Faculties and of Congregation; they appoint representatives on the Boards of Electors to the professorships and readerships in their respective faculties; they consider representations from their faculties, sub-faculties, departments, or boards of examiners, on the basis of which, and on their own initiative, they may report to the General Board of the Faculties; and in general they supervise the teaching available in their several faculties.

The General Board of the Faculties consists of the Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors, the ex- or pro-Vice-

[1] Theology, Law, Medicine, Literae Humaniores, Modern History, English Language and Literature, Medieval and Modern European Languages and Literature, Oriental Studies, Physical Sciences including Mathematics, Biological Sciences, Social Studies, Anthropology and Geography, Music, and Agriculture and Forestry.

Chancellor who is for the time being an *ex officio* member of Council, two members of Convocation elected by Council and one by the Curators of the Chest, and fifteen elected by the faculties from among their respective members. Elected members hold office for three years. The General Board is charged as one of its chief functions with the co-ordination and supervision of the work of the several Boards of Faculties. It receives and makes proposals for the provision of facilities for advanced work and research, and the maintenance of an adequate staff in all subjects; and it frames statutes and decrees on these matters for consideration by Council and the University. The Statutes lay upon the General Board certain further special duties in the same connexion, including the transmission to the Council of any reports of the Boards of Faculties, with comments and recommendations, the appointment of most university readers, the advising of Council upon the regulations concerning the salaries of teachers, laboratory finances, duties of professors, &c.; and it is comprehensively authorized 'to exercise a general supervision over the studies and examinations of the University'. Applications made to, and proposals contemplated by, Council which affect matters within the sphere of the General Board must be referred to that body, and there is a provision for a joint conference in the event of a difference of opinion between the two bodies similar to that applying to differences between Council and the Chest. The General Board receives block grants to enable it to execute the functions with which it is charged.

The professors hold a special position both in these governmental institutions and in the actual work of teaching and of research. They are the principal means whereby the University, as distinct from the colleges that compose it, teaches and directs study. They are often *ex officio* members of a number of boards and committees. But in recent years the special status of professors has become less marked (for instance by the removal of an obligation upon Congregation to elect a certain minimum number of them to Council), and

an endeavour has been made to assimilate them into the college system by providing that each of them shall by virtue of his office be a fellow of a specified college. Those of the scientific professors who are in charge of departments are in an exceptional position. In the organization of their laboratories or museums, and in the general management of their departments, these professors hold undisputed sway. Otherwise, the professoriate at Oxford is a body of teachers distinguished from the rest chiefly by the title of their office, the method of their election, and in some measure by the kind of teaching that they give.

Professors (other than the eight Regius Professors, who are appointed by the Crown) are elected each by a special electoral Board, composed, as a rule, of the Vice-Chancellor, the head of the college to which the professorship is attached and another member appointed by that college, a person nominated by the Hebdomadal Council and others by the Boards of Faculties concerned, and occasionally one or two outside persons. The professors do not ordinarily give tutorial teaching, though they may voluntarily open small seminar classes or informal discussions. Their statutory duties include original work by the professors themselves, and the general supervision of research and advanced work in their subjects or departments. Every professor must give to students assistance in their studies by advice, informal instruction, examination, or otherwise. Professors are divided into three categories according to the conditions laid down for lecturing and residence; a 'Schedule A' professor, for instance, has to reside within the university radius for six months during the academic year and lecture or hold classes every term; he has to give or hold not less than thirty-six lectures or classes in each year, of which not less than twenty-eight shall be lectures; and in two of the three terms he must lecture or hold classes at least twice a week for six weeks.

A few special readerships are filled in the same way as professorships and with similar conditions. The General

Board of the Faculties may also from time to time appoint such readers as it may think fit, subject to the approval of Congregation. A series of statutes lays down the rights and duties of the several classes of university teachers.

§ 5 *Institutions and Committees*

The functions of the University, as distinct from the colleges, are fourfold. First, to examine and to grant degrees, and for this purpose to lay down courses, syllabuses, and regulations, and to exercise a general supervision over the lectures and other methods of study. Second, to provide, through its professors and other teachers, its scientific departments and special research institutes, such teaching and guidance as the colleges cannot or do not customarily offer. Third, to maintain discipline and order, to represent the assembly of colleges in relation to outside authorities or persons, to collect and distribute central finances, to extend the activities of the University beyond its local habitation, and to lay down the general conditions under which colleges and halls may be created, and they and their members conduct their life. Fourth, to create and maintain such institutions as libraries, laboratories, museums, parks, a printing press, and so on, which it would be wasteful or otherwise improper for the several colleges to maintain.

These functions are discharged, apart from the machinery described in the preceding section, by a number of committees with varying constitutions and titles. These committees are the constitutional link between the legislative constitution and everyday affairs. They generally comprise appointed members, members who sit by virtue of their offices, and others chosen by direct or indirect election. They are linked with each other and with Council and Congregation by the elective process, by the presence in each of them of the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors, and by some degree of co-ordination of their secretariats through the Registrar of the University. The Registrar receives copies of all papers (in particular, copies of the minutes) ordinarily circulated to

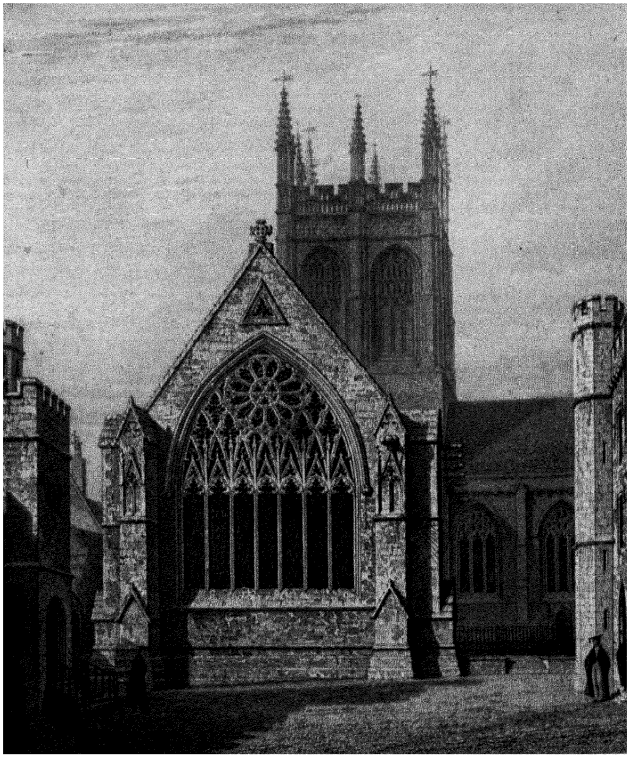
practically all committees; he is also entitled to attend the meetings of any of these bodies, and to ask the secretary of any of them to furnish him with information upon any point which has been or is under consideration by the body in question. The efficacy of this in ensuring a co-ordination of policy obviously depends on the liberation of the Registrar from much of the routine work of keeping lists and files which according to the statutes might seem to be his principal task.

The Registrar, who is nominated by the Hebdomadal Council subject to the approval of Congregation, is aided by two assistant registrars appointed by Council after consultation with him, and if the consent of Congregation is obtained he may also be provided, from time to time, with other assistant officers. An assistant registrar is charged with attending such meetings as the Registrar, with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor, may direct, to prepare their business, and to keep minutes of their proceedings. He is thus an important instrument for co-ordinating the work of the various committees. The Registrar himself is secretary of Council, Congregation, and Convocation, and of many other bodies, and he has to keep, besides their minutes and other papers, a large number of registers and records, and to see that the statutes are regularly published. Although he is not secretary to the Vice-Chancellor, the statutes make him responsible, under the direction of the Vice-Chancellor, for communications which express the general policy of the University, and for the conduct of correspondence with public bodies. Like the other chief permanent officers (the Secretary of Faculties and the Secretary to the Curators of the Chest), he is subject to a statutory retiring age. He may, of course, be dismissed for serious misdemeanour. The Secretary of Faculties is nominated by the General Board, after consultation with the Registrar, and the Secretary to the Chest by the Curators, in each case subject to the approval of Congregation. The Secretary of Faculties is secretary both of the General Board and of the several Boards of Faculties,

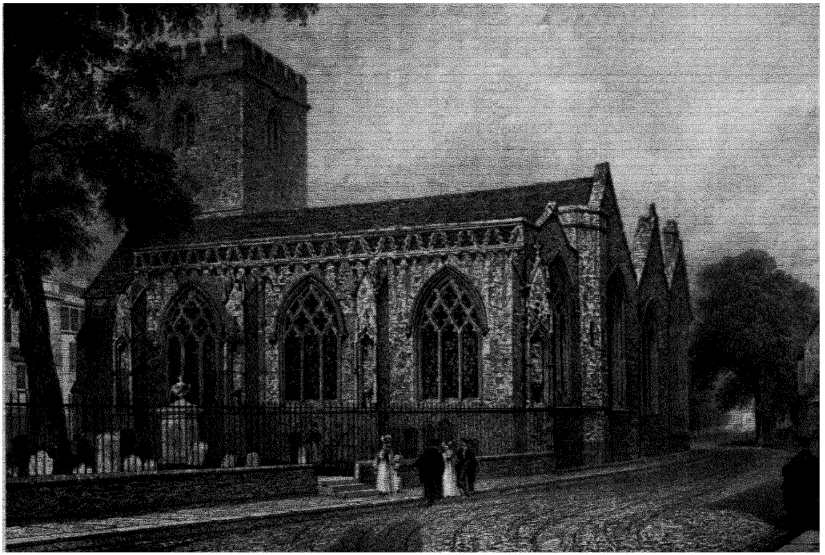
while the Secretary to the Chest has to keep the university accounts as well as the records of the meetings of the Curators.

By virtue of their detailed knowledge and the permanence of their tenure of office, these officials can do something to mould as well as to co-ordinate the policies of the several committees and like authorities. Some of these have their own part-time or unpaid secretaries; for instance, the secretary to the Visitors of the Ashmolean Museum is the Keeper. These secretaries may themselves be highly influential in their own territory. But on the whole the mere holding of a permanent office in the University does not confer on the holder an influence on policy which is at all comparable to that which is believed to be normally exercised by a high permanent official in a government department or in a great business.

The principal university institutions are the Bodleian Library, the University Press, the University (science) Museum, the Ashmolean (art and archaeology) Museum, the Taylor Institution (modern languages), the Sheldonian Theatre (the hall in which University ceremonies are held), the University Park, the Botanic Garden, and the Observatory. Each of these is managed under the authority of a committee, usually called a board of curators, varying in number. The Curators of the Bodleian Library, for instance, number eighteen, namely, the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors or their deputies, seven members of Congregation elected by that House, six professors elected by the professors of the various faculties, which for this purpose are divided into three groups, and two members of Congregation elected by Council, one of whom must be a Curator of the Chest. The elected members hold office for ten years. The Curators are entrusted with the general control of the affairs of the library, including the appointment of a librarian subject to the approval of Convocation, and of other officers, subject to the approval of Congregation, and are responsible for the expenditure of all sums accruing to them through the University Chest or otherwise.



13. MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, FROM THE EAST
From Ingram's MEMORIALS



14. ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST
From Ingram's MEMORIALS

They must submit their accounts annually to the University Auditor, and lay before Congregation a printed report on the general state of the library and its finances. Other delegacies and boards of curators or visitors are similarly constituted and generally have likewise the duty of laying reports before Convocation or Congregation.

The University possesses, besides the institutions already mentioned, a number of laboratories—electrical, physiological, chemical, pathological, &c. These are not managed by committees but are placed by statute under the charge of the professors at the head of the several departments concerned, subject to the financial and legislative control of the Curators of the Chest and of Council and Congregation. There are also many institutions for research and specialized study along lines unsuited to college organization—forestry, anthropology, military instruction, studies for the Colonial Civil Service, advanced studies, statistics, classical archaeology, fine arts, and comparative philology—which are supervised by committees, partly official and partly elected or nominated. Other aspects of university life having this type of organization include police, St. Catherine's Society, local examinations, inspection and examination of schools, extra-mural studies, training of teachers, lodgings, appointments, scholarships.

From the nature of the tasks that they have to perform, some of these committees meet very rarely, and their work does not occupy much of the time of their members. Others are much more laborious, and represent a substantial impost upon the energies of teachers and administrators. The Delegates of the Press, for instance, whose formal meetings occupy perhaps an hour a week, habitually devote much more than this time to preparation, to informal discussion, and to the work of the Delegacy generally. Upon chairmen or vice-chairmen especially (the Vice-Chancellor being chairman when he is present) much detailed work devolves. The burden upon a limited number of individuals is all the greater in that a few persons, many of them members of

Council, whose work is particularly onerous, belong each to a considerable number of committees, while other teachers in the University take little or no part in these governmental labours. Some of the most heavily burdened members are, however, heads of houses, who although they may very likely have been teachers before their election as heads, have customarily relinquished most of their teaching work. Still, the system of self-government in force at Oxford—by contrast with American or most continental or modern English universities—undoubtedly lays a considerable weight of administrative function upon these whose primary duty it is to teach or to direct and undertake research. Its justification is that it secures that the needs and desires of teachers and researchers are interpreted by teachers and researchers. It is thus impossible that there should be any lack of sympathy and understanding between governors and governed, for they are the same people. The price paid is the subdivision of the administrative work into very small compartments, which involves much referring of relatively simple issues from one compartment to another. The advantages are, however, universally regarded as well worth the price.

§ 6 *The Colleges and the University*

The undergraduates of Oxford have no share in its governmental institutions; apart from them, the system may be described as fully democratic and partly representative. The several colleges are still small enough to be direct democracies. Like those of the University itself, their rights are granted by Charter and by Act of Parliament and they cannot amend their statutes without the consent of the Privy Council, while their endowments, much of which still takes the form of landed property, are subject to control, as to disposal, transfer, and acquisition, by the Ministry of Agriculture; moreover, the colleges cannot make amendments in their statutes affecting the University without the consent of the University, which is likewise obliged to secure the consent of any college affected by a proposed change in the University

Statutes, except a statute relating to college contributions to the Chest. But within these general limits the colleges are completely autonomous.

One or two of the colleges have exceptional constitutional features arising out of their peculiar history; Christ Church, for instance, is unlike the others in that its head is Dean of the Cathedral and its governing body is composed of the canons and students (who correspond to fellows in other colleges). The women's colleges also differ from the majority in that their governing bodies include persons not members of the respective colleges. But the general rule of the men's colleges is that the governing body is composed of fellows, who, if they are not administrators such as bursars, are statutorily required to teach or to research. Most of the tutors and lecturers in a college will be fellows, and so will the professors attached to the college. The chairman of the governing body is the head of the college (Master, President, Warden, Principal, Provost, Rector) elected by the fellows to hold office until he reaches the statutory retiring age. The fellows form a close corporation, save for the appointment of professors, having otherwise the independent and unchallenged right to choose new fellows within the bounds set by their statutes. The fellows are nowadays usually elected for a term of years, but except where, as at All Souls, special conditions apply, they are commonly re-elected. Each college chooses a dean, whose principal duties are to present members of his college for matriculation and degrees, and to maintain discipline within the college.

The colleges are entirely responsible for discipline within their walls, the University having no jurisdiction there. A college may without question or appeal dismiss a man for a term or for ever, and it would be very difficult indeed, though not statutorily impossible, for a man sent down from one college to find refuge in another. The colleges also possess the extremely important privilege of admission to the University. No candidate can be matriculated if he is not sponsored by a college, while the University accepts without

veto all those put forward by the colleges, subject to the condition that candidates for matriculation (other than certain categories of senior students) must have passed or be exempt from Responsions, the University entrance examination. That statement is subject to the qualification that persons may be admitted to the University by St. Catherine's Society which is a non-residential university body.

There are twenty-three men's colleges, excluding All Souls and Nuffield, which have no undergraduates; five women's colleges; and the non-residential body already mentioned. St. Peter's Hall differs constitutionally from the type of the older colleges, and is in a special category of 'new foundations'; its members have the same privileges and obligations as those of the other colleges, but it has an external Council and only the internal administration is in the hands of its Master and fellows. One only of the ancient halls of the University remains—St. Edmund Hall—the remainder having disappeared altogether or been merged in the colleges; its collegiate life is identical with that of the colleges, but it differs from them in its constitution, which now rests on a statute of the University of 1937. Under this a body of trustees act with the Principal in superintending the property and finances of the hall, and the fellows collaborate with him in matters of internal administration and educational policy. There are also two 'permanent private halls' for members of the Society of Jesus and for Benedictines created under a modern statute. For information upon the position of women in the University and upon collegiate life, regulations, and organization, the reader must turn to other chapters of this book.

All these bodies, colleges, halls, societies, together form the University, which apart from them and from its material institutions is no more than a name and an organization. The historical chapter has shown how the relative importance of colleges and university has varied at different times. At one time the University scarcely existed save as a giver of degrees to those whom the colleges put forward. Nowadays the de-

velopment of scientific studies, demanding both resources and material which the separate colleges cannot provide, and the growing public and political interest in university affairs, have tended to enlarge the comparative importance of the University and to give it greater control over its constituent colleges. The colleges are heavily taxed by the University, and this reason alone would justify the obligation laid upon them to draw up their accounts in a prescribed form and to deliver them, properly audited, to the University Registrar for publication.

But the University has little control over the teaching activities of the colleges. They may or may not provide teaching in any subject laid down by the University for degree or diploma courses, as they please; and they may provide teaching in subjects outside the University syllabus. They may provide whatever form of teaching they choose, by whatever persons they choose, provided they consult with the Board of Faculty concerned before making any appointment. They may, indeed they all do, examine their members from time to time, and exact from them whatever standard of application or attainment they may think fit as a condition of continued residence. Thus a wide variety of standards and methods exists in Oxford, and the scope for educational experiment, coupled with the freedom of the candidate for entrance to the University to choose his college, and of the college to choose its entrants, is one of the valuable features of the collegiate system in its academic aspect.

THE SCHOOLS

ARTS COURSES AT OXFORD

By R. B. MCCALLUM

STUDENTS in the Arts or, as they are sometimes termed, the Humanities at Oxford are usually examined at the end of their third year of residence as a student.[1] The first hurdle which they have to pass is a short preliminary examination which is usually taken at the end of the second term of residence. This is called the First Public Examination, and all students must pass it in some form or another before presenting themselves for the Second Public Examination in the form of the Final Honour School. Only those who are graduates of other recognized universities are excused the First Public Examination. With certain exceptions the First Public Examination in any of its forms may be an avenue to any Final Honour School. A student who has done one Final Honour School may, if he cares to take a fourth or fifth year, take a Second Honour School. That, however, is difficult and exacting and can only be recommended to those who are both gifted and industrious beyond the average.

The First Public Examination consists of a number of Preliminary Examinations, each of which serves as a suitable introductory examination to a particular Final Honour School. The student usually chooses to take the Preliminary Examination which is appropriate to the Final Honour School of his choice. After the First Public Examination comes a long stretch of about seven terms during which the student prepares for his final ordeal more than two years hence. This period includes five 'short' vacations of six weeks and two long vacations in the summer each of sixteen weeks.

[1] Readers of this article and the articles on 'Mathematics and the Natural Sciences' and 'The Medical School' should refer to the *Examination Statutes* as the final authority on courses of study.

Substantial success in the Final Honour School requires that the student shall be prepared to engage in regular hours of study entirely under his own discipline for the better part of all these vacations. It is a severe test and the strain of the Final Honour School examination is considerable. The examiners draw up a list of the candidates in four classes. No one who has taken the examination and been awarded a class may take it again, so his academic record is indelibly stamped upon him by his performance in the final school; the *University Calendar* prints the names of all candidates under the heading of their classes as a matter of public record. All therefore depends on what the candidate does in the week of his 'schools' during which he will write nine or ten three-hour papers and later attend a viva voce examination. The process of examination is long. In the larger schools such as Literae Humaniores, Modern History, and Philosophy, Politics, and Economics the papers are set and written about the third week of June. The marking of them by the examiners is not usually completed until the second week of July. Then during the period of viva voce examination which lasts about a fortnight there is much re-reading of papers and careful revision of the candidates' claims. Few universities examine with such intensity. The examining board meets in the Hilary Term or earlier, elects a chairman, and begins its work. The setting of each paper is usually allocated to an individual examiner in the first place. His draft is submitted to one of his colleagues and discussed with him. The papers are then printed and early in the Summer Term they are revised by the whole examining board at a meeting which may last through an entire day. All the examiners are jointly responsible for the correctness of the papers and for their due relevance to the syllabus prescribed in the University statutes and regulations. The viva voce examination is used to deal with those candidates who lie on the margin between one class and another, and the candidate is given an opportunity to prove his worthiness of being placed in the higher of the two classes. For many candidates whose classes are fixed by

their papers quite definitely, the viva voce is little more than formal, and examiners in a few Schools are permitted to dispense such candidates from attendance and summon at their discretion only those whom they feel required to examine further. In the event of a difference of opinion between the examiners the matter is decided by a vote, the chairman exercising a casting vote if necessary.

Generally speaking, the arts courses provided at Oxford have two striking characteristics. They are narrow and they are also broad. They are narrow in the sense that they cover usually one subject such as Modern History, Law, English Literature, Theology, and so on. It is not possible for a student to do so much history as a major subject and to offer French or law or psychology as a minor subject or subjects. This narrowness has certain obvious disadvantages. It is disappointing to a student who is versatile in his interests and capacities and who wants to gain a wide knowledge of various kinds of learning. On the other hand, within the limitation that the student may only study one subject, these subjects as set for the honour schools are defined as broadly as possible. As will be seen from more detailed summary of the various honour schools, the student covers a wide field and has, by the time of his final examination, to retain in his mind a vast amount of knowledge and to be able to relate any one division of his subject to another.

There is another characteristic of most Oxford honour schools. The curriculum is devised in such a way as to emphasize the importance of the more purely academic or theoretical aspects of the subject. The theoretical rather than the applied is the governing element, although concessions are made to the desire to relate academic knowledge to practical problems. This necessarily varies with the nature of the school. It is obviously more easy to find a practical use for a knowledge of English law than for knowledge of the development of philosophy. But the object of the arts courses at Oxford is to provide a broad humane education and a severe intellectual discipline rather than a body of immediately

applicable information. Oxford, by tradition and still in its practice, tends to be the Mary rather than the Martha of universities, not 'careful and troubled about many things' but leaning to the more reflective aspects of study. It does not favour a variety of useful but not deeply developed studies nor an excessive specialization. Such are its qualities and such are its defects. An example of the operation of the Oxford conception of a good honours course is seen in what happened when after the 1914–18 war it was proposed to set up a school of economics. The philosophers objected that economics as a subject by itself was too narrow, that the study of economics was liable to fall into error, and that some study of the nature of thought and a severe training in the correct use of terminology was a necessary corrective. The historians and political theorists objected that the economic activity was carried on in a political and historical framework and influenced by legal systems, forms of government, and varying conceptions of ethical and political conduct. As a result there was set up not a mere school of economics but the present school of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics. It does not offer quite the same opportunities for mastering all the technique of economic science as some other university courses, but it may claim to balance and relate the economic activities of society to other human activities and institutions. In economics it has already produced many able men, including men who have held posts in economic teaching at Cambridge and other universities and also prominent men in public service.

One more point should be noticed about the Oxford arts courses and the faculties by which they are organized. They are not isolated and watertight bodies. One faculty comprising all the teachers and researchers in the subject controls the course and an elected 'Board of the Faculty' frames the regulations for the curriculum under the terms of a statute approved by the governing body of the University as a whole. But very many teachers are members, and active members, of more than one faculty. Some of the papers set in dif-

ferent honour schools overlap each other. The terminal lecture list issued by each faculty will contain lectures which are given also in the lists of other faculties. A lecture on jurisprudence may be attended by students of Law, Modern History, and Social Studies. A lecture on Machiavelli may interest students of Italian Literature, Modern History, Literae Humaniores, and Social Studies. A lecture on social life in the fifteenth century may be of equal interest to students of English Literature and Modern History. This tendency of the different subjects to rub shoulders with each other is enhanced by the college system, which prevents large aggregations of students of the same subject, while the teachers in the senior common room have as neighbours the practitioners of other subjects much more frequently than practitioners of their own, and have every opportunity of becoming familiar with the virtues (and vices) of other branches of learning.

LITERAE HUMANIORES

The first and most celebrated of the arts courses at Oxford is that which is known as Literae Humaniores and whose slang name is 'Greats'. It differs from the other courses in being a four-year course. While it is possible to take one of the simpler forms of the First Public Examination as a preparation for this final school, the great majority of candidates, most of whom are classical scholars and exhibitioners, stay at Oxford for four years. In March of their second year they take the First Public Examination in the form of what is called 'Classical Moderations'. This is a severe and exacting examination in Latin and Greek. It includes unseen translation from Latin and Greek into English and that highly refined scholarly activity known as prose composition, that is to say, the rendering of passages of English prose into Latin and Greek in the authentic style of the great classical authors and orators, or as near thereto as the candidate may come. The even more testing rendering of English into Latin or Greek verse is also provided for, but is optional. This art of

prose composition is highly valued as a severe intellectual and artistic discipline. In addition, the students are also examined in the works of Homer and Virgil, in a number of the greatest classical writers, poets, orators, and historians. Certain works of these authors have to be studied textually with the greatest care. Then there are special subjects, one of which may be chosen at the option of the candidate, such as Deductive Logic, History of Greek Drama, Homeric Archaeology, Greek Sculpture, Comparative Latin and Greek Philology.

Honour Moderations is meant to be the completion of the intensive classical studies which the candidates have begun at school and it is to prepare them for the Final Honour School which requires a study of Greek and Latin historians and philosophers in the original tongue. This is the school which, under the name of 'Greats', has dominated Oxford studies for more than a century. It represents the intentions of reforming Oxford teachers round about the year 1800, not only to raise the whole standard of academic life but to make the study of classics more than a mere exercise for its own sake, a deep inquiry into the nature of Greek and Roman civilization through the minds of its greatest exponents. No course of studies can be judged by the curriculum alone. Its value may be enhanced or reduced by the quality of the students and teachers. Much of the deserved fame of Literae Humaniores at Oxford is due to the fact that for over a century a veritable *élite* from the best schools in England has prepared itself for classical scholarship and proceeded to Oxford after intensive competitive examination. The students and teachers in this Honour School of Literae Humaniores have been, and probably still remain, the most naturally gifted and the most severely disciplined elements in the University, and to a greater or less degree the rest of us are a little bit afraid of them. It is probably true to say that no single definite curriculum of study in any one university in modern times has produced so many famous men in public life, in learning and letters.

In effect Greats is a combined school of history and philosophy. Its most characteristic product shows the evidence of the philosophical side of the school in an acuteness of mind, a severe, and even at times pedantic, insistence on logical statement, and accurate use of terms. While the candidates must keep up their Latin and Greek and are examined in unseen translation and prose composition, they pass on from merely literary to historical studies. The periods of Greek and Roman history have now been considerably narrowed; about three centuries of Greek history and a somewhat longer period of Roman history. The latest date to which a candidate may go is the death of the Emperor Trajan in A.D. 117. This history is studied in the first place in the principal classical authors, but since archaeology has increased or complicated our knowledge of ancient history so much, students must learn the use of inscriptions and their interpretation to such an extent that their work somewhat resembles postgraduate study. The philosophy is based on Plato and Aristotle, more especially on Plato's *Republic* and Aristotle's *Ethics*, but to this is added the study of modern philosophy from Descartes onwards, which is examined in a paper on Logic ('including questions in metaphysics and psychology') and Moral Philosophy. The views and interests of philosophy tutors vary a great deal and the student will be influenced often by his tutor's enthusiasm. But there is no current of modern philosophic thought that may not blow freely in Oxford. The development of philosophy between the period of Aristotle and the seventeenth century, and more especially medieval philosophy, is not made an element of the examination, although a keen student or tutor may be led by his interests to study it.

The effect of Literae Humaniores on its students is to develop accurate thought and speech and a keen and critical intellect. It is deficient in providing knowledge of the modern world, and modern history and economics will remain a closed book unless the student, as often indeed happens, makes himself well informed by his own efforts and intelligent

general reading. But it is said to produce men who are unrivalled as expositors and judges of any situation or set of facts placed before them.

JURISPRUDENCE

The study of law at Oxford has been an important matter since medieval times when it fell into the traditional division of Civil Law and Canon, or Church, Law. The present Honour School of Jurisprudence is under the direction of the Faculty of Law, the words jurisprudence and law being regarded for this purpose as meaning the same, although 'Jurisprudence' as meaning the theory of law is recognized as a separate subject in the school. The law student may take a fourth year and study for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, a course which develops and amplifies his legal studies. Of the many Oxford students who enter the legal profession a large number prefer to take another honour school and study law after graduation, when they are preparing to be barristers or solicitors.

A prominent place in the curriculum of the Honour School of Jurisprudence is given to Roman Law, and the faculty insists strongly on the value of Roman Law to students. Papers are also set on Jurisprudence, International Law, Roman-Dutch Law, and the various aspects of English Law. Candidates are allowed a certain amount of choice. Roman-Dutch Law, for instance, may be taken as an alternative to the Law of Land, which is for the benefit of South African students at Oxford, many of whom pursue legal studies. The regulations of the Board of Faculty of Law prescribing these subjects can be studied in the *Examination Statutes* which, in the case of this school, print lists of the books most commonly used for study in each subject.

The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law covers certain of the subjects included in the Honour School but at a more advanced standard.

A student who desires to become a solicitor and who, before entering into articles, has received a degree in arts,

law, or science, will be required to serve as an articled clerk for only three years. The same degree will give him exemption from the Preliminary Examination of the Law Society for intending solicitors. Exemption from the Law Portion Intermediate Examination of the Law Society may be claimed by candidates who have passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law or who have taken honours in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence. No degree or course of study at Oxford confers exemption from the Final Examination of the Law Society.

Students who hope to qualify as barristers may obtain exemption from certain parts of the First Bar Examination by their legal studies at Oxford. From the Final Bar Examination there are no exemptions. Application for such exemption should be made to the Secretary to the Council of Legal Education, 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2. The Preliminary Examination in Law, called Law Moderations, will give exemption from the papers in Roman Law, in Criminal Law, and in the History of the Judicial System. Exemption from Roman Law can also be obtained by a third-class degree in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence. A second or first class in the Final Honour School will give exemption from two further papers, Contract and Torts and the Law of Land.

MODERN HISTORY

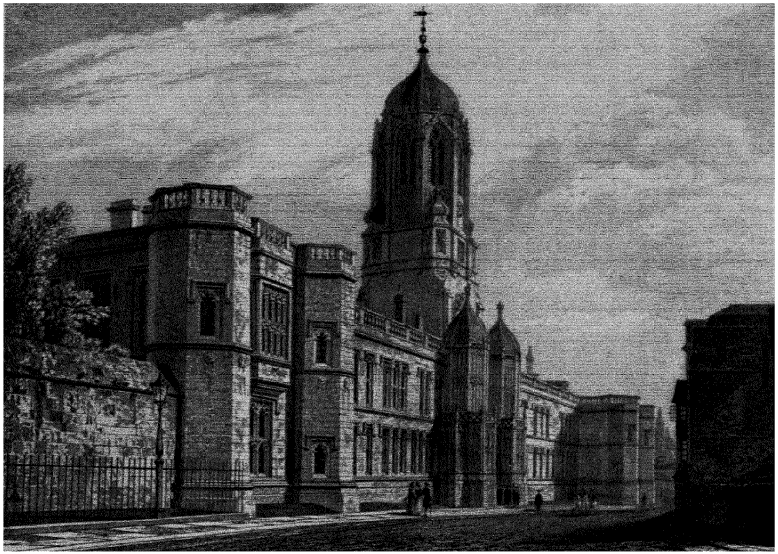
For over a quarter of a century the Honour School of Modern History has attracted the largest number of candidates of any of the arts courses at Oxford. The standard at the top is kept high by the numerous scholarships in modern history provided by the colleges. As the school is free from severe linguistic tests it also attracts some students of poor quality as well. It may perhaps claim to provide the best humane education of all the schools, by its broad and continuous survey of life and thought and action. As a discipline it is in some ways, by the very nature of the subject, inferior to those schools which require the exercise of accurate study of other languages or exacting logical and theoretical inquiries.

The word Modern is opposed to Ancient; it includes what are known as the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages. The whole history of England from the landing of Julius Caesar to the outbreak of war in 1914 is prescribed and examined in three papers. Social and economic history is included in this, and is not to be studied in isolation but fused with the general history of the country, together with the development of arts and letters. But the Oxford School of History has as its backbone the study of the Law of the Constitution from the earliest times. Originally Law and History formed a combined school and were separated in 1872. Many of the greatest names in Oxford historical studies are celebrated for their work in constitutional history and law—Stubbs, Bryce, Anson, Dicey—while the name of the great Cambridge jurist, Maitland, is probably more honoured and his works more carefully studied in Oxford than anywhere else. The element of constitutional history is provided for by a paper which all candidates must do from the study of prescribed texts which illustrate the development and nature of English law and government. There are three options in this from which the candidate may choose. The first is from the earliest times to 1307 (Stubbs's *Charters*), the second is from 1558 to 1782, the third from 1660 onwards and includes documents on the British dominions and colonies.

There are two papers on 'General History', which means European history and in later times world history. The earliest period, Period I, is from A.D. 285 to 604; the latest, Period X, from 1871 to 1939. Theoretical study is provided for by a paper on political science which has as its base a textual study of Aristotle's *Politics*, Hobbes's *Leviathan*, and Rousseau's *Contrat Social*. At the end of his course the student must choose a 'special subject' which is prescribed in documents to be studied in detail. The earliest of these subjects is St. Augustine of Hippo; the most modern are 'Slavery and Secession in the United States' and 'British Policy and the Making of the Ententes'.

15. 'SCHOOLS.' THE EXAMINATION SCHOOLS IN THE HIGH, ST. MARY'S SPIRE IN THE DISTANCE

From the UNIVERSITY ALMANACK *for* 1932, *drawn by* Muirhead Bone



16. THE WEST FRONT OF CHRIST CHURCH, WITH TOM TOWER
From Ingram's MEMORIALS

THEOLOGY

Theology is the most ancient of the studies of Oxford University; it is the senior faculty and the Regius Professor of Divinity has precedence of all others. After the Reformation, the University was confined to professing members of the Church of England only, but since 1870 this exclusion has been removed and even in theological studies members of other branches of the Christian Church can now teach and study; not orthodoxy but scholarship is the test.

The present Honour School of Theology as prescribed by the statute of the University is divided into nine subjects. These are: (1) The Holy Scriptures, (2) Dogmatic and Symbolic Theology, (3) Ecclesiastical History and the Fathers, (4) The Hebrew of the Old Testament, (5) The Philosophy of Religion, (6) Christian Ethics, (7) Liturgies, (8) Sacred Criticism and the Archaeology of the Old and New Testaments, (9) Comparative Study of Religions. Provision for the study of a Special Subject is also made.

The more detailed regulations printed in the *Examination Statutes* explain various alternative studies which a student may choose within the general headings given above. The history, religion, and literature of Israel to A.D. 70, and the history, theology, and literature of the New Testament are obligatory on all. But under the heading 'Dogmatic and Symbolic Theology' there are alternatives, such as the History of Christian Doctrine or the Doctrine of the Atonement. Under 'Ecclesiastical History' the student may choose the History of the Christian Church to A.D. 461 or the History of the Reformation 1500–64. The regulations prescribe texts for most subjects. Under the heading 'Philosophy of Religion', the authors mentioned run from Plato to St. Anselm to Kant to the late Archbishop Temple. Under 'Christian Ethics' the authors prescribed are St. Cyril of Jerusalem, St. Augustine of Hippo, St. Thomas Aquinas, and John Calvin. Sacred Criticism and Archaeology must be studied in such alternatives as Textual Criticism of the

Old or of the New Testament or the Archaeology of both the Old and New Testaments.

The Honour School of Theology follows the general Oxford tradition of combining careful study of the ancient, classical, and fundamental texts with wide reference to modern writings and new scholastic methods. Under 'Comparative Religion' the *Analects* of Confucius are prescribed for study together with modern works on anthropology such as Frazer's *Golden Bough*. Students for the School of Theology must be prepared to take up the study of Greek. Hebrew is optional. A student who is a classical scholar has obviously a great advantage.

Beyond the Honour School of Theology are the courses of study for the higher degrees of Bachelor of Divinity and Doctor of Divinity, but these belong more properly to the sphere of post-graduate study.

Students who have read the Honour School of Theology and who are candidates for ordination in the Church of England can claim exemption from all the Biblical papers, but from no other papers, in the General Ordination Examination, but to win this immunity they must obtain a first or second class in the school.

ORIENTAL STUDIES

Oxford has shown concern for oriental languages since the seventeenth century. Archbishop Laud, the great Chancellor of the University in that epoch, was a patron of Arabic studies, and by the year 1700 the Bodleian Library had a number of Chinese books on its shelves. Oriental languages have special importance now for those who may become diplomats or administrators in the East and for scholars in oriental history and thought, art and archaeology. The school has not many students and it does not seek in any way to provide for practical teaching of languages such as Arabic or Urdu for those who may be going on service to the East. The University, in consultation with the Colonial Office, provides separately for such instruction. The School of Oriental

Studies is not merely a linguistic school and it is very much a scholar's school.

The statute governing the school lays down that 'the general subjects of the Examination shall be Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, Egyptian, and Chinese, and History as connected with the Literature of those Languages, together with such other languages and special subjects as may be determined by the Board of Faculty of Oriental Studies'. Every candidate shall be required to offer either Sanskrit or Hebrew or Arabic or Persian or Egyptian or Chinese. Sanskrit candidates must offer the history of Sanskrit literature. Those who take Arabic must offer the general history of the Arabs, those who take Hebrew the general history of the Jews. Those who take Persian or Egyptian must offer a portion of Persian or Egyptian history. All candidates must offer an additional language in addition to their primary language, except that students of Chinese instead of offering a language shall offer a special subject dealing with the philosophy, history, or religion of China.

The examination in each language ordinarily includes grammar and prosody, translation of unseen passages, and composition. The texts set are to be studied with attention to the subject-matter. A special subject is not necessary for the highest honours, but considerable attention will be paid to excellence in such a special subject.

The detailed regulations for the examinations in all these languages with lists of option and prescribed books run into fifteen pages of the *Examination Statutes* and defy summary. From the number of German books set it is clear that proficiency in that language is of importance. The School of Oriental Studies opens doors on to many other subjects. Thus, an Arabic student may study medieval philosophy in its Arabic form which influenced Western thought so much. The student of Hebrew or Egyptian strikes at problems in Biblical history, and the religious element in all the literatures studied makes the school in some ways a training for comparative religion. It is also in

many places in touch with archaeology and dependent on archaeological evidence.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

English language and literature was slow in establishing its claims to professional scholarly study because of the dominance of classical studies and the theory, of very doubtful validity, that a good education in the classics sufficed to equip a man for the study of his own language and literature. The Oxford English School is now well established. It is defined as 'the history of the English language and of English Literature, together with such texts and authors as may from time to time be prescribed'. There are thus two elements in the school, the linguistic and the literary. Candidates are required to show competent knowledge of the English language at all periods, including Old English, and of English literature. (Old English is the present cant phrase for what was formerly called Anglo-Saxon.) After this overriding requirement the candidate may choose between a more specialized study of either the philology and history of the English language (including its relation to the languages with which it is etymologically connected) or specified authors and periods in English literature. The majority of students prefer the literary to the philological option.

The philological study is divided into three periods: Old English, Middle English, and Modern English Philology, which is defined as 'a general knowledge of the development of modern English down to the present time and a special study of the literary language from *c.* 1400 to *c.* 1800'. There is also a paper called Modern English which covers an historical knowledge of English from *c.* 1400 to the present time, especially of grammar, idiom, and vocabulary.

The literary side begins with such Old English texts as *Beowulf* and follows on with Middle English texts until Chaucer is reached. The student is given two ways of studying Chaucer; one paper is called 'Chaucer, Langland, and Gower', the other 'Chaucer and his Contemporaries'. English

literature from 1400 to 1550 is set without prescribed authors. Shakespeare and contemporary English dramatists forms a subject by itself, as also does Spenser and Milton with special reference to *Paradise Lost*. English literature from 1400 to 1830 is another subject, and lastly there is English literature from 1830 to 1920.

The subsidiary languages prescribed as an optional study are Gothic, Old Saxon, Old High German, Middle High German, Old Norse, Old French. There is a varied list of special subjects from which a candidate may choose. The regulations provide three arrangements of the papers from which a candidate may choose according as his interests lie to the linguistic or literary, to the more ancient, or to the more modern periods of English literature.

MODERN LANGUAGES

The modern European languages are organized at Oxford under one faculty, which is thus distinct from the Faculty of Literae Humaniores which deals with Latin and Greek, the English Faculty which deals with Old English and allied tongues, and Oriental Studies which covers the principal Eastern languages. French, German, Italian, and Spanish, together with such other languages as the faculty may add, such as Portuguese, Russian, and Medieval and Modern Greek, are the languages dealt with by this school.

A candidate may offer only one language, or he may offer two, of which one shall be his principal study and the other secondary. More than two languages may not be offered.

The Modern Language School is an academic and scholarly course. The object of the school is to provide a sound basis in the language and literature. In the student's sole or principal language he will be expected to show competent knowledge of some of the chief periods in the development of the language, of its relation to languages and dialects with which it is etymologically connected, of the history of its literature or prescribed periods of the literature, and of the thought and history of the country as necessary for the understanding

of the literature. In addition prescribed authors must be studied either with reference to the forms of the language or as examples of literature.

When a candidate offers a second language, he will be required to do unseen translation from it and into it and also do two of the papers set for those who take that as their primary language. The relations prescribe that answers must be written in English except when directions are given to the contrary.

Candidates are required to show 'a competent knowledge of any language which they offer, as it is spoken and written at the present day, and such knowledge will be tested by an oral examination as well as by written composition'.

PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS, AND ECONOMICS

This honour school is under the direction of the Faculty of Social Studies. The word 'studies' was adopted deliberately to avoid the term social 'sciences', since it was and is disputed whether the word 'science' is properly applicable to this branch of learning. The faculty is organized into three subfaculties, Philosophy, Politics, and Economics. Most of the members of the Faculty of Social Studies are also members of some other faculty such as Literae Humaniores, Modern History, or Law.

The statute governing the school provides that the examination shall always include two parts. Firstly, a general part consisting of six subjects, two being in each of the three subjects of the school. These are, in Philosophy, Moral and Political Philosophy and General Philosophy from Descartes to the present time. In Politics, the compulsory subjects are: Theory and Working of Political Institutions with special reference to the constitutional systems of the United Kingdom, the United States, and France, and British Political and Constitutional History since 1830. The two essential economic papers are Principles of Economics and Economic Organization.

After this the students may develop their interests by doing

two 'further subjects'. These may both be in one of the three branches of the school or one may be taken from each. It is in these more specialized papers that the student may make himself more or less expert in economics or politics or philosophy as the case may be. These 'further subjects' are stated in the regulations as being within one or other of the three sides of the school, but it must be remembered that the division is not watertight. Thus Political Theory from Hobbes is a further subject under Politics, but it is also in some sense philosophy and cannot be considered apart from economic ideas. Public Finance is an economics subject but clearly it is partly political also. It has always been the aim of the school for the different elements in it to mix and fuse with each other and this does happen, although administrative and teaching convenience tends to drive the three elements into their own separate spheres, but those responsible for the school are always alive to the dangers of this and seeking to counteract it.

Philosophy, Politics, and Economics, which has acquired the slang name of 'Modern Greats', is a well-balanced course of study in the social problems of the modern world, lacking something in technical completeness but providing a training in self-critical study of these problems. In spite of the inclusion of two history papers it is necessarily deficient in historical depth. It should be noted that amongst the further subjects in Economics is Statistical Method and the use of Statistics in Economics. This subject, growing in popularity under the pressure of modern needs, is being developed in the University by the Institute of Statistics, and many members of that institute are teachers in Economics in the school.

GEOGRAPHY

This honour school, first examined in the year 1933, is under the direction of the Faculty of Anthropology and Geography. It provides students with an opportunity of studying the principles of geographical method and discovery. It verges

on geology, on history, on agriculture, and on economic studies, and is yet a science of its own. The examination is partly practical. A knowledge of French or German is required, and candidates must translate and comment on passages from a prescribed geographical treatise in either French or German.

This school is of interest and value to any student of human affairs and more especially to men who are hoping for a career abroad in the Colonial Service or business. The subjects of the examination are General Geography, Regional Geography, Cartography, and a special geographical subject. The first subject deals with the relationship between man and his environment with particular emphasis on certain questions such as population, location of natural and industrial resources, means of communication, and the geographical structure of states. Under Regional Geography students are required to have a detailed knowledge of the British Isles and France, and a more general knowledge of three areas chosen from a list prescribed by the Faculty Board. Candidates are also required to select, with the approval of the Professor of Geography, a defined district or area of which they will make a geographical description, which, exclusive of maps and appendixes, is required to run to 10,000 to 15,000 words. Moreover, candidates who aim at a place in the First or Second Class must add a Special Subject chosen from a prescribed list.

More than any other of the arts courses in Oxford, Geography leans towards the natural sciences and uses their methods and discipline. Yet it is also a 'humane' study dealing with the activities of man and especially concerned to set them in their material environment.

PSYCHOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY, AND PHYSIOLOGY

Oxford was comparatively late in giving full recognition to the study of psychology, partly perhaps because of the feeling that students might be attracted to it for the wrong reasons.

The Honour School of Psychology, Philosophy, and Physiology, which held its first examination in 1949, offers a rigorous, and some have said rather severe, training in psychology, which must be combined with either philosophy or physiology. A good psychologist must be, in the broadest sense, a humanist; at the same time, he must have a first-hand knowledge of the experimental and statistical methods on which modern psychology is built. In accordance with Oxford tradition the work of the school is confined to the study of fundamentals, and the examination in psychology includes two six-hour 'practicals', based on two years' laboratory work. No special stress is placed on systems of medical psychology, such as psycho-analysis, except in so far as they contribute to general psychological thinking. Nor does the school at present offer opportunities for technical training in applied psychology.

The school is of interest and value to those wishing to understand the contribution which modern psychology has made to the systematic study of human and animal nature. A student will choose his second subject largely in accordance with the direction of his thought and his previous training. If the choice is philosophy, he will be led to examine the presuppositions of what he is learning in the laboratory and elsewhere. If it is physiology, he will gain more detailed and exact knowledge of the working of the bodily mechanisms. Owing to lack of laboratory space it has been found desirable for the present to restrict the number of candidates to twelve in each year. Indeed, adequate tutorial supervision would not in any case be available for large numbers at present. For these reasons as well as on account of the severity of the course only a certain number of well-qualified students may hope to secure admission; a mere general interest in psychology is not sufficient title to be accepted. Application for leave to read must be obtained from the Board of Studies for Psychology, through the head or tutor of the college, hall, or society at Oxford to which the applicant belongs or desires to belong.

MUSIC

The first examination in this school was held in 1952. Candidates normally qualify for entry by passing the Qualifying Examination in Music, which may be taken before commencing residence, followed by the Preliminary Examination in Music. The subjects of the Final Honour School are: Five-part harmony and counterpoint, fugue orchestration, history of music, prescribed scores, a foreign language, and a viva voce examination, including score reading and history of music.

Those who desire later to qualify as candidates for the B.Mus. degree must get first or second class honours in this school.

THE DIPLOMAS

In addition to the full honour schools at Oxford, there are Examinations for Diplomas in various subjects. These examinations are in general shorter and less exacting than the honour schools and no class is awarded on them, although the best candidates are given a Distinction. A diploma by itself does not permit the candidate to take a degree, but if he has also passed the First Public Examination and adds to his diploma a short examination called a Pass Group he may then proceed to the degree of B.A.

The diplomas may be classified in various ways. Some are, in the main, shortened versions of the honour school, with fewer papers to be done and a less intensive but still quite valuable study. In this class we may place the Diploma in Theology, the Diploma in Economics and Political Science, and the closely allied Diploma in Public and Social Administration.

Other diplomas provide for subjects not sufficiently covered by the honour schools. These are the Diploma in Anthropology, the Diploma in Classical Archaeology, the Diploma in Comparative Philology, the Diplomas in Statistics, Slavonic Studies, and Law. But another classification

is to consider some diplomas as being vocational and training students for some professional career. Of these the most important is the Diploma in Education which provides future teachers with both theoretical and practical training for their work; the Diploma in Public and Social Administration is useful for those who seek employment in social services. The Diploma in Music also comes under this heading. Speaking very generally, the subjects of diplomas are taught far more by university professors and readers than by college tutors, but there are numerous exceptions to this rule. They provide courses of study useful to many students and are a valuable addition to the series of full honour schools.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCE

By J. H. WOLFENDEN

A time-worn journalistic convention once associated Oxford in the minds of the general public with literary studies and Cambridge with those of mathematics and science; this convention did less than justice to Cambridge letters and to Oxford science and mathematics. In the decade preceding the recent war approximately one-fifth of the students at Oxford were working for honours degrees in mathematics or natural science, and it is safe to assume that this proportion will increase rather than diminish.

Somewhat paradoxically the Oxford courses in mathematics and the sciences are outwardly more specialized than those in almost any other university, in so far as a student devotes a greater proportion of his time than elsewhere to the subjec- of his choice and less to other subjects. This specialization, which is paralleled in literary subjects, proves less damaging in practice than it should be in theory. The student is encouraged by the breadth of the syllabus to take a broad and comprehensive view of the science he has chosen, and has the leisure to do so; the nature of the questions set in the Final

Examination will indeed compel him to familiarize himself with wide tracts of knowledge in adjacent fields. A further and subtler antidote to narrowness of outlook is provided by the intimate contact with students of other faculties within the colleges.

In scientific subjects as in all others at Oxford the impulse to learn must originate within the student. No spur is applied in the form of a prescribed minimum attendance at lectures or the laboratories—indeed it is unusual to make any record of the names of those attending a lecture. Lectures are not designed to 'cover the syllabus' but rather to improve understanding of some of its salient features. Save where the nature of the practical work involves careful *ad hoc* preparation of experimental material or equipment, it is the Oxford custom to keep the laboratories open all day and to welcome students at any time rather than to have a series of short laboratory periods, each devoted to a specific piece of experimentation.

The only ritual observance with which conformity is insisted is the weekly tutorial hour, which plays a pivotal part in Oxford teaching. Every week during term each student, alone or sometimes with another student, brings an essay, a series of solved problems, or some other written work to discuss with his tutor. This leads to more or less Socratic discussions by which it is hoped not merely to elucidate points of difficulty but also to develop the powers of self-expression, the critical faculty, and the methods of study of the pupil. The personal relation between the undergraduate and his tutor, and indeed with all kinds of teachers in the University, is so close that there is probably in fact a closer supervision over the progress of the undergraduate than could be devised by any more formal system of discipline.

As in the Arts subjects,[1] the hurdles between matriculation and the bachelor's degree consist of the First and Second Public Examinations. The three forms of First Public

[1] After completing an honours degree in mathematics or natural science the Oxford student receives the degree of B.A.; the B.Sc. is a *research* degree requiring at least two years' residence at the University.

Examination normally available to scientists vary widely in form and difficulty, but in every case the Second Public Examination or Final Honour School is a protracted and exacting test of the capacity of students on both the theoretical and practical sides. Taken at the end of three or, less frequently, four years of residence, this examination consists of from four to nine three-hour written papers together with (except in engineering and mathematics) two, three, or four practical examinations. In physics and botany the practical work carried out by the student during his course of study is held to constitute part of the practical examination, and in engineering the whole of it. With these exceptions, and that involved in Part II of the Chemistry School (q.v.), the candidate's class of honours is determined exclusively by his performance during this crucial period of ten days at the end of his undergraduate career. The papers are set some months before the examination after careful consultation between the examiners, and the task of assessing the merits of the answers and of determining the class to be awarded is regarded as a high responsibility to which much time is devoted.

The supreme importance of the Final Honour School Examination in determining the class of the candidate and often indirectly the course of his subsequent career might seem open to criticism. Yet most teachers who have seen it in operation over a number of years are agreed that, save where illness has intervened, substantial justice has been done to the merits of their pupils. It might further be argued in favour of the system that the qualities encouraged by the concentration of effort over a period of months and indeed years in preparation for a single searching test have a certain value of their own.

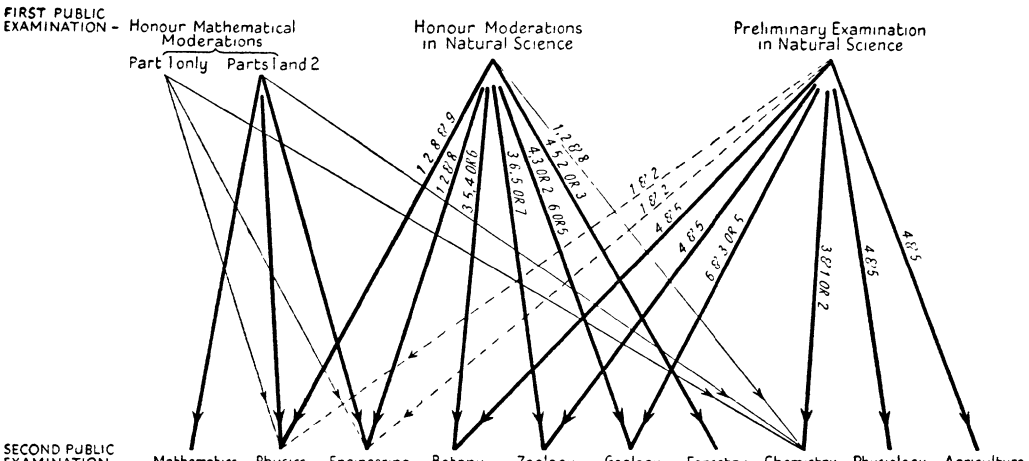
The research interests of the various scientific departments and of their teachers have a certain influence on the flavour and emphasis of undergraduate studies in the subject concerned; it is accordingly desirable to supplement the ensuing brief description of the various honour schools by reference to the chapter on 'Laboratories and Research in Natural Science'.

THE FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCE

With very few exceptions it is possible in principle to proceed to any Final Honour School (i.e. to any subject in the Second Public Examination) after taking any form of the First Public Examination, literary or scientific. In practice, however, candidates for mathematical or scientific degrees (other than graduates of other universities with senior status entitling them to exemption from the First Public Examination) usually pass the First Public Examination by taking Honour Moderations in Mathematics, *or* Honour Moderations in Natural Science, *or* the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science. Although these three examinations are formally interchangeable, the first two are of a much higher standard than the third, which can be taken in whole or in part before entering into residence at the University. Some of the factors involved in the choice of the form of First Public Examination most appropriate as an avenue to the various final honour schools will be indicated in considering the individual examinations. The diagram opposite summarizes the combinations normally considered suitable, but the choice appropriate to the individual student is made after consultation with his or her college.

§ *Honour Moderations in Mathematics*

This examination is divided into two parts. Part I consists of mechanics and those parts of pure mathematics that are most important to a physicist or engineer, while Part II consists of more advanced mathematics and mechanics with electricity, magnetism, gravitation, and attractions. Part I alone is taken after one year of study by a certain portion of intending engineers and physicists who seek a mathematical groundwork for their later studies; successful candidates receive unclassified honours. The complete examination consisting of both parts is taken by mathematicians and by physicists and engineers with definite mathematical ability. The



This diagram illustrates the various combinations of 'First Public Examination' and 'Second Public Examination' (or 'Final Honour School') normally suitable for students of science and mathematics. At the top of the diagram are shown the three forms of First Public Examination and at the bottom the ten Final Honour Schools. The numbers along the arrows show the usual choice of subjects in the two forms of the First Public Examination where a choice must be made; the text should be consulted for the subjects indicated by the individual numbers. The thick arrow marks a recommended combination, the thin arrow a combination suitable for only a limited category of students, and the dotted arrow a combination that is not recommended save in exceptional circumstances.

examination is taken after one or (less frequently) two years of university study according to the capacity and knowledge of the student on coming into residence; successful candidates are divided into three classes according to their performance in the examination. The abbreviated (Part I) form of Honour Mathematical Moderations was established before Honour Moderations in Natural Science were introduced, and there is a definite trend towards the view that intending engineers and physicists without the mathematical ability to tackle both parts of Honour Mathematical Moderations would be better employed in working for Honour Moderations in Natural Science.

§ *Honour Moderations in Natural Science*

In this examination candidates must offer three of the following subjects: (1) Mathematics, (2) Physics, (3) Chemistry, (4) Geology, (5) Botany, (6) Zoology, (7) Physiology (including Biochemistry), (8) Mechanics and the Properties of Matter, (9) Astronomy, of which Physics or Chemistry or Mechanics and the Properties of Matter must be one. Practical papers are set in all subjects but mathematics, and successful candidates are arranged according to merit into three classes. This examination was established in 1937 and must still be regarded as being in the formative stage and subject to modification during the next few years. As at present constituted the examination is taken after one or two years of residence; it offers a sound groundwork for any subsequent scientific career and is already well established as the preferred avenue to several Final Honour Schools. It has special advantages for intending school-teachers desiring a qualification of honours standard in more than one science; an able student contemplating a non-technical post in industry or administration where a scientific background would be advantageous might usefully contemplate the combination of Honour Moderations in Natural Science with, say, the Final Honour School of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics.

In practice the examination is primarily used (*a*) as a

prelude to the Final Honour Schools of Botany, Geology, Zoology, Agriculture, and Forestry by students devoting *two* years to the course, and (*b*) as an avenue to the Final Honour Schools of Physics and Engineering by students devoting *one* year to subjects (1), (2), and (8).

§ *The Preliminary Examination in Natural Science*

In this examination candidates must satisfy the examiners in two of the following subjects: (1) Mathematics, (2) Mechanics and Physics, (3) Chemistry, (4) Biology, (5) Physics and Chemistry, (6) Geology. Practical papers are set in all subjects but mathematics and, for obvious reasons, subject (5) cannot be offered together with either subject (2) or subject (3). The subjects can be offered at separate examinations, and it is also permissible to offer the two halves of subject (5) at separate examinations.

The difficulty of this examination is markedly less than that of the two forms of Honour Moderations just described; in conformity with this circumstance candidates are allowed to sit for the examination before coming into residence, if certified to be bona-fide candidates for entrance by one of the colleges. It is indeed becoming common practice for many colleges to expect candidates for entrance, whose intended Final Honour School makes it appropriate, to have passed one or both subjects before coming into residence.

Despite its lower standard the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science is quantitatively important because considerations of time have made it, up to the present at any rate, the commonest avenue to the two largest Science Honour Schools, those of Chemistry and Physiology. By taking the Natural Science Preliminary before or shortly after coming up to the University more time is made available for the work of the Final Honour Schools at the expense of the wider groundwork provided by Honour Moderations in Natural Science. The Final Honour School of Chemistry in its present form involves between two or three years of work for Part I and a further year (of research) for Part II and therefore

cannot easily be combined with Honour Moderations in Natural Science beforehand. Somewhat similarly the Final Honour School of Physiology, as the normal avenue to clinical medicine, is the beginning of a protracted curriculum which would be still further prolonged by Honour Science Moderations.

THE FINAL HONOUR SCHOOLS OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCE[1]

§ *Final Honour School of Agriculture*

Agriculture was not raised to the status of a Final Honour School until 1939, but its real inauguration was deferred until after the war. In 1948 the regulations of the school were redrafted. The aim of the school is to combine a broad general education in the economics, science, and history of agriculture with an adequate opportunity for students to gain a more detailed knowledge of either its economic or scientific aspects. While the course is concerned primarily with British agriculture attention is paid to the training of men for work in the Colonies. The Honour School provides facilities, on the one hand, for men who wish to be equipped for agricultural administrative and economic work and, on the other, for those who seek to enter the rapidly expanding field for the application of scientific principles to agricultural problems both at home and abroad. The requirements of men who desire a broad agricultural education as a background to subsequent training in practical farming is also catered for.

Before entering the Honour School undergraduates are required to take the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science. The Honour School itself involves two years of study; thus three years are required for the complete course. The first year of the Honour School is devoted to a general survey of the economics and history of agriculture and an

[1] According to the strict nomenclature of the *Examination Statutes* of the University, Agriculture and Forestry are reckoned as independent Honour Schools, whereas all other sciences are reckoned as constituent parts of the 'Final Honour School of Natural Science'.

introduction to the scientific principles of agricultural science. In their final year students study either agricultural economics or science according to their choice. Those who select the latter option are permitted to give the major emphasis to one of the three major subdivisions of the subject: plant production, animal production, or soil science. Throughout the course one afternoon per week is spent on farm classes and laboratory courses are held in the scientific subjects. Further expansion of field and laboratory training is planned for the future.

§ *Final Honour School of Biochemistry*

The first examination in this School was held in 1951. It is divided into two parts, Part II being taken in the Trinity Term following the passing of Part I. Classified honours are given on the results of both parts, but a candidate who passes Part I is deemed to have obtained 'unclassified' honours.

Passing the Natural Science Preliminary and the Qualifying Examination in German is the avenue to this School. There are general papers in Physical, Inorganic, and Organic Chemistry, together with an advanced paper in Chemistry relevant to the study of Biochemistry. Also there are two general papers in the Biochemistry and Physiology of Animals, Plants, and Micro-organisms. Practical examinations are held in Chemistry, Biochemistry, and Physiology.

Part II consists of four advanced papers and a practical examination in Biochemistry.

§ *Final Honour School of Botany*

Students may approach this school either through a two-year course for Honour Moderations in Natural Science or through the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science (the latter examination taken before or within one year of coming into residence). Intending school-teachers desirous of acquiring an honours qualification in several sciences may find the former alternative advantageous, while the latter should com-

mend itself to future botany specialists who desire as much time as possible for the Final Honour School itself. Although the course for the Final Honour School itself can be completed in two years, a student in the latter category can usefully devote to it the three years that will be available to him if he has completed the Natural Science Preliminary Examination before coming into residence.

The course includes the study of the anatomy, morphology, physiology, biochemistry, ecology, taxonomy, cytology, and genetics of plants together with mycology and bacteriology. Field classes are held in mycology and ecology. Candidates may offer a 'Special Subject'; this involves an extra written paper in addition to which candidates normally submit a modest thesis describing an experimental investigation, often carried out during the vacation, in the field chosen.

§ *Final Honour School of Chemistry*

The usual approach to this school is the Natural Science Preliminary Examination. It requires a year of original investigation before a class of honours is awarded. At the end of three years' residence the student takes Part I, which consists of written and practical examinations in inorganic, organic, and physical chemistry; after satisfactorily completing Part I the candidate is entitled to 'unclassified honours'. Some four-fifths of the chemistry students (normally including all the abler ones) then proceed to Part II, a fourth year of research under supervision. Before beginning Part II every candidate must pass a simple qualifying examination designed to test his capacity to read scientific German; this examination is usually (and always should be) passed at an early stage of the studies for Part I and can indeed be taken before coming into residence.

The class of honours awarded at the end of the fourth year is based on the candidate's performance in the written and practical papers of Part I together with the thesis submitted for Part II and the results of an oral examination on the thesis and related topics. If the work carried out during Part II is

of sufficient merit, the thesis, with or without a supplement, may be further submitted for the research degree of B.Sc.

The fourth year of research for the complete honours degree in chemistry, which was established in 1921, has proved most successful and has contributed materially to the vitality of original chemical investigation in Oxford. The effort of supervising the first steps in research of some forty men and women annually is not inconsiderable, but this training in research is regarded as a vital part of the chemical education of the student.

§ *Final Honour School of Engineering Science*[1]

This school affords a scientific training in the principles which form the foundation of engineering, and prepares men for the various branches of the engineering profession. Arrangements are made whereby men who take this school can acquire during vacations some experience of practical work in engineering shops.

Students normally spend their first year in working for the First Public Examination, in which they should take either Honour Moderations in Natural Science or Honour Moderations in Mathematics.

The prescribed course of study at the Engineering Laboratory is designed to occupy two years and is intended to be followed by an apprenticeship with some engineering firm. The course for the Final Examination of the Honour School is intended to include all the subjects which constitute the essential scientific equipment of an engineer, no attempt being made to teach technical handicraft at the laboratory. The instruction given includes the measurement of physical quantities which underlie the theory of civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering, the testing of materials and complete machines, and engineering drawing. A course of Field Surveying takes place in the Long Vacation.

[1] Detailed particulars of the instruction given in Engineering Science are contained in a pamphlet of which copies can be obtained on application to the Professor, Engineering Laboratory, Parks Road.

§ *Final Honour School of Forestry*

Admission to this Honour School is conditional upon having taken honours in Honour Moderations in Natural Science or a Final Honour School. Intending students are recommended to take subject (5) (Physics and Chemistry) of the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science before coming into residence and then to devote two years to Honour Moderations in Natural Science in Botany, Geology, and one other subject (frequently Zoology).

The honours course, which lasts two years, covers the whole field of the raising and care of forests together with the steps necessary to protect them from all forms of damage; it also deals with the properties and use of timber and with the economic aspects of forestry. The study of these subjects requires a good deal of vacation field work and organized tours of the forests of Britain and the Continent. The production of satisfactory records of such field work constitutes a part of the Final Examination.

For the role played by the Department of Forestry as the formally recognized Empire centre for higher studies and research see the article 'Laboratories and Research in Natural Science'.

§ *Final Honour School of Geology*

A sound groundwork of physics, chemistry, and biology (especially zoology) is essential to the geology student, and there are two suitable approaches to the Final Honour School of Geology. On the one hand the student may devote two years to Honour Moderations in Natural Science, in which case he will usually choose geology, zoology, and chemistry as his subjects, though others may sometimes be preferred; on the other hand he may take the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science, offering subject (6) together with (3) or (5), or in exceptional circumstances some other combination, before starting on the Final Honour School. In the first case he may devote one or two years to the Final Honour School

(having covered a portion of the honours syllabus in his Moderations work) and in the second case he will spend two or three years on the Final Honour School.

The courses of study in the department include mineralogy, petrology, and palaeontology and general stratigraphical and structural geology. The student is allowed to specialize to some extent on either the physical or the biological side, if he so desires. At the same time Mineralogy may be offered as a 'Supplementary Subject' (see page 169). During the vacations, to supplement local field work, field courses are held in classical areas of the north of England, Wales, and Scotland. Students also carry out mapping in the field both under supervision and independently.

There is a steady demand for geologists by the universities, by the United Kingdom and Colonial Surveys, and by the oil and mining companies.

The new Department of Geology and Mineralogy is now completed and provides adequate facilities for undergraduate teaching and research.

§ *Final Honour School of Mathematics*

This examination is normally taken two years after Honour Mathematical Moderations. It is unlikely that a candidate could usefully undertake this school without training equivalent to that covered by both parts of that examination. There are compulsory papers which are divided between pure and applied mathematics. Each candidate must also answer more advanced questions in *either* pure *or* applied mathematics. Candidates must also offer two optional subjects.

§ *Final Honour School of Physics*

The complete Honour Moderations in Mathematics (Parts I and II) or Honour Science Moderations, choosing subjects (1), (2), and (8), are recommended as the best approaches to the Final Honour School of Physics. Any student without the mathematical capacity necessary for Parts I and II of the former would probably be better employed with Honour

Moderations in Natural Science than with Part I only of 'Maths. Mods.'. While the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science is still a formally permissible avenue to the Physics School, a student with no ampler background than this is unlikely to attain a satisfactory standard in the Final Honour School.

The course for the Final Honour School lasts two years, and the lectures and practical work are designed to give the student a working knowledge of the fundamentals of all branches of the subject, classical as well as modern. In addition, a special subject may be offered from a very large choice, and students proceeding from Finals to a Research Degree are encouraged to offer it after their first year of research work. In this way a broad background for their experimental investigations is assured.

§ *Final Honour School of Animal Physiology*

This course is taken largely but not exclusively by medical students, since an intelligent understanding of the functioning of the body in health is regarded as an indispensable basis for medical studies. The normal avenue to the subject is the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science. The Final Examination may be taken either before or after the First B.M. Examination[1] in anatomy and physiology, but the more usual procedure is to take the First B.M. Examination two years after passing the Natural Science Preliminary Examination and then to devote one more year to the Final Honour School of Animal Physiology.

The scope of the Final Examination is somewhat broader than the title of the school would imply since Biochemistry involves an essential part of the course.

§ *Final Honour School of Zoology*

Students have a choice of two suitable approaches to this

[1] The First B.M. Examination corresponds broadly in content to the Second M.B. Examination at most other British universities (see the section 'The Medical School').

school. If they are interested in school-teaching, they will probably find it advantageous to preface the school by a two-year course for Honour Moderations in Natural Science and then to devote two years to the Final Honour School; if, on the other hand, they are interested in pure zoology as a research career, there is much to be said for taking the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science before or as soon as possible after coming into residence so as to be able to devote the better part of three years to the Final Honour School.

The course for the Final School includes comparative anatomy, embryology, and cytology, the distribution of animals in space and time, animal evolution, genetics, ecology, and experimental zoology. Candidates may offer a special subject and may submit evidence of original research in it.

§ *Supplementary Subjects in the Final Honour School of Natural Science*

Candidates for the Final Honour School of Natural Science (in the strict *Examination Statutes* sense of the term, i.e. the sciences excluding mathematics, agriculture, and forestry) may offer themselves for examination in a 'supplementary subject' selected from Crystallography, Mineralogy, Anthropology, Biochemistry, Human Anatomy, Pharmacology, and Metallography. The standard attained in the supplementary subject does not affect the honours class of a candidate, but the Class List indicates where candidates have satisfied the examiners or distinguished themselves in the supplementary subject.

Apart from a number of geologists offering mineralogy in this way, the commonest combinations have been those of biochemistry or (less frequently) crystallography with the Final Honour School of Chemistry. The research interests of the student have often been fruitfully oriented by such combinations. Human Anatomy, Pharmacology, and Metallography have only recently been added to the list of supplementary subjects; it is hoped that Human Anatomy will be taken by a number of students in the Honour School of

Physiology with a bias towards the morphological side, while Pharmacology will be elected by chemists interested in chemotherapy and related matters.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

By R. H. S. THOMPSON

Revised by J. M. WALKER

Although an established School of Medicine did not exist in Oxford until the latter half of the last century, the association of medical science with the University can be traced back to the Middle Ages, Roger Bacon (1214–92) being the first great name to be connected with medical and scientific learning in the University. The earliest outstanding figure in Oxford, however, who can be said to have interested himself primarily in medicine was Thomas Linacre (1460–1524), a Fellow of All Souls; in addition to his scientific work he did much to bring about the foundation of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of which he was elected the first President.

In the seventeenth century William Harvey, Robert Boyle, Richard Lower, John Mayow, and Thomas Sydenham were prominent among those who developed a tradition of scientific method in the investigation of medical problems or related problems of general science. The anatomical researches of Thomas Willis (1621–75) and Nathanael Highmore (1613–85) are still associated with the 'circle' of blood-vessels at the base of the brain and with the antrum that bear their names.

Dr. John Radcliffe (1650–1714), a student at University College and a Fellow of Lincoln College, became physician to Queen Anne, and after acquiring a large fortune from his London practice left much of it to the University and to University College. The Radcliffe Infirmary, built and equipped by the Trustees appointed under his will, was

opened in 1770, and the Radcliffe Observatory in 1775. The Radcliffe Science Library, a Medical Fellowship at University College, two Travelling Fellowships, a Prize for Medical Research, and a Scholarship in Pharmacology also serve to commemorate his bequests to the University.

The Medical School, as an active branch of undergraduate teaching within the University, can be said to date from 1883, when Burdon Sanderson came to Oxford from London as the first Waynflete Professor of Physiology. In 1887 J. S. Haldane joined the Physiological Laboratory, and his studies on respiration, together with the brilliant work of Sir Charles Sherrington, who came to Oxford as Waynflete Professor in 1913, on the physiology of the central nervous system, led to the stress on the proper understanding of physiology that has for long given distinction to the teaching of the Oxford Medical School.

To prevent overcrowding in the pre-clinical departments and ensure individual attention in practical classes, the number of students admitted to the Medical School each year is at present limited to 65. After a minimum of three years' tuition in the pre-clinical subjects, during which time they are members of one of the collegiate or non-collegiate societies, and therefore mix freely with students in other faculties, they proceed to their clinical work either at the United Oxford Hospitals or at one of the teaching hospitals in London or elsewhere. Although for over half a century great names in clinical medicine, Acland, Osler, Garrod, and Farquhar Buzzard, have been associated with Oxford as successive holders of the Regius Chair of Medicine, it was not until the outbreak of the recent war, with its disruption of clinical teaching in London, that a Full Clinical School was established at the Radcliffe Infirmary. This development followed the generous benefactions of Lord Nuffield in 1936, by means of which Professorial Chairs in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Anaesthetics, and Orthopaedic Surgery were established, and the hospital accommodation in Oxford greatly extended. At the present time the United

Oxford Hospitals (the Radcliffe Infirmary, the Churchill Hospital, the Oxford Eye Hospital, the Slade Hospital for infectious diseases, the Osler Pavilion, the Cold Arbour Hospital, and the Cowley Road Hospital) comprise about 1,300 beds. In addition the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital provides 230 beds, and the City and County Mental Hospital a further 900. An estimate of the volume of clinical material available at the Radcliffe Infirmary and Churchill Hospital alone is afforded by the following approximate figures for 1951:

In-patient admissions	20,000
New out-patients	32,700
Pathological and biochemical investigations	149,000
X-ray examinations	45,600
Surgical operations	10,900

The number of students entering the clinical course at Oxford each year is at present about 30; the wards are therefore not overcrowded, a fact which allows any clinical student the opportunity of examining a large number of patients. Admission, however, is not confined to students from the Oxford pre-clinical departments. A certain number of students from other medical schools who feel attracted to the type of clinical teaching given at Oxford are admitted each year, and later return to their previous schools to take the examinations of their own universities. Each clinical student is now put under the supervision of a senior member of the teaching staff, who acts as his tutor, and to whom he goes for advice and instruction. Osler House, a large eighteenth-century house in the hospital grounds, provides a hostel and club for clinical students.

On the laboratory side, facilities for teaching and research have also been much improved in recent years. In 1924 a new Biochemical Laboratory was built, largely through the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation; together with the extension built in 1936, it can accommodate from 20 to 30 research workers. The Sir William Dunn School of Patho-

logy, situated like the other Science Departments on the edge of the University Parks, was completed in 1927, and has room for about 25 research workers. The Pharmacology Department, which had been established in 1912, moved to the old Pathology Laboratory when the Sir William Dunn School was opened, the necessary reconstructions being completed in 1928. Extensions to both the Pharmacology and Anatomy Departments are planned, while a new large Physiology Laboratory will be ready for occupation in 1953. In 1934, as part of the developments arising out of the benefactions of Lord Nuffield, the Radcliffe Observatory was purchased and after conversion opened as the Nuffield Institute for Medical Research. A new Nuffield Laboratory of Ophthalmology was established in 1941 in the grounds of the Oxford Eye Hospital, and facilities at the Eye Hospital itself have recently been extended and improved.

One of the most recent additions to the Medical School was the opening of an Institute of Social Medicine in 1943. The Institute is engaged in studying the influence of social, genetic, environmental, and domestic factors on the incidence of human disease and disability, and also provides a course of instruction in Social Medicine for students in the clinical period. In the same year the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust offered to the University a sum to promote research into the special problems of Plastic Surgery, and in 1944 a unit was set up under the direction of a Nuffield Professor of Plastic Surgery.

The course followed by the medical students at Oxford involves a minimum of six and a half years' study after matriculation. The Preliminary Examination in Natural Science must first be passed in (1) Biology, and (2) Physics and Chemistry; where possible, it is advisable to take these examinations before coming into residence, though courses of instruction to meet them are provided by the University. The First Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine (B.M.) includes (1) Organic Chemistry, (2) Human Anatomy, and (3) Human Physiology (including Biochem-

istry), and is usually completed after two years' residence. The examinations in Anatomy and Physiology must be taken together unless the student has already obtained a First or Second Class in the Final Honour School of Physiology, thereby obtaining exemption from the First B.M. Examination in Physiology. Before proceeding to the various parts of the Second (final) B.M. Examination a year is normally spent reading for a B.A. Degree which is required before the B.M. Degree can be conferred; almost all medical students take the Final Honour School of Animal Physiology though a few read the new School of Psychology, Philosophy, and Physiology. The next three years are spent preparing for the Second B.M. Examination in which the subjects are (1) General Pathology and Bacteriology, (2) Pharmacology and Principles of Therapeutics, (3) Forensic Medicine and Public Health, (4) Special and Clinical Pathology, (5) Medicine, (6) Surgery, and (7) Midwifery and Gynaecology; the last three subjects must be taken together at the first attempt. The regulations governing entrance for these examinations are given in the *Examination Statutes* issued annually by the University.

Information about the pre-clinical courses may be obtained from the Secretary of the Medical School, Department of Medicine, University Museum, Oxford. Applications for admission to the pre-clinical school, however, must always be addressed, not to the Secretary, but to the college to which the candidate wishes to be admitted. Applications for admission to the Clinical School, whether from medical students of other universities who wish to do their clinical work only in Oxford, or from Oxford pre-clinical students, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Medical School, Osler House, 43 Woodstock Road, Oxford.

In addition to the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship already mentioned, the University awards a Schorstein Research Fellowship in Medical Science and a George Herbert Hunt Travelling Scholarship in Medicine. Prizes in Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology, Medicine, Surgery,

and Obstetrics and Gynaecology are also offered. The University also offers clinical scholarships for students who intend to pursue their clinical studies at Oxford.

The University grants the degrees of B.M., B.Ch. to members of the Medical School who must previously have taken their B.A. at Oxford. These degrees are also a necessary preliminary to the Doctorate of Medicine and Mastership of Surgery. The Doctorate of Medicine is awarded on work published since the candidate's admission to the B.M. degree, or on a thesis on original work, the subject of which must be approved by the Regius Professor of Medicine. The degree of Master of Surgery is given by examination and thesis. Research degrees, B.Sc., D.Phil., or D.Sc., are granted for original work of sufficient merit on approved subjects of research. A suppliant for the degree of B.Sc. or D.Phil. must either be a B.A. of Oxford or possess a degree from an approved British or foreign university. A minimum of two years' residence is usually required for these degrees. The D.Sc. is granted only to graduates of Oxford of considerable standing.

The organization of the Medical School has received much of the time and attention of the University in the last few years. The pre-clinical scientific departments are expanding and developing as scientific departments must, though the main plan of pre-clinical training, with its emphasis on the Honour School of Physiology, follows a course whose merits are proved by experience. The clinical section of the Medical School is still young, but is taking shape very well, and it offers a challenge to the teachers, students, and administrators who are taking part in its formation. It gives the University the opportunity of making its extensive and rather special clinical facilities available for undergraduate teaching.

RESEARCH IN THE HUMANE STUDIES[1]

By F. M. POWICKE

SOME people would say that the title of this chapter is a contradiction in terms. The very word 'research' suggests to them something which kills the spirit, while the word 'humane', recalling as it does that fine old phrase 'the Humanities', spells life. Many of those who use the word 'research' as a convenient and harmless description of what they regard as an essential activity in any university worthy of the name, often wish that they could dispense with it. They prefer to speak of advanced study. My subject is simply advanced study in the humanities, in the broadest sense of the term. I am here concerned with the provision which is made in the University of Oxford for the encouragement and guidance of young graduates, whether graduates of Oxford or of other universities, in theology, philosophy, and letters, philology, history, politics, and the social studies.

The prejudice, so far as it exists, against 'research' is now very rarely a prejudice against advanced work as such, and, needless to say, it has never been a prejudice against the advancement of learning. Although it is sometimes wildly expressed, it springs from a real apprehension of the dangers which beset the systematic promotion of advanced study by young men and women. If it does not raise big questions of principle, it does call attention to problems which should not be forgotten. Something will be said about these problems in the later part of this chapter.

The general supervision of the organization of advanced studies[2] is entrusted to a Standing Committee of the General Board. It is not necessary here to give all the technical details.

[1] See also ADDENDUM 1949 by R. B. MCCALLUM on p. 189.

[2] Technically an Advanced Student in Oxford is a student admitted to work for the degree of D.Phil. A candidate for the B.Litt. is not an Advanced Student. In this chapter the phrase 'advanced study' is used more generally.

Nor, in view of the very full chapter on Libraries which may be read in the present volume, is it necessary to describe the facilities for study to be found in the Bodleian, the Ashmolean Museum, the Taylorian Institute, and other places in Oxford.

Most of the advanced work at present done in Oxford, at least in the humanities, is done by graduates of the University. When the original statute, establishing the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, was passed (1917), the University was undoubtedly influenced, in some measure, by the desire to meet the case of graduates who came to Oxford as graduates of other universities, British, imperial, and foreign. The changes which the war seemed to be making in academic relations hastened the development of a movement which had already begun. The organization of advanced study at home and abroad, and especially in the United States, had also influenced opinion in Oxford. Experience has shown that the anticipations of 1917 were exaggerated. Graduate and advanced studies have grown steadily in the University, but they have engaged the interest of Oxford graduates even more than of graduates from outside. At the same time, the number of students from other universities is considerable, and, under the altered conditions caused by the second world war, is likely to increase; and it is important at the outset to say something about them. Conditions in Oxford are so different from those to which they have been accustomed that graduates who come from elsewhere are frequently puzzled.

There are no 'graduate schools' in Oxford; that is to say, a man or woman who comes to Oxford to do advanced work does not—as yet, at any rate—become a member of a separate society. No doubt, in the scientific departments, with their university laboratories and more concentrated methods of study, social and academic co-operation creates a common life of an informal kind, although there are no scientific 'graduate schools'. Officially every graduate student who comes from outside joins the University in precisely the same way as a boy or girl fresh from school. He or she becomes a

member of the University by matriculating and by joining one of the societies, either an ordinary college or hall or St. Catherine's Society, the only remaining society of non-collegiate students (for men). Hence the man or woman who wishes to do advanced work must apply (1) for admission to a society, and (2) for the permission of the University authorities to proceed at once with work for an advanced degree, the B.Litt. or the D.Phil. The decision on the first application rests with the society, on the second with the appropriate Board of Faculty. Applications to the Board of Faculty are made through the society of which the student has become a member.

These conditions of entry are not formidable if the applicant knows in good time what he wishes to do. He should apply for entrance to a college in good time because the number of people who desire to enter the University has become much greater than the number of vacancies in the colleges. The authorities of the colleges have to choose from many applicants, and graduates from other universities cannot be sure of admission. The applicant should also know why he wishes to come to Oxford and in what branch of his subject he would prefer to do advanced work. If he wishes to work under a particular teacher he should get in touch with this teacher as soon as he can, so that both the college authorities and the teacher, who, of course, need not be, and generally is not, a member of the college in question, may be ready to help forward his application to the University. If he has no particular teacher in mind, he would be well advised to consult the professor of the subject. Most of the Boards of Faculties require that a candidate shall first be personally interviewed by one of a number of persons or by a definite member of the faculty chosen by the board to prepare information and give advice to the board about applications.

There are two research degrees in Oxford open to advanced students in the Faculties of Theology, Literae Humaniores (i.e. classics, philosophy, and ancient history), Modern History, English, Modern Languages, Social Studies, and

Anthropology and Geography. These are the degrees of Bachelor of Letters and of Doctor of Philosophy.

The degree of B.Litt. was established in 1895. If the candidate is a graduate of the University, he can obtain this degree in a comparatively short time. He may submit his thesis, which is usually the only exercise demanded of him, at the end of his first academic year of study—according to the regulations, not less than six months after the subject has been approved—or he may spend nearly three years upon it. If the candidate is not a graduate of the University, the procedure is a little more complicated. He may still present his thesis in a short time and obtain a B.Litt. certificate, but he cannot take his degree until he has satisfied the requirements of residence for six terms as a member of the University.

The candidate must first be admitted as a probationer-student. He must make application to the Secretary of Faculties at the University Registry through his society. If he is a graduate of another university, he should submit certificates and letters of recommendation from his previous university. All these documents should be submitted through his society or future society, which will add its own letter of recommendation. The Secretary of Faculties will then lay the documents before the appropriate Board of Faculty. It is at this stage that the results of preliminary consultation are so important; for it is the duty of the board to appoint a supervisor. It is true that the student is so far only applying for admission as a probationer, and that his definite reception as a candidate for the B.Litt. has to be considered some weeks later; but in most faculties the supervisor appointed for the period of probation continues to act later. The board has before it authoritative information and suggestions about the candidate, and if it knows that a suitable supervisor has already been approached and is willing to act, it can act with knowledge. It knows that the candidate has had advice, that his subject has not been chosen ignorantly or hastily, and that a particular teacher would be glad to have him as his pupil.

The procedure in applications for admission as an Advanced Student in the technical sense, with a view to the degree of D.Phil., is very much the same as that just described. Here there is no probationary period, for admission to study for the doctorate is given only to students whose capacity for research is believed to be proved. Graduates of other universities are considered on their merits. The minimum period of work for the degree is six terms, of which three must in any case be spent at Oxford. Recent legislation has made it somewhat easier for students who have previously studied at Oxford to carry on their work for the degree elsewhere after the first year. A Rhodes Scholar, for example, who has already studied for two years in Oxford as an undergraduate, can now be permitted to return home after one more year and finish his work for the doctorate outside Oxford. In many other cases it is advisable to allow a student to spend part of his time elsewhere, especially if he requires to study manuscripts. The thesis need not be presented within the six terms or two academic years, but may be sent in at any time within twelve terms (four academic years) from the date of admission to study for the degree.

The degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Doctor of Philosophy are 'of the same nature'. They are no longer sharply distinguished from each other. A Board of Faculty can transfer a probationer or B.Litt. student to the status of a D.Phil. student without making the student begin again and without loss of terms. The standard required for the doctorate is higher, in theory considerably higher, than that required for the degree of B.Litt. The examiners' certificate states that a successful dissertation for the D.Phil. degree is 'an original contribution to knowledge set forth in such a manner as to be fit for publication'; whereas, since the institution of the D.Phil. degree, the examiners' certificate does not describe a successful dissertation for the B. Litt. as an original contribution to knowledge, nor as being in a form fit for publication. It is not easy to define the relation between the two degrees more exactly, for, while the standard of the work for the

degree of D.Phil. has on the whole been maintained at a high level, the standard of work done for the B.Litt. tends to vary. 'The man', it has been said, 'who gains the B.Litt. is understood to be competent to research; the man who gains the D.Phil. has researched so successfully as to have made contributions to his subject which deserve to be made known to other scholars.' This is certainly the intention. A student of history, for example, can get the B.Litt. by showing that he can handle original authorities competently; whereas, if he is a candidate for the D.Phil., he will be required to go farther—to master the unpublished material within a limited range or to pursue critical investigations which will have value and significance in the eyes of other scholars. But the keen student who can devote eighteen months or two years to a subject and who finds new material or is faced by unexpected problems does not consider minimum requirements. Some exercises for the B.Litt. degree have reached a standard hardly distinguishable from that expected in a doctoral thesis. In one form or another, many of them have been published. The capacity and the desire to pursue original investigation fortunately refuse to adjust themselves to the limits of regulations and the expectations of examiners. The differences in quality between one piece of work and another may cause some perplexity, but nothing could be worse, nothing could do more harm to the spirit of research than a dull and regulated uniformity of achievement. If the performance of the keen student tends to raise the standard, so much the better.

At the same time the difficulty of fixing a definite relation between two degrees of the same kind has raised the question whether the one should not be made an avenue to the other. The Board of Faculty of English Literature has approached the problem of advanced study with this possibility in mind. It has used the powers allowed by the statutes and regulations to include in the course for the degree of B.Litt. an obligatory examination, followed by a dissertation. It had no power to compel candidates for the D.Phil. to take this course, but, in

the words of the Merton Professor, 'most men find that they had better make sure of the B.Litt. first; and few get beyond it. . . . The course of instruction "preparatory to research" has given a more certain value to the B.Litt. degree; and its effects on the standard of scholarship required for the D.Phil. degree are no less clear.' This interesting development is attractive. It suggests a new way of organizing advanced work, which, in circumstances not hard to imagine, the University might wish to adopt and extend as an alternative to the more general system. The English School had to face peculiar difficulties, and it was partly with the intention of meeting these difficulties that compulsory classes were arranged in Elizabethan handwriting, the establishment of texts, bibliography, the history of editing, and so on. The course is a formidable barrier against a particular kind of student who, once admitted, is rarely amenable to intellectual discipline. Hitherto the other schools have preferred their more elastic system, although at least one, the School of Modern History, has begun to appropriate the very important general principle which underlies the English scheme of study. Instruction in palaeography, diplomatic, bibliography, and the methods of historical study has been given regularly for many years. The provision of definite and systematic instruction preparatory to research is not, indeed, a new departure. It pervades the study of the ancient classics and is presumably the *raison d'être* of the department of classical archaeology. Now that advanced studies have a definite position and are subject to systematic control in the University, the need for more systematic general instruction in the aids to study is increasingly realized. During the next few years the B.Litt. may be transformed into a degree given to candidates who have successfully passed tests in particular subjects and submitted a brief dissertation. In any case it is all to the good that deliberate and systematic provision should be made for such instruction. Apart from the direct benefits obtainable from it, those who attend are informally brought together. They are surrounded by helpful books and guides

in a room which they can regard as their own; and they learn much from incidental talk with each other and with their teachers. They are no longer isolated researchers, whose only connexion with the academic life of the University is a periodic interview with their supervisors. The extension of facilities of this nature would be the best way of combining with the college life of Oxford some of the advantages of the great graduate schools of the American universities.

To revert to the present system, the method of instruction is left to the discretion of the supervisor. Usually he sees his pupils about once a fortnight during term, for the discussion of difficult points, and the criticism of rough drafts of parts of their theses; but these periodical formal interviews should not be, and as a rule are not, the only expression of his interest in them and responsibility for them. His position corresponds to that of a college tutor who studies the idiosyncrasies and needs of the undergraduates entrusted to his charge. He finds that, while one man is almost sure to go right and has a *flair* for original work, another, if not carefully directed, is at first sure to lose his way, or to have difficulty in expressing the results of his investigations in lucid and orderly English. As we have seen, no specific tests or examinations are required until the thesis has been presented and the examiners have been appointed by the Board of Faculty; but, as we have also seen, some progress has been made in the provision of instruction in method and the helps to advanced study. Subject to fulfilment of the rules about the keeping of terms, leave of absence for the purpose of research in the British Museum, the Public Record Office, and other libraries or archives is readily granted to students, if their supervisors are satisfied that they have reached the stage at which they and their subjects will profit by it. Arrangements have been made, for example, with the Institute of Historical Research in London, whereby students can be admitted free of charge to membership of the institute, including the use of its library and attendance at seminars. Finally, the General Board assists in the publication of really

good work and has given financial support to historical and other series of books based upon theses and recommended by the editors of the series for publication.

Some reference has been made to the difficulties which beset any attempt to organize 'humane research'. A visitor from Harvard or from the great schools for advanced study in Paris would probably declare that, except in the English School, he could see little, if any, evidence at Oxford of organized research in the humane studies; yet in Oxford itself the gradual developments of recent years have been observed in some quarters with anxiety, in others with impatience. We have our idealists on both flanks as well as in the centre. Some would like to see the establishment of a fully articulated system of graduate instruction, and claim that here the ancient University would find its true vocation and fulfil its highest purpose. Others would like to leave original work to the free impulse of those who have won research fellowships or studentships or who care to devote their scanty leisure to the advancement of learning. Oxford, it is argued, being by its very nature the home of learning and of noble facilities to higher study, will never fail to inspire. Oxford, as usual, has adopted a middle course to which it has already given its own peculiar direction, illogical, no doubt, and rather untidy, but capable of very effective results. The humane studies in Oxford, unlike the natural sciences, have never been 'departmentalized'. In their laboratories and university departments the natural sciences have had no difficulty in developing, as the inevitable culmination of their work, strongly organized schools of research. Similar developments may well be expected in the Faculty of Modern Languages, which is in effect a department with a home of its own, as it obtains more freedom of movement and works out a common policy. In the older schools, firmly embedded in the colleges and the tutorial system, facilities for graduate work have been neither natural nor inevitable. The provision of them has involved a conscious effort in which the teachers responsible for instruction in the subjects might or might not

take an active part. In these circumstances the idea of a separate organization, of a kind of 'graduate school' for the humanities, has naturally found favour in some minds. A graduate school, which would require a staff and equipment of its own, might, if prematurely founded, find itself isolated from the vigorous traditional system on which it must depend for its success, but it is quite possible that some advance in this direction will be made.

Advanced study in Oxford has left far behind it the mixed motives which secured its first recognition as an integral part of the academic system. It has grown because there was a need for it. It is essential to understand as well as to recognize this need. The University does not provide facilities for the young graduates who are idly looking about for something to do or who think that a year or two spent in half-hearted research may give them higher credentials; it provides facilities for the keen student who, without too much concern for ultimate values, has a strong desire to read more widely and to do a piece of work of his own. The student of this type is indifferent to the argument that he may be wasting his time. He has gone a little way, he sees that he has hitherto merely scratched the surface of his subject, and he has a genuine craving to go deeper. At the same time he feels the need of guidance. He would prefer, if possible, to do something which will be of value, and he wishes to be brought in touch with those who know what has been done and is being done elsewhere and what needs to be done. He may not be able to devote all his time in the future to study, but, before going down from the University, he wishes to satisfy his desire to work at his subject, and, if he can, to prepare for a modest contribution to learning. So long as there are people of this kind, and there always is a number of people of this kind in a healthy university, it is the duty of the University to give them their opportunity.

The University and the colleges have done much to provide financial opportunities. The special endowments such as the Bryce and the Amy Mary Preston Read scholarships, the

Senior Demyships of Magdalen, the Harmsworth scholarships of Merton, the Senior scholarships offered by Christ Church and other colleges, the Senior scholarships of the Goldsmiths' Company, the continuation of College, School, State, and local scholarships or exhibitions for a year or so after graduation, have made it easier for scores of students to do some advanced work. But this sort of opportunity, while essential, is not the chief way of providing facilities. The best and more disinterested 'researchers' are not always those who have secured these emoluments, just as they are not always those who have been placed in the first class in the schools. The opportunity which the University is especially bound to give is direction, the companionship and encouragement of older scholars, and some acquaintance with the movements of learning in the world of learning. The scholars who believe in 'humane research' can best help by advising those who really desire to engage in it, by bringing them to the notice of the persons especially responsible for the direction of it, and by acting as supervisors in their own field of learning. The supervisor, indeed, is the pivot of the Oxford system. He can make or mar it. He can not only get the best out of his individual pupils, he can build up a little tradition of his own and form a group about him. The most encouraging development of late years has been the gradual tendency to concentration upon particular fields of study under the direction of particular scholars. This development has done something to check a diffusion of effort in all kinds of study under scattered supervisors who often can only take a perfunctory or external interest in the work of their pupils. College authorities can do much to assist the tendency towards concentration.

Attempts have sometimes been made to define the kind of subject appropriate to a course of advanced study, but conditions vary so much that only a few generalizations can be made with safety. The student should certainly take care to have the advice of experienced people. He should, as a rule, avoid big subjects, especially if he cannot look forward to a

long period of uninterrupted study; and he should avoid the investigation of minute detail which does not encourage the wider reading and reflection which are essential to mental progress. His subject, in short, should be definite enough to make him concentrate, and at the same time be so significant that, in order to deal with it, he must deepen and extend his general knowledge. The application of this general rule depends upon the qualities of the student, the extent of his previous reading, the nature of his subject, and the help which his supervisor can give. Nothing, for example, would be more foolish than to suggest, as a general rule, that students should—or should not—edit a text. The nature of the text, the aptitude of the student, and, by no means least, the intention of the supervisor in suggesting the text and the stimulus which he can give must be considered before we can judge whether a piece of work of this kind is or is not suitable.

The statutory provision made for advanced study in Oxford, if not very broad, is adequate to enable students to take advantage of the great facilities which Oxford, as Oxford, offers. When all is said, Oxford is a place of learning, and its finest work is done by trained scholars, who have won a scholar's reputation in the world, and who work in one of the great libraries of the world. The best gift which Oxford gives the young scholar is the opportunity to breathe this atmosphere. In it knowledge is pursued for its own sake; in it the genuine student finds himself and realizes that the degree is not an end in itself, but a certificate of efficiency, a convenient testimony to a period of disciplined effort. It is true that, here also, much remains to be done. The old facilities are not always nicely adjusted to the new needs. Some of the new needs, we are assured, will be met in due course. In the meanwhile, Oxford has made it easier for hundreds of young students to get some experience of the pursuit of advanced learning. This is a positive achievement, far more important than the merits or defects of the academic mechanism. The best way to make sure of wise advance in the future is to use existing opportunities to the full in a spirit of confidence.

ADDENDUM 1949

By R. B. MCCALLUM

In 1947 was established the new degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. This is a postgraduate degree for those who have either taken one of the honour schools at Oxford or graduated at another university. The purpose of the courses prescribed for the degree is to provide students who have already graduated with a form of study less severely specialized and not examined entirely in the form of a thesis. So far, two faculties only have prescribed courses for the Bachelorship of Philosophy, but other faculties may do so in course of time, if they consider this form of examination suitable to the studies with which they are concerned. The Faculty of Social Studies has prescribed courses for the degree of B.Phil. in Economics and Politics and the Faculty of Literae Humaniores in Philosophy and Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

It should be clearly understood that the courses for the degree of B.Phil. are not automatically open to any student who cares to offer himself. An applicant must possess qualifications that will convince a committee of the Board of Faculty concerned that he can profitably take the course, and the student's name will then be placed on a register of B.Phil. candidates. Candidates who have been placed in the first or second class in the Honour School of Literae Humaniores both in Moderations and in Finals, or the Final Honour School of Modern History or Philosophy, Politics, and Economics are admitted immediately. All others, whether graduates of Oxford or of any other university, must be considered and admitted by the Board of Faculty. Only students who may be considered as equal to a good second class in an honour school will be admitted. One who is not up to this standard is unlikely to pass the examination and may find that he has spent his time at Oxford without obtaining a degree.

In Philosophy a candidate must offer a thesis or dissertation of not more than 30,000 words. He must also offer a paper on a 'Chosen Authority' from one of the major schools of philosophical thinking, and two other papers from a prescribed list. This includes Moral Philosophy, Political Philosophy, Metaphysics and Theory of Knowledge, Logic and Scientific Method.

In Politics candidates must offer two general papers, on Social and Political Theory and on Political Institutions, and in addition three subjects chosen from a list of nine. The regulations do not at present permit of a thesis in politics.

In Economics a candidate must take two papers on general economics and two papers on more specialized subjects from a list of six subjects. In place of one of these special papers a candidate may offer a thesis of not more than 30,000 words.

In the examination in Greek and Latin Literature the candidate will be required to offer a thesis of not more than 20,000 words approved by the Board of Faculty. He will also be required to do three papers. One of these will be on *either* a Greek *or* a Latin Text to be prescribed from year to year, and the other two on an approved Greek or Latin author or group of authors.

A student who has just graduated at Oxford with some distinction in a relevant honour school may expect to take the B.Phil. course in one year. A student from elsewhere will usually spend two years over the course. For the first part of his time he will probably be taught by the tutor in the subject of his study in his own college. Later, when admitted to the register of B.Phil. students, he will receive instruction at the seminars provided by the faculty.

LIBRARIES

By G. N. CLARK

ALMOST every society and institution in Oxford has its library, large or small, and every student will naturally pick up in the first few days of his work the necessary information about the libraries which concern him most directly, such, for instance, as the library of his college or that of his laboratory. Thus it would be superfluous, if it were possible, to attempt in this handbook anything like a complete guide to each of the libraries. It would be misleading to give summaries of their contents, because their contents are always growing, or of their regulations, because regulations change. Detailed information about times of opening, admission of readers, conditions of use of the libraries and so forth, when they are not given in the current *University Calendar*, should be sought at the libraries themselves. Here we give merely a general survey of the library provision available, paying attention chiefly to the libraries which are important for a variety of purposes and assuming that the specialist will have other sources of information about the specialized library.

The present time is not the most convenient for making such a survey because it is a time of unusually rapid growth and reorganization. The many libraries of Oxford grew up independently to satisfy the needs of their separate owners and users, and this free growth without common control had the advantage that each small working unit, whether a college or a research institute or a museum, had at its command the books most obviously needed for its purposes. It meant a great saving of time and machinery. Unfortunately, however, it meant also much waste, overlapping, and loss of opportunity. As the libraries grew in size and their upkeep became more expensive, it gradually became impossible for them to go on quite as independently as the libraries of a number of book-collectors who have nothing in common except that

they happen to live in the same city. In one thing after another the need for co-ordination has become clear. Certain once-independent libraries have been absorbed into the organization of the central University library. Others, still independent, are becoming increasingly used to co-operation in one or other respect, whether in buying or cataloguing or otherwise, and it is to be hoped that these businesslike tendencies will continue.

Our survey must begin with the Bodleian group of libraries. This consists of six or seven collections of books in half a dozen different buildings. They are united not only by the fact that they are under the same administrative control (which is a matter of little or no immediate concern to the student) but also by each having its separate function as part of a coherent whole. Together they may be said to form the central University library, or the University's system of libraries except for those which are under separate specialist control. In number of books their total probably rather exceeds that of all the other libraries in Oxford taken together: to give a figure which is necessarily vague, the estimated number of volumes in this group of libraries exceeds a million and a half. As we notice the libraries one by one we shall see how it is that the University has not one central library but a group: some of the libraries of the group are offshoots from the main collection, others formerly independent units which have been brought into the scheme of common management, others neither quite one thing nor quite the other; but the whole group is dominated by the Bodleian, which is the main library, the largest and the most important.

The Bodleian, as everybody knows, is one of the great libraries of the world. It takes its name from its founder Sir Thomas Bodley, who, if this great achievement had not outshone everything else that he did, would have been remembered as a scholar and diplomatist in the time of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. The sixteenth century had been a disastrous period for Oxford in many ways, and at the end of the time of religious strife there was nothing left of the

University library except an empty room. This great room, now called Duke Humphrey's Library, after Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, a principal benefactor to it in the old medieval days, dates back to the fifteenth century and is the central core of the Bodleian. Sir Thomas Bodley did much more than fill it with books. With remarkable foresight and remarkable attention to detail he planned extensions of the building, provided an endowment, and drew up statutes for the government of the library which gave it a place of its own in history. Although it was the University library, it was to be open to the scholars of the whole world. Thus it has been called the first practically public library the world had seen. A still more remarkable innovation was Bodley's agreement with the Stationers' Company, which then controlled copyright and the right to publish in England. The company made the library a grant of one perfect copy of every book printed by them. This was the beginning of the 'copyright privilege' which, in various forms corresponding to the successive systems of copyright law, the Bodleian has enjoyed from that day to this. It is shared now with several other libraries, but they all received it later, and the acquisitions made by this means in the early days of the privilege contributed many treasures to the Bodleian which could hardly have been acquired afterwards by any means.

In its long history since Bodley's time the library has accumulated not only a great wealth of books and manuscripts, but also furnishings, pictures, and relics of every kind, with all the associations and traditions which cluster about a valued and venerable institution. It is a place of pilgrimage for those who study the history of libraries, the history of learning, the rich continuities of English life. For the moment, however, we are concerned with it merely as an instrument in the service of the studies of the University. As such it consists, roughly speaking, of the books in all subjects except modern languages and some branches of archaeology and fine art, though, as we shall see later, there are special buildings or parts of buildings within the Bodleian system for

books relating to mathematics, natural science, India and Pakistan, American and imperial history. Only the most advanced graduate students will need more than the Bodleian offers in these subjects. For some there is supplementary material in other Oxford libraries, for others it is necessary, in order to find the more recondite foreign materials, to go to the British Museum reading-room in London. In none of its subjects does the Bodleian willingly fall short of the standard of a really first-class university library, and where such a falling short is discovered, efforts are made to rectify it. It does not indeed deal equally completely with all its subjects, but only in the sense that it cannot in all maintain the very special level, far above that of any but the greatest university libraries, which it has in some. These are naturally the subjects most closely related to its special treasures. The manuscript collections number about 40,000 volumes, 8,400 rolls, and 15,300 charters, and there is a full provision of the literature needed for working upon them. In the same way the library is strong in the studies covered by the early works acquired under the copyright system and also by the rich benefactions which have made its printed books rival the manuscripts in rarity and value. This function of the Bodleian as a storehouse of unique and original materials is what makes it famous and what above all attracts scholars to it. Besides the official catalogues there are a number of other books which serve as guides to special portions of it. A glance through any issue of the *Bodeian Library Record* reveals that discoveries of important rarities are continually being made in the old collections. Nor is there any check in a flow of accessions so copious that it is hard for cataloguing to keep pace with it.

In a great and ancient depository like this there is hardly any field of human knowledge which is not represented by some greater or smaller body of raw material for research; but, needless to say, the Bodleian is stronger in some than in others. It does not offer special attractions to the student of contemporary or very recent economic and political affairs. It has not the resources for forming very ambitious collections

of the official publications of foreign governments, and even in the ordinary literature of modern studies it is not as strong as might be wished. Even here, however, it has occasionally something to offer: it is strong in continental academic dissertations, and now and again will be found to have something of this sort which is not available elsewhere in England. Its greatest strength, however, lies in earlier centuries. By way of illustration only, we will mention some of the departments in which it has much to offer in the way of material for research. First there are medieval studies generally. The great growth of interest in recent years in the history of medieval learning, thought, and science has caused a revival of interest in many medieval writings which were for long neglected, and the most fruitful method of study has proved to be that which keeps closely in touch with the biographical materials and the records of the institutions, whether universities or religious orders, to which the writers belonged. For such work the great medieval centres of learning are the most favourable places, and not least Oxford, the oldest British university and the home of more than one medieval movement of thought which had a world-wide influence. This, however, is only one of the fields in which medieval work at the Bodleian is active: the vernacular literatures, the arts, economic and legal history are all represented here by stores of precious information. As might be expected, British topography and local history take an important place. In its early days the Bodleian acquired the collections of some of the great antiquarians. The manuscripts they rescued and the notes they took from manuscripts now lost are historical sources which cannot be superseded. There are many later accessions to supplement them, and the Bodleian is one of the depositories in which, under the national scheme devised by Lord Hanworth as Master of the Rolls, manorial documents, those invaluable sources for social history, may be placed in safe keeping. The Oxford diocesan records are here, still largely unused. From the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there are large and very important classes of manuscripts

similar to those in the British Museum which, but for the laxity of the practice of those days, would form part of the national public records. The amount of diplomatic correspondence, for instance, is considerable. Finally in the domain of English literature, from the earliest to the most recent times, besides manuscripts of importance there are printed books which cannot be found elsewhere. It would be easy to fill pages with lists of the surprising possessions of the library: the earliest manuscript of the *Chanson de Roland*, one of Edward Fitzgerald's own manuscripts of *Omar Khayyám* (one item from the collection of Oriental manuscripts which is the largest in Europe), the only known copy of the earliest printed work of Shakespeare. All this, however, would be merely illustrative. For any full idea of the matter it is necessary to turn to the printed catalogues and other guides, which are to be seen in all learned libraries in Europe and America. The student in search of a topic for research will doubtless have made use of these books before deciding to come to Oxford.

The advanced work done in the library is very different in method from the more casual and everyday reading, and we must now explain the arrangements for the different kinds of study. A small charge is made for the *Cataloguing Rules*. The present Bodleian catalogues of printed books are not easy to understand, and an hour spent over these rules will save the regular reader a good many periods of five minutes. The rules of the Bodleian do not permit lending. If it possesses a book, the reader may be sure that wherever it may be situated, whoever is using it at the moment, with tact and a little patience he can count on seeing it. On the other hand, he will not search for it himself, for most of the books are kept in book-stacks to which the reader has no access. When the present reorganization is complete the number of books to which direct access is possible will be greatly increased. In order to become a reader the student will present himself and make the Declaration required by the University Statutes in the main Bodleian building. Here he is at the centre of the

Oxford library world. Duke Humphrey's Library is still the place for reading the Bodleian manuscripts, and it is the usual place for working at the great manuscript collections of the Oxford colleges. Eight of these (Brasenose, Corpus Christi, Hertford, Jesus, Lincoln, New College, Trinity, University) actually store their manuscripts in the Bodleian building. The others have an arrangement by which, on the filling up of a form provided there for the purpose, their manuscripts are sent to the Bodleian to be read or photographed. Beyond Duke Humphrey's Library on the same floor is the seventeenth-century addition known as Selden End, in which are ranged on open shelves a number of books of reference, including those most used by readers of manuscripts. A new reader is recommended to make a general inspection of the reference books on the open shelves, of which there are altogether a large number in the various rooms.

A Library Commission set up in 1930 recommended the conversion into an enlarged range of specialist reading-rooms of most of the space in the Old Library buildings hitherto used for book storage, and the erection of a new building to be largely a book-stack, but in which experiments in Library administration could be carried out. The reconstruction of the south range of the quadrangle was completed in 1951 and work on the north range is now (1952) in hand but it will be some years before this too is completed. The Upper Reading Room (formerly in the north range) is now on the second floor of the south range, and houses some 9,000 volumes of the more general reference works and periodicals as well as series of a historical and philological nature.

Here is also the main catalogue. This has two parts, a series of volumes with manuscript entries under the names of the authors for all books printed before 1920, and a smaller series with printed entries for later books. It should not be forgotten that there are also subsidiary catalogues. For foreign periodicals it will save much time to use the excellent and handy list of *Current Foreign and Colonial Periodicals in the Bodleian Library and in Other Oxford Libraries*, an up-to-date

copy of which, in card-index form, is kept in the Upper Reading Room. There, too, a subject-catalogue of recent accessions is displayed. On the first floor is the new Lower Reading Room, subdivided into two sections. One, the Auctarium, contains 3,370 volumes of periodicals and series relating to classical studies, and the other, the Rawlinson Room, 3,630 volumes relating to theological and oriental studies. In this latter room, too, are the special card-catalogues of works in oriental languages. The manuscript catalogues are naturally to be consulted by the entrance to Duke Humphrey's Library: their arrangement is complicated and should be learnt from the special leaflet of *Instructions to Readers* issued free of charge by the Department of Western Manuscripts. One type of catalogue familiar in other countries the Bodleian, like other great English libraries, does not possess: there is no general subject catalogue. The preparation of such a catalogue would be a vast undertaking, and the method of research which has grown up in England has assigned a somewhat more limited sphere to libraries and their catalogues than that undertaken by, say, the Berlin Staatsbibliothek or the Library of Congress. For the purposes of really advanced research it has indeed been necessary always to supplement the great subject-indexes even of those libraries by recourse to the other available lists of authorities and other bibliographical means of reference.

One more object among the contents of the old Bodleian building should not be overlooked: near the manuscript catalogues is a Suggestion Book, and it is to be hoped that no one will complain of the library for lacking any particular book until he has at least, by entering the title here, given the authorities the chance of making the deficiency good or giving a reason for not doing so.

The *New Library*, in Parks Road, was opened in 1946. The book-stack was designed to hold 4,000,000 books, and service of books from the stack to the reading-rooms in the Old Library is by mechanical conveyor which runs through a tunnel underneath Broad Street. Besides book-stack and

administrative rooms, the New Library contains a reading-room, with 7,000 books relating to philosophy, politics, and economics, a map reading-room, and seminar and research rooms allocated to certain University faculties.

Thirty yards away from the old Bodleian building, to the south of it, but connected with it for purposes only of service by another underground tunnel, rises the great domed bulk of the Radcliffe Camera. Built in the eighteenth century for a different use, this now affords two supplementary reading-rooms for the Bodleian Library. They contain a considerable select collection of books on the subjects of the honour schools of the University. The Camera reading-rooms, now and even more so for the future, are intended for undergraduates. But they are useful for advanced students also, and the Camera hours of opening are longer than those of other parts of the Library. The service of books from the stacks of a great library is apt to entail delays, and no one should put himself in the position of having to sit with nothing before him on the desk vacantly waiting for a book to be delivered. It is always in the reader's power to avoid this, since books may be ordered by post or by placing a slip in a box provided for the purpose on the outside of the south gate of the Bodleian quadrangle.

Next after the Bodleian proper and the Radcliffe Camera in importance comes the *Radcliffe Science Library* which, although under the same management, is at a distance from them, close to the Museum and convenient for the science departments. This may be called the scientific section of the University's library, and it receives all current accessions on scientific or medical subjects. The Radcliffe Library has two floors of reading-rooms containing selected books and periodicals in the Physical Sciences, Mathematics, the Biological Sciences, and Medicine. Below is the main collection of books arranged systematically on the shelves and available to readers by ordering.

Not far from the Radcliffe Science Library stands the next largest member of the Bodleian group, the *Library of Rhodes*

House. This is the section of the Bodleian dealing with the history—social, political, and economic—of the English-speaking British Dominions and Colonies, of the United States, and of Africa. It does not contain the Bodleian books published before 1760. In the same building are housed some small lending libraries connected with the teaching departments of these subjects and comparable with the departmental libraries of the Science Museum, which we have not discussed because they concern only those working in these departments, who will have no difficulty in learning what it is necessary to know about them. The distinctive feature of the Rhodes House Library, the reason for its physical separation from the Bodleian, is that it is housed in the palatial building set up by the Rhodes trustees, along with the other activities, whether academic or merely social, connected with the same historical and geographical sphere. The professors and other teachers concerned with these subjects have their departments here under the same roof, and the active supervision of research can therefore be carried on here more directly in contact with the library than is possible in the Bodleian with its wide range of subjects and huge mass of books. The Rhodes House Library has rapidly become a centre of advanced study in its special fields, particularly Africa. It possesses a great collection of papers connected with Cecil Rhodes, together with other important manuscript collections relating to Africa and the West Indies. Arrangements made with Dominion and Colonial governments, and with the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, ensure the regular receipt of the more important official publications of the Commonwealth and of the United States of America. Its Scicluna collection of Melitensia is reputed to be the finest in the world. The difficulty of drawing an exact border-line round its subjects is softened by the fact that its books may be sent for to be read in the main Bodleian building and Bodleian books may similarly be sent to Rhodes House.

The *Indian Institute*, which is across the road from the main Bodleian building, is the centre for studies connected

with India and Pakistan, and in its library are the Bodleian books on these subjects. This library, originally independent, was taken into the Bodleian system in 1927, and now receives the new books on India and Pakistan. The important collections of Indian manuscripts and the older University collection of printed books on India remain, however, in the Bodleian, so that the Indian Institute Library and its reading-room do not form a distinct unit to the same degree as Rhodes House.

Such are the libraries of the Bodleian group, a group within which, roughly speaking, the books are all available in the central Bodleian buildings, many of them in the Camera and, if required, in the more important branches, particularly Rhodes House. They have this also in common, that none of them is a lending library. There is one other great subject or group of subjects for which the University has a large central library, but this is separately administered and has the special characteristic of being a lending library. It is the *Library of the Taylor Institution for Modern Languages*. Housed in a monumental Victorian building with a well-planned modern extension, the Taylorian is a centre for the teaching and study of foreign (other than classical or oriental) languages. Besides its main library it has departmental or seminar libraries under the control of the professors of the several subjects. The main collection is thought to be the most important separate library of modern languages in the British Isles. It comprises something considerably more than 150,000 volumes and, broadly speaking, may be said to be complementary to the Bodleian. A certain number of books much in demand at both places may be found in both libraries, but as time has gone on the tendency has rightly been towards a systematic division of spheres. A reader in the Bodleian who needs a book dealing with some modern European language or literature will therefore often have to seek it in the Taylorian, and, unfortunately, as there is no common catalogue (except that already mentioned for current periodicals) he will have to go to the Taylorian and consult the catalogue there. This is in

process of revision, and the new part is printed on the same principle as the Bodleian post-1920 catalogue. It should be noted that, as the Taylorian library had a long history of independent growth and its curators and benefactors took a wide view of its function, it contains many books not in the Bodleian which are not strictly literary or linguistic. Considerable batches of older books on the history and topography of European countries will be found there by anyone who has leisure for a little exploring in the catalogue or among the shelves. There is a small collection of manuscripts, including one of Dante.

There are several other libraries which belong to the University in the strict sense of the term; but they are so closely attached to special branches of study that their purposes need little explanation, and those who are likely to need them will gravitate to them without special direction. The most important is the *Ashmolean Museum Library*, consisting of a group of specialist libraries which play an indispensable part in the work of several Faculties. The following libraries comprise the whole: the Library of the Department of Antiquities; the Library of European Archaeology; the Heberden Coin Room Library; the Library of the Department of Classical Archaeology; the Library of Classical Literature; the Grenfell and Hunt Papyrological Library; the Haverfield Library of Ancient History; the Library of the Department of Fine Art; the Library of Medieval Archaeology; and the libraries of the Griffith Institute. The Griffith Institute, a department of the Ashmolean, contains the important Griffith Egyptological Library, and other almost equally important libraries dealing with Arabic, Hebrew, Babylonian and related Semitic subjects, based mainly on the collections of Margoliouth, Sayce, and Langdon. The Library is open to members of the University, and to certain non-members on recommendation. With some restrictions books may be borrowed from all libraries, except those housed in the Department of Fine Art.

Next in size comes the *Library of the English School*, which

is housed in the Examination Schools. This is definitely intended for students of the English language and literature, and is maintained by the appropriate faculty. Its shelves contain many books of special value and interest, and a number of facsimiles of manuscripts. Two personal collections embodied in it are those of the late Professors Napier and Raleigh. The whole forms a representative and self-contained library in which borrowing is allowed—and in normal times access to the shelves. A library for the *Modern History School* (*The Maitland Library*) on similar principles has also been established in the Examination Schools. This is provided with the leading works on palaeography, diplomatic and the other 'auxiliary sciences'. It caters especially, but not exclusively, for the special needs of advanced historical students working in British and European history before 1550. The Faculty of Oriental Studies maintains the *Chinese Faculty Library* at 7 Merton Street, containing many European books about China and a fair collection of Chinese books, including the largest collection of *tsung-shu* and of works on Chinese palaeography in Great Britain. The *School of Geography* has its own lending library and collection of maps. The last of these departmental libraries is the active and valuable *Gerrans Library of Mathematics*, which, though a part of the library of Magdalen College, is open to all members of the University and is regularly resorted to by users of standard mathematical books and periodicals. Thus, in one way or another, the University provides, besides its main libraries, smaller libraries adequate for many ordinary needs, in which books may be obtained more quickly and used with greater freedom than the Bodleian or the Radcliffe Science Library permit.

It would be an exaggeration to say that the college libraries formed a third line in the University's library system. There is not enough co-ordination between them to justify the use of such an expression, and attempts to work them into a single organization have failed in the past and are unlikely to be renewed. At the same time there is far more informal co-

operation than might be supposed, and, although in theory they are private libraries for the members of their particular colleges, in practice they do not jealously conceal their contents from the outside world. As we have explained, it is customary for their manuscripts to be sent to the Bodleian for the use of students. The catalogue of these manuscripts by H. O. Coxe is familiar in all great libraries and gives an idea of their contents, but not an absolutely full or exact idea, so that sometimes personal inquiries or the examination of a more recent or corrected catalogue in the college concerned will point to fresh materials. Altogether the colleges have more than four thousand manuscripts, many of them very important for research. This does not include the archives of the colleges, the manuscripts which have been accumulated in the course of their history as records of the life of the colleges themselves or of their affairs as owners of property. In some of the older colleges these collections of muniments are very rich, including, for instance, much that was taken over from monastic foundations whose property passed into the hands of the colleges. Some colleges, for instance Oriel, All Souls, Magdalen, and Christ Church, have done much, with or without the co-operation of the Oxford Historical Society, to make known by means of catalogues or full printed texts the contents of their muniment rooms; but it is not usual for these to be so easily accessible to students as the literary and historical manuscripts kept in the college libraries. The simple and sufficient reason for this is that the colleges hold their muniments as evidences of title or for other practical reasons of business connected with their estates, and must therefore exercise discretion in permitting access to them. It will, however, practically always be found that a serious student desiring to use or publish college records for genuine purposes of research will, if he approach the head of the college, find that his project is welcomed and every possible help is afforded. For the use of similar materials belonging to the University, application should be made to the Keeper of the Archives, whose rooms are in the Bodleian building.

In speaking of the Gerrans Mathematical Library we have mentioned a portion of a college library which regularly serves the whole University. Senior members of the whole University in the same way find at their disposal the pleasant *Bradley Memorial Library of Philosophy* in Merton College, where F. H. Bradley spent his working life. One of the largest of the college libraries, that of All Souls, is open to any male member of the University on introduction by a fellow of the college or by a tutor in any other college. This library is called the *Codrington* after its principal benefactor, General Christopher Codrington, a distinguished member of the college more than two hundred years ago, whose statue adorns it. It has been for well over half a century specialized in the subjects of law and history. It is not a select library in the sense of having had all its contents chosen with a view to covering these subjects systematically, since it incorporates the old general college library and has received a number of special bequests and donations which make it unexpectedly strong in certain branches, of which military history and economics should be specially mentioned. Besides the great library of Codrington there is a convenient reading-room with legal books on open shelves, and a further reading-room for economics.

In the remaining college libraries there are a number of special collections and other treasures which, where there are no standing arrangements for their exhibition, may usually be seen by any worker who asks the permission of the college librarian. Without professing to enumerate all of these we will mention some which may be of use especially to those who come to Oxford to carry on original investigations. At Brasenose is the Pelham Collection of Ancient History, at Corpus the Shadworth Hodgson Library, which is primarily philosophical; in the magnificent library of Christ Church, with much else, are notable collections for Hebrew, Icelandic, and music. Exeter has the Edersheim Collection of Jewish and other related works. Jesus, with its special Welsh connexion, is naturally the home of a Celtic collection. New

College owns the collection of books on universities made by the late Dr. Rashdall. Oriel, besides interesting works of its own members such as Prynne, Gilbert White, and Newman, has the complete library of an eighteenth-century collector, the last Lord Leigh of the first creation. Pembroke has the Birkbeck Hill Johnsoniana and the Chandler Library of philosophy, especially Aristotelean books. Queen's has the Slavonic books and periodicals of the late W. T. Morfill, and Sir Joseph Williamson's proclamations; University has early Americana; Worcester a wealth of Civil War pamphlets and old plays.

Of these old plays at Worcester there is a catalogue privately printed for the Provost and Fellows in 1929, and there are a few other printed catalogues which give useful information about the college libraries. Merton, for instance, printed a general catalogue in 1880, followed by several sets of *Addenda*; but the lack of published catalogues is the chief obstacle to the effective use of the college libraries by students. Most of the colleges have to be content with manuscript catalogues in card or book form, but happily there is in prospect the publication of a joint catalogue of such of their printed books as are earlier than the year 1641. Catalogues of early printed books at Magdalen and Wadham Colleges have been published. Early books constitute for the student the most important aspect of the college libraries. Until recent times each was an independent general library of learning and literature, with a history going back to the foundation of the college. With the great modern increase in the output of books and the widening scope of University studies their character has necessarily altered, and their accessions now are mainly for the purpose of keeping up special collections and providing the books needed by undergraduates reading for the honour schools. There is much variation in the scale and nature of the provision of reading-space, but as that is a matter affecting only the members of each college it is needless to say anything here except that some colleges have fitted up attractive reading-rooms for as many as can possibly use them,

while others prefer to encourage undergraduates to take the books away for reading in their own rooms.

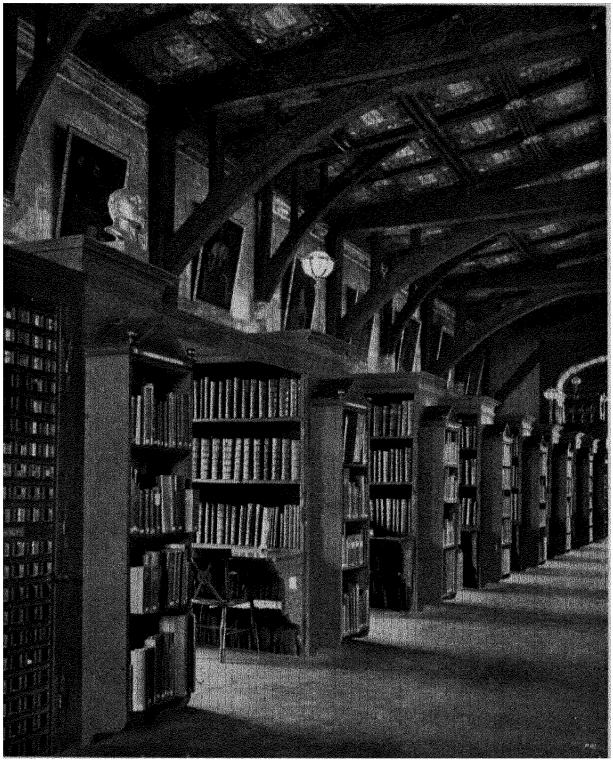
The women's colleges have, in proportion to their size, perhaps the greatest amount of reading-room accommodation. Each of them has its own library, and in addition the *Geldart Library* of law books, founded and endowed by the late Professor W. M. Geldart, Vinerian Professor of English Law from 1909 to 1922, is available to all women students reading law. It is housed in St. Anne's College.

The list of libraries useful to students in Oxford is still not complete. Without coming down to the quite small or highly specialized libraries, we should mention four more, three of which deal with particular studies. At Pusey House in St. Giles's is a considerable library, mainly theological, which is available for male members of the University, though the books cannot be taken away. There are some foreign theological books and periodicals which are not in the Bodleian. The newer library of Barnett House in Beaumont Street has to do with economics, sociology, and related subjects. It is not large, but the books, except periodicals and Government publications, may be taken away, and the library is therefore of much use to undergraduates and to private subscribers. At the Maison Française at 72 Woodstock Road is a useful modern French Library (*see* p. 346). Finally we should mention what is in its way the most useful library in Oxford, that of the Union Society. The Union is most famous as a debating society, but its large club buildings contain an admirably selected general library of over forty thousand volumes. The main library room with its now scarcely visible decorations played an important part in the history of the pre-Raphaelite movement. The library is a lending library and there is open access to the shelves. Membership of the society is open to all men members of the University, and the members are well served by their library both for pleasure and for some of the purposes of their work.

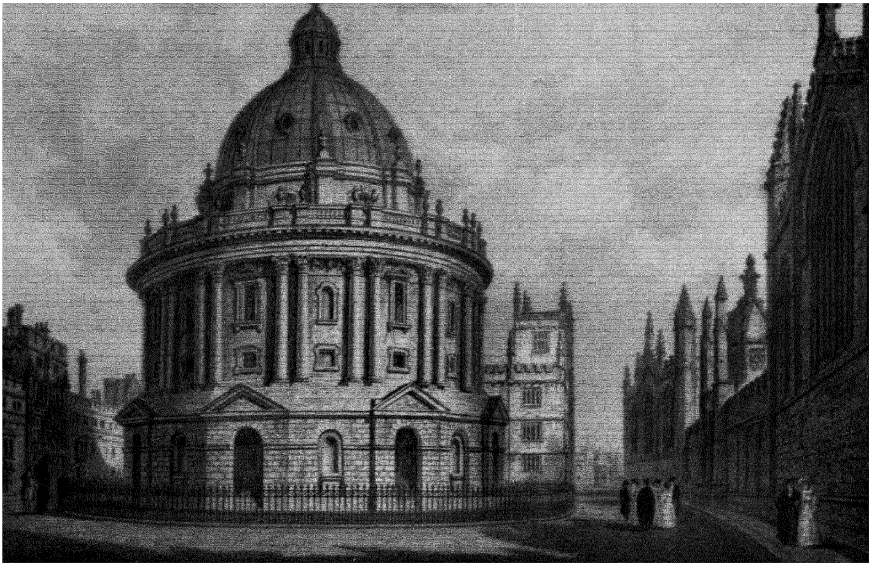
Such are the libraries of Oxford as they appear on a general survey from the point of view of those who use them day by

day. In estimating the library provision which Oxford has to offer, we have to take into account not a single library but somewhere near fifty. This is not, as might appear, a startling example of administrative chaos. Though, as we have admitted, something remains to be done, and ought to be done, to enable the libraries to supplement one another's resources and services more readily and smoothly, their multiplicity is in the main not a weakness but a strength. It means that each group of workers has been able to build up in its own vicinity and in accordance with its proved requirements a library of its own which satisfies its needs in the first instance. The larger central collections of the University are thus almost in the nature of a reserve for exceptional or more exalted purposes, and they are the more fully available for these purposes because much of the routine of the service of books is discharged in a more homely way elsewhere. The plurality of libraries in Oxford has another aspect from which, instead of requiring a word of apology or of explanation, it merits nothing but praise. It is not merely the books and manuscripts on their shelves but also the libraries themselves as living and growing organisms which are materials for the historian and the student of civilization. Nowhere in the world is it possible to obtain a better view, a better actual physical view, of the historical development of the library in medieval and modern times, of its internal economy, and of its place in the organization of human life.

Before printing was invented, even before Chaucer wrote about his clerk of Oxenford, the library of Merton College was built. It still stands, the oldest library in England, and in it there is an astrolabe which may even be the one which Chaucer described for little Lewis his son. The interior has been somewhat altered, but its general form and the fittings of its western arm (it runs along two sides of a small quadrangle) remain much as they were in the late fourteenth century. The bookcases stand out at right angles from the walls, leaving a gangway down the middle, with benches between the bookcases and sloping counters of thick oak to hold the



17. IN THE BODLEIAN; 'DUKE HUMPHREY', THE OLDEST PART OF THE LIBRARY



18. THE RADCLIFFE CAMERA

From Ingram's MEMORIALS

books as they are read. The lighting is from narrow lancet windows in the bays. The quiet greys and browns of the woodwork and the old bindings, the atmosphere of peace and antiquity make this seem what it is, the best-preserved specimen of a medieval library in England. Some of the books still have their chains. There are other details of medieval fittings which are better represented in other Oxford libraries. The old library at Trinity, for instance, which has associations with the first of English bibliophiles, Richard de Bury, still has its precious panels of painted glass in the windows. At All Souls the glass from the older library may be seen in the ante-chapel. Of Duke Humphrey's Library we have already spoken, and there are still other medieval libraries in Oxford. At Balliol the old fifteenth-century library, for long little more than a book-store, has lately been brought into use again as a working-place, and, when the first impression of their primitive simplicity has passed, it will be seen that this is the distinctive purpose of the library buildings of the Middle Ages. They are comparatively small, because they belong to a time when books were few and costly; but the books were there to be read and not merely for show, and the furnishings, simple and practical for all the sober beauty of their design and craftsmanship, were meant for the convenience of the little societies of scholars who worked among the books.

This medieval type of building persisted long after the end of what we usually reckon as the Middle Ages, and in one college after another we can see how gradually they altered in size and arrangement all through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Corpus is a foundation of the early Renaissance days, and Erasmus visited and praised its library when it was still new, but in its general effect it seems to belong to the same age as that of Merton, with which it may even be compared for beauty and charm. Jesus and St. John's, where Archbishop Laud made a large addition to the library building, show further developments of the same type, and to it belongs even the spacious and elegant upper library

of Queen's, which was built in the reign of William III. From this library, however, the sloping desks have been taken away, and it requires a little effort to see that the high, wide room with its ornamental plaster ceiling and its great round-headed windows is the direct successor of the timber-roofed Gothic chambers. It is meant not only for work, but also for display, and, if some of its predecessors were also in their very different way meant to be impressive and grand, this was at least a new kind of display, an expression of the new ideals of the age then beginning which was to be called the age of enlightenment.

At about that time the tendencies of the new age brought about a change in the buildings of Oxford. The last traditions of the Gothic manner, which had lingered here as a local style, gave way before an open, well-lit, and classical dignity. The heads of colleges and the colleges themselves began to put up buildings like the houses of noblemen and gentlemen outside. University buildings began to be modelled on the public buildings of London or the continental capitals. The new libraries were designed at least as much for show as for study. The Codrington Library at All Souls was built as a noble room, with a high gallery and a floor of figured marble some sixty yards in length. The books were in cases flat against the wall, and the few small desks which stood about the sides hardly interfered with the openness of the great perspective. Opposite the Codrington there was built the largest and most imposing of the eighteenth-century libraries of Oxford or of England, the *Radcliffe Camera*. At first it was intended to serve as a general library, independent of the Bodleian, but although it was not built merely for ostentation, to imagine it as it was at first one must think of it without its crowd of readers and the masses of *matériel* which have been provided for them. The wide floor under the dome lay empty for the sightseer to select a position from which to contemplate the casts of classical statuary or Dr. John Radcliffe, floridly sculptured in his wig and gown. In its way the Radcliffe is supreme; but there are still other libraries in Oxford which show the meaning and influence of the

eighteenth-century pursuit of 'distinction'. There is Christ Church library, with its ambitious pillared façade; there is Worcester, not large but typical of the period; there is Oriel, built at the end of the century by Wyatt, the fashionable architect of the time, and built with the largest room that could be put on the site. Each of them makes its own contribution to what we know of the eighteenth century.

The nineteenth brought changes in all the factors which affect library-planning, and it saw the erection of a certain number of new libraries in Oxford, some of which have an architectural interest, though it was not until the *Radcliffe Science Library* was built by Sir Thomas Jackson, to be opened in 1901, that any large independent library building was put up. The most recent library building standing by itself, other than the New Bodleian, is that of New College. But for a considerable time past the greatest building activities of the Oxford libraries have been spent in making additions and adaptations rather than entirely new buildings. At Balliol the old college hall became a library-room; Oriel took in the old chapel of St. Mary Hall as an undergraduates' reading-room. All sorts of devices were necessary to cope with the demands in a growing university for more books and for books on more subjects. Thus many of the library buildings have here and there an air of makeshift, or at least bear traces of having been converted from another purpose, just as some of the most remarkable of the earlier library buildings have been converted to other uses, like that of All Souls which is now a lecture-room, a fifteenth-century room with elaborate Elizabethan plaster-work in the ceiling. What strikes every visitor to an Oxford library is something that can scarcely be conveyed by any description, the air of its having grown to be what it is through continual use and habitation. The indescribable accumulation of treasures and curiosities of all kinds is part of this: the Oxford libraries are very human institutions, and are as far as possible from being a mere mechanism for the supply of books. To some they may appear anxious to conceal the degree of modern efficiency

which they actually attain. It is symbolic of this decorous modesty that a large book-store of the Bodleian is hidden underground. The visitor who looks up at the dome of the Radcliffe Camera does not suspect that below the crescent-shaped turf lawn at his feet there are two tiers of steel flooring with rolling bookcases to carry, in the smallest possible space, well over half a million books.

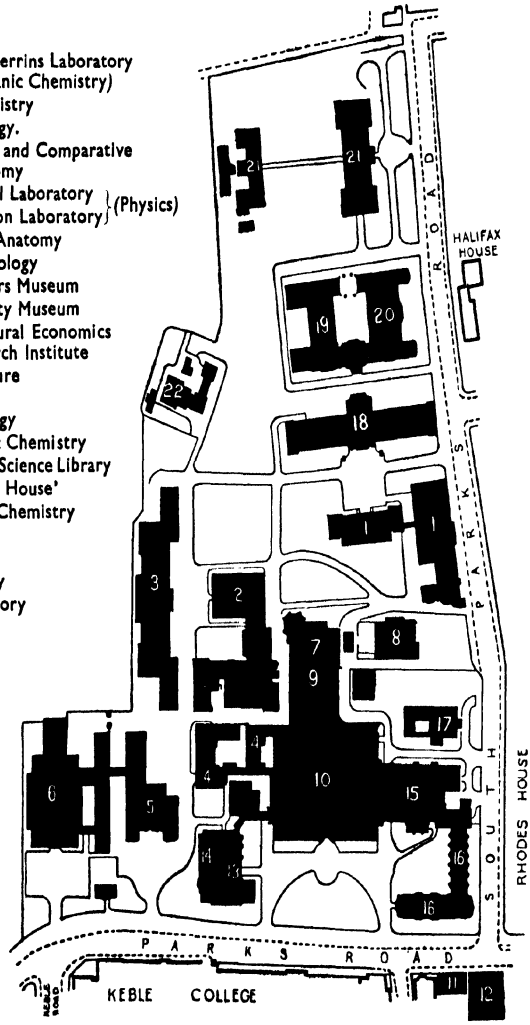
At the time when it was made, which is now over forty years ago, this underground store represented the most advanced technique of library organization, equipment, and design. Surprising as it may seem when we are under the impression of their picturesque and time-worn beauty, the same is true of one after another of the older buildings of which we have just mentioned only a few of the more notable. The evolution of the library has been an integral and important part of the whole development of the University, and the librarians of all ages have been amongst the great makers of Oxford. Oxford as it now is has the distinction and the advantage, though it is also in its way a burden and a responsibility, of carrying along with it in the present an enormous heritage from the past, a living inheritance of tradition embodied in a physical inheritance of buildings and books and possessions of many kinds. If we insist on the unique value of all this to the work which the University still carries on, we must not fall into the injustice of supposing that the Oxford librarians are or have been mere custodians. In every age, and in our own as in any other, the best librarianship must be in the closest touch with the best thought. To know what books or manuscripts to acquire, and by what apparatus and organization to make them to the fullest degree available for profitable use, the librarian must command the best knowledge of the world's resources of learning and of its needs and methods in education and research. In a university his work will touch at every point that of his fellow-workers who are not librarians, gaining from it and contributing to it. The last and highest claim that we make for the libraries of Oxford is that they are a great centre of library science in this largest

sense. In meeting the great needs of the future the librarians of Oxford, like their predecessors from the craftsmen of Merton library to the engineers of the underground store, will bring to their task the full resources of modern skill. In the current administration of their libraries they maintain a standard which, if we compare their available means with the visible results, need fear no comparison in the world.

TABLE OF LIBRARIES USEFUL FOR DIFFERENT SUBJECTS

GENERAL.	Bodleian, Radcliffe Camera, College Libraries, Union Society, Oxford City Library.
HISTORY:	
ANCIENT.	Ashmolean.
MEDIEVAL AND MODERN.	Maitland Library, Codrington Library, All Souls (for men only).
AMERICA, AFRICA, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.	Rhodes House.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.	Faculty Library.
MODERN LANGUAGES.	Taylorian, Maison Française.
LAW.	Codrington (for men only), Geldart (for women only).
THEOLOGY.	Pusey House (for men only).
MEDICINE AND NATURAL SCIENCE.	Radcliffe Science Library.
MATHEMATICS.	Radcliffe Science Library, Gerrans (Magdalen).
FINE ARTS AND ARCHAEOLOGY.	Ashmolean.
INDIA AND PAKISTAN.	Indian Institute.
GEOGRAPHY.	School of Geography.
SOCIAL STUDIES.	Barnett House.
CHINESE.	Chinese Faculty Library.

1. Dyson Perrins Laboratory (Organic Chemistry)
2. Biochemistry
3. Physiology.
4. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy
5. Electrical Laboratory } (Physics)
6. Clarendon Laboratory } (Physics)
7. Human Anatomy
8. Pharmacology
9. Pitt Rivers Museum
10. University Museum
11. Agricultural Economics Research Institute
12. Agriculture
13. Geology
14. Mineralogy
15. Inorganic Chemistry
16. Radcliffe Science Library
17. 'Museum House'
18. Physical Chemistry
19. Botany
20. Forestry
21. Pathology
22. Observatory



LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH IN NATURAL SCIENCE

Revised by E. J. BOWEN

§ *Historical*

THE history of science in Oxford dates back to very early times, but the modern period of development began in the second part of the nineteenth century, and has accelerated rapidly during the last thirty years. At the present time many of the laboratories of Oxford are of the most modern design, while others are only awaiting the endowment and occasion for the expansion which their work and activity render more and more urgent.

The first great name in Oxford science is that of Roger Bacon, 1214–92, who did much to establish the scientific method, and worked on chemistry, medicine, astronomy, and mathematics, discovering, among other things, the properties of lenses. Much of his work was lost, but such as survived was studied in Oxford during the Middle Ages and exerted great influence. During the Middle Ages mathematics, with its practical application to astronomy, surveying, and the construction of almanacs and sundials, played a large part in Oxford teaching. It flourished especially in the fourteenth century, among its most notable exponents being Thomas Branwardine, *c.* 1325.

Robert Recorde (All Souls College, 1531) published the first English Algebra and first made use of signs of multiplication and of equality. Leonard Digges (University College, *c.* 1550) worked on methods of surveying and such problems as almanac calculation. From his works, published posthumously, it appears that he even anticipated Galileo in the construction of telescopes.

Medicine was an important study in Oxford during the Middle Ages, though perhaps the methods by which it was

prosecuted can hardly be described as scientific. Thomas Linacre (All Souls College, 1460–1544) introduced new ideas on the treatment of diseases. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, came to Oxford in 1642, and between then and 1646 carried out experimental researches assisted by George Bathurst and Francis Potter of Trinity College. Among the earlier Oxford astronomers the names of Halley and Bradley (the discoverer of the aberration of the stars) stand out: to them should be added the name, more famous in other connexions, of Sir Christopher Wren.

During the Civil War a considerable migration of men of science to Oxford took place. Meetings were held regularly at the lodgings of Dr. Wilkins, Warden of Wadham, and later in the house of the Hon. Robert Boyle, who resided in Oxford from 1654 till 1668 in a house which stood on the site of the present Shelley memorial at University College. During this time, assisted by Robert Hooke, he worked on the spring of the air, whence arose Boyle's law. Among the other scientists who used to meet in Oxford at this time were Dr. Willis, Wren, Dr. Petty, Seth Ward, and Ralph Bathurst. Boyle brought to Oxford one Peter Sthael, who gave lectures in chemistry which many senior members of the University attended. Between 1668 and 1675 John Mayow showed that during the process of respiration one constituent only of the atmosphere was used up, and also showed that during calcination in air metals gained weight. In this he anticipated Lavoisier by more than a century.

In 1683 science in Oxford was much stimulated by the activities of Dr. Robert Plot, who persuaded Elias Ashmole to present to the University a valuable collection of natural rarities, most of which had been collected by the Tradescants. The Old Ashmolean Museum was erected to house them in 1683, and in the basement a chemical laboratory was established.

During most of the eighteenth century the prosecution of science in Oxford became less active. In the early part of the nineteenth century new professorships and readerships were

established, and various small laboratories set up. In 1850 the Honour Schools of Natural Science were founded, and between the years 1855 and 1860 the University Museum was erected. This forms the nucleus of most of the University scientific departments, which occupy sites adjacent to the Museum, in and adjoining the University Parks.

Before the present-day full development of the Museum area as a site for University science departments, science was taught in several college laboratories. Christ Church laboratory was erected in 1766 primarily for teaching anatomy with some chemistry. After the foundation of the University Museum it became wholly a chemical laboratory under Dr. Lee's Readers in Chemistry and provided additional instruction in inorganic chemistry for members of the University until 1930, when its activities were gradually brought to an end. A laboratory for the teaching of chemistry was opened by Balliol College in 1853, and this was later extended by the addition of further rooms and cellars, and by the co-operation of Trinity College, and became the Balliol and Trinity College Laboratory. Here the subject of physical chemistry was introduced to Oxford, and taught during the first third of the present century to chemistry students from all colleges, until lack of space and the primitive nature of the accommodation finally led to the erection of the University Laboratory of Physical Chemistry, 1939–40. The Queen's College Laboratory began about 1900 and provided instruction in organic chemistry and research. Chemistry was also taught in the Daubeny laboratory at Magdalen College for many years. Jesus College erected a large laboratory for chemistry in 1906 chiefly for the use of its own members, and this continued in active use until 1947, the last of the college laboratories to survive.

§ *Physics*

The Physics Department consists of two buildings, the Clarendon Laboratory and the Electrical Laboratory.

The Electrical Laboratory was built by the Drapers'

Company in 1910. The present Clarendon Laboratory was completed in 1940 and replaced the original building which had been built in 1872 and was one of the oldest physical laboratories in England. The new Clarendon Laboratory was designed in accordance with present-day practice and equipped with all the facilities required for modern physical research. These include hydrogen and helium liquefaction plants, and the equipment necessary to produce the strong magnetic fields and very high voltages required for nuclear investigations. The two laboratories provide space for 40–50 research workers and, at the present time, cater for some 150 to 200 students in the honours course in addition to about 100 students working for the preliminary examinations.

The two laboratories have recently been combined under Dr. Lee's Professor of Experimental Philosophy, and the Wykeham Professorship has been converted into a Chair of Theoretical Physics.

Research in the department at present is concerned mainly with the properties of matter at very low temperatures, and with the characteristics and structure of the nuclei of the elements. In addition, work is proceeding on spectroscopy, high-frequency electrical discharges in gases, and the exploration of nuclear and molecular characteristics by the use of high-frequency radio waves.

§ *Engineering*

The Chair of Engineering Science was founded in 1907. The present laboratory was opened in 1914 and was extended in 1927 and 1931. A further extension is now contemplated. The laboratory has apparatus for the practical instruction of students in electrical engineering (both light and heavy current), theory of structures, properties of materials, hydraulics, thermodynamics, and heat engines. There is also a drawing-office for instruction in machine drawing, and in graphical and computational methods of solving engineering problems. The apparatus is deliberately made small, so that students are never required to work in large groups. The

apparatus provided is based on a maximum of 24 students per year, though at present numbers are rather higher than this. Because of the pressure on the available space the number of students in the laboratory is restricted, and it is desirable for those intending to study engineering to inform the Professor of their intention not later than the June before they come into residence.

Research is carried out in the department under the direction of the Professor and staff. Facilities are afforded to advanced students and to graduates (or in special cases to an undergraduate who has passed the Final Examination at the end of his second year) for undertaking research work. The fields of research are broadly the same as those of the undergraduate instruction; the small scale of the available apparatus has to be borne in mind. Recent research has included the properties of dielectrics, the flow of steam in nozzles, and the development of the computational technique known as the 'relaxation method'.

§ *The Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory*

The Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory dates from 1860 when the University Museum was built. It then consisted practically of a single room, with a few small offices, for the laboratory work in all branches of chemistry. This room is a replica of the Monks' Kitchen at Glastonbury Abbey—an open, octagonal structure, 33 feet across the sides and over 45 feet in height to the apex of eight curved wooden beams, which meet in the centre of the roof below an external lantern. The present main building was added in 1878. It is on two floors, the upper, which is the main teaching laboratory, being a single room 120 feet by 24 feet, and the lower comprising six rooms. In 1901, to gain access to the new Radcliffe Library from the Museum Court, the Glastonbury Kitchen was divided into two by the insertion of a new floor on the same level as the upper floor of the main building, and between the two buildings other small rooms on this

level were also added. The lower floor of the Kitchen is now again part of the laboratory.

In 1920 a small workshop was built and soon extended. In 1928 a further extension was made, on the ground level, between the Glastonbury Kitchen and the library, and an upper-floor research laboratory built above it, with places for several research workers. In 1929 the whole of the rest of the department was fundamentally reconstructed, the interior furnishings being entirely renewed, and the whole of the rooms on the upper floor being put *en suite*. A large new scheme for extension was begun in 1952.

The department now has about eighty working places on the upper floor for undergraduate students receiving instruction in inorganic chemistry, and seven or eight rooms of various sizes for graduate and research work in various branches of the subject. These at present comprise work on properties and manipulation of gases, modern analytical methods, spectroscopy, metallography, and some problems of physical chemistry applied to inorganic substances. The Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory furnishes an interesting example of how an old and apparently out-of-date type of building can be successfully adapted to the needs of a modern laboratory.

Associated with this laboratory is the Department of Chemical Crystallography, where instruction and research are carried out on crystal study and where X-ray equipment for elucidating crystal structure is available.

§ *The Dyson Perrins Laboratory*

This laboratory was opened in 1916, the funds for its construction having been given by Mr. Dyson Perrins. It has since been considerably enlarged, and is now a large modern laboratory, with accommodation for about 60 honours students and about 50 research students, including about 20 Chemistry Part II students. Under the late Professor W. H. Perkin the new department rapidly became an important centre of chemical research.

Practical courses are conducted in organic chemistry for the Final Examination (Part I) of the Honour School of Chemistry, and instruction in micro-analysis is also available.

The research work of the department is principally in the field of organic chemistry, particularly in connexion with the structure and synthesis of natural products, chemotherapy, oestrogenic and carcinogenic substances, branched chain fatty acids, and reaction mechanisms of organic compounds.

§ *Physical Chemistry Laboratory*

The Physical Chemistry Laboratory, situated in South Parks Road, was completed in 1940, the cost of building and equipment being borne by Lord Nuffield. A first-class modern laboratory is thus available for instruction and research in the subject. The accommodation previously used consisted of cramped and somewhat makeshift quarters in Balliol and Trinity Colleges. Over sixty undergraduate students can be provided with practical problems in the main teaching laboratory; there is also a large and a small lecture-room and a library. About twenty research rooms are available, each capable of taking two to four graduates, and the building is well provided with services, dark-rooms, &c. There is a large workshop in the semi-basement equipped with machine tools of the latest types. Research work is actively prosecuted on reaction kinetics, the physical chemistry of bacterial growth, infra-red spectroscopy, the application of 'radar' waves in chemistry, properties of dielectrics, electro-chemistry, energy exchange between molecules, photo-chemistry, and fluorescence.

§ *The Biochemical Laboratory*

The recognition of biochemistry as an independent subject of study and research in the University is a development of the last few years only. In 1920 the Whitley Chair of Biochemistry was founded by the generosity of Mr. Whitley of Trinity College, and in 1924 the erection of the Biochemical Laboratory was begun. The construction of this laboratory

was rendered possible by a munificent gift from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The laboratory adjoins the Department of Physiology, with which it works in close co-operation, especially in connexion with the teaching of students in the School of Medicine. The two departments have in common a large lecture-room to seat some 200 students and also a conjoint library. Further accommodation for workers is provided in the Microbiology Laboratory.

The internal construction of the laboratory has been carefully designed to permit of great elasticity in the size of classes, so that if necessary 100 students at a time can be dealt with. The instructional work comprises classes in physiological chemistry for medical students, in biochemistry for students in the Honour School of Physiology, in pure biochemistry for students in the Honour School of Chemistry (who may offer biochemistry as a special subject), and in comparative biochemistry for students of zoology.

The laboratory can take about twenty-four research workers, and is equipped with all modern facilities, including refrigeration, proper quarters for keeping animals, and Svedberg ultra-centrifuge. The research work has been concerned largely with problems of nutrition and the chemistry of the vitamins, with the biochemistry of micro-organisms, and with the physical chemistry of surfaces in relation to the living cell.

§ *Department of Geology and Mineralogy*

There has been a Readership or Professorship of Mineralogy in Oxford since 1813 and a Professorship of Geology since 1819. The present Department of Geology and Mineralogy is now housed in a building, completed in 1949, which occupies the site of the old Clarendon Physics Laboratory on the north-west flank of the University Museum. The geological, palaeontological, and mineralogical collections belonging to the department, among which are many of great historical importance, are for the most part still in the University

Museum, adjacent to the department. These are referred to in the chapter on the Scientific Museums (pp. 247–8).

In the laboratories, instruction is given to undergraduates reading for the Honour School of Geology and for the special subject Mineralogy. Instruction is also given to students taking Geology in Honour Moderations and the Preliminary Examinations in Natural Science and Geography. There is space and the necessary modern equipment for a considerable number of research workers.

For research in palaeontology and stratigraphy there are the usual facilities, including serial sectioning apparatus. For comparison purposes there are in addition important and extensive fossil collections, including many type specimens; the Jurassic fauna and flora being particularly well represented. Research in vertebrate and invertebrate palaeontology, stratigraphy and quaternary and structural geology is being undertaken at the present time.

The facilities for research in petrology and mineralogy are good and now include a newly equipped silicate analysis laboratory. The department possesses especially fine goniometers and other equipment for measuring crystals and determining their physical constants. An X-Ray apparatus is in constant use for powder photography, and is also available for single crystal methods. In the fields of petrology and mineralogy the principal research being carried out at the present time concerns the petrogenetic and geochemical investigation of igneous rocks and minerals from various parts of the world; certain aspects of the petrology of the sedimentary rocks, particularly the evaporites; and structural and petrological investigation of the metamorphic rocks. A long-term research project now partly completed consists in the determination and cataloguing of data for the Barker method of identification of crystals by means of their facial angles.

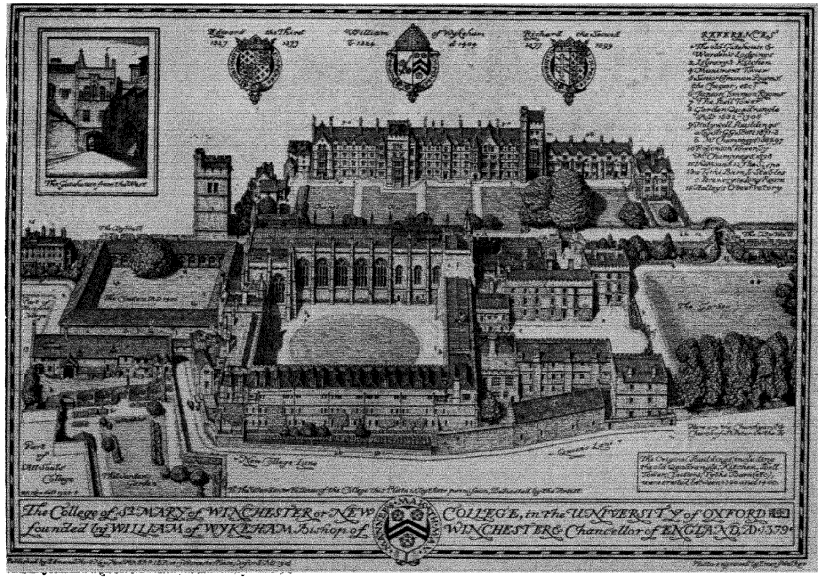
§ *Department of Botany*

The Department of Botany occupies a new building opened October 1952, in South Parks Road, immediately to the north

of the Imperial Forestry Institute, to which it is joined by a lecture-room used by both departments. The teaching-rooms include a laboratory seating one hundred for elementary classes and special laboratories for advanced work in general botany, mycology, plant physiology, and ecology. There are research laboratories equipped for work in plant physiology, mycology, and ecology as well as accommodation for work in other branches of the subject in smaller rooms. Adequate provision of ancillary and preparation rooms has been allowed. There are also small greenhouses for experimental work and garden plots for the cultivation of special material on the north side of the building. The department relies, of course, upon the collection in the Botanic Garden for the greater part of its teaching material.

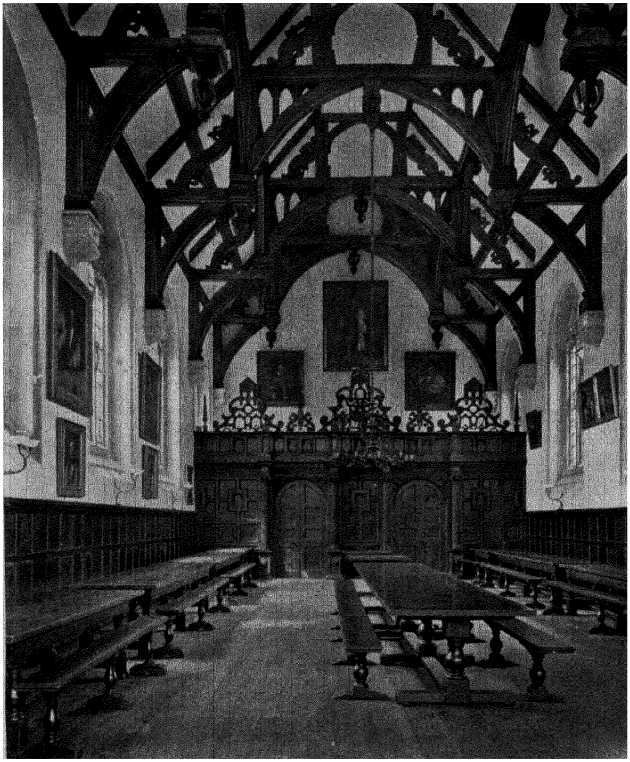
The library contains about 15,000 volumes including 6,000 periodicals (148 current titles, 136 non-current including many of the earlier journals). The remaining volumes include the library of William Sherard, *obiit* 1728, and other pre-Linnean books, in all about 1,000, a unique collection rich in association copies with manuscript notes by earlier botanists. The modern section is reasonably comprehensive with a good collection of floras and other taxonomic works.

The herbaria now occupy a wing of the new building with large rooms on two floors. Formerly they were spread over three different parts of Oxford. The collections include the Morison, Sherard, Dillenian, and other ancient herbaria, also three active modern sections. The first of these is based on the herbarium of Henry Fielding, accepted 1852. It is now the general herbarium of the department, in which many of the classic collections of the early nineteenth century are well represented. The second, the Claridge Druce Herbarium, now contains all the British plants and is particularly valuable for the study of county records. Finally, there is the Forest Botany Herbarium, confined to Forest material and specially rich in specimens from the Dominions and Colonies. It is an essential piece of equipment for the teaching of Forest Botany



19. A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF AN OXFORD COLLEGE

From the '*New Loggan' Drawing* by the late E. H. New



20. WADHAM COLLEGE HALL

and for the identification of specimens sent by Forest Officers from overseas, many of whom are former members of the Department.

The curriculum includes elementary courses in general botany for medical and other students, more advanced work for intending foresters, teachers, and others, and specialist courses for the Honour School of Botany. The training of men for forestry work overseas has for many years been an important part of the work of the department.

Current research includes work on plant respiration and the role of alkaloids in metabolism; a study of mycorrhizal nutrition, with particular reference to the beech tree; genetics; experimental morphology and ecology. Taxonomic work in progress particularly relates to the British Flora and that of Tropical Africa.

The Botanic Garden is situated in High Street, immediately opposite Magdalen College. It now covers about six acres. The original garden, just under three acres, was enclosed in 1621 and is thus the oldest 'Physic Garden' in England, intended, like the similar garden at Chelsea, mainly for the growing and study of herbs for medicine, though all sorts of other plants, including exotics, were cultivated from the first. The garden is still enclosed by the original wall (finished in 1633), except along part of the north side where laboratory buildings were erected at a much later date. A range of eight plant houses is built along the eastern wall of the garden, between it and the Cherwell. South of the wall is a rock-garden and an extension for the shrub collection.

The first gardener, Jacob Bobart, was appointed in 1632, the first Professor, Dr. Robert Morison, in 1669. In 1728 Dr. Sherard left a benefaction for the professorship and since that date the title of 'Sherardian Professor' has been held by the occupant of the Chair of Botany. The Sherardian Professor is *ex officio* a member of the Board of the Curators of the Botanic Garden.

§ *Zoology*

The Department of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy occupies the north side of the central Museum building, and extends into two additional modern buildings containing the chief laboratories and research-rooms. The department has two lecture-rooms, a library, dark-rooms for ordinary photography and photo-micrography, a well-equipped animal house, a constant-temperature room, aquaria, and workshop.

The teaching staff consists of the Linacre Professor and several University and Departmental Demonstrators.

The courses of lectures and practical work cover the whole field of zoology, including general zoology (elementary and advanced), animal morphology, embryology, cytology, experimental zoology and embryology, comparative physiology, genetics, evolution, and ecology. The laboratories, which are open to undergraduates from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., are fully equipped for these studies and well provided with specimens and preparations.

The collections exhibited in the court of the Museum are arranged and labelled so as to illustrate the more important features in the structure of the various groups of the animal kingdom. They contain many rare and valuable specimens, and both recent and extinct forms are represented. There are also special collections of molluscan shells, bird-skins, &c., and the departmental stores contain large numbers of specimens of all groups of the animal kingdom available for purposes of research by qualified students (see p. 248).

A separate Department of Zoological Field Studies was established by Statute in 1947 for the study of animals in nature: their behaviour, ecology, and evolution; it incorporates two previously existing institutions, the Bureau of Animal Population and the Edward Grey Institute of Field Ornithology, which, as two branches, retain their identity under their respective Directors. The new department is essentially concerned with research, receiving only graduate students; it allows for the development of field studies with-

out upsetting the general balance and tradition of the older school of zoology with which, however, it is closely linked by being under the charge of the Linacre Professor. At present it is temporarily housed in the old Botany Garden buildings and has a field station on the Wytham Estate only three and a half miles from Oxford.

§ *Department of Physiology*

The laboratory was founded in 1884 and enlarged in 1908. In 1927 the space available for work in pure physiology was increased by the transference of the classes in physiological chemistry to the new biochemical laboratory.

There is accommodation for the teaching of fifty medical students for the First B.M. Examination and for fifty students in the Final Honour School of Physiology. Practical classes are held in human and mammalian physiology, respiration and metabolism, histology, and junior and senior courses held in general experimental physiology. In the practical classes every opportunity is given to the student for gaining knowledge from his own practical experience rather than from set demonstrations by the teacher.

A number of rooms are equipped for the experimental investigation of the activities of the nervous system. There is an aseptic operating-room and sick-bay for animals. Facilities for all kinds of histological research are available and problems in human physiology can be undertaken.

§ *Department of Anatomy*

The Department of Human Anatomy provides for instruction in human anatomy (for medical undergraduates) and in physical anthropology. It also provides facilities for a number of research students. The main part of the present department was built in 1892. Plans for extensions have been prepared owing to the increase in the Medical School, and it is to be hoped that it will not be long before they can be realized.

The department has excellent facilities for experimental work, with well-equipped laboratories, a spacious animal room, and a fine workshop. It also has good facilities for photography, including microphotographic apparatus of various types. It thus provides unusual opportunities for research work and post-graduate studies in morphological problems. A representative collection of human embryos is available for the investigation of developmental problems.

Much of the research work in the department is concerned with the peripheral and central nervous systems, and particularly with the analysis of motor and sensory patterns of innervation and of central connexions in the brain. For this sort of work facilities are available which permit the application of aseptic neuro-surgical techniques in experimental work. Other fields of research for which opportunity is provided include histological and endocrinological studies.

In the field of physical anthropology, attention is directed mainly to the study of racial physiology, climatic adaptation, and growth patterns. The installation of a climatic chamber provides the opportunity for studying the effects of temperature, humidity, &c., on the various systems of the body either in man or in experimental animals. Human palaeontology is also studied as a special subject, and for instructional purposes there are available casts of most of the important fossil material relating to human evolution.

§ *Department of Pharmacology*

The present building was taken over in 1928, before which is was used as a Department of Pathology. It is in the main a research department, though it holds teaching classes for medical students on the one hand and for chemists on the other. The classes for medical students are for teaching in Pharmacology and the principle of therapeutics. The classes for chemists are given to teach the relation between chemical structure and pharmacological action, to provide instruction in the biological testing of chemical substances, and to provide an entry for chemists into pharmacological work. Both

in the classes for medical students and for chemists emphasis is given to practical work.

The research activities of the department are conducted in three different directions. First, work is done on living tissues in the study of the fundamental nature of the action of drugs on these tissues; this work is wherever possible quantitative, and attempts to devise new methods are a continual part of it. Second, under a Reader of Pharmacological Chemistry, chemical work is done, for example, to synthesize a homologous series of substances, to discover how pharmacological properties vary in the series. Third, there is a department devoted to the study of the specific effects of drugs on enzymes, such as oxidases, esterases, and decarboxylases.

§ *Sir William Dunn Laboratory* (*Pathology*)

The history of modern pathology in the University began in 1890, but it was not until 1899 that a separate Pathological Department was built. The establishment of a laboratory was due to the generosity of Mr. Ewan Frazer and others. In 1907 a Chair of Pathology was established with the assistance of the Rhodes Trustees and of other benefactors. Since that time the work of the department has progressed steadily. The need for further building had become urgent when in 1922 the Trustees of the late Sir William Dunn most generously offered to the University the sum of £100,000 to build, equip, and endow the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology. The University provided an ideal site in the University Parks. The building was completed and opened in 1927.

The institute consists of two buildings, a three-story main laboratory, and a two-story animal house about 60 yards behind it, the two buildings being connected by a corridor. The main laboratory is rectangular in form, approximately 180 feet by 64 feet, with the central part of each long side recessed 3 feet 9 inches, thus forming two wings 37 feet by 64 feet. The west wing is designed for teaching purposes,

while the central part and east wing are devoted entirely to research.

Courses for medical students are given in general pathology and bacteriology. Post-mortem demonstrations are given at the Radcliffe Infirmary, to which the Professor of Pathology is Honorary Consulting Pathologist.

There is room for about twenty-four research workers in the department. The principal researches being carried on at the present time are connected with antibiotics and chemotherapy; work on experimental tuberculosis; work on various serological and immunological problems, and on cancer.

Space and equipment are, however, available for research on most branches of experimental pathology or bacteriology.

§ *Department of Forestry*

The Department of Forestry provides a complete training in forestry in all its branches leading to an honours degree (B.A.). It also provides specialized and advanced training for graduates and for forestry officers deputed by their governments. All members of the staff are also engaged in research since the department, as the Imperial Forestry Institute, is the recognized Empire centre for the prosecution of forest research.

The present Department of Forestry is the result of a merger which took place in 1939 between the School of Forestry and the Imperial Forestry Institute. Of these two elements the former was founded in 1905 and its building in Parks Road was erected in 1907–8 by St. John's College (with extensions in 1914). The other, the Imperial Forestry Institute, was founded in 1924. The Department of Forestry which now embodies both is financed jointly by the University and certain of the Empire Governments and is headed by the Professor of Forestry.

A new building, the cost of which was met from a munificent gift from the Rajah of Sarawak and contributions from the Colonial Office, the University, the Rhodes Trust, and the Pilgrim Trust, has been built in South Parks Road

and was formally opened in October 1950. The Imperial Forestry Bureau, which references and abstracts the forestry literature of the world and is based on the Institute Library, is also accommodated in the new building, and laboratories and rooms are available for research workers.

The normal course of study for the honours degree in Forestry occupies four years, of which the first two are spent in the other Science Departments, candidates being required to pass in Honour Science Moderations to qualify for admission to the two-year course in forestry proper. The latter includes practical work and tours in this country and on the Continent which occupy a large part of the vacations. The regulations require all students to offer a special subject to be approved by the Professor and studied under the supervision of the appropriate member of the staff. It is also possible and usual to offer one or more additional optional subjects related to the practice of forestry in different regions, e.g. tropical silviculture, British forest law, land tenure and taxation.

A diploma is also granted for post-graduate work in approved subjects. Candidates must be graduates in forestry and spend at least three terms on the work, the results being embodied in a thesis which may be the subject of an oral examination. Special courses and tours are also arranged for advanced students and forest officers.

Bagley Wood, some 600 acres in extent and two miles south-west of the University, belonging to St. John's College, is used by arrangement as a demonstration area; sample plots of the more common species of trees were laid out in 1907; and experimental plantations, showing methods of treatment, nurseries, &c., are in existence; there is an arboretum containing many of the common hardwoods and conifers within the wood. A large experimental nursery, maintained by H.M. Forestry Commission, adjoins the wood.

In addition to Bagley Wood, Wytham Wood, of 800 acres, belonging to the University provides excellent facilities for practical training and research.

The department has four series of publications: the *Oxford Forestry Memoirs*, the *Oxford Manuals of Forestry*, the *Forest Trees and Timbers of the British Empire*, and the *Institute Papers*.

§ *The Department of Agriculture*

The Professorship of Rural Economy was founded and endowed by Professor Sibthorp in 1796. The main building, situated in Parks Road, was erected in 1907 by St. John's College and the Soil Science Laboratory was added in 1933. Until 1945 the Department was known as the School of Rural Economy; in that year the name was changed by statute to the Department of Agriculture. After being closed during most of the war years the Department was reopened in 1946 to students wishing to take the Honour School of Agriculture. At the present time a new wing is being added to the Department, while the construction of a laboratory and other buildings for a University Field Station is in progress at Northfield Farm (340 acres), Wytham. This further accommodation coupled with the increased facilities will allow of the extension of teaching and research in the general fields of soil science, agronomy, and the physiology and ecology of crop plants. The Department is especially interested in the analysis of the environmental factors controlling growth, the selective toxicity of phytocidal compounds, and isotopic investigations relating to biological problems.

The general instruction in the Department has as its primary aim the study of the underlying principles of agriculture rather than attention to details of agricultural practice. Emphasis is laid not only on economics and agricultural organization but also on modern scientific developments and their applications to agriculture both in the tropical and temperate zones. By selection within this broad basis, students should be well fitted to take up either administrative careers connected with agriculture or positions in the technical agricultural services at home or abroad.

The present buildings, besides lecture theatres, include

laboratories for research and instruction. There is also a library containing eight thousand volumes, devoted to agriculture and allied subjects.

§ *Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics*

The University established the Institute in 1913, with the aid of a grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and a temporary grant from Balliol College. The Ministry grant has been increased from time to time, and supplementary special grants have been made by the Development Commission, the Empire Marketing Board, and agricultural institutions. There have been small private donations.

The institute is in charge and under supervision of the Director, who is required to make to Congregation an Annual Report which is presented through the General Board of Faculties. The institute is housed in a building in Parks Road which was provided by the University and extended with a grant from the Development Commission.

The principal part of the work consists of research. The field covered normally includes farm organization and management; the organization of marketing with studies of supplies and prices; land economics; and rural social organization; but special investigations are undertaken. Results are published in articles in the public press and in books, pamphlets, and bulletins issued from the institute, while summaries of work of interest to farmers are published in a quarterly bulletin entitled *The Farm Economist*. The institute has issued also an annual, *The Agricultural Register*, in which are summarized the events of the previous year whether in the form of legislation or of organization by the industry, together with a record of prices and supplies and of other matters appropriate to a book of reference.

The Director is required to lecture and give instruction in Agricultural Economics, and other members of the staff may give such instruction. Supervision of students for research degrees, and assistance to post-graduate students of other universities at home and abroad are amongst the normal activities

of the staff. The institute is engaged also in advisory work so far as its assistance is sought by landowners, farmers, and others.

The library contains a representative collection of books and papers on the economics and history of agriculture, agricultural statistics, and official publications. It is open for consultation by members of the University and the general public.

Lists of publications are available and copies of Annual Reports can be obtained by application to the Secretary.

§ *The University Observatory*

Built in 1875 for the study of 'astronomical physics', the University Observatory became, under its first two directors, Pritchard and Turner, a recognized centre for stellar photometry and the photographic determination of stellar positions. The original instruments of the observatory, which had become obsolescent in the early years of the century, were replaced in 1938 by an efficient solar telescope of 65 feet equivalent focal length, giving a solar image nearly 8 inches in diameter, and by an associated spectroscope of 30 feet focal length with very large prisms giving a linear dispersion in the blue, for example, of some 2 mm. to the Ångström unit. With this combined instrument investigations were made before the war, and have now been resumed, on various aspects of solar physics.

It is generally recognized that training for a professional career in observational astronomy is best carried out by post-graduate research and study. Experience has shown that, when allowance is made for the limited number of days of bright sunshine, free from cloud, and for demands on the use of the instrument by members of the observatory staff proper, between two and three is the maximum number of students who can be given an adequate training for a research degree. In addition to this post-graduate work, astronomy has recently been added to the list of subjects in Honour Moderations in Natural Science, and it is hoped that this may lead to an increase in the number of science students with an exact knowledge of astronomy.

MUSEUMS

I. ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART

By J. L. MYRES

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM

WITH characteristic foresight, but quite in accord with the spirit of his times, Bodley included in his library a spacious gallery, and among his gifts objects of antiquity other than books. In 1654 the famous antiquary, John Selden, left to the University his 'ancient marbles'; in 1667 Lord Henry Howard gave the Arundel collection of inscriptions, including the celebrated 'Parian Chronicle'; others were added by Sir George Wheler in 1683; and long afterwards in 1755 the Arundel statues were reunited to the inscriptions by Henrietta, Countess of Pomfret. These collections were at first preserved near or within the Bodleian building.

In 1677, when the collections of 'rarities' (principally objects of natural history) which had been formed in South Lambeth by the Tradescants, father and son, were presented by Elias Ashmole to the University, it was natural that the 'Ashmolean Museum' should be placed in close proximity to the Selden End of the Bodleian. This building, opened on 21 May 1683, is the oldest museum in Britain, and one of the oldest in Europe. It included, besides objects of natural history, antiquity, and ethnography, a chemical laboratory and lecture-room, and its library contained the manuscript collections of Anthony Wood, John Aubrey, and Ashmole himself with his books. Many original specimens from the Musaeum Tradescantianum, together with the portraits of the Tradescant family, Elias Ashmole, and subsequent benefactors are still exhibited together in the present Ashmolean Museum.

Ashmole's first keeper, Robert Plot, was both naturalist and antiquary, as well as chemist, and the Ashmolean was from the start an institution where teaching took place. This

function became even more marked after its reorganization by the brothers Duncan, who became keepers in 1824 and 1829, when it was the centre of the scientific teaching of such men as Kidd, Daubeny, and Buckland, until the foundation of the University Museum in 1855. Then the natural history collections were transferred thither, and the books, manuscripts, and coins to the Bodleian in 1858, leaving only the antiquities and the ethnographical collections in the Broad Street building. Soon afterwards, in 1886, the ethnography passed to the Pitt-Rivers museum.

Meanwhile, benefactions from the Rev. Dr. Francis Randolph (1796) and Sir Roger Newdigate (1776–1805), for better display of the Arundel and Pomfret marbles, enabled the University to combine a 'Randolph Gallery' with the Taylor Institution which was being built in 1839–45 for study and teaching of Modern Languages. To these 'University Galleries' came in succession the Lawrence-Woodburn collection of drawings by Raphael and Michelangelo, presented by a body of subscribers in 1846, the Chambers Hall gift of antiquities, pictures, drawings, and prints (1855), the Ruskin Drawing School with its drawings and water-colours (1861–71), the Douce collection of drawings and prints (1863), the Castellani collection of classical antiquities (purchased in 1875), and the casts of sculpture, the library, and other departmental equipment provided since 1884 for the Lincoln (formerly Lincoln and Merton) Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art.

The building in which these various collections, together with the Taylor Institution, were installed, was erected on a site acquired from Worcester College, from the design of Charles Robert Cockerell, R.A., and is a notable achievement in the Classical style. It owes much to the architect's study of the temple of Apollo Epikourios at Bassae. Several extensions have been added in more recent years: the first and largest was in 1892–5, through the liberality of Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, built to house the Ashmolean collection of antiquities; various internal changes were made

in 1900, 1908, and 1923–8; and important new exhibition galleries and offices, and a library extension to house the Griffith Institute, were added between 1933 and 1940.

Following the acquisition by the Ashmolean Museum of the Douglas collection from Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in 1829, and other Anglo-Saxon antiquities in 1858 and 1865, there came a long series of contributions, principally of Near Eastern and Mediterranean antiquities, from the Rev. Greville John Chester, who, from 1865 to his death in 1892, had insisted on the importance of the University's archaeological and artistic collections, their close connexion with its historical and literary studies, and the anomalies in their arrangement. From the appointment of the late Sir Arthur Evans as Keeper in 1884, and the benefactions of Charles Drury Edward Fortnum between 1887 and 1899, progress was rapid. In 1894 the Ashmolean antiquities were transferred from the Old Ashmolean to the new building north of the Randolph Gallery. From the Keeper's journeys and excavations in Crete, from the work of Sir Flinders Petrie and others in Egypt and the Near East, and from the Sir John Evans Collection, came valuable antiquities of various periods; from Mrs. Martha Combe, her English pre-Raphaelite pictures (1893); and from Thomas Humphrey Ward, John D. Chambers (1897), Mr. James Reddie Anderson (1913), and Mrs. W. F. R. Weldon other valuable paintings, including works by nineteenth-century and contemporary painters, a section soon to be extended and strengthened by the bequest of Mr. F. Hindley Smith (1940). From the Bodleian have been transferred the entire Coin Collection (1921), the Hope Collection of Engraved Portraits, and the Douce Engravings (1924).

In 1908 the still partially separate administrations of the Ashmolean Museum and the University Galleries were finally merged into one as the Board of Visitors of the Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology, with the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in charge. The Lincoln Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art has charge of the collection

of casts and of his departmental library while the Departments of Antiquities and of Fine Art are each controlled by Keepers, one of whom is also Keeper of the Ashmolean.

Further endowment came from the George Flood France bequest in 1933 and under the wills of Francis Llewellyn Griffith and Nora Christina Cobban Griffith in 1934 and 1937, when the University received a first-class Egyptological library and a financial legacy to found and endow, as part of the Ashmolean Museum, the Griffith Institute for Egyptological and cognate studies. The Institute is administered by a committee of management, and has itself attracted further benefactions since its foundation, notably that of Professor D. S. Margoliouth's entire library of Arabic, Syriac, and Hebrew books in 1940.

The combined departmental and Griffith Institute libraries, with the Haverfield Library of Ancient History (especially rich in books on Roman Britain and other provinces of the Roman Empire), the Coin Room library, and the library (mainly medieval and topographical) of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, offer ample facilities for advanced study within the general scope of the collections; apart from the Fine Art Library, books may be borrowed by members of the University who have been registered as readers. The library is open on week-days in term and vacation.

The museum is open throughout the year on week-days from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sundays from 2 to 4 p.m. during Full Term. Since September 1939 no entrance fees have been charged.

The following notes on the principal treasures of the Ashmolean Museum may be useful.

§ *The Department of Antiquities*[1]

For Mesopotamia, the University's share of objects found at Kish by the joint expedition of Oxford and the Field Museum,

[1] For a fuller account of the collection of antiquities reference should be made to the *Summary Guide to the Department of Antiquities*, 1951, obtainable at the Museum, price 5*s*. 6*d*., post free.

Chicago, is supplemented by antiquities of all periods, Neolithic, Sumerian, Babylonian, and Sassanian, from Ur, Susa, Nineveh, and other principal sites.

For Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, Cyprus, and other parts of the Near East, there are series illustrating excavations on the Upper Euphrates and elsewhere in Syria, in Cyprus, and in Palestine; and there is a very rich series of engraved sealstones from all parts of Western Asia.

For Egypt and Nubia, the most important series are from the excavations of the Egypt Exploration Society, the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, and the Oxford Excavations in Nubia. They include predynastic and protodynastic series from Nagada and Hierakonpolis, XIIth and XVIIIth Dynasty tomb-groups from the Fayum and Abydos, frescoes, foreign imports, and faience from el-Amarna, accurately dated and classified beads, scarabs, and *ushabti*-figures, and Roman and Meroitic finds.

For the Prehistoric Aegean the collections from the Cycladic islands, and from Minoan sites in Crete, are exceptionally rich, thanks to the leading part taken by Sir Arthur Evans and other Oxford men in travel and excavation. Of special value for students are the unrivalled collection of gems and the large variety of pottery from Knossos and many other sites in this area, together with reproductions of other objects of art from Knossos and elsewhere.

For the Stone and Bronze Ages of western and central Europe, there is the pioneer collection of stone and bronze implements formed by Sir John Evans in the first days of scientific prehistory; and also notable material from southern Spain, the Swiss lake-dwellings, and Scandinavia.

For Stone and Bronze Age Britain, the Evans collection is very rich, and there are the results of many excavations in Oxfordshire and neighbouring counties, including a particularly fine series of Bronze Age pottery.

For classical Greece, the collection of painted vases, one of the finest in this country, illustrates all periods and styles. The bronzes, terra-cottas, fibulae, and engraved gems include

many fine examples: two heads from bronze statues deserve special notice. Special series represent excavations at Sparta, at Naukratis, and near Kerch. To the sculptures of the old Arundel and Pomfret collections important additions have been made recently by gift or purchase; and the collection of casts, covering all periods from archaic to Graeco-Roman, meets all normal needs of the students of ancient sculpture. Among the inscriptions, the famous 'Parian Chronicle' has been already mentioned.

For the Early Iron Age of Europe, and especially of Italy and of Britain, many important objects, collected by Sir John and Sir Arthur Evans, serve to link British with continental development; particularly notable are specimens from the type site at Hallstatt, from Vače, from Belgic cremation graves at Aylesford, and from local sites.

The Roman Empire and the Migration Period are well represented. In the Roman section are interesting local finds: the Anglo-Saxon collection includes the rich Evans series of fibulae and jewellery, in both there is comprehensive material from continental sites. Late Saxon craftsmanship is illustrated by the splendid Alfred Jewel, bequeathed to the University in 1717, the Minster Lovell jewel, and some other choice examples.

Medieval Oxford constantly yields up examples of various fabrics of pottery, metal objects of daily use, coins, tokens, and seals, and occasional works of art of greater importance. Of these the Ashmolean collection has secured a valuable and ever-growing series, through friendly relations with building-contractors and others.

The Heberden Coin Room contains, besides original Ashmolean material, the coins accumulated by the University since 1636 and transferred from the Bodleian in 1921; and this great collection is supplemented by the cabinets (deposited on loan) of fifteen colleges, including the fine Wake collection from Christ Church. Every main branch of coinage both ancient and modern is well represented, but special importance attaches to the great Roman and Graeco-Roman

series (swelled by the important Evans bequest of 1941), to the unique cabinet of Anglo-Saxon gold, and to the splendid series of English coins, medals, and tokens. There is also a collection of English and foreign paper money.

§ *The Department of Fine Art*

In the Department of Fine Art, as in that of Antiquities, the collections have been acquired for the most part by gift or bequest, and commemorate the predilection of donors as well as more general changes of taste. In certain groups they are ample and of high quality.

Italian art of the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries is illustrated in most of its principal forms of expression by examples unmatched outside the great national collections, such as Uccello's 'Hunt by Night' and Piero di Cosimo's 'Forest Fire'. The earlier Italian pictures should be compared with those given by Fox-Strangways to the Library at Christ Church. The Dutch, Flemish, French, and English schools of painting also are well represented, and masterpieces by Rubens and Van Dyck, Claude, Watteau, and Chardin deserve to be specially mentioned.

For the English Pre-Raphaelite painters, the collection formed by Thomas Combe, and bequeathed by his widow, has the additional interest of the association of both patron and artists with Oxford.

The collection of drawings contains the finest series of Michelangelo and Raphael drawings in the world, as well as examples of the highest quality of most other European schools. In conjunction with the Christ Church collection they offer material of supreme importance to students of the European achievement. The Douce collection is rich in prints illustrating the various techniques of early woodcutting, and of engraving and etching.

The Fortnum bronzes, majolica, sculpture, and medals, collected as they were with an eye both to artistic excellence and to technical skill and the development of processes, are of unusual interest from every point of view.

The Hope Collection of Engraved Portraits is one of the largest of its kind and includes many rare and interesting prints.

The drawings and prints selected by John Ruskin for the use of the Drawing School, which commemorates his teaching here, includes sketches by Turner and by Ruskin himself, as well as isolated examples of other periods and styles. By arrangement with the Ruskin Trustees, sections of this series are exhibited in rotation in the public gallery.

Since 1945 three important bequests have been received: the Farrer collection of paintings and of works of the Huguenot silversmiths working in England; the Carter collection of silver; and the Mallett Bequest of watches, ivories, and medieval works of art.

§ *The Ruskin School of Drawing and of Fine Art*

The Ruskin School of Drawing, which was founded by John Ruskin during his tenure of the Slade Professorship of Fine Art (1869–79), occupies the lower part of the west wing of the Museum and is entered through the Randolph Gallery. It was formerly managed by a body of trustees drawn from the University, but since October 1945 it has become a department of the University, the Committee for the Fine Arts being responsible for its proper management by the Ruskin Master of Drawing. A Certificate Course in Fine Art is offered by the University for students who reach a proper standard in drawing, painting, design (inclusive of lithography and wood-engraving), anatomy, and history of art. This course extends over four years, but students with certain qualifications may apply for permission to pursue a course extending over not less than two years. The Certificate Course is recognized by the Ministry of Education as an approved course leading to the National Diploma in Design and Painting. The school is open also for non-members of the University. Undergraduate members of the University may become members of the school on payment of a nominal fee.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE

The Indian Institute was projected in 1875, and founded by public subscription in 1880, and its building in Broad Street, begun in 1883, was completed in 1896.

It was founded 'to form a centre of teaching, inquiry, and information on all subjects relative to India and its inhabitants; to promote, stimulate, and encourage Indian studies of all kinds; to concentrate and disseminate correct ideas about India by concerted and combined action'. Its originator was Sir M. Monier Williams, K.C.I.E., Boden Professor of Sanskrit, who had the encouragement and support of a number of the Indian Princes, and of Lord Brassey and other statesmen at home. Its present building contains (1) a library (now forming a department of the Bodleian and administered by its curators) of about 80,000 Oriental books, with Indian and other Eastern manuscripts, maps, periodicals, English and vernacular, official publications of the Indian and Provincial Governments; and the Malan collection of books; (2) a museum of select specimens of Indian arts and industries designed as a 'concise synopsis of India' for students; (3) lecture rooms, of which the largest holds about 400 persons; (4) the private rooms of the keeper, librarian, and university teachers of Indian languages, history, and law.

The institute is administered by a Board of Curators and directed by the Boden Professor of Sanskrit as keeper *ex officio*. The library is open daily, except during August, to members of the University, and to other qualified persons by permission. All the regular courses of instruction in Indian languages, history, and law are given here, and also occasional public lectures by distinguished Orientalists and administrators.

§ *The Museum of Eastern Art*

The Museum of Eastern Art was opened in 1949. Housed in the Indian Institute, it contains the joint collections of Asiatic Art (representing India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon,

Siam, Indo-China, Indonesia, China, Japan, Korea, Tibet and Islam) of the Ashmolean Museum and the Indian Institute, acquired mostly by gift or loan from old members of the University. Indian Sculpture, Chinese and Islamic Ceramics and Metalwork are particularly well represented.

II. SCIENTIFIC MUSEUMS

By E. J. BOWEN

§ *The Old Ashmolean and the Lewis Evans Collection of Scientific Instruments*

THE history of the Old Ashmolean from its erection in 1683 as the first building in England designed for the teaching and advancement of science has been related above. In 1925, with help from the Goldsmiths' and other City Companies, the upper floor of the building was again opened as a museum to contain the beautiful and unique collection of early scientific instruments presented to the University by Dr. Lewis Evans. This collection has been supplemented by gifts and loans from colleges and individuals, and in 1940 the University provided additional space by handing over to the museum the whole of the Old Ashmolean building. The collections were stored in the basement during the war period and it was only in 1946 that it became possible to begin the work of setting these out in their ampler quarters. The collection is being arranged to illustrate the teaching and methods of early science with contemporary instruments, and where these are unrepresented, or no longer exist, with models, combined with the display of contemporary scientific works and diagrams. The earliest are concerned with the measurement of time and the observation of the heavens, and are represented by a great variety of sundials, perpetual calendars and almanacs, and astrolabes. These are followed by a fine series of clocks and watches, mostly bequeathed by the late Mr. J. G. Barnet.

Mathematical instruments include the circular scale of the

earliest slide-rule in existence, and a series of calculating devices, counters and drawing instruments. In 1944 the museum acquired Dr. Reginald Clay's fine collection of optical instruments, and this, with the instruments already possessed by the museum, constitutes an almost complete series of telescopes and microscopes from *c.* 1670 to the middle of the nineteenth century. Surveying is represented by theodolites, sextants, waywisers, and later measuring devices. The development of photography is illustrated by early wet-plate cameras and photographs, including some of the first pictures taken by Sir John Herschel, inventor of the method of fixing by 'hypo', and by H. Fox Talbot (1842).

Early physical apparatus of interest includes seventeenth- and eighteenth-century barometers, thermometers, air-pumps, and electrical apparatus. The magnificent loadstone presented to the University in 1756 by the Countess of Westmorland is worthy of especial note. A fine group of instruments as used about 1690–1700, bequeathed by Lord Orrery to Christ Church, is lent by that college, and Oriel College has deposited a collection of early electrical and pneumatic apparatus used for teaching purposes about a century later. Early chemical exhibits consist of apparatus, distilling vessels, gas-holders, and generators, &c., as used in the Ashmolean Laboratory in the basement of the building about 1790–1820. A number of early surgical instruments deposited by the Royal College of Surgeons and the Radcliffe Infirmary are also exhibited. A selection from the zoological specimens of the original Tradescant collection is deposited in the museum; they are probably the oldest museum specimens of the kind in existence. New College has supplied the very early Clutton collection of *Materia Medica*, of great importance for the identification of older medical preparations, and from St. John's College has come the Pointer collection (1720) of local sands and clays arranged in their proper sequence, forming the oldest existing stratigraphical collection. Another early collection of *naturalia* from Oriel

College contains a number of fossils that have the peculiar interest of being type specimens from the long-lost collections of the second Keeper of the Ashmolean, Edward Llwyd.

The museum is open to the public from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m., Monday to Friday.

§ *The University Museum*

The foundation-stone of the New University Museum in the Parks was laid in 1855, and the building was structurally complete in 1860. Its erection had been vigorously urged for some years by Dr. Henry Acland, afterwards Regius Professor of Medicine, and to him, influenced by John Ruskin, is also due the choice of the general plan and style of the building. Acland hoped that work in the scientific departments of the museum would become a necessary part of the training of all undergraduates; and that scientific specialization would be permitted only after a degree in the humanities had been obtained. These hopes were destroyed by the unexpectedly rapid growth of all branches of science, and a simultaneous raising of standards of the other courses of study.

The design of the New Museum was one of great originality, and if it failed to secure the unqualified approval even of Ruskin, it must be remembered that its sponsors were handicapped by lack of funds. In plan the design consists of a glass-roofed centre court, surrounded on three sides by laboratories and lecture-rooms. The front, facing west, was originally allocated to Medicine (NW.) and to Chemistry (SW.), the chemical laboratories, including the large laboratory recalling the Abbot's Kitchen at Glastonbury, being separated from the main block and connected with it by a passage. On the south side of the quadrangle were the departments of Experimental Philosophy and of Mineralogy and Geology, while the north side was occupied by the Anatomical, Physiological, and Zoological departments. The east side was left for extensions. With the building of new laboratories in the neighbourhood the allocations of departments to rooms in the museum have from time to time been

altered, and the collections have undergone many rearrangements.

The rocks, fossils, and minerals exhibited in the central court of the University Museum form part of the research and reference collections of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy. The palaeontological collections are rich in type material, including a number of unique specimens of fossil vertebrates collected locally, and collections belonging to the nineteenth-century geologists, Wm. Buckland, Charles Lyell, and John Phillips. Other collections available for study belonged to Jurassic specialists and collectors, particularly Philpot, Beesley, Windoes, Walford, Parker, and W. J. Arkell. The department also possesses a unique collection of manuscripts and original maps of William Smith. The mineralogical collection contains more than 20,000 specimens of minerals and there are a number of smaller collections designed to illustrate special points. The specimens include material from Simmons, Story Maskelyne, Ford, Roscoe, North, and Müller. There is also a small but representative collection of meteorites.

Of the 20,000 mineral specimens under the care of the Reader in Mineralogy about 3,000 are exhibited in table cases on the south-western side of the central court, while the bulk of the remainder is stored in drawers beneath. The following special collections are exhibited: a collection of isolated crystals of minerals; a collection of rough and cut gemstones, illustrative of the decorative uses of minerals; and a representative collection of meteorites, illustrating the various types of composition and structure of these bodies. Ranged along the west wall of the court are flat cases containing a series of specimens arranged to form an introduction to mineralogy, for the use of students, and two vertical cases on the north side of the collection contain a series of specimens and models forming similarly an introduction to the study of crystals, and illustrating their mode of growth, symmetry, geometrical and physical characters, and intimate structure. In other cases are placed the marbles of the famous Corsi

collection, presented to the University by S. Jarrett in 1827.

The geological collections, under the charge of the Professor of Geology, occupy the south-eastern part of the court, and the south and west arcades. In the upright cases of the lower east and south arcades is a general collection arranged to illustrate the history of life on the earth from its earliest appearance in the Cambrian rocks down to the close of Pliocene times. The exhibition cases at the east end of the central court contain a collection of the fossils characteristic of the stratified rocks of the country around Oxford. In a vertical frame at the east end of the central court is a fine series of photographs of the quarries and other excavations from which the fossils have been obtained, as well as much of the information on which the knowledge of the structure of the country depends. The upright cases on one side of the avenue adjoining the Zoological half of the central court are devoted to the Reptilia, some of local origin, including bones of the *Ceteosaurus Oxoniensis*, one of the largest reptiles in the world. The collections also include a fine series of ammonites from the Upper Jurassic period and a number of British palaeolithic flint implements. The upper east arcade is chiefly occupied by collections which illustrate the successive states in the evolution of man, and include the large series of mammalian remains collected by Dr. Buckland from the bone caves of England and the Continent in the early days of geology.

The northern half of the centre court contains the Zoological collections under the care of the Linacre Professor of Comparative Anatomy. The exhibits are arranged to illustrate the various groups of the animal kingdom in approximately a natural sequence from the lower forms to the higher. Selections of representative members of the various groups are shown, together with such labelled dissections and preparations of the soft parts or skeletons as are necessary to illustrate the characteristic structure. The groups of invertebrate animals are displayed in the range of sloping cases on the north

side of the court, beginning at the west end. The remaining upright cases are devoted to the Vertebrates. On the north wall is an exhibit illustrating the osteology of fossil and modern Man and comparing the structure of Man and Apes. Almost in the centre of the court is a case containing a number of specimens of the 'Stonesfield Jaws', remains of one of the earliest known mammalia, from the Mesozoic period. Nearby are the unique remains, a head and foot, of the extinct dodo from Mauritius. The complete specimen belonged to the original Tradescant collection (*c.* 1656) and after a century of exhibition in the Old Ashmolean Museum had fallen into a neglected state, and was ordered by the Vice-Chancellor and the museum trustees to be destroyed. Fortunately the head with integument and a foot were preserved by the Keeper of the Museum. In the upper arcade are collections of birds, and in addition a collection of bird-skins and extensive collections of osteological and spirit material are preserved in the neighbouring Department of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

The Hope Department of Entomology occupies the rooms opening from the upper gallery on the southern half of the west side, and on the south side. It arose in 1849 from the gift by the Reverend F. W. Hope of his famous collections of insects and Crustacea. This nucleus was augmented by gifts from his widow, and by additions from the first Hope Professor, J. O. Westwood. Very large accessions were added under his successor, Sir Edward Poulton, from 1893 to 1933, mainly, it must be said, from naturalists not members of the University, although notable gifts have been made by graduates.

After the death of Westwood interest in Crustacea lapsed and the department now concerns itself with Entomology only.

The purely taxonomic collections, so rich in Hope and Westwood 'types', now play a smaller part in the work of the department which has become a centre for the study of

bionomic problems, especially of adaptive coloration and selective destruction by enemies.

British insects provide the material by which undergraduates learn how to identify specimens, and much use is made of the British collections which are being developed for that purpose. The department possesses the historic Dale collection, dating from the early part of the nineteenth century, and several well-known collections such as the Hemiptera of Saunders, the Orthoptera and Dragon-flies of Lucas, the Sawflies of Morice, the special collection by Donisthorpe of beetles from Windsor Forest, the micro-lepidoptera of Waters, the aculeate Hymenoptera of Perkins and Nevinson, the beetles of J. J. Walker, and the Diptera of Hamm.

The library takes origin from the gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Hope, to which Westwood added much. Rich in the older publications, it contains journals, foreign works, and separates not to be found in the University Library. Twenty thousand separates have been catalogued. The work of the department is summed up in the series of bound 'Hope Reports', to be found in the Radcliffe and many college libraries: twenty-four volumes have been issued from 1897 to 1939; two more are in course of preparation. They contain reprints of original publications by members of the department, or by others working upon the material in the collections.

The catalogued series of over 1,600 lantern slides, most of which were gathered together by the second professor, Sir Edward Poulton, is continually being enlarged; it chiefly illustrates problems of coloration. The department has research accommodation with a photographic dark-room and special thermostatic chambers for the study of insects under controlled conditions of temperature and humidity.

Opening from the eastern lower arcade is the Pitt Rivers Museum, under the care of the Curator. It was completed in 1885 to contain the very important ethnological and archaeological collections presented to the University by General

A. H. L. F. Pitt Rivers. Around this valuable nucleus the museum has been greatly developed by accessions. These include a series of objects from the South Seas collected during the voyages of Captain Cook, transferred with other collections from the Ashmolean Museum in 1886, and a very great number of gifts, many of which are of high scientific importance. Accessions by purchase have from time to time been acquired, when the funds have permitted.

The arrangement of the exhibits in synoptic typological groups follows the pioneer system initiated by General Pitt Rivers; in his own words:

> 'The specimens, Ethnological and Prehistoric, are arranged with a view to demonstrate, either actually or hypothetically, the development and continuity of the material arts from the simple to the more complex forms. To show the variations by means of which progress has been effected, and the application of varieties to distinct uses. To assist the question as to the Monogenesis or Polygenesis of certain arts; whether they are exotic or indigenous in the countries in which they are now found. . . . To these ends, objects of the same class from different countries have been brought together, but in each class the varieties from the same localities are usually placed side by side, and the geographical distribution of various arts is shown in distribution maps.'

With minor modifications, the many later accessions have been arranged according to this system, and many new series have been added to the original ones.

The University Museum is administered by a delegacy consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and delegates comprising two members of council and one curator of the University Chest nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, four members elected by the Board of Physical Sciences and four by the Board of Biological Sciences. The secretary's office is to be found in the lower arcade on the north side of the court.

The exhibited collections are open every day except Sunday, free to members of the University and to other persons accompanied by a Master of Arts or by a member of the

University engaged in work in the museum or its departments. Visitors other than the above are admitted from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on payment of a fee of sixpence and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. free. The Pitt Rivers collection is open to the public in the afternoons only.

THE TUTORIAL SYSTEM

By CYRIL BAILEY

THE tutorial system,[1] though in its present form it is the product of the latter part of the nineteenth century, has its roots far back in the past history of Oxford. It is indeed an almost inevitable outgrowth of the constitution of the University as an aggregate of independent colleges. In the earliest days of the University the teaching was in the hands of the regent masters, but it was natural that the senior members of a college should feel some responsibility both for the conduct and for the education of their juniors. This responsibility had been recognized in many of the early college statutes. In some, such as those of Merton, Queen's, and New College, teachers were appointed in such subjects as Latin, grammar, and logic; in others, as at Magdalen and Brasenose, tutors were expected rather to instruct their pupils in good manners, and in particular to have a financial control over their expenses. The Laudian Statutes of 1634 required that all scholars should have tutors, graduates of character, learning, and religion, approved by the heads. The tutors were expected to inculcate the doctrines and discipline of the Church, and to see to the dress and behaviour of their pupils. An interesting extract from a letter of Henry Brougham, Fellow of Queen's, to Sir Daniel Fleming of Rydal, who had entrusted two sons to his charge, shows the range of tutorial responsibility recognized in 1695: 'Their battles,[2]' he writes, 'notwithstanding all that has been said, continue very high, and for my part I can doe no more than I have already towards reforming that excess, without taking such courses as might have worse consequences. If you should again conclude from hence, that their application to

[1] For the early history of the tutorial system see *A History of the University of Oxford*, by Sir Charles Mallet, esp. vol. iii, pp. 56 ff.

[2] Battles—now spelt 'battels' = college bills.

their studies has not been so great as it ought, I do not know how we can avoid y^r^ inference.'

These arrangements were informal and unofficial, and both the direct relation of parent and tutor and the large measure of financial control may be accounted for by the comparatively early age at which undergraduates then came to the University; a boy of thirteen or fourteen might well have his allowance doled out to him by his tutor in 'crowns' and 'half-crowns'. The eighteenth century was on the whole a period of stagnation at Oxford, and Samuel Johnson's account of his undergraduate days at Pembroke does not suggest that he got much from his tutor, William Jorden, though he clearly felt a strong affection for him: 'whenever a young man becomes Jorden's pupil, he becomes his son.'

So far there were tutors, but nothing that could strictly be called a tutorial system: arrangements were private, and the college as a body took no official responsibility. In the nineteenth century and especially after the Royal Commission of 1850 great changes took place. The teaching of the University in the hands of the professors became far more efficient and covered a wider and wider range as new chairs were founded. But the development and organization of university examinations and the consequent rivalry among the colleges for distinction in 'the Schools' led colleges to the conclusion that the teaching of the professoriate must be supplemented by instruction within the walls of the college. Appointments were made to tutorial fellowships and men were expressly chosen for the office on the ground of their ability to teach. At first their services were confined to men of their own college, and, there being comparatively few studying any given subject at one moment, instruction was largely given by informal lectures or classes, held often in the tutor's private room; at these question and answer were interspersed in the continuous lecture, and in the classical books, which formed a large part of the subjects of study, pupils would be 'put on' to construe. In the latter part of the century colleges began to form combinations for lectures, the lecturers admitting

members from other colleges in the combination, and finally the opening of lectures by college tutors to all members of the University introduced what was in effect a university lecture system. This was regularized and made far more effective when all the teachers in one subject were organized in faculties and the board of each faculty was authorized to draw up a scheme of lectures in its own subject. The teaching of professors and college tutors was thus co-ordinated and the covering of the field secured. A further step was taken after the Royal Commission of 1925 by the appointment of certain college tutors as university lecturers, it being thus recognized that their lecturing was a service to the University as a whole as well as to their own colleges.

All this expansion produced a corresponding change in the functions of the college tutor. Informal discussion was no longer possible in lectures attended by large numbers, nor did they provide the same opportunity of personal contact between tutor and pupil. The lecture had passed from an informal class to a more or less set discourse. To strengthen the direct relation of the tutor with his pupils there took place a great development in the private work in the tutor's room. His pupils came to him regularly either singly or in small groups for advice on their course of work and to bring exercises or essays for his criticism. Meanwhile the range of the curriculum of the university 'Schools' was constantly increasing, and colleges endeavoured as far as possible to have on their staff tutors in all or most of the recognized subjects. The abolition of life fellowships by the Royal Commission of 1877 made it possible to elect a succession of tutorial fellows, whose primary function was the instruction of the undergraduates.

Such is roughly the position at the present day; a tutorial system has been fully organized and working for many years. The freshman on his arrival at the beginning of his first term is introduced to the tutor in charge of the subject which he intends to study. At his first interview the tutor will discover how far advanced the pupil is already and will acquaint him

with the requirements for the examination which he will next have to take. Where there are alternatives he will advise him as to his choice and help him, as far as possible at that stage, to settle his programme. Looking then to the immediate necessities he will suggest a course of reading to be begun at once and, consulting the list published by the Board of Faculty concerned, recommend the lectures which he should take. During term each man will attend a 'tutorial', as post-1918 Oxford agreed to name it, at least once a week. The exact form of the 'tutorial' will necessarily vary: in some subjects, such as mathematics or Greek and Latin composition, the men will usually be taken singly; they will have written some set exercise which the tutor will criticize, suggesting improvements in method or phraseology. In other subjects, such as history, philosophy, or economics, which involve essay-writing, men will be taken by the tutor singly or in pairs or small groups. One or more members of the group will have written essays, which they will read; the tutor will invite the criticism of the others and make his own comments, usually summing up and suggesting the best method of dealing with the subject. The proceedings will be quite informal, and most tutors will encourage the pupils to ask questions and to discuss among themselves. A recent witty critic of Oxford, asked how the tutor conveys his instruction to his pupil, replied 'he smokes at him': the answer suggests both the intimacy of the 'tutorial' and the meditative character of the tutor's criticism.

The method will, of course, vary in different subjects and with different tutors. The man studying chemistry or physics, for instance, will probably be interviewed in the laboratory and his 'tutorials' will take the form of the supervision of his practical experiments as well as the hearing of essays. Nor must it be supposed that in any subject tuition will necessarily be confined to the immediate business of preparation for examinations. The tutor is in most instances a man who is working at some special department of the subject for himself and often has a specialist reputation. Something of his

interests and knowledge will inevitably be conveyed to the pupil, who will in this way get an insight into the methods of higher work. More particularly is this the case when the pupil is reading not for the arts degree, but for a research degree, B.Sc., B.Litt., or D.Phil., and the tutor is acting as his supervisor. The tutor's advice as to books to be read or consulted, his suggestion of method and criticisms of the growing thesis will give assistance which could not be obtained in any other way. Indeed, the intercourse of tutor and pupil in any of the higher stages of university work is not so much a matter of definite instruction as a companionship in discussion or discovery, and the greatest aid to the pupil should be the intimacy he forms with the mind of one farther on the road than he is himself.

There are two other points in the educational side of the tutorial system which will illustrate its character and efficiency. At the beginning or end of each term—or sometimes at both—the progress of the pupil is tested by college examinations known by the traditional title of 'Collections'. The undergraduates, assembled usually in the college hall, write under examination conditions their answers to papers set on the model of those in the 'schools'. These are then marked and corrected by the tutor, who goes through each man's work with him and points out its merits or deficiencies. On the last day of the term every undergraduate appears before the head of the college and the tutors give a verbal report on his work for the term; the head sums up with words of encouragement or admonition. No official reports are made to parents—in theory the undergraduate is his own master—but unofficially the tutor is often in communication with them and will not only express his opinion of the pupil's work frankly, but make suggestions as to the employment of his time in the vacation.

Secondly, at regular intervals—in many colleges once a week—the tutors meet together with the head of the college to discuss their pupils' work. Each man will come up for criticism once or more a term, and opinions will be freely

expressed not only by the official tutor, but by other fellows who have come across the man or his work. The result may be that the head will send for him and give him advice or even in cases of idleness threaten penalties. These 'tutors' meetings' are, of course, not accessible to the undergraduate, but the knowledge of their occurrence often acts as a valuable stimulant or deterrent.

The main outward stress of the modern tutorial system at Oxford thus falls on the educational side: it is recognized that the primary function of the tutor is to instruct. But it must not be supposed that the other side, which played so large a part in the relations of tutor and pupil in earlier days, has been lost sight of in modern Oxford. In some colleges an undergraduate is assigned for all his time to a 'moral tutor', who is often not the tutor to whom he is going for his reading, but one who undertakes to keep in touch with him during his career and to help and advise him generally in his life. In most colleges the two functions are combined: the educational tutor is also the 'moral' tutor, and, though this may mean that a man may often pass from one tutor to another during his years of residence, it has the advantage that the relation is less artificial and springs naturally out of the intimacy over work. It is far less easy to define or even to describe this 'moral' relationship of tutor and pupil than the educational side. In the seventeenth century the tutor's duty even included daily prayers, and well on into the nineteenth century, when most tutors were still in Holy Orders and in spite of the abolition of the test most members of the University were also members of the Church of England, it was customary for a tutor to give his pupils an occasional address in preparation for Holy Communion. The greater religious latitude of the present day and the wide range of denominational and secular opinion among both fellows and undergraduates has made such definite religious functions an impossibility; the place of the tutor has here been taken to a large extent by the college chaplain—often the only tutor in orders. Nor again has the tutor any direct control over his pupils' ex-

penditure; he does not dole out the 'crowns' or inspect his pupil's bills. It is the practice in some Cambridge colleges that all bills contracted in the town pass through the tutor's hands, and Jowett, when Master of Balliol, invented the custom of 'battel-call' on Saturday mornings, when each undergraduate was given his weekly bill in turn in the college hall in the presence of the Master, who commented if expenditure had been unduly high—a useful check on extravagance in entertainment in college.

The Oxford theory is rather that of the independent responsibility of the undergraduate for his own life within the bounds of proctorial jurisdiction and college discipline. But this does not mean that the 'moral' relation of tutor and pupil is not a reality. A tutor to whose knowledge it came that an undergraduate was living beyond his means or as a rich man was setting a standard of living detrimental to the general life of the community would not allow it to pass without comment. It is again an unwritten custom that, if an undergraduate gets into trouble over a breach of college discipline or for some misconduct, the tutor will act as the counsel for the defence, and at such times the pupil naturally turns to his tutor for advice and help. The freshman, too, will ask his tutor for information on college custom and etiquette which he is expected to observe. Here even more than on the strictly educational side the relationship is informal, and it will vary in its intimacy and effectiveness with the character both of the tutor and the pupil. But there are few tutors who would not regard it as part of their duty to keep a general watch on the life and conduct of their pupils and to drop a timely hint if there were a danger of things going wrong. In the majority of cases the relationship develops into one of real friendship, often cemented by 'reading-parties' or joint travel abroad in the vacations. And this friendship will frequently go deep and involve a knowledge of the pupil's home circumstances and a discussion of his difficulties, practical, moral, and intellectual. Nor does it cease with the end of an undergraduate career. As that approaches, the tutor will make it

his interest to help to find a suitable occupation for his pupil and in many instances by correspondence and an occasional meeting will keep in touch with him for many years. It is still true of many Oxford tutors that 'whenever a young man becomes his pupil, he becomes his son'.

A recent observer[1] of English university life, who was also in many respects an acute critic, has written that 'Oxford and Cambridge establish a personal relationship between the undergraduate and his tutor, that is, despite possible personal limitations, the most effective pedagogical relation in the world'. It is in fact this personal relationship which distinguishes the tutorial system from any other system of university education, the relationship which is rendered possible by the life of the community in a college. It is no doubt open to criticism. Much depends on the personal character of the tutor and on his own intellectual aims, and he is always beset by the danger of falling into a groove and repeating himself from one generation to another. But a tutor who is alive, who is himself always learning, often from his pupils as much as from any other source, can give an undergraduate a stimulus alike in his work and in his life, which he will hardly get in any other way.

[1] A. Flexner, *Universities, American, English, German*, p. 275.

COLLEGE LIFE

By SIR CARLETON ALLEN

THE University of Oxford is an elusive, mystical creature, not easily discernible to the casual glance. Not that it lacks reality: it is a multifarious and a highly complex administrative body: but to the average undergraduate it is little more than an abstraction—except when it makes certain concrete demands upon him in the shape of 'dues', examination fees, and similar levies. For the common purposes of academic life, the colleges *are* the University. There are twenty-one of them,[1] together with St. Edmund Hall and St. Peter's Hall, and a body of non-collegiate undergraduates, known as St. Catherine's Society. These are confined to men: there are five colleges for women, four residential and one non-residential. The relationship of the colleges to the University is unlike that which is found in any other academic constitution, except at Cambridge.

With a few exceptions, each college is a completely autonomous body, governed by its own statutes and by-laws, and responsible to nobody but its own corporators and their 'Visitor' for its internal administration and policy. By statute, each college, according to its resources (which vary greatly), has certain financial obligations to the central revenue of the University: any domestic legislation which it proposes is subject to scrutiny and caveat by the University, lest it conflict with general academic policy: and, needless to say, all regulations concerning degrees and examinations leading to them are governed by the University. Further, by concordat, there is a certain community of public instruction, inasmuch as lectures delivered in one college, by members of its teaching-staff, are open to undergraduates of all other colleges. But otherwise, neither the University nor any other body except Parliament has the power to say yea or nay to any-

[1] See Pt. II, Ch. I.

thing of purely domestic concern which may seem good to the governing body (the head and fellows) of a college. It might be supposed that this degree of self-determination leads to embarrassing discrepancies, and in some respects the criticism would be justified. But the constitution, the methods, and the customs of most colleges are very similar in all essential respects which concern the undergraduate's ordinary life, and the freshman, whatever his college may be, soon finds himself leading a typical 'Oxford' existence. This, of course, does not preclude the conviction that life in his own particular college has substantial advantages over life in any other college. Every college is thus far more characteristic than any other of all that is best in Oxford: a state of things which gives universal satisfaction.

It is impossible to be a member of the University without being a member of a college. The University will matriculate only those who are presented to it by one or other of the recognized societies (a general term which includes colleges, halls, and non-collegiate bodies); and until the student is matriculated—which must be done at the very outset of his career—he cannot begin to qualify for any examination or degree. His first business, therefore, is to obtain admission to a college. His application (unless he has obtained a scholarship) is considered in competition with many others, and all colleges nowadays have more applications than vacancies. Usually the applicant is required to pass a college entrance examination—a purely domestic concern, with which the University has nothing to do—in addition to Responsions (or an equivalent examination), which the University requires of all undergraduates, except certain specially exempted classes, before it will matriculate. An applicant, therefore, cannot be sure of obtaining admission to the college of his first choice, and if he is rejected he must apply elsewhere. If he has a strong preference for any particular college he will be wise to 'put his name down' as early as possible, some (though not very great) importance being attached to priority of application. Most colleges complete or nearly complete their lists of

freshmen for the Michaelmas Term not later than the preceding March or April, and in the more sought-after colleges there is little chance of being accepted after that date. This is a point which is not sufficiently realized by overseas applicants. An application made from abroad—as too often happens—a few weeks before the beginning of the academic year has little or no prospect of success.

The college, then, chooses the undergraduate, but the undergraduate also chooses the college. What should guide his preferences among so many famous institutions? Very often the question is settled by family, school, or other personal attachments; sometimes the entrant wishes to study under a particular tutor; and for a limited number the matter is decided by the winning of a scholarship or exhibition. Otherwise the choice of college is probably not so vital a matter as it is often supposed to be. At all events, nobody need feel that because one college has no room for him, his academic career will be blighted by going to another. At one time there were great disparities of prestige between different colleges, and although differences still exist in popular estimation and even in fact, they are on the whole much less marked than formerly. Each college has its own distinctive merits for those who are receptive of them. A young man who is trying to decide between the attractions of different colleges should be careful where he seeks counsel. Frequently advice of an emphatic kind is given by friends and relations whose undergraduate days are long past. Their opinions are not always reliable, for an Oxford college may change considerably in standing, as it is certain to do in the personnel of its staff, in twenty or thirty years. It is best, therefore, to have the guidance of those whose experience of Oxford is comparatively recent. Formerly this was particularly true of expense, in which colleges varied considerably, but since the war flat-rate charges in all colleges have greatly modified these disparities. As between the large and the small college the choice must be governed principally by the individual's tastes and temperament. On the whole, it may be said that in the

larger colleges he will be more free to 'walk by himself', if that is his inclination—though if it is too strongly his inclination, he will not be a very happy member of any college. In a small college, he must be prepared for more collective co-operation and more gregariousness than he would find in the more populous societies, which sometimes show a certain tendency towards 'cliquism'. This emphasis on *esprit de corps* may be irksome to some natures; on the other hand, the small college has the advantage that it may offer opportunities of personal development and influence to the man who might be lost in the crowd of a larger society.

Let us assume that these preliminary questions have been settled, and that on a day in early October our freshman 'comes up'. He will find, at the college lodge, that his name is already known to the porter—a very important official, of humane disposition and remarkable memory: a man from whom nothing is hidden and whose good opinion is worth possessing. The new arrival is told on which staircase his rooms are to be found, and, unless he is captious, he will be well satisfied with his sitting-room, which is usually comfortable and reasonably commodious, though nowadays he may have to share it with another occupant. If he is fastidious, he may be a little critical of his bedroom, which is generally of the proportions of a cubicle only, and severely inornate. Builders of old evidently believed that in a place to which one resorts in order to become unconscious of one's surroundings, the surroundings do not greatly matter; and the occupant, after one glance at the floral luxuriance of the wall-paper, will probably appreciate the advantages of unconsciousness.

These rooms, for the next year or two, are to be the 'assigned and native dwelling place' of the man whose name is over the door; but the amount of privacy which encompasses them will depend on the number of the occupant's friends and interests. Privacy has, on the whole, declined in Oxford. Everybody has heard of 'sporting the oak', and the theory is that if the outmost of an undergraduate's two outer

doors is closed, it is an unpardonable intrusion to disturb his retirement. But the custom is unknown in some colleges, and in many it is merely an abstraction, seldom put into practice. In his second year, if he is lucky enough to remain in college, a man learns to avoid rooms on the ground floor, which are too inviting a port of call for ships that pass in the night; but in his first year he will not suffer, and may appreciably gain by being receptive of casual social intercourse.

The new-comer is now to be a freshman for a year, and may regard the prospect with some misgiving; but few disabilities attend this humble status. The detestable practice of organized 'ragging' is hardly known at Oxford. The freshman will not suffer from unwelcome attentions; he is much more likely to feel a little discouraged by cold disregard. The senior undergraduates will be apparently unconscious of his presence, though the more responsible among them are probably keeping an eye on him and 'sizing him up' as a member of the college. Nobody will go out of the way to make him feel small; all that is expected of him is that he shall not feel too big—in other words, that he shall behave with the discretion which is appropriate to a new-comer into any society. If, however, he commits the cardinal sin of obtruding himself aggressively, he will probably receive, first, a friendly warning, and if that is ineffectual, a lesson which will instil circumspection by means of ridicule rather than chastisement. Such measures are seldom necessary. If he is an athlete of any distinction, the mandarins of his particular game will know all about him long before he arrives, and will soon invite him to prove himself on river or playing-field. In any case, whether he be distinguished or not, representatives of different sports will call upon him to ascertain his powers and give him opportunities for testing them. Not everybody can excel at games, but it will be a pity if he does not play something or other; for there is a certain prejudice, especially in a small college, against a man who 'does nothing for the college'. However, he will satisfy public opinion if he shows some reasonable interest in outdoor pursuits, and does

not merely 'frowst' within four walls. Something besides intellectual earnestness is expected of the Oxford man. The schoolboy affectation that study is an unmanly weakness, to be scorned and disavowed by the truly masculine, is cast off at Oxford. Hard work is necessary, even if nobody ever admits to doing half as much as he does, and industry is respected. But it is felt, and justly felt, that a man who has no interests of the more mundane sort, outside himself and his work, has little *raison d'être* in a collegiate society.

The freshman will now have made the acquaintance of his college servant, or 'scout'. Oxford scouts are a chosen people, not to say a peculiar people. Acquaintance, often lengthy, with successive generations of undergraduates has taught them tact, tolerance, and much shrewdness in their judgement of human nature. If they are of the right kind—and they generally seem to be so—they are not mere employees, but members of the college, to which they feel a loyal attachment. The relationship between them and the undergraduate is usually friendly and sympathetic, and not *de bas en haut*; when exceptions exist, the fault is not commonly with the scout. They are responsible for attending on the number of sets of rooms which make up a 'staircase', and their duties are those of the general domestic kind, besides service at hall dinner.

Formerly, all meals except dinner were served in rooms, but exigencies of service have long since made this impracticable. Luncheon is usually of the lightest kind, partly for reasons of economy and partly because the meal is generally to be followed by hard exercise. Tea is usually taken in a man's own rooms; it is a popular meal, often remarkable for its bulk and variety of indigestible foods. In winter especially, when darkness descends in the middle of the afternoon and the fire blazes invitingly after games, tea is a great rallying-point and a favourite form of entertainment, the more intimate for its total informality. Dinner is the only formal meal, and it is served in hall for dons and undergraduates alike. It is the subject of much satire. It is cheap, and consists of what is

known as 'good, plain food'. Actually, it is an adequate, if not a sumptuous, meal at a moderate price, so far as rationing allows, but undergraduate wit would be starved of its richest opportunities if hall dinner were ever admitted to be fit for human consumption. Whatever it may lack in culinary distinction, it is a pleasant social occasion, when the majority of the college are assembled together at a common table in surroundings of charm and dignity. It has its own manners and customs. He who commits any of a certain number of recognized types of *faux pas* may be 'sconced' by the senior undergraduate at his table. Either he must supply beverages for the whole table or he must 'floor', i.e. drink with one breath, a sconce holding three or four pints of liquid. In some colleges, when sentenced to a sconce, the condemned man has a right of appealing to the high table, where the dons sit: but he must appeal in Latin, and if his Latin is bad, the sentence is not only confirmed but increased.

Charges for diet, rent, maintenance, tuition, and various items of the same nature, compose the undergraduate's 'battels'. These are made up at the end of each term, and, in many colleges (but the system varies), presented for payment at the beginning of the ensuing term. The fixed charges for maintenance, establishment, tuition, college athletic clubs, and (since the war) even board are the same for everybody; as for his personal incidental expenses, the undergraduate may live as his means permit, but nowadays, sometimes by choice and generally by necessity, he lives frugally, and nothing could be more false than imaginative pictures of unbridled luxury in 'the playground of the idle rich'.

It will probably have been decided before the freshman comes into residence for what school—i.e. Final Honour School—he is to read, and within his first week he will have met the tutor to whom he is assigned and will have begun work. The tutorial system is described elsewhere in this volume: here it is only necessary to say that the relationship between tutor and pupil is not, or ought not to be, purely pedagogic. It should be co-operative and mutually

sympathetic: and often it becomes, so far as difference of age will allow, an intimate personal friendship. Dons, therefore, may and often do play a large part in the ordinary social life of a college: and unless some such spirit as this exists between teachers and taught—or if, conversely, a gulf is fixed between them except for purely didactic purposes—nearly always there will be something wrong with the 'tone' of the college and it will shrink in efficiency and repute. But it is, needless to say, among his own coevals that the undergraduate will find most of that 'social life' for which Oxford is famous.

What is the 'social life' of Oxford colleges? The term is misleading and a little depressing, when we remember the gruesome associations of perfunctory conviviality which often cling to the adjective 'social'. There is nothing of this in Oxford—nothing of the 'social round' or of the grim necessity of being, at all costs, a 'good mixer', all things to all men. The social life of Oxford consists in coming in contact, spontaneously and intimately, with men of one's own age, who possess some least common denominator of similar interests, tastes, ideas, and associations, and yet exhibit different points of view which are matured by synthesis, by interchange, and even by clash. An Oxford college is a common meeting-ground which provides a subtle, pervasive, and insistent stimulus to this interplay of influences. The man who profits least by Oxford is the man who comes to it with a set of ready-made ideas and a set of ready-made friends. It may take some time to find congenial associates, British 'reserve' being what it is, and the freshman straight from school may feel at first that worst loneliness—the loneliness of the crowd. But, unless he is under some inherent disability of temperament, it will not be long before he finds himself a member of a little circle who like to visit each other's rooms at tea-time or at dead of night, and—just talk. It may not always be the inspired dialogue which, in novels, invariably coruscates in college rooms, but it is often sincere, searching talk about the things which ought to concern young men most and which gain enormously from ventilation in the

good air of tolerant discussion. Probably it is at its best when it is unpremeditated, springing spontaneously from the occasion; and this it frequently is. Men both of sensitive intellectuality, and of intensely 'practical' interests (like Cecil Rhodes) have found in this entirely unofficial, undidactic commerce the most formative discipline of their faculties.

But all the social activities of Oxford are not casual and unpremeditated. There is an infinite number of societies to which an undergraduate may belong, and for many men the problem is not to find enough social interests, but to keep them within due bounds. Every college has its own societies, some of them of very ancient traditions, existing for many different purposes. There is generally a Debating Society, and some kind of literary society where either plays are read or papers are presented on literary topics; a good many colleges have Dramatic or Musical Societies of their own; the lawyers probably have a Moot Club; and there are societies which exist for purely convivial purposes. The convivial aspect, indeed, may predominate in clubs which ostensibly have more solemn objects; we know, for example, of one Shakespeare Society in which the first public business of the evening at every meeting is to move, and carry unanimously, 'that the Bard be not read to-night'. The great majority of these college groups are limited in numbers, on an elective basis: so that the freshman cannot merely choose them at will, but must commend himself to the members as a desirable recruit. Besides the established and permanent societies, a number of ephemeral groups constantly spring into existence, and as constantly disappear. They serve their purpose in gathering together men of the same interests and generally of the same year, and their impermanence does not stamp them with futility: at the least, they have provided their members with a pretext for wearing a new tie—or so it was aforetime, but in days of austerity new club ties are not easily to be had. The meetings of all these groups are usually very informal and unceremonious: they seldom have a fixed habitation, but meet, by rotation, in the rooms of members,

the occupant of the rooms acting as host of the evening. An Oxford undergraduate society generally feels that it may, without presumption, invite a distinguished public person to talk to it, and men of eminence in different walks of life are very generous in accepting these invitations and in submitting themselves to the remorseless Socratic methods of youth. There is no Oxford man who does not remember magical evenings of this kind, in the subdued, intimate light of college rooms, with the figures of young dialecticians littered mistily about the floor, the wreaths of smoke drifting lazily round the red lamp-shades, the fire in the midst glinting on the tankards with the coffee steaming beside it, and the eager voices arguing from the half-gloom 'about it and about'.

It is needless to say that outside colleges there are general university societies of large membership and of elaborate organization. The most famous of these is the Union, which serves the double purpose of a club and of a debating society. It has its own building and grounds, where the usual amenities of a club are provided, and the debating hall forms a wing by itself. This is constructed on the parliamentary model, and the debates, which are held weekly during term, are also parliamentary in plan and procedure. The Union, as everybody knows, has been the training-ground of many eminent British politicians, and it affords ample opportunities for aspiring statesmen and public speakers. The Presidency (which is held for one term only) is considered a high undergraduate honour. The debates cover a great variety of subjects, predominantly but not exclusively political, and are judiciously blended of the grave and the gay: and the speakers often include visitors who are distinguished in different departments of public life. A valuable feature of the Union, considered as a club, is its lending library, which is particularly rich in modern fiction and English history and biography.

Another famous society is the Oxford University Dramatic Society, familiarly known as the 'Ouds'. Every year in the Hilary Term it produces a play, on a somewhat elaborate scale, which 'runs' for a week. In addition the society has,

since 1921, given an *al fresco* performance, usually a Shakespearian comedy, in a college garden during Commemoration week. A high level is reached in many of the productions, and a fine Shakespearian tradition has been maintained. Many well-known and successful actors have had their first training in these amateur performances, which are very popular and are considered one of the interesting events of the theatrical year. Since the war other dramatic societies have sprung up, notably the Experimental Theatre Club, and nearly all colleges have their own societies which perform during the summer. The Oxford Drama Commission has recommended the building of an ingeniously designed theatre for productions of educational value.

Other university societies are legion. There are many musical and orchestral societies, perhaps the most famous being the Bach Choir. There are political, scientific, and learned societies without number: there are purely social clubs, such as Vincent's—mainly for those who are distinguished in sport—and the Gridiron: and particular mention must be made of the Ralegh and the Bryce Clubs, which are specially concerned with imperial and international affairs. It may be said, in general, that whatever a man's interests and tastes may be, he will find at Oxford a nucleus of persons like-minded with himself and ready to exchange ideas with him. The arts are well served—music, perhaps, most plenteously. There is no lack of public performances by artists of repute, some of them among the best in Europe. Musical instruments of all kinds are permitted in college rooms, but their use is restricted to about five hours in the afternoon and evening, when neighbours are not usually at their studies. The city boasts a large modern theatre, a smaller and very attractive repertory Playhouse, and the usual complement of 'palatial' cinemas.

A community of people living together on the collegiate system must have some authority over it, and this brings us to college discipline. It is not very formidable. A reasonably industrious and decorous undergraduate may pass through

his whole college career without ever being made conscious that a scrutatorial eye is always upon him. There are certain commands and prohibitions common to all colleges. Everybody must be in college by midnight, and the breach of this rule is a serious offence. Otherwise, the undergraduate's goings and comings, uprisings and down-sittings, are almost entirely at his own command, with certain manifestly necessary limitations on disorderliness and insubordination. The head of the college is the ultimate disciplinary authority, but his deputy for most ordinary purposes is the Dean. The wages of sin are 'gating'—i.e. inhibition from leaving the college after a certain hour (commonly 9 p.m.) for a certain number of days or weeks—or fine. The extreme penalty is expulsion, or 'being sent down', either for a specified period or permanently. All these forms of penalty may be imposed either by the college or by the disciplinary authorities of the University, who are the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors; but these latter officials are concerned only with trespasses committed outside the college, and have no jurisdiction inside it—indeed, cannot enter it except by courtesy of the college authorities. The Proctors are primarily a co-ordinating link in university administration, and their main function is to serve as coadjutors of the Vice-Chancellor on all the more important administrative boards, committees, and delegacies, besides representing the University at the conferment of degrees and on similar ceremonial occasions. But this side of their activities is not spectacular, and is of little interest to the undergraduate, who sees them only as ministers of admonition and correction. They regularly patrol the streets at night, accompanied by minions who have been known throughout the ages as 'bull-dogs', or, more affectionately, 'bullers'. They wear a distinctive costume, and the effect of their presence in public places is cautionary rather than minatory; but it is their duty to challenge any member of the University, being *in statu pupillari*, who is manifestly committing a breach of academic rules or a violation of (a somewhat liberally interpreted) propriety. No undignified expostulation takes place

upon the scene of the offence, unless the suspect attempts to flee from justice, in which case the 'bull-dogs' are unleashed to the chase; the delinquent is required, with the utmost politeness, to call upon the Proctor at a stated time, when his defence is heard and judgement is delivered. Penalty takes the form of pecuniary fine, gating, or, in grave cases, expulsion.

The Proctors supply a valued diversion in undergraduate life. The warfare which exists between them and their prey is, for the most part, of a very mild and good-natured kind, and Oxford would be the poorer without it. There are certain well-recognized rules of the game—of tact, forbearance, a sense of humour, and a Nelsonian blindness on the one side, and of strict truthfulness and a corresponding sense of humour on the other side. Played thus, the game is salutary, and no undergraduate of the right temper considers his Oxford career complete until he has been 'progged' to the extent of five shillings for some academic irregularity. Only a dour and ill-balanced nature considers itself outraged by this discipline, which not only safeguards minor observances but maintains a standard of behaviour very necessary in a purely academic community.

The undergraduate's industry and progress in his studies are entirely the affair of his college, and the University judges them only by their results in examinations. It is the essence of the Oxford tutorial system that a man should be taught and encouraged to use his own faculties in his own way, and nothing is more alien to the Oxford method than spoon-feeding on the one hand or slave-driving on the other. Nevertheless, if a man is habitually idle or recalcitrant, he is not justifying his existence as a member of the University, and if he fails to respond to admonitions, he will be required to make room for somebody else with more serious intentions. The tutor to whom the particular pupil is assigned is responsible for reporting on his work, and these reports are frequent and thorough. If unfavourable, they are communicated to the pupil, with suitable exhortation, by the Head of the House (college). Some colleges also assign to

each man a second or 'moral' tutor, whose business it is to keep a friendly eye on his charge not as a student but as an adolescent individual. The formal tests and judgements of scholastic progress are known as 'Collections'—a term of dual meaning. In one sense, it denotes a peculiar ceremony at the end of each term, when every member of the college appears separately before the assembled fellows, and receives from the Head a few words in appraisement of the work which he has done during the term. In another sense, 'Collections' mean examinations which most colleges hold at regular intervals—often once a term—to test men in the work which they have been doing recently with their tutors. These are purely domestic arrangements, and have no bearing upon university examinations for degrees. Good work in Collections, however, is sometimes rewarded by college prizes; and bad work may be the occasion of pointed comment.

There is little 'organization' of the undergraduate members of a college as such. In most colleges two persons are elected annually as representatives; they are known as the President and Secretary of the Junior Common Room, and the holding of either of these offices is a mark of prominence and popularity. The duties attached to these offices are, to the casual glance, trifling and almost fictitious; there are few serious meetings of the undergraduate members of the college and such business as takes place is usually somewhat perfunctory. The real work of the leaders of the college, if they are worthy of their office, is of a much more subtle kind than the competent performance of executive functions; it consists in an alert sensitiveness to the 'tone' of the college, in the exercise of judgement and tact, and in the doing of many entirely unofficial and unconventional things in order to maintain a healthy efficiency. If the undergraduate leaders are sound and vigilant, there will be little need for dons to intervene in those indefinable matters of 'atmosphere' and standard which mean so much to a corporate body. Indeed, in most respects except actual instruction and the more obvious considerations of orderly conduct, the undergraduates

who make up a college are in a very real sense a self-governing body. They have their own well-understood, if vaguely defined, principles of obligations, and their own methods of reinforcing those principles with the sanction of public opinion. This is not to say that individual dons may not have a strong and constant influence on the general spirit of a college: but just as Oxford men are expected, with proper guidance and assistance, to rely on their own powers of intellectual self-development, so they are expected to develop their own characters and their own standards of conduct by voluntary submission to the claims of harmonious co-existence.

Discipline, official or unofficial, is not severe or inquisitorial; but it necessarily imposes certain minor restraints, some of which may be of doubtful utility, on personal freedom. Those—and they are few—who make a grievance of these restrictions are deficient in a sense of proportion; for it is one of the merits of undergraduate life that in all the things which really matter, liberty is as nearly unrestrained as it can ever be in an aggregation of human beings who cannot live together without mutual concessions. The worst tyranny is tyranny over opinion. It does nobody any harm to be in college by midnight or to wear a gown after dark: but it may do great harm to insist that every man shall, on pain of ostracism, think and believe like every other man. That type of mass-intolerance, that fierce despotism of the mob-mind, Oxford, on the whole, succeeds in avoiding. Provided that he does not gratuitously obtrude his convictions or go out of his way to outrage those of others, a man is at liberty to think what he likes and to act accordingly. Indeed, tolerance is sometimes carried almost to a fault, and may result in an unreflective admiration for a kind of 'originality' which is little more than a pose. It must be admitted that no place offers more opportunities for the accomplished *poseur* than Oxford. But true originality and independence of mind are also respected by juniors and they are certainly fostered by seniors; or, if they are not respected by those who are cast in

a more conventional mould, at least they are seldom assailed or persecuted.

A college is generally described in its charter or statutes as 'a place of religion and sound learning'. It is unnecessary to mention that until comparatively recent times membership of the Church of England was a necessary qualification for admission to Oxford. In all colleges that restriction has vanished, and now persons of all creeds are admitted equally. But each college has its chapel and its chaplain of the Anglican faith; there are nonconformist places of learning in Oxford but they are not colleges in the technical sense. At some colleges a certain number of attendances at chapel are compulsory, in the absence of conscientious objection. But in most colleges nowadays attendance at chapel is entirely voluntary, even for members of the Church of England. The spiritual life of Oxford is widespread and various, and there are few places where so many different shades of religious opinion are represented; but the *odium theologicum* which shook all Oxford and all England in the days of Newman and Pusey is absent today. The spiritual side of undergraduate life is guarded by jealous reticences. It is a convention of Oxford life, and, indeed, of English life, that anything which may have a controversial religious tendency is taboo in ordinary conversation, and any violation of this rule is a gross breach of decorum.

Whatever individual religious conviction may be, few can be insensible to the outward and visible adornments of the Established Church in Oxford. Many chapels are places of singular architectural beauty, and several colleges maintain choirs of high merit which provide abundant opportunities for enjoying the best ecclesiastical music. In short, for the spiritually minded, the means of grace are overflowing; and even for those who are not so minded, the sensuous accompaniments of devotion may offer at least an aesthetic charm.

These, then, are some of the surroundings and influences of college life, ministering to the mind and the character. The body must also receive solicitous attention in the relaxing

Oxford climate. 'Exercise' is a rule of life, and the undergraduate who attempts to ignore it will soon suffer from the dank humours of the Thames valley. The morning will generally be spent in attending lectures in different colleges: if these lie far apart, the means of transit will be a bicycle, one's own or somebody else's—it matters not, for probably they are indistinguishable in point of decrepitude. Or there may be a 'tutorial hour', or work in preparation for one which is impending. But between 2 and 5 p.m. Oxford with one accord abandons intellectual pursuits, and every college is like a habitation deserted. From each lodge pours out a stream of men in all varieties of athletic attire. Every college has a playing-field of its own, sometimes close at hand, but generally at some distance from the main buildings. There are usually at least two teams in all the more popular forms of sports, such as Rugby and Association football, cricket, and lawn tennis, besides two and often more crews on the river. Not everybody can get into these teams, or can excel at other sports, such as 'track', golf, hockey, lacrosse, boxing, swimming, squash rackets (a game of growing popularity), or fencing. But even those who do not play for 'Varsity or college can take the air for an hour or two every day, and no wise person omits this part of undergraduate routine. Failing anything else, one can always walk: and it is unnecessary to remind anybody who has ever read Matthew Arnold that the Oxfordshire country is worth exploring. Much is said of the ravages of the motor-car and the charabanc, but in reality, as soon as the wayfarer leaves the more populous highways, the greater part of the English country-side is still unspoiled, and there are villages within ten miles of Oxford where one might suppose that the internal combustion engine had never been heard of. Indeed, for the country walker, the ubiquitous omnibus is a blessing rather than a curse, for it will save him the time and tedium of journeying through the ever-spreading outskirts of Oxford, and within half an hour it will deposit him at some point where he can enter at once into an Arcadian world. Those who take the trouble to study topography will

find that for miles round Oxford there is an elaborate network of fieldpaths which add greatly to the convenience and pleasure of rambling.

There are, of course, inter-collegiate contests, most of them of a 'friendly' nature, existing rather for sport and exercise than for honour and glory. Colleges do not award any athletic distinctions; the 'blue', confined to certain major sports, and its lesser brother, the 'half-blue', are awarded at the absolute discretion of the captains of 'Varsity teams, and even so are not awarded to every player who represents Oxford, but only to those who play against Cambridge in the annual inter-'Varsity fixtures. There are some exceptions to the rule of 'friendly' college contests. There are cups, for example, for inter-collegiate Rugby football and for athletics. But the crucial and spectacular encounter is on the river. Somewhat surprisingly, considering how comparatively few undergraduates can qualify for this sport and how few, also, are trained in it before they come to Oxford, rowing has retained its place as the premier 'Varsity sport. The headship of the river is somehow, in popular estimation, a kind of symbol or index of the general prestige of a college. The system of bumping-races—an ingenious expedient forced on Oxford by a narrow river—is described elsewhere. They take place twice a year, Torpids ('Toggers') in the Hilary or Lent Term, Eights in the middle of Trinity Term, during what is supposed (often falsely) to be the best of the early summer weather. Torpids are really preparatory for the greater contest, and excite a comparatively mild interest. Eights are Oxford's keenest competition and gayest festival. Only a small group out of the total membership of a college can be actual competitors on this occasion, but the rest are expected at least to lend their moral support as spectators and partisans. The more energetic will run abreast of the college crew along the towing-path, emitting fearful sounds of appreciation and encouragement, discharging fire-arms (fortunately harmless) into the air, and otherwise urging their representatives to supreme efforts. The more sedate will

watch the finish from the college barge, probably in company with friends and relations of both sexes who are visiting Oxford. Every college has its barge, or boat-house, which at ordinary times serves as a club house and dressing-room for the oarsmen, and as a kind of grandstand for the annual races. The barges are of different designs and capacities, and all bear the college arms and (during Eights) the college flag. On a fine Eights-week day they add materially to the vivacity of the scene, which is already picturesque with the kaleidoscopic crowds on the towing-path and in Christ Church Meadow, the green fields by the river, the variegated summer frocks, the thronging punts, and the toiling crews.

If the college crew 'goes head', or if it consistently overtakes the boat ahead of it, and so raises itself notably in the hierarchy, the achievement may be signalized in college, at the end of the races, by a Bump Supper. This is an ebullitionary gathering of dons and undergraduates at which the members of the college express, with emphasis, their appreciation of the crew, themselves, each other, the college, the University of Oxford, and life. A certain demonstrativeness is not unusual, and is regarded as venial in the provocative circumstances.

There is another week in the year when Oxford abandons itself to the mayfly pleasures. It is the season of Commemoration, and comes immediately after the summer term, when 'Schools' are over and there is no shadow on the future except a viva. Each year in rotation a number of colleges hold 'Commem. Balls', and the college to which our undergraduate belongs is fairly certain to have its turn during one of the three or four years of his residence. A Commem. Ball is an affair of superlative delight and magnificence. Since most college halls are not large enough to accommodate all the company and do not usually possess resilient floors, an enormous marquee springs up like an Aladdin's Palace in quadrangle or garden. Decorations, music, frocks, floor, supper are as lavish as modern conditions permit: and, if the summer night is kind, the college garden is enchanted ground.

All this is costly, and for that reason has sometimes been criticized, especially since the war. And yet Oxford, with her buildings and gardens and quintessence of youthfulness, offers such unique opportunities for lovely ephemera that it would be a pity if she could not sometimes make a brief excursion, regardless of the fare, with youth at the prow and pleasure at the helm. Certainly this gala, unsurpassed in its kind, is worth some sacrifice for the sake of possessing a memory which has the precious quality of becoming more roseate as the years increase.

The academic terms are three, and are each of eight weeks' duration. The academic year begins with Michaelmas Term, which extends from early October to about the middle of December; a vacation of six weeks follows; Hilary or Lent Term begins about the middle of January and ends about the middle of March, and there is then another vacation of six weeks. Trinity or summer term (when Final Honours Examinations are held) ends late in June, and there is then a long vacation of approximately four months. The year is thus divided nearly equally between term and vacation. It must not be supposed, however, that this long period of vacation is all holiday. It is an essential part of the Oxford system that the undergraduate shall do a great deal of his reading in vacation, and anybody who relies solely on his work during term will certainly meet with disaster in his examinations. It is therefore impossible at Oxford for the student to devote his vacations entirely to extraneous, money-earning activities, as is done at many universities in other countries. There is, however, no organized system of college or university instruction during vacations, though college tutors often arrange 'reading-parties' of small groups of their own pupils for combined relaxation, study, and friendly intercourse in England or abroad.

In normal conditions of peace, an undergraduate will reside in college for the first two of his three or four years, though in the crowded post-war conditions he will probably have to go out of college in his second year. In the ordinary way,

then, he will go into lodgings or 'digs.' in his second or third year. The lodging-houses of Oxford are conducted almost entirely by private enterprise, but a person *in statu pupillari* may reside only in such as have been licensed by the Delegacy for Lodgings as suitable for undergraduate occupation. (The rule does not apply to graduates.) Lodgings are now scattered over a wide area, those nearest the centre of the town being, on the whole, the most expensive. There are considerable variations in costs, which are a matter of private arrangement, and are not controlled by the University, except that exorbitant charges may cause a licence to be withdrawn. Life in lodgings is naturally less gregarious than in college, and on the whole a man in his third or fourth year, with examinations imminent, does not regret a little seclusion; but he is by no means cut off from college associations. Unless he is of eremitic disposition, he is constantly in and out of college on his lawful occasions. Frequently, too, groups of three or four friends lodge together. The only discipline in lodgings is that men must, as in college, be indoors by midnight and must not give the lodging-house keeper cause to complain of any indecorum. On the whole, living in lodgings is somewhat cheaper than living in college, though this naturally depends on the kind of lodgings which are selected.

There are many aspects of Oxford college life which are extremely difficult to define or to describe. Each college has its *ethos*, made up of a number of intangible elements, and drawing breath from an atmosphere of tradition which is as impalpable as it is pervasive. Although, as has been said, slavish acquiescence, conformity, and the suppression of individuality are no part of the Oxford system, yet it is a singularly intractable individual who is not, in some sort, influenced and quickened by the corporate spirit of the society to which he belongs. Analysis cannot reduce to his component elements the 'typical' X college man or Y college man or Z college man: but he has come under influences not quite the same as those of any other college, and, for better or for worse, he bears a certain imprint. All the

offshoots of a college, however slender they may seem, spring from a deeply rooted stem. The multiplicity of societies in Oxford has its serious disadvantages: it leads to a certain separatism, sometimes near to parochialism, which subordinates general university interests to local prejudices and makes it difficult to frame any uniform policy in matters of common concern. But it has the advantage which Dr. Johnson pointed out long ago: 'There is here, Sir, such a spirit of progressive emulation: the students are anxious to appear well to their tutors; the tutors are anxious to have their pupils appear well in the college; the colleges are anxious to have their students appear well in the University.' It seems difficult for human beings to conduct their affairs without partisanship, and for adolescence 'progressive emulation' is no bad stimulus.

We have been concerned here only with the collegiate societies, but those to whom economy is an imperative consideration, and who cannot belong to a college, may yet find much that is characteristic of Oxford as members of St. Catherine's Society, the body of non-collegiate undergraduates. Lacking college accommodation, members of this society live the ordinary life of undergraduates in lodgings, and although, necessarily, they cannot enjoy the same number of communal activities as those who live together beneath the same roof, they have many joint interests and enterprises and are by no means lacking in the 'progressive emulation' of their fellow-students of the more ancient foundations. The same can be said of the members of the non-residential women's college, St. Anne's.

University Ceremonies, University Dress, College Arms. The reader may be referred to *Oxford University Ceremonies*, by L. H. Dudley Buxton and Strickland Gibson (1935), for a full account of such subjects as Academical Dress, University Assemblies, University Ceremonies, University Officers, the University and the Town. For college coats of arms, reference should be made to *Arms and Blazons of the Colleges of Oxford*, by F. P. Barnard and T. Shephard (1929), illustrated in full colour.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION AT OXFORD

By MISS L. GRIER

Revised (1952) by MISS L. S. SUTHERLAND

THE earliest discernible movement for the higher education of women in Oxford was in 1866, when certain wives and sisters of Oxford professors and lecturers obtained permission to attend some of the university lectures, and even organized special classes for women. Nothing very definite or permanent was done, yet an important beginning had been made. A more decisive step was taken in 1873, when a committee was formed, of which Mrs. Creighton and Mrs. Humphry Ward were joint secretaries, and which included among its members Mrs. T. H. Green and Mrs. A. H. Johnson. This body did much to prepare the way for more definite schemes. It arranged classes and lectures for women, and drew many eminent persons into interest in the matter. Such friends as A. H. D. Acland, Professor T. H. Green, Canon Scott Holland, Dr. Magrath, Bishop Percival, Bishop Talbot, and Dr. Spooner began to concern themselves with the question of the higher education of women.

The first-fruits of the pioneer work done by the 1873 committee were seen in the year 1878, the first great landmark of advance. In that year a movement began which aimed at bringing women to Oxford for purposes of study. The month of June 1878 witnessed notable events. On the 4th a meeting consisting of seventeen well-known Oxford residents was held. It decided that it was desirable 'to attempt the establishment in Oxford of a small hall or hostel in connexion with the Church of England, for the reception of women desirous of availing themselves of the special advantages which Oxford offers for higher education'. This was the foundation meeting of Lady Margaret Hall. A divergence of opinion led to other meetings in favour of an

undenominational foundation, which gave birth to Somerville Hall, now Somerville College. Both Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville Hall were opened in October 1879.

But still more had happened in June 1878, for on the 22nd of that month a meeting was held to form an 'association for promoting the higher education of women in Oxford'. The foundation of the Association for the Education of Women, the main business of which was the arrangement for the tuition of women students, their admission to college and university lectures, and the arrangement of special classes for women, preserved unity in educational matters, in spite of differences in opinion on denominational issues. The minute of the foundation meeting of the Association for the Education of Women stated that the object of that association was to establish and maintain 'a system of instruction having general reference to the Oxford examinations for women over 18 years of age'. This minute referred to action which had been taken by the University in 1875, when it empowered the delegates of local examinations to conduct special examinations for women. The women so examined might or might not have worked in Oxford.

The University still gave no official recognition to the women in its midst either in 1875 or in 1884, when it took a further and most important step in admitting women to Honour Moderations in Classics and Mathematics, and the Final Honour Schools of Mathematics, Modern History, and Natural Science. By the end of 1894 all the university examinations for degrees in Arts and Music had been opened to women, but separate honours examinations for women were held in English until 1895, and in Modern Languages until 1904. They ceased when the University instituted Honour Schools in those subjects. There was no obligatory intermediate examination.

The bulk of the women sitting for these examinations were naturally women who had studied in Oxford, but the university examiners issued Honour and Pass lists of women containing the names of some who had studied at the Royal

Holloway College and elsewhere. The responsibility for admitting women to these examinations was until 1910 left with the delegates of local examinations.

In the meantime the number of women students in Oxford and the number of women's societies increased. In 1886 St. Hugh's Hall was founded by Miss Elizabeth Wordsworth, and in 1893 St. Hilda's Hall by Miss Dorothea Beale. In that year a definite organization was made for women students resident in Oxford who were not members of one of the halls. These students were under the supervision of a secretary of the Association for the Education of Women. In 1888 a register of such students had been made, but not until 1893 did they have any separate organization or their own head. Mrs. A. H. Johnson, who was Secretary of the Association for the Education of Women, was appointed Principal of this body of Home-Students.

In 1896 an attempt was made to open the B.A. degree to duly qualified women. A resolution to that effect was proposed in Congregation, and defeated by 215 votes to 140. Resolutions proposing diplomas for women who possessed the same or other qualifications were also defeated. The time was not ripe, and some cordial friends of the higher education of women opposed the movement. In 1908 came a further and more successful movement for the recognition by the University of the Oxford societies of women students. The Hebdomadal Council appointed a committee to consider the institution of a special delegacy to deal with the women students.

Hard on the heels of the appointment of this committee, though not in connexion with it, came the great letter from Lord Curzon of Kedleston, then Chancellor of the University, on 'Principles and Methods of University Reform', in which he strongly advocated the granting of degrees to women. His cogent arguments rested on the interests of the women students in the wider opening to them of the educational resources and instruction of the University, and in the desirability of their being subject to some form of

academic discipline and control; on the interests of the women teachers and their status in institutions and places outside Oxford; and on the interest of the University itself, since the granting of such a privilege would on the one hand encourage the ablest women to come to Oxford, and on the other give to the University some degree of control over the women and over the institutions to which they were attached.

The immediate upshot of the committee appointed by the Hebdomadal Council and of Lord Curzon's letter was official recognition of women working in Oxford by the formation in 1910 of a university delegacy for women students. Women, although not members of the University, were expressly made eligible to serve on the delegacy. To that body was transferred from the delegacy of local examinations the duty of entering women for university examinations. To it also was formally entrusted the responsibility for governing what was then known as the Society of Home-Students, a society intended to provide for those women students who were not members of any of the women's resident societies.

During the ten momentous years from 1910 to 1920 the consideration in which women were held advanced in the academic as it did in the civic and industrial worlds. Before the war Lord Curzon's advocacy of degrees for women had induced the Hebdomadal Council to draft a statute which went farther than he had suggested. The admission of women to the parliamentary franchise encouraged further aims, and when the final statute was brought forward in 1920 and passed Convocation without opposition, it admitted women to matriculation and graduation with full membership of the University. In Michaelmas Term 1920 women entered upon their full privileges. Degrees by decree were conferred upon the heads of the women's societies and upon those tutors who, having been students before there was any prospect of degrees, had not taken the full degree course. At this stage the Association for the Education of Women was dissolved after successful labours of forty-two years. A special university delegacy was made responsible for the

affairs of the Society of Oxford Home-Students (known after 1942 as St. Anne's Society); the Women Students' Delegacy was dissolved; the work of entering women for the various examinations was transferred to the five societies of women students; and the Women Students' Property Committee was established to deal with any property held in common among the women's societies.

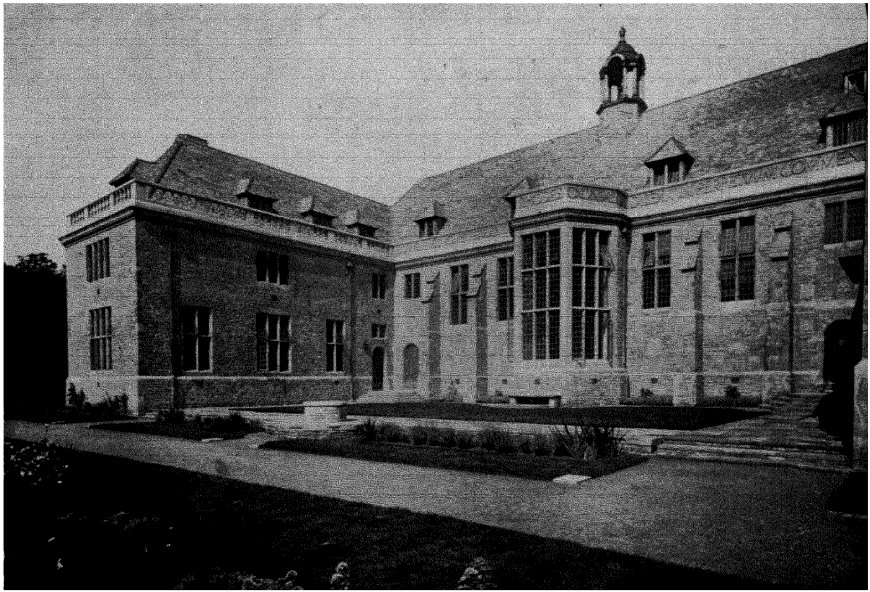
Since 1920 there have been various modifications of the women's statute, the most important of which has been the incorporation of St. Anne's Society (formerly the Society of Oxford Home-Students) as St. Anne's College in 1952, a change which makes its status and organization identical with those of the other women's societies, except that its undergraduates live in private homes or (for the most part) in hostels. Despite this and other minor changes, however, the principles underlying the women's statute remain unchanged. By it and other statutes women are admitted under the same conditions as men to be members of Convocation and Congregation, of the Hebdomadal Council, and of various delegacies, boards, committees, and bodies of curators or visitors. It enables them to act as examiners, it makes it possible to open university fellowships and scholarships to them. There are now few of such fellowships and scholarships for which women are not eligible; most academic positions and academic honours are open to them. The drafting of the women's statute expressly precludes the application of any other part of the university statutes to women which is not mentioned in the women's statute, or in which a special clause concerning women has not been inserted. With the passage of time an increasing number of such insertions has been made. Women undergraduates have gradually been brought under the same proctorial control as men, and in 1931 the whole of the statute dealing with the discipline of male undergraduates was made applicable to women.

The government of the women's colleges has differed in some respects from that of the men's. Since 1925 the four resident colleges, and since 1952 St. Anne's, have been

incorporated by royal charter. In all of them the Principal and official fellows are members of the governing body, but the original statutes in each case provided for additional members, who have been for the most part chosen either from among senior members of the men's colleges or from men and women of varied non-academic experience. In all the colleges incorporated in 1925 former students who have complied with the requirements for membership of the Association for old students or senior members have had the right to elect some members of the governing bodies. All the colleges have owed much to the devoted voluntary work of these so-called outside-members, and to their advice and wide experience. With the passing of time, however, the part played on these governing bodies by members other than the Principal and fellows has inevitably tended to decline, and two of the colleges, Somerville and St. Hugh's, have recently modified their statutes to give recognition to this development. Of the four resident societies three have changed from the original style of 'Hall' to that of 'College', Lady Margaret Hall alone retaining out of piety its older name. St. Anne's has followed the majority trend in nomenclature.

In 1879, when the Association for the Education of Women made its constitution and Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville Hall were opened, there were 21 women resident in the two halls, and 25 others, some living at home and some with relations, some part- and some whole-time students. None were, or could be, graduates or undergraduates. In October 1952 the 'quota' of undergraduates at each of the resident colleges was 190 and 260 at St. Anne's, making a total of 1,020. In addition there are normally about 100 graduates and 'Advanced Students' in residence reading for research degrees and about 50 working as graduates for various diplomas, in particular for the Diploma in Education. There are thus well over 1,000 women in Oxford *in statu pupillari.*

For the woman, as for the man undergraduate, the college is the centre of university life. Despite their comparatively



21. RHODES HOUSE

recent foundation the women's colleges are believed by their members to vary considerably in their character and outlook. To the outside observer, however, their similarity both to each other and to the older foundations on which they are modelled is likely to be more obvious. Their educational aims, the tutorial system, the largely self-governing Junior Common Room, the atmosphere of free discussion, and the combination of informal sociability with respect for the independence of the individual, are proving as sound a basis for the university life of women undergraduates as for that of men.

There are a number of respects, however, in which the women's colleges diverge from the older model, a divergence deriving less from principle than from their recent foundation, their lack of endowments, and the predominance, particularly in their earlier years, of undergraduates of limited means. The rapid rise of the women's colleges is reflected in their buildings, the nucleus of which in nearly every case remains the private house in which they first opened. Round this nucleus college buildings, increasingly ambitious in conception, have been erected, some of which are fine examples of modern architecture. Sir Giles Scott's Chapel and Deneke Building (1933) at Lady Margaret Hall, Mr. Morley Horder's East Quadrangle (1933), and Mr. Edmund Fisher's Hall (1912) at Somerville, Mr. H. T. Buckland's Library and Reading Room (1936) at St. Hugh's, Sir Edwin Cooper's Library (1936) at St. Hilda's, and the Library and administration and teaching buildings of St. Anne's at their new centre in Hartland House, built by Sir Giles Scott (1938–52), are worthy of special note. All the colleges occupy good and in some cases fine sites on the outskirts of the older part of the town, two of them with grounds running down to the Cherwell. St. Anne's College possesses a number of hostels in the neighbourhood of Hartland House in which about one half of its undergraduates are housed, some of them at the Hartland House site itself. It is intended to add to the central buildings by the erection of a college hall.

The buildings of all the resident women's colleges are laid out on the corridor rather than the staircase principle and accommodation is provided in the form not of 'sets' but of bed-sitting rooms. All meals are served in hall and there are no 'battels', all expenses of tuition and residence being covered by a comprehensive terminal charge. There is thus a far more uniform standard of living than among the men undergraduates.

Entry to the women's societies is at present by no means easy. The number of women undergraduates in residence in each society at any one time is limited by university statute and the applicants always far outnumber the places available. Entry is by competitive examination on the results of which entrance scholarships and exhibitions also are awarded. Other tests may on occasion be substituted in the case of candidates for whom the entrance examination is not appropriate. Women entrants to the Medical School are at present limited by university decree to ten a year; machinery has been set up for allocating the places. Women undergraduates are expected to read for an honours degree and a good standard of industry and ability is exacted.

The activities open to the woman undergraduate outside her work are various. Those interested in sport have ample opportunities to display their talents (see the article on 'Sport for Women'); others may prefer the leisure of a punt or a canoe on the river in summer or expeditions into the country on foot or by cycle. College societies, particularly those devoted to music and the drama, are still active though their fortunes fluctuate, and women undergraduates play an active part in a wide range of university societies, political, musical, literary, &c. The position of women undergraduates in the life of the University is now well assured, and the restrictions on their activities which the women's colleges formerly thought desirable to lessen the shock of their impact on so traditionally masculine a society have long passed into the realm of humorous reminiscence. Former members sometimes regret the passing of the conditions of

earlier times, when the smallness and isolation of the women's societies made possible a vigour of college life and a closeness of personal relations between all the members of a college which is now impossible, but few would deny the value of the wider social experience and the more active intellectual stimulus which the circumstances of the present day permit.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

By SIR FRANCIS WYLIE

(*Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, 1903–31*)

THE Rhodes Scholarships, for students from the British Empire, the United States, and Germany, were established under the will of the South African statesman, Cecil John Rhodes. Of him this is not the place to speak. His history is known, its tragedy and its romance. His name will live in the world so long as men speak of Southern or of Northern Rhodesia; and in Oxford as long as there are Rhodes Scholars, or the house which his trustees have built there to his memory.

Scholarships endow education, but at times they have a further end in view: and Rhodes's motive in founding his scholarships was in fact political. To the Jesuits education was an instrument of policy, and it is from the Jesuits that Rhodes's scheme derives.

His scholarships are best understood—are indeed only fully understood—in the light of the successive wills which he drew up between the years 1877 and 1899. It was in the former year that, while still an undergraduate and barely twenty-five, he made his first will. By it he bequeathed all his wealth—at that time presumably modest—to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being, and to a certain Mr. Shippard, Attorney-General for Griqualand West, to promote the extension of British rule, the consolidation of the British Empire, the restoration of Anglo-Saxon unity, and 'the foundation of so great a Power as to hereafter render war impossible and to promote the best interests of humanity'. These were the ideas upon which the young diamond-digger of Kimberley had been brooding as he sat, as one who knew him recalls him characteristically sitting, aloof from the very differently minded diggers about him, on an upturned bucket, in an old pair of flannels. And these

ideas never left him. They were the 'thoughts' which Table Mountain—his Church he called it—brought to him. They were his companions too as he sat, often the day long, on that solemn, because so lonely, spot in the Matoppos where now, by his own choice, he lies.

He drew up seven wills in all, at intervals of a few years. These wills differ in details, but the ideas which inspire them remain the same—the consolidation of the British Empire, the union of the English-speaking peoples, the promotion of peace throughout the world.

It is in the will of 1893 that scholarships first find a place. He was on board ship, in the Red Sea, when the idea came to him of establishing scholarships at an English residential university for students from the British Colonies; and he lost no time in acting on the idea. By the will which he then drew up scholarships were left to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada. Between 1893 and 1899, the year in which he made his last will, the scope of his foundation had widened. In particular, America had come in. For the inclusion of Americans W. T. Stead, the journalist, claims responsibility—and there is no need to question his claim. The ideal of Anglo-American co-operation in the work of winning peace for the world had inspired Rhodes's thinking from the first; and in Stead he found a fellow worker whose enthusiasm matched his own. The intimacy of these two men, to the world's eye so different, is indeed one of history's minor romances. Rhodes named Stead as either one of his residuary legatees, an executor, or a trustee, in four successive wills, but removed his name from the last of these by a codicil dated January 1901.

By his final will, then, Rhodes established scholarships at Oxford for the British Dominions and for the United States. There were to be eight annual scholarships for South Africa, six for Australia, two for Canada, one each for new Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Bermuda—that is, twenty annual scholarships tenable for three years, making sixty in all. In America each State or Territory of the Union was

to have two scholarships, making a total of one hundred American scholarships if Territories were included.

This will was drawn up in 1899. Two years later Rhodes added a codicil creating fifteen scholarships for German students. Although an afterthought, and standing somewhat aside from the main motive of the Foundation, the codicil has nevertheless its significance—its hint of hesitation. Was Anglo-Saxon enough? Would Teutonic not, perhaps and after all, be safer? Rhodes lets us into his thought. 'A good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States of America will secure the peace of the World, and educational relations form the strongest tie.' That was written in 1901. Thirteen years later England and Germany were at war. Under the stress of war Rhodes's codicil was cancelled by Act of Parliament, and the money so released was used by the trustees to create scholarships for places in the Dominions which had none.

In 1929, however, the trustees re-created scholarships for Germans, two scholars to be elected each year. To that extent Rhodes's will, codicil and all, was once more operative.

When the will was published it caused surprise that Rhodes, the Master-Imperialist, should have allotted a hundred scholarships to the United States and only sixty to the British Empire. People have wondered sometimes whether he knew how many 'States or Territories' there were. It has even been suggested—and that in serious biographies—that he thought there were still only the original thirteen States. Actually there is good evidence that he knew what he was doing. In August 1901, some seven months before his death, he wrote to Lord Grey, one of his trustees, suggesting ways in which his trustees might use any income remaining over after the requirements of the scholarships had been met. 'You will find', he writes, 'under the disposition of my will there will be a large yearly balance. For the scholarships will not absorb more than £60,000.' So wrote Rhodes, calculating. Now, if we take the scholarships under the will as it stands—viz. one hundred at £300 per annum for Americans, sixty at

£300 per annum for 'Colonials', and fifteen at £250 per annum for Germans—we find that their annual cost would be £51,750, which would leave, out of Rhodes's £60,000, something over £8,000 for administrative or other expenses. In fact, £60,000 is, in round figures, just about the total at which we might expect Rhodes to arrive, assuming one hundred scholarships for the U.S.A. Any reduction in the number of those scholarships would be at the cost of his arithmetic. As for the suggestion that he imagined the States to be only thirteen, that suggestion, by reducing the annual cost of the scholarships from £51,750 to £29,550, would make Rhodes's estimate of £60,000 as meaningless as £51,750 makes it sensible. This letter from Rhodes to Lord Grey (which is among the Rhodes Trust papers) seems to answer once for all the question whether he did or did not mean to leave one hundred scholarships to the United States. And the answer is, he did.

There is one provision in the will which might well have aroused more interest than in fact it did had not the disproportion between the American and the Colonial scholarships so captured the public's attention. Whereas in Australia Rhodes left scholarships for each of the six States, in Canada, out of eight Provinces, only two—Ontario and Quebec—were to benefit under his will. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia are not so much as mentioned. Australia, that is, with a population at that date of about 3,700,000 was to have eighteen scholarships; Canada, with a population of about 5,340,000, was to have six! However surprising this difference of treatment may be, it must have been deliberate. It cannot have been due to ignorance. Nor is an oversight any more thinkable. Indeed, we find just the same discrimination in the earlier will of 1893, referred to above. Under that will, too, Australia was to have eighteen scholarships and Canada only six—three to 'the University of Toronto in the Province of Ontario' and three to 'the Laval University in the Province of Quebec'. It seems pretty clear

that Rhodes decided, when drawing up the earlier will, that he would give three scholarships to English-speaking Canada, represented by Ontario (the old 'Upper Canada'), and three to French-speaking Canada, represented by Quebec (the old 'Lower Canada'); and that he carried that decision deliberately over into his final will. It is useless today to make guesses as to why he did so. Nor does it matter. One of the first things his trustees did was to create scholarships for the neglected Provinces. These, with later creations, have more than adjusted the balance between America and the British Empire.

Rhodes's will was published in the early spring of 1902. Shortly afterwards the trustees appointed the late Sir George Parkin, Head Master of Upper Canada College, Toronto, to be organizing secretary. For the next eighteen months Parkin was travelling round the Dominions and the United States, stimulating (as he well knew how) interest in the scholarships, and devising machinery for the selection of scholars. The general character of that machinery is everywhere the same. Scholars are nominated by a local committee whose nominations are subject only to ratification by the trustees. In this business of selection old Rhodes Scholars are today taking a predominant share.

Rhodes Scholars are spread over the University, as Rhodes himself suggested. That is just plain policy. Nor could it be otherwise; for every college sets a limit to the number of overseas men it will admit. Indeed, in these post-war days, when Oxford finds men beating at her doors, this limit makes the business of the distribution of Rhodes Scholars less simple than it was. Thanks, however, to the sympathetic co-operation of the colleges, there has, so far, been no need to go outside Rhodes's own University. And perhaps there never will be.

Rhodes Scholarships have a character of their own. Rhodes distrusted the 'mere bookworm'. He desired that, in the selection of scholars, regard should be paid, not only to intellect, but at least as much to character, and even to some extent to physical vigour. The equating of disparate qualities is never easy; and it may be that in the early days the athlete

got more than his due. However that may be, it is clear that today character and ability tend to determine elections, though 'fondness for and success in manly outdoor sports' contribute to the decision.

Up to the present, that is, between 1903 and 1931,[1] some 1,500 Rhodes Scholars have passed through Oxford. In some ways they may have fallen short of our early and, perhaps we may now say, ill-considered expectations. They do not all become Cabinet Ministers! But they have abundantly justified Rhodes of his faith. At Oxford, they have taken their share in the athletic and social activities of college or University; and their academic record is more than creditable. They do not, indeed, win quite as many first classes in 'Schools' as open scholars and exhibitioners do, but they run them close if first and second classes are taken together, and they leave close exhibitioners and commoners straggling far behind. It is fair also to remember, when making such comparisons, that many of the abler Rhodes Scholars, of whom a high class would have been expected had they entered for the Honour Schools, prefer to take an Advanced Degree. In general, Rhodes Scholars have added something distinctive to Oxford life, and have themselves gained in breadth of sympathy and outlook. And when they pass from Oxford they retain, as a rule, an affection for her, and a respect for her ideals, more lively and more lasting than even Rhodes, perhaps, would have dared to hope.

Of what they are doing in the world at large it is impossible to say more here than that year by year an increasing number of them are reaching positions—not necessarily political—of responsibility and influence. A fuller account will be found in the surveys mentioned below, p. 300.

Information as to the conditions governing the selection of scholars in the different Dominions and in the United States can be obtained on application to The Secretary, The Rhodes Trust, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford.

[1] This article was written originally in 1931. For figures up to 1952 see Sir Carleton Allen's Addendum.

ADDENDUM 1952

By SIR CARLETON ALLEN

(*Warden of Rhodes House, 1931 to 1952*)

IT has seemed best to leave Sir Francis Wylie's account of the Rhodes Scholarships substantially as it was written in 1931 and to add only a few recent particulars.

By 1939, elections of British Rhodes Scholars numbered between thirty and thirty-five per year and were held in the following areas: Canada (10 per annum), Australia (6), South Africa (8, and 1 every alternate year for the Eastern Province), New Zealand (2), Newfoundland (1, now added to Canada), Rhodesia (3), Jamaica (1), Bermuda (1), Malta (1), and East Africa (1 every three years). To these are now added an annual scholarship from India and one from Pakistan. The German scholarships automatically lapsed in 1939 and are in suspense, and the scholarship from East Africa has been discontinued. The American scholarships have remained at the number of thirty-two per annum, but since 1930 the elections have, by authority of Act of Parliament, been held on a regional basis which gives all States equal opportunities of competition but does not entitle any State to a fixed number of elections.

The total number of scholars elected from the foundation of the scholarships to 1952 is 2,831, of whom 247 have died, in addition to the 111 who have been war casualties.

Elections in the United States were suspended in 1939 and in nearly all British areas in 1941. In 1945 about fifty men took up scholarships suspended by the war, and elections, with temporarily augmented numbers, were re-established in the British areas for the year 1946 and in the United States for the year 1947. By 1948 over 200 Rhodes Scholars were in residence at Oxford, many of them married, by a special dispensation which was made for ex-service men between 1945 and 1950.

The vast majority of Rhodes Scholars, British and

American, of military age were engaged on active service in the Second World War, and forty-one lost their lives (as compared with seventy in the preceding war). A very large number of the older Rhodes Scholars were employed in auxiliary war service of many different kinds.

An account of the American Rhodes Scholarships and of the careers of the scholars, up to 1946, may be found in *The Vision of Cecil Rhodes*, by Frank Aydelotte (Oxford University Press), and a shorter review of the scholarships generally in a pamphlet, by the present writer, entitled *Forty Years of the Rhodes Scholarships* (Oxford University Press). A complete Register of the careers of Rhodes Scholars from 1903 to 1945 was published in 1950 and is obtainable from the Oxford University Press and from booksellers.

In 1929 Rhodes House was completed as a permanent memorial at Oxford to Cecil Rhodes. It houses a section (British Colonial and American History) of the Bodleian Library, provides hospitality in its hall and public rooms for many university and educational purposes, and serves as a centre for the administration of the scholarships and a residence for the Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees.

SPORTS

By W. T. STALLYBRASS

Revised by W. G. BARR

§ *College Grounds and Barges*

EACH college has its own ground, and has its own barge or shares a boat-house with another college. The barges are at the present day stationary in their traditional places on the north bank of the Thames. They were originally craft discarded by the City Companies, but none of the original barges is now left. Until comparatively recent times the barges used to go to Henley for the regatta if the college boat went there. The barges are fitted up in a comfortable manner for use whilst the rowing men are waiting to go out in the college boats, and for the practice of rowing exercises. The roofs are used for the purpose of watching the races on the river.

The college ground usually finds space for cricket pitches, one or two football and hockey fields, and a large number of lawn tennis-courts. The situation of the grounds is shown on the map opposite page 320.

§ *Government*

The more important sports are, except for details, governed on a common basis. In general in the university clubs there is a captain or president, who is an undergraduate, an honorary secretary who is also an undergraduate and whose duty it is to do most of the secretarial and administrative work, and a senior treasurer, who is an M.A. of the University, responsible for the financial and business side of the club. The committee consists of these members, with the addition, as a rule, of two more undergraduate members.

The ultimate responsibility for the selection of the teams to meet Cambridge rests with the captain, who is here unfettered by the views of his committee. He will no doubt be in frequent consultation with them and listen to their advice, but he is in no way bound to act upon it.

The members of the committee are elected in most cases by the members of the previous year's team which appeared against Cambridge. The O.U. Boat Club affords a notable exception.

The officials of the college clubs are a captain and an honorary secretary. They are generally in theory elected by the whole body of members of the Amalgamated Clubs, but where things are running smoothly the actual election usually rests with those members of the college who play the particular game in question, and sometimes with those only who have been in the college first team.

There is a general meeting of the various college secretaries for each game to arrange inter-college matches for the coming term.

Any account of sports in Oxford will naturally begin with an account of the 'full blue' sports. Of these, three excite far more general interest at Oxford than the others—rowing, cricket, and Rugby football.

§ *Rowing*

The boat-race rowed annually against Cambridge, about the end of March between Putney and Mortlake over a course of four and a quarter miles, is one of the great English national festivals. It is watched by some half-million enthusiasts. To have rowed this race is a highly prized distinction; the pleasures of its memory remain throughout life. It is a distinction which has been won by many who never held an oar before they came to Oxford, and an account of the history of such a man during his Oxford rowing career will explain much of the organization of Oxford sports in general.

On his first evening in Oxford the freshman will probably be visited by the captain and secretary of his college boat club, who will exhort him to go down to the river to be 'tubbed', that is, to be taught the elements of rowing in a 'tub pair'. His coaches will consist of members of the eight which represented the college the previous term. After two or three weeks he will be put into a four-oared boat, and at

the end of five weeks there may be races between the various four-oared boats. If a man has done well there he will be put into an eight-oared clinker-built boat in which he will practise until the end of the term. In his second term the hard labour will begin, for it is in the fifth week of that term that the 'Torpids' are rowed. The 'Torpids' are bumping races between the colleges in eight-oared clinker-built boats on sliding seats. Each college starts in the position in which it finished the previous year and attempts to bump the boat in front of it and to elude the pursuit of the boat behind over a course about one and a quarter miles in length. Each college can put on as many boats as it desires, and, for example, Brasenose II will start where Brasenose II left off the previous year. The members of the college eight are helped in the coaching for these and other college races by members of other college eights and old rowing men from their own or other colleges.

Before he can row in Torpids the freshman will have to show that he can swim and to become a life member of the Oxford University Boat Club, which will cost him £1. After he has proved his worth in Torpids he will be put into a lighter eight for practice for the summer term. For in the fourth week of the Trinity Term the 'Summer Eights' are rowed. They are bumping races in which every member of the college in residence is eligible to row, provided he has not been in residence more than five years since matriculation. To row in the Summer Eights is the summit of every rowing man's ambition as a member of the college, and to be Head of the River, that is, to finish the eights in the first place, and to hold the cup to which that position entitles, is probably the proudest achievement in the world of sport for an Oxford college.

Another spur to ambition for success in the Eights is the fact that each of the crew of the three top eights is in ordinary circumstances elected to membership of the famous Leander Club without further test of his oarsmanship. The Leander Club, with its club-house at Henley, is composed almost

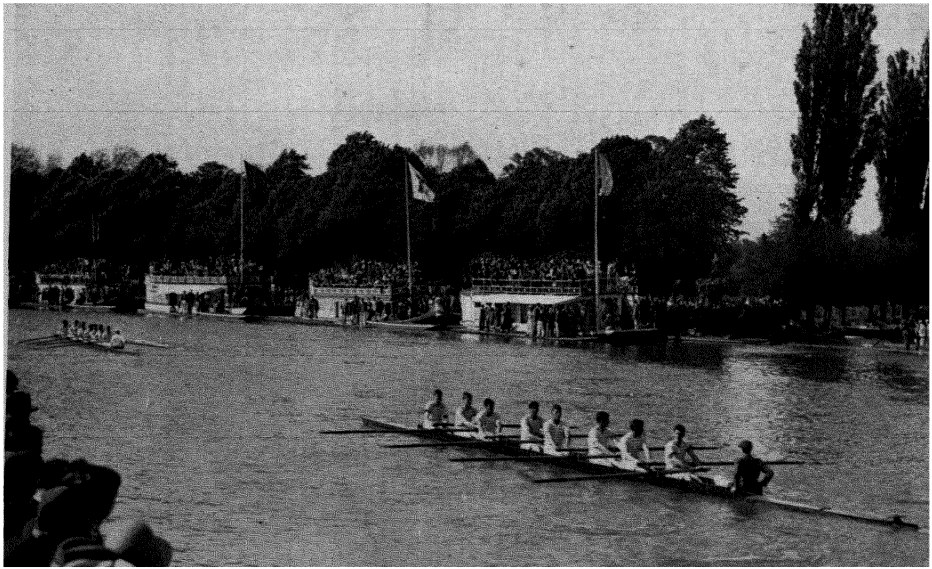
entirely of Oxford and Cambridge men, and those resident undergraduates who have rowed in (1) the university eight, (2) the trial eights, (3) one of the first three eights in the summer races, or who have won the Fours, Pairs, or Sculls, or won any challenge cup at Henley Regatta, are admitted.

The Eights are usually watched by a large crowd who come from all over the country to see the contest between the colleges on the river Thames or Isis at Oxford. When the Eights are over, if the college has done well and is enterprising, the eight will probably enter for one or more of the events at the Henley Royal Regatta which takes place early in July.

The oarsman's second year will probably open with training for the Coxswainless Fours. These are time-races rowed in heats, two boats at a time, one starting 60 feet behind the other, in light fours without a cox. To be able to row in a coxswainless four is considered to be the hall-mark of oarsmanship, and the form of the men appearing in these races is carefully watched by the authorities of the University Boat Club. A man who does well in the Coxswainless Fours is immediately put into one of the university trial eights, of which there are two or three, which row a race at Henley towards the end of Michaelmas Term. The boats are coached by distinguished old university rowing men.

The men from whom the university boat is to be chosen are usually asked to come back to Oxford about a week before the next term, so that the work of making the university boat may begin. The work falls into stages for each of which (as a general rule) a separate coach (an old Oxford or Cambridge 'blue') is obtained. The first stage is preparatory and is at Oxford; then come periods of two or three weeks each at Wallingford and Henley (or elsewhere); and the last stage is on the tidal water at Putney, where the finishing polish is given to the crew in the last week before the great race.

When the race against Cambridge is over, the 'blue' once more becomes a college man. He rows in the Summer Eights and at Henley, and then again in the Coxswainless Fours.



22. EIGHTS WEEK. A SCENE ON THE RIVER BETWEEN RACES, WITH COLLEGE BARGES IN THE BACKGROUND

He will then once more become primarily a university man. Perhaps he will be elected secretary or president of the O.U.B.C. (Oxford University Boat Club), or merely be made a member of its committee. If he is secretary he will have to summon men to the river when they are wanted for trial eights and the university eight. If he is president he has a tremendous responsibility, for with him lies the choice of the men to row in trial eights and for the University. However much he may consult his coaches, his secretary, and his committee, the ultimate responsibility is his.

The President of the O.U.B.C. is chosen in an unusual way. He is elected by a meeting of the captains of all the college boat clubs. It has sometimes happened that the man whom the members of the university eight would have chosen as their president has not been elected by the democratic outside body thus constituted.

The history of this rowing man illustrates the inter-relation between college and university sports, and some, but not all, of the rowing activities at Oxford. In addition there are a cup for sculling and cups for the Pairs, and there are races for clinker-fours in the Michaelmas Term, whilst a second eight, representing the Isis Boat Club, is sometimes kept on the river during the Hilary Term, and enters for the Head of the River race at Putney.

Those who do not shine or who are not filled with the competitive spirit can take out a boat on the upper river near Port Meadow and many a pleasant trip has been made on the upper reaches of the Thames, whilst the river Cherwell is filled in the summer term with punts.

§ *Cricket*

The university cricket ground in the Parks is by many thought the finest of England's many fine cricket grounds. In late May and early June the carefully planted trees show a variety of shades of green that cannot be surpassed anywhere. A cricket 'blue' is among the most difficult to win, for cricket is played at every English school and also at most

schools in Scotland and Wales, and in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the West Indies. No one can hope to represent the University at the game unless he has played before he comes to Oxford, though some develop late and have played for Oxford and even England although they did not get into their school elevens.

The captain of the university XI starts on his work of team-building at the beginning of the summer term. Those whom he wishes to consider he brings back to Oxford a few days before term for net-practice, and for a fortnight first-class professionals are engaged in intensive coaching of promising players at the nets in the Parks. But the cricket term is short, and during the first week two trial matches, each of three days, are played, both for seniors, that is, for men who have been in residence at least three terms and who have not already secured a 'blue', and for freshmen. In order to play in these matches, or for the University, or at the nets in the Parks, it is necessary to become a member of the University Cricket Club, the subscription to which is £1. 10*s*. a year.

After the trials are over, about eight three-day matches are played in the Parks against the first-class counties, touring teams such as the Australians, the South Africans, and the West Indians, and clubs such as the *Free Foresters*.

When term is over the team which has by now nearly become fixed goes on tour, and plays several matches away from Oxford, at the Oval, for example, or at Lord's. Immediately after the tour, in the first or second week of July, the great match is played at Lord's against Cambridge. To it some 30,000 spectators annually make their way. Though less of a social and more of a cricketing function than it used to be, the 'Varsity' match at Lord's is still one of the prettiest and gayest of the events in London's social season.

There are two other university cricket clubs besides the O.U.C.C. (Oxford University Cricket Club). The *Harlequins*' is a much-prized cap, known the world over. Membership of the *Harlequins* is limited to twenty men in residence,

including 'blues', though once a *Harlequin* always a *Harlequin*. To be made a *Harlequin* is a consolation prize for those who just fail to get their 'blues'. A freshman, even though a 'blue', must wait a year. The colours are blue, magenta, and buff. The other club is the *Authentics*, to which not more than 60 men in residence at any one time are in practice elected; but here again once an *Authentic* always an *Authentic*. This club plays matches mostly against schools all over the country, and these sometimes provide the university captain with a good opportunity of trying players with a view to inclusion in the university eleven. There is a life subscription of £4. The colours are blue, chocolate, and gold. Neither the *Harlequins* nor the *Authentics* have a cricket ground of their own.

The University Cricket Club is not by the terms of its tenancy allowed to take a 'gate' in the Parks, and when the Australians (and sometimes other visitors) play in Oxford, in order that a 'gate' may be taken, the match is played on one of the college grounds. The Christ Church ground is the one usually borrowed, for the O.U.C.C. has its own wicket there, made from the turf taken from the old university ground at Cowley. University matches have also been played on the New College and Magdalen grounds.

The colleges play each other, and the stronger colleges also play matches against the public schools and leading clubs such as the *Authentics*, the *Free Foresters*, the *Cryptics*, and *I Zingari*. Most of the colleges in addition to a second eleven also have a social club which plays light-hearted cricket against local village teams, e.g. the Christ Church *Warrigals*, the Trinity *Triflers*, the Brasenose *Hornets*, the University *Bees*, the Merton *Mayflies*, and the Oriel *Outcasts*. In addition most colleges usually organize a cricket tour when the summer term is over.

§ *Rugby Football*

The University Rugby Football Club (O.U.R.F.C.) owns an excellent ground about one mile from the centre of the

city on the Iffley Road. The university XV is usually one of the strongest in the country, and many of its members are chosen to play for England, Scotland, Wales, or Ireland whilst still in residence. Large crowds of four or five thousand watch the matches.

The club is governed by a committee which includes the captain, secretary, senior treasurer, the university representative on the Rugby Union, and not more than two other graduate members, and three other undergraduate members.

The season starts in the first week of the Michaelmas Term with trial matches for seniors and for freshmen. Then matches are played against the strongest teams in the Islands at the rate of about two a week until finally, on the first Tuesday after term is over, Cambridge are met on the Rugby Football Union's ground at Twickenham before some 40,000 spectators. After the match many reunions of past and present Oxford men are held in London.

A few matches are played in the Hilary Term which enable the new captain to try players with a view to the following season, and in the Easter vacation the club has a tour either in Scotland or in Ireland with the same end in view.

But for the most part the Hilary Term is given over to the colleges which compete for an inter-collegiate cup, a competition first instituted in 1912.

The Rugby cup-ties excite more interest and enthusiasm than any other college sporting event of the year. The early rounds are played on the grounds of one or other of the competing colleges, but the semi-final and final rounds are played on the university ground at Iffley Road and attract some three or four thousand spectators. No game enjoys a greater prestige at Oxford than Rugby football. The non-existence of professionals in this branch of sport results in the standard of the university XV being as high as any in the country, fed as it is by recruits from the great public schools, from South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and from the Scottish universities. But Rugby football is a game that can be taken up with success by men who have not played it at school, and

Wykehamists, Old Westminsters, and Americans have been known to win their 'blues'. Such is the enthusiasm for the game that all the colleges have second XV's, and even a third XV is not unknown. And in these XV's any one who has not played before will get a chance of testing (if he wish it) his aptitude for the game. In one case an English international was playing for his college second XV less than a year before he got his international cap. All the colleges have their own grounds and each of the fifteens plays two or three matches a week against other colleges or against visiting teams such as Army or Hospital sides.

The Rugby football club equivalent to the *Authentics* at cricket is the Oxford University *Greyhounds*. The membership of this is limited to sixty in residence (including all the 'blues'), but membership is for life. The club plays matches against strong club fifteens, often very little weaker than those met by the O.U.R.F.C., and indeed has an annual match against the University. These matches are of great value as a trial for possible candidates for the university XV, as is the tour which the *Greyhounds* make abroad in the Easter vacation. The colours of the club are grey and dark blue.

§ *Association Football*

Association football is one of the oldest 'full blue' sports. The O.U.A.F.C. (Oxford University Association Football Club) shares a ground on the Iffley Road with the O.U.A.C. (Oxford University Athletic Club). It there meets the strongest amateur sides, and a certain number of professional elevens. The match with Cambridge is now usually held in London on the last Saturday of the Michaelmas Term.

As in the case of Rugby football the Hilary Term is mainly devoted to college football. The College Cup has a long history, having been played for every year (except the war years) since 1883. The final is played on the university ground. But cup-ties only form a small fraction of the college football played. In the Michaelmas Term there is a league competition. The league is in three divisions and each team

plays every other team in its division once, a win counting two points and a draw one. Members of the college playing for the University at the time are not eligible to play in the league; but fifth-year men are allowed to play.

In addition many 'friendly' matches are played between the colleges and against public schools. It would be idle to conceal the fact that Association football does not hold the place that it used to hold in the public estimation at the University. The high pitch of excellence to which professional players have brought the game makes the standard reached at the universities appear low compared with that achieved at Rugby football. But a large number of men still play the game as is evidenced by the fact that all the colleges place two elevens in the field. Each college has its own ground, but in many cases the same ground is used as for Rugby football, the posts being changed according to the game which is to be played.

The Oxford University *Centaurs* established shortly after the First World War hold the same relation to the O.U.A.F.C. as the *Greyhounds* do to the O.U.R.F.C. The membership is limited in practice to about 50 or 60 in residence and matches are played against public schools and a few clubs. The club colours are blue, gold, and white.

The O.U.A.F.C. is governed by a committee consisting of the captain, the secretary, the senior treasurer, and the assistant treasurer. It is elected by all old 'blues' in residence. But here again the responsibility for the choice of the team to play against Cambridge rests with the captain.

A club for past and present members of Oxford and Cambridge Universities came into existence in 1948. Its name is the Pegasus Club. Most of its matches are played after the end of the Michaelmas term. It achieved early and remarkable success by winning the Amateur Cup both in 1951 and in 1953.

§ *Athletics*

Athletics in the narrow sense of the term is another of the oldest 'full blue' sports. But it is not all the representatives of

the University in athletics who get 'full blues'. That is reserved for men who either win their event against Cambridge or else put up a sufficiently good performance to merit, in the opinion of the president, such an award. The other representatives get a 'half-blue'. Colleges have not got their own athletic grounds, and all athletics take place on the O.U.A.C. track at Iffley Road.

The normal programme for the year is as follows. About the third week in Michaelmas Term there are sports for seniors and freshmen. These are followed by a freshmen's match against Cambridge and, in the seventh or eighth week of the term, by the relays against Cambridge. During this term the college relays are held, and there is also a special pentathlon event. In the relays the colleges race in two divisions, and, as a result of the first round, four colleges emerge from each division to fight out the finals. The winning college of the first division receives a cup: the two first colleges in the second division are promoted in the following year and take the place of the two bottom first division colleges, which are then relegated. In the Hilary Term there is an inter-college competition. This takes the form of a 'Cuppers', in which preliminary rounds reduce the number of colleges entered to sixteen in the second round, and four in the last or final round.

In the sixth week of Hilary Term the university sports are held, and the team to meet Cambridge is chosen. The match against Cambridge is held soon after the end of term at the White City Stadium. There are fourteen events: flat races of 100 and 220 yards, quarter-mile, half-mile, mile, and three miles; high hurdles (120 yards) and low hurdles (220 yards), high jump, low jump, pole vaults, putting the weight, and throwing the discus and javelin.

In the Trinity Term the Amateur Athletic Association sends a team to run against the University, and in the long vacation Oxford and Cambridge usually compete with Harvard and Yale or Princeton and Cornell or both, in either England or America.

After the First World War the O.U.A.C. created a club known as the *Centipedes*, so called because the 50 members in residence, to which it is limited, have 100 feet between them. The *Centipedes* have done a great work in encouraging an enthusiasm for athletic sports by arranging matches against the chief public schools, usually on handicap. The club colours are dark blue, light blue, and green.

The cross-country club is a separate branch of the O.U.A.C., with its own subsidiary club called The Tortoise Club. There is a college cup which is competed for early in the Michaelmas Term, shortly after Seniors' and Freshmen's Trials. During that term matches (for 3 teams) are run against the chief clubs, and in the second week in December Cambridge are met over a neutral course at Roehampton, provided by the Thames Hare and Hounds who organize the race and give the teams a dinner afterwards. A few matches, usually for 'A' or 'B' teams, are also fixed for the Hilary Term.

§ *Hockey*

Hockey was given its 'full blue' in 1926. For many years the number playing hockey in Oxford was large, but it was played at but few of the more important public schools and the standard reached was not high. Now that is all changed, and the standard of university hockey is very different from what it was forty years ago. In 1952, for instance, three members of the British Olympic team were past or present 'blues'.

The O.U.H.C. (Oxford University Hockey Club) has a ground in the Parks, and plays almost all its home matches there. Matches are played with all the chief clubs, and Cambridge are met at Beckenham in February.

The Oxford University *Occasionals* are similar to the *Authentics* in cricket. Their number is limited to 60 in residence, and they play matches against colleges, clubs, and public schools. Their colours are dark blue with light-blue and white stripes.

Each college has its own hockey ground, and there is an inter-college competition on the 'knock-out' principle held in the Hilary Term after the university match is over. The rules of the Hockey Association do not allow the cup, which was presented for the winners of this competition, to be held.

Each college runs two hockey elevens, and many men who play one or other code of football play hockey as well. It is a game at which a man may distinguish himself even though he has not played before coming up to the University.

§ *Lawn Tennis*

The O.U.L.T.C. has a number of grass and hard courts by the side of the University Athletic Club track. Any member of the University can join the club on payment of a subscription, and get the advantage of some excellent courts. The match against Cambridge is played in June in alternate years at Oxford and Cambridge. The match consists of twelve singles and nine doubles. The result of the match depends upon the total number of victories in the two days. Those who play in both singles and doubles get a 'full blue', the others a 'half-blue'.

The university season opens with a competition for freshmen and another for seniors, which start early in the Michaelmas Term on the hard courts. A few matches are played during the two winter terms. After trials at the beginning of the summer term, there are two or three matches a week against such clubs as the All England Club, Lancashire, and teams brought down by well-known players. The matches usually consist of six singles in the morning and nine doubles in the afternoon, each of three pairs playing each of three pairs on the opposing side. In addition both a singles and doubles championship is played for during the term.

Oxford and Cambridge play Harvard and Yale every alternate year, each university contributing three players to a team of six.

The *Penguins* is a club limited to thirty members in residence, who are supposed to be the best players outside

the university team. They have no courts of their own but play matches against the stronger colleges and clubs such as the London Hospitals and Edgbaston. The club colours are dark blue with narrow green and orange stripes.

Lawn tennis is probably played by more members of the University than any other game, and the colleges all have a large number of grass courts, whilst most of them have a few hard courts as well. There is a cup competition which is held annually on the 'knock-out' system. There is also a league competition.

The Oxford University Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club is a club for graduates. It has about eight courts in the University Parks, and after the summer term is over plays on the university cricket ground. The club plays matches throughout the summer, and also holds tournaments.

In addition to the strictly university facilities there are a number of hard courts off the Woodstock Road upon which undergraduates can play for a fee, and they can also become members of the Norham Gardens Club.

§ *Golf*

Although it is played by a large number of undergraduates, golf was only awarded a 'full blue' in 1939. The match against Cambridge is played in March on one of the great English links, such as Hoylake, Deal, Sandwich, or Rye. Ten singles are played and five foursomes, and the result is determined by the aggregated results of the two. The matches are over thirty-six holes, and the contest takes two days. Before the match the reserves meet to decide who shall pay for the dinner held afterwards. The university club (the subscription to which is £4. 4*s*. per annum) has an eighteen-hole course at Southfields near Cowley, which provides a searching test of golf, and affords ample scope for the long-hitting which is the undergraduate's main joy. The O.U.G.C. has a strenuous preparation for its final test in March, and plays a match (usually away from Oxford) every week during the two winter terms against all the strongest

clubs within a 70-miles radius. In these matches the number of players varies. In addition two or three trials are held, and a certain number of matches are played by the *Divots*.

In addition to the O.U.G.C.'s own course at Southfields, there are other courses within easy reach. One of these (North Oxford) is but 3 miles distant, and the lovely sandy links at Frilford Heath, where there is a nine-hole as well as an eighteen-hole course, are only 7½ miles away, and undergraduates can join as terminal members for £2. 12*s*. 6*d*., whilst Huntercombe with its gorse, its resilient turf, and its fine prospects is 16½ miles south-east. There are also Tadmarton Heath to the north (25 miles) and the Temple Gold Club to the south-east (29 miles) quite readily accessible.

There is a cup which is competed for by the colleges during Hilary Term.

§ *Boxing*

Boxing is a 'full blue' sport, and there have been matches against Cambridge since 1897. The Boxing Club uses the gymnasium in Alfred Street and has a professional coach. Its matches against such opponents as the Navy, Army, and Air Force Officers, the R.M.A., Sandhurst, the R.A.F. College, Cranwell, and Belsize are held at the Town Hall.

The Cambridge match consists of nine events: the bantam, feather, light, light-welter, welter, light-middle, middle, light-heavy, and heavy weights. It takes place towards the end of Hilary Term in the Town Hall at Oxford and the Corn Exchange at Cambridge in alternate years.

§ *Fencing*

The O.U.F.C. has enjoyed an independent existence since the end of the First World War when it moved from the premises of the Boxing Club to a separate salle d'armes. The Club provides opportunities for instruction in foil, épée, and sabre; a 'half-blue' is awarded for each. The annual match against Cambridge is held in London; since 1949 there has also been an annual match against the University of Oslo,

held alternately in Oxford and Oslo. Competitions are held for the Freshmen's Foil Cup, the Cromarty-Dickson Cup for foil, the de Salis Cup for épée, the Leveson-Gower Cup for sabre; a shield for the Oxford-Cambridge match was presented by the Oxford Fencing Club. The Club is affiliated to the A.F.A. and is represented in its competitions. Members who have fought successfully for the University in three matches become eligible for the *Assassins*, whose tie is black, with a scarlet skull gripping a dagger between its teeth.

§ *Lacrosse*

The University Lacrosse Club has a good ground in the University Parks. Cambridge are met in alternate years at Oxford and Cambridge; when the match is at Oxford it is played on one of the university football grounds in Iffley Road. In view of the number of Canadians and Americans in Oxford it is not surprising that the Oxford lacrosse team is often the strongest in the British Isles and wins the Senior Flags. None the less it is no uncommon thing for a man who has not played lacrosse at all before coming to the University to win a place in the team that meets Cambridge, and so obtain his 'half-blue'.

Lacrosse is not played by a sufficiently large number of men to have yet become a college game. All the lacrosse played by the male members of the University is played under the auspicies of the O.U.L.C., who run an auxiliary club called the *Iroquois*.

§ *Tennis, Rackets, Squash-Rackets, Fives, Badminton, and Basket-ball*

Two of the earliest Oxford *v.* Cambridge events were the matches at Tennis and Rackets, and consequently the representatives of the University at these games who are first-strings are 'full blues', and the second-strings 'half-blues'.

There is a tennis court (one of the comparatively few in England) in Merton Street, and a few matches are played in

the course of the year. There is a university competition; and the climax of the season is the meeting with Cambridge at Lord's at the time of Eton-Harrow cricket match, when the result depends on the aggregate result of one doubles and two singles matches. There is a second team called the *Unicorns*.

Unfortunately there is no rackets court in Oxford, but members of the University can play in the mornings and evenings and on one afternoon a week on the court at St. Peter's College, Radley, 5½ miles away. Those wishing to do so should apply to the University Captain of Rackets. Members of the University frequently go away to play matches against the public schools.

The competitions which decide who shall represent Oxford against Cambridge are held at Queen's Club just before the match against Cambridge which takes place there in Hilary Term or the Easter vacation. It also consists of two singles and one doubles.

Most colleges have squash-rackets courts and a very large number of undergraduates play. Cambridge are met in the Christmas vacation, and there are inter-college cup and league competitions.

There are not many fives courts in Oxford, but both Eton and Rugby fives are played, and Cambridge are met at both forms of the game. There is one court for Eton fives and Worcester College has a Winchester and Keble a Rugby fives court.

There are facilities for playing Badminton, and both the university club and the *Woodpeckers* play several matches. There is, too, a Basket-ball Club which is a member of the Amateur Basket-ball Association. Cambridge is played at both games, and there are inter-college competitions.

§ *Ice-Hockey and Winter Sports*

There is now no ice-rink in Oxford, but the O.U.I.H.C. plays ice-hockey matches in London against teams of a high standard. Its playing colours are white on blue.

When the weather makes it possible, there is plenty of outdoor skating to be obtained in Oxford.

The ice-hockey match with Cambridge used to be held in Switzerland during the Christmas vacation; it is now played in England in Hilary Term. Cambridge are also met in a ski-ing contest in Switzerland during the Christmas vacation.

§ *Swimming and Water Polo*

The O.U. Swimming Club uses the Temple Cowley baths. It has matches with many of the leading clubs during the year, and has swimming and water-polo matches with Cambridge in London at the end of Trinity Term. 'Half-blues' are awarded to water-polo representatives and first-string swimmers. There are inter-collegiate cup competitions in swimming and in water-polo and two individual challenge cups. Other facilities for swimming are provided at Parson's Pleasure on the Cherwell and there is free admission to the five open-air bathing places maintained by the city at Long Bridges, Tumbling Bay, and Wolvercote on the Isis; St. Clement's on the Cherwell, and in Hinksey Park.

§ *Rifle and Revolver Shooting*

There is an O.U. Rifle Club and an O.U. Revolver Association which are open to all members of the University, but special privileges are allowed to undergraduates who join the O.U.T.C. or the O.U. Air Squadron.

There is a small-bore range in Manor Road at the headquarters of the Air Squadron, where members of the club can practise during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. A number of ·22 team matches are fired during these terms culminating with the match against Cambridge for the ·22 Heslop Challenge Cup.

There is full-bore shooting for members who are in the O.U.T.C. or Air Squadron on the Otmoor range each term, and for all members of the club at Bisley in the Easter vacation and at Churn in the Trinity Term. Both first and second team matches are fired.

During most terms shooting with ·22 pistols takes place at the Dragon School Range, and with full-bore revolvers at Cowley Barracks. There are also a number of team matches with these weapons.

In July a team of 12 or more members represents Oxford at the National Rifle Meeting at Bisley where, in addition to the numerous individual competitions and the team matches open to all British universities, Oxford shoots against Cambridge for the Revolver Cup, the Humphry Challenge Cup (shot for with match rifles at 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards), and finally the Chancellor's Plate (shot for with service rifles at 300, 500, and 600 yards). A 'half-blue' is awarded to those who shoot for the Chancellor's Plate.

§ *Chess*

The O.U. Chess Club meets once a week. It plays matches throughout the year, and after a week's tour in London meets Cambridge after Hilary Term in a match by seven boards for the Margaret Pugh Cup. Members of the O.U. Chess Club are qualified to play for Oxfordshire and frequently do play in the county matches.

There is an inter-collegiate competition for a cup and a shield.

§ *Field Sports*

To turn from games to sport in the narrow sense; there is a pack of beagles run by Christ Church and New College, and enjoyable beagling can be obtained with this pack by members of other colleges. There are also university draghounds. At one time it was normal for a number of colleges to hold their own 'grinds'—point to point meetings—in the Hilary Term. Recently however there have usually been two meetings only, the Bullingdon Club Point to Point and the University Point to Point.

Hunting may be obtained with the South Oxfordshire, the Bicester, the Heythrop, the Old Berks, and the Whaddon. The cap taken from undergraduates is £1 a time. Shooting

and fishing in the near neighbourhood can be found by those who want either.

§ *Sailing*

The O.U. Yacht Club has its own boat-house on Port Meadow and a club-room at 18 Museum Rd. It has a fleet of fourteen 12-ft. sailing dinghies: eight Fireflies used chiefly for racing and six Fleetwinds for instruction. Two cups are raced for on a points basis each term, and there is an inter-college knockout competition each year. A number of matches are sailed against other clubs. The annual match against the Cambridge University Cruising Club has been sailed since 1912, and 'half blues' are awarded to the team of six.

The Club organizes a week's dinghy racing on the coast each July and a cruise in hired yachts on the Broads in the Easter vacation. It has, too, a scheme for finding berths for members on cruising yachts during the summer.

§ *Other Sports*

There are clubs for those interested in many other sports. There is a Polo Club, for example, and also a Contract Bridge Club, a Judo Club, and a Table Tennis Club. All these compete against Cambridge.

§ *Flying*

Flying is allowed if the permission of the college and Proctors is obtained. But most of the flying at Oxford is done by members of the Oxford University Air Squadron, whose headquarters are at Manor Road. Membership of the squadron is a much-prized privilege, and the members receive flying instruction at Kidlington, and go into camp during the summer vacation.

§ *Finance*

The financial arrangements of both the university and college sports are largely centralized. The main revenues

of the university clubs are derived from the 'gates' of the Rugby football matches. Few of the other clubs can pay their way, and the Rugby Club generously contributes its surplus funds to the support of other university games. There is a Central Athletic Committee, on which the Rugby Club has a majority representation, which deals with the allocation of these funds. In so far as the funds at the disposal of the central committee are not sufficient to meet all the demands made upon it, the colleges make a grant out of the funds of the College Amalgamated Clubs, each college contributing on the basis of so much for each member of its own amalgamated clubs. This grant is determined upon by the senior treasurers of the college clubs at the annual joint meeting.

But in spite of the existence of the Central Athletic Committee each of the university clubs conducts its own finances independently. It is only the proceeds of its annual match against Cambridge which are transferred to the central committee. In other respects it manages its own affairs, and it indents on the central committee for any deficit. Its subscriptions are paid to the club itself; the Boat Club could not carry on without the receipts from the steamers at the Boat Race or the Cricket Club without the sum received from the 'gate' at the match at Lord's against Cambridge.

In the case of college games the amalgamation is more complete. In almost all colleges, each member of the college *in statu pupillari* contributes a terminal sum, usually about £3, to the College Amalgamated Clubs, and thereby acquires membership of the various college clubs. This carries with it the right to the use of the college barges and grounds without any further subscription.

The management of the College Amalgamated Clubs' finances is in the hands of one of the fellows of the college, who endeavours to see that there is a fair expenditure as between the different sports. But inevitably the biggest drain upon the funds is the maintenance of the Boat Club and the upkeep of the college grounds.

SPORT FOR WOMEN

FACILITIES for sport in the women's colleges in Oxford, as for women in general, have rapidly increased during the last fifty years, and undergraduates coming up to Oxford today have a varied choice of athletic activities open to them, in contrast to those original students who went to tennis parties in trailing skirts and in closed cabs, as it was not considered seemly for them to walk through the streets armed with tennis rackets.

The five women's colleges have established a system by which every woman undergraduate is able to take part in almost any athletic activity on payment of an amalgamated subscription which varies from 15*s.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* a term, and practically no further expense need be incurred. Each college has its own hockey, netball, tennis, and boating clubs, and there are annual inter-collegiate cup matches as well as matches against other colleges and clubs. Each Junior Common Room subscribes to the Oxford University Women's United Games Club, which is responsible for the organization of inter-university matches. The university women's teams are chosen from among the members of the college teams, and annual matches are played against Cambridge and London universities and other clubs. There is an inter-University cup between Oxford and Cambridge for hockey, lacrosse, tennis, netball, and swimming, and at Oxford the cup is held by the college at which the captain is an undergraduate. All the matches are played alternately at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of lacrosse, squash rackets, and cricket, facilities are for the most part provided by the United Games Club. Annual matches are played against Cambridge.

The acquisition of land in Oxford has always been a difficulty. Lady Margaret Hall has its own playing-fields, which are also used by the United Games Club for certain games.

Some colleges lease fields, but all have their own tennis courts except St. Anne's, which leases courts in the University Parks.

Each college makes its own arrangements for boating, sculling, punting, and canoeing on the Cherwell, and rowing on the Thames. For some years a women's eight has rowed an annual race against Cambridge. There is an open-air swimming bath for women near Parson's Pleasure on the Cherwell, and the Temple Cowley baths are reserved for women undergraduates at certain times by the United Games Club.

There is ample opportunity for indulging in such sports as golf, fencing, ju-jitsu, &c., but such clubs are not supported by college funds, and membership entails an individual subscription. Women can become members of the O.U. Yacht Club.

MUSIC IN OXFORD[1]

THE official study of music in the University is organized under a faculty with the Heather Professor at its head. Some account of the requirements and regulations laid down for the degrees of Bachelor of Music and Doctor of Music, and for the diploma, will be found elsewhere in this Handbook.[2] The main purpose of the present article is to describe the opportunities of making and hearing music in present-day Oxford and to glance briefly at the history of its development. Some of the activities mentioned in this article were suspended or modified during the war, but nearly all have now been resumed with increased vigour.

The Chair of Music was founded in 1626, and the first Professor was Richard Nicholson. In the half-century before its foundation, when Tudor England was the most musical nation in Europe, such famous Elizabethan musicians as Thomas Morley, John Dowland, Giles Farnaby, and Thomas Tomkins had taken their degrees at Oxford, and the foundation of the chair marked the recognition by the University of the place taken by music in the life of the country in general and of Oxford in particular.

During the greater part of the seventeenth century there was plenty of music at Oxford. It was regularly a part of all big university functions, and the players and singers were known as 'The Music' or 'The University Music'. The Music was under the charge of the professor, and indeed later, when his original duties of directing practices for part-singing and playing lapsed, the music at the Encaenia became his chief business. There was a great musical festival at the opening of the Sheldonian Theatre in 1669, which lasted four days. Apart from the official performances, there was a good deal of unofficial music, especially chamber music. We read in Anthony Wood of 'weekly music meetings' which took

[1] Acknowledgement is due to Sir Henry Hadow's article on 'Oxford' in Grove's *Dictionary of Music*.

[2] See Pt. II, Ch. VI.

place in Broad Street at the house of William Ellis, organist at St. John's. These meetings, like those of the University Musical Club, were held on Tuesday evenings.

From about 1680 the University went to sleep musically for half a century, until in 1733 Handel came and gave five performances in Oxford. Enthusiasm awoke again, and in 1748 the fine music room in Holywell was built, in which most Oxford concerts were performed for the rest of the century. This room, in which the University Musical Club and the Ladies' Musical Society still hold their meetings, is the oldest room in Europe built solely for the performance of music. Haydn came to Oxford in 1791 to receive the degree of Doctor of Music, and at that time 'the concerts given at Oxford were probably better than those of any provincial town in England'.[1]

In the early years of the nineteenth century there was another period of decline; music in the University languished, and the Holywell Room relied solely on eminent visitors from outside to attract an audience. The renaissance of Oxford music began with the appointment of Sir Frederick Ouseley as professor in 1855, and Sir John Stainer, Sir Walter Parratt, and Sir Hubert Parry maintained and augmented a tradition of distinction and activity which is vigorously alive today.

The Music School Library in Holywell, adjoining the Music Room, contains a very fine collection of music and books on the theory and history of music. The rooms in which the library is housed are the centre of music teaching in the University. Students can read and play, and it is there that the members of the faculty give lectures and informal instruction, with musical illustrations. Some of the books can be taken out by students.

All the university musical societies that now flourish at Oxford have sprung up during the last hundred years. The *Oxford University Musical Club and Union*, commonly known in Oxford as the Musical Club, is the result of the fusion of two societies. The O.U. Musical Club was founded by

[1] Sir Henry Hadow, s.v. 'Oxford', in Grove's *Dictionary of Music*.

Charles Lloyd in 1872, and gave a concert of chamber music, performed by professional players, every Tuesday in term in the Holywell Music Room. The O.U. Musical Union, founded by J. H. Mee in 1884, was a performing society, and had for its object the encouragement of ensemble playing, in practice and performance, by its own members. The two societies were united in 1916. The club's excellent lending library is housed in the Holywell Music Room, and includes a very large number of miniature scores.

The *Oxford Ladies' Musical Society* is a society of the same kind as the Musical Club and gives concerts of chamber music to its members and their guests in the Holywell Music Room.

The *Oxford Bach Choir* was founded in 1896 by Mr. Basil Harwood, and generally gives two or more concerts a year. These concerts take place in the Sheldonian Theatre. A very large repertoire of choral works, classical and modern, has been performed during recent years, and the great masterpieces have all made regular appearances. Membership of the choir is open to the University and the City. For the last twenty years and more the choir has numbered between 300 and 400 members.

For many years there were several choral societies in Oxford. The Philharmonic Society was founded by Sir John Stainer in 1865 and the Choral Society flourished under Allchin of St. John's, who took over the conductorship in 1869. In addition to these J. V. Roberts of Magdalen founded a Madrigal Society in 1885. In 1890 these societies were amalgamated into the 'Choral and Philharmonic', which later worked side by side in the greatest harmony with the Bach Choir until a second amalgamation united the two institutions into the Oxford Bach Choir as it is today.

In addition to its regular performances in the Sheldonian the Bach Choir has taken a leading part in several notable festivals in which the whole musical forces of Oxford have been united. In 1914 there was a three days' Bach Festival, in 1922 a week's festival of miscellaneous music, a Heather Festival in 1926 to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the

founding of the professorship, another miscellaneous festival in 1930, a Haydn centenary festival in 1932, and a week's festival of music by British composers in 1948. Another Bach festival to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the composer's death was held in 1950. These festivals have included, besides the performances of the choir, orchestral concerts, chamber music, organ recitals in the college chapels, operas, and ballets or displays of folk dancing.

The *Oxford Orchestral Society*, membership of which is also open to University and City alike, may be said to trace its history back to Lloyd, under whom it flourished sixty years ago. By the end of the century it had practically disappeared, but a new orchestra was called into being in 1902 by H. P. (later Sir Hugh) Allen for the special purpose of accompanying Bach's *St. Matthew Passion*, sung by the Bach Choir. This orchestra, at first called by its new founder's name, afterwards revived the name of the Oxford Orchestra, and is now an independent society, giving concerts of its own, though it is still closely connected with the Bach Choir, and often accompanies its performances.

There have been operatic performances by members of the University from time to time in the past. In 1926 was founded the *Oxford University Opera Club*, membership of which is restricted, except under special conditions, to male members of the University. The club, by its charter, undertakes to perform only those operas which are outside the usual professional repertoire. The members perform one opera every year, in which they are assisted by ladies invited by the club.

The societies so far mentioned may be described as the university musical societies. In addition to these there are a number of college societies. The *Balliol Concerts* given by the Balliol College Musical Society occupy a unique and important position in the musical life of the University. These concerts take place on Sunday evenings in term, at 9 o'clock in Balliol Hall. They are open to all members of the University in academic dress, without invitation or charge, and to others to whom tickets are given by members of the

college. The performers are usually professionals from outside, but one concert a term is often provided by members of the University. The series of concerts has been unbroken since its foundation by John Farmer in 1885.

The *Eglesfield Musical Society* at Queen's may be mentioned as an example of the college performing societies. The members form a choir and, with help from outside, a small orchestra, and give an invitation concert in the hall of Queen's every term. Many other colleges have their own musical societies, some of them giving an invitation concert in the summer term during Eights Week.

The *Oxford Harmonic Society* was founded a few years ago, and like the Bach Choir draws its members from University and City. This society gives two or three concerts a year, always during term, and has on more than one occasion joined forces with the Bach Choir for the performance of a big work.

Most of the *college chapels* have their own music, and the three choirs of Christ Church (where the cathedral is the chapel), New College, and Magdalen are pre-eminent. In these three colleges there are musical services on week-days as well as on Sundays, and in addition to the regular singing at the services each choir gives special recitals and concerts from time to time. There are also frequent organ recitals by the college organists.

In addition to the direct influence of their own music the college choirs have indirectly played an extremely important part in the musical life of Oxford. The most ancient of them have a continuous history older than that of the Heather Chair, and their presence in Oxford has meant that there has always been, in their organists, a nucleus of trained musicians ready to initiate or assist in any enterprise.

Apart from the music made or provided by these Oxford institutions and societies a great many public concerts take place, generally in the Sheldonian or in the Town Hall. Among these there have been many distinguished series of *Subscription Concerts*, organized by a private committee of Oxford amateurs of music.

RELIGION

By the REV. F. R. BARRY

NOBODY can understand Oxford unless he remembers that the University was created by a religious tradition. The medieval schools and the colleges were the creation of the Christian Church. University life in the Middle Ages sprang out of and was fostered and sustained by the grand medieval synthesis in which the whole range of thought and activity centred in a common religious conviction, and all available knowledge was controlled by the master science of Theology. Long before the young University possessed buildings of its own St. Mary's Church was its common meeting-place. Here it assembled not only for worship but for its business and academic exercises: here its Congregations were held, its Chest preserved, and its disputations conducted. The original house of Congregation and the earliest university library are still part of the university church which has been the centre of university life at least since the end of the twelfth century. Its spire, dominating the silhouette of towers, domes, gables, and pinnacles, and leading them up soaring into the sky, still remains a significant symbol of the University in its historic idea. Moreover, the layout even of modern colleges still bears witness to the ancient conception. A library, a hall, and a chapel; common study and common life inspired and directed by common faith and worship; such was its controlling conception. Today in conditions so widely changed from anything known by the pious founders the historic tradition still survives, though necessarily expressing itself in such new forms and ways of activity as are required by the altered circumstances and the new freedoms of the modern world. Religion is still taken for granted in a way which would not be possible or conceivable in universities of more recent foundation, and exercises a potent influence, not less strong

because undefinable, on university teaching and life. This is something subtle and unanalysable which cannot be expressed in facts or statistics; but the widespread changes of recent years and the pervading atmosphere of modernity have not obscured the ancient tradition.

There is perhaps no place in the world where more lavish provision is made both officially and unofficially for the teaching and practice of religion. Certainly college authorities regard the moral and spiritual welfare of undergraduate members as a constant and searching claim upon them; though not all who recognize this claim interpret it in traditional terms. The Faculty of Theology gives some courses of lectures designed for students outside the faculty itself, and many teachers in other subjects give far more to their pupils than merely technical instruction. Moreover, the various Christian denominations have eagerly seized the opportunity given by a university city for the recruitment and training of their own members for the Ministry and other forms of service, and most of them maintain their own chaplaincies. It is too much to say that the University is predominantly Christian in tone and purpose, but it has never repudiated its Christian heritage, nor the aspiration contained in its Bidding Prayer, 'that there may never be wanting a succession of persons duly qualified for the service of God in church and state'; and in spite of a certain amount of overlapping and the confusion inevitable in an age and place where everything is open to question, it remains true that no undergraduate need go without expert help in the all important task of discovering for himself what Christianity is and deciding his attitude towards it.

To take first the university church (St. Mary the Virgin). On the Thursday before Full Term at 8 a.m. the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors attend a celebration of Holy Communion in Latin; the consecrated Elements are brought to the communicants in the choir stalls, which are furnished with 'houselling cloths' for the occasion. The official university sermon is preached at 10.30 on Sunday mornings in Full Term.

The procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Doctors preserves some of the ancient ceremonial and symbolizes the religious allegiance of the University in its public capacity. This sermon is chiefly attended by senior members, but undergraduates are allowed in the gallery (academic dress is necessary). In addition there is a special service with a sermon of a less formal and academic kind designed primarily for undergraduates at 8 p.m. every Sunday, at which there is always a very large congregation. These unofficial university sermons were started by the late Archbishop Lang during his incumbency of St. Mary's and are now one of the most powerful influences in undergraduate religious life. There is a Celebration of Holy Communion at 7.45 a.m. daily and a Morning Service at 11.30 on Sundays, 11 a.m. out of term.

The Colleges. Every men's college has its own chapel served by one or more chaplains, who are normally fellows in Holy Orders, charged with the pastoral care of undergraduates. The hours of services necessarily vary, and it would be useless to tabulate them. But it may be stated that in every college there is a celebration of Holy Communion at 8.0 a.m. or thereabouts on Sundays and in most colleges also on Saints' Days, and a Morning or Evening Service on Sundays. In most colleges sermons are preached at least on some Sundays. In most colleges there are college prayers daily before breakfast, and in some colleges also an Evening Service which generally includes music and may be (as at Christ Church, Magdalen, New College, and Queen's) of a specially musical character. A few colleges also provide a daily Celebration of Holy Communion. In the majority of colleges attendance at chapel is quite voluntary. Of the women's colleges three have their own chapels and in all colleges prayers are said daily. In all attendance is voluntary.

Apart from this official provision most of the Christian Churches themselves maintain chaplaincies for the benefit of undergraduate members. Pusey House, with its chapel and library and its staff of resident priests, provides a centre

for Anglican men. The Hostel of Springfield St. Mary discharges the same function for undergraduates in the women's colleges. The Oxford Pastorate supports clergy to minister to Evangelicals. There are three Anglican Theological colleges—Ripon Hall, St. Stephen's House, and Wycliffe Hall—which retain close touch with university life. Undergraduates who are considering ordination can obtain guidance and advice from the principals and staffs of these colleges, as well as from their own college chaplains.

Roman Catholics. The University Catholic Chaplaincy is at 1 Rose Place, at the point where it joins with St. Aldate's, opposite the War Memorial Garden of Christ Church. The house, known as the Old Palace, is the property of the Newman Trustees (Office at 15 Bolton Street, Piccadilly). The chaplain is appointed by the Universities' Catholic Education Board (Office at 21 Chapel Street, Belgrave Square). At the far end of the building, with separate entrances from Rose Place, are the Newman Society's rooms (ground floor) and the chapel (first floor). Mass is said for members of the University on week-days at 8 a.m., on Sundays at 8.15 and 10.30 a.m. At the late Mass a conference is held each Sunday on some doctrinal or apologetic subject, a condition made by the Holy See when Catholics were first allowed to come into residence. Confessions are heard before Mass and between 6 and 7 p.m. on Saturdays.

The hours of service are published in the *Catholic Directory* (Burns and Oates).

Church of Scotland. The Chaplaincy to Presbyterian members of the University, to which St. Columba's Church, Alfred Street, belongs, maintains Services for members of the Church of Scotland and all other Presbyterian Churches.

Free Churches. The Congregationalist theological centre is Mansfield College, where a service is held at 11.30 on Sundays in term; a member of the staff acts as Chaplain to the Congregationalist undergraduates. The pastoral care of Baptist undergraduates is shared by the staff of Regent's Park (theological) College and the Minister of New Road Baptist

Church. The Minister of Wesley Memorial Church in New Inn Hall Street is Chaplain to Methodist undergraduates. The Friends' Meeting House is at 43 St. Giles'. Manchester College (undenominational) has a service at 11.30 on Sundays.

In addition there are numerous societies maintaining various religious interests. Of the intercollegiate societies some of the most important are the following.

The Oxford University Church Union draws its members from men and women of the Anglican Communion: it provides devotional services and instruction, and its members meet in a corporate Communion once a term in St. Mary's. The Student Christian Movement which is at work in all British universities is the national branch of the World's Student Christian Federation. Its membership is open to all students of both sexes who 'desire to understand the Christian faith and to live the Christian life'. It has branches in most colleges in Oxford, and is inter-denominational. It organizes study groups, general and evangelistic meetings, conferences and devotional gatherings, and aims at active recruiting for a Christian service at home and overseas. The Sunday evening services in St. Mary's are largely supported by its members. The Oxford Inter-collegiate Christian Union (affiliated to the Inter-Varsity Fellowship) is a non-denominational evangelistic society. The Iona Society (Presbyterian), the John Bunyan Society (Baptist), the John Wesley Society, and the Congregationalist Society provide for their respective denominations.

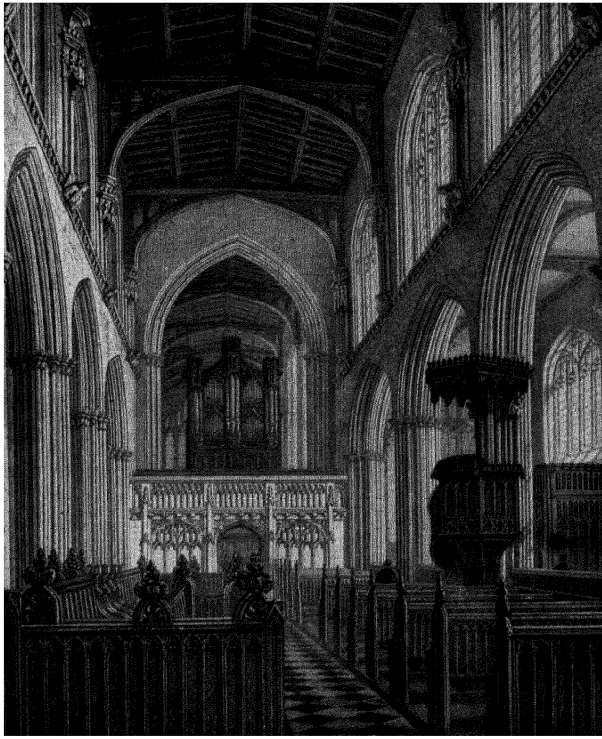
There is a Jewish Students' Union, and the Synagogue in Richmond Road holds services on Friday nights and on Saturdays at 9.30 a.m. The Socratic Club offers a non-dogmatic platform for the discussion of religious questions.

Mention should also be made of Barnett House (founded in memory of the late Canon Barnett) which offers a valuable centre for social and philanthropic study and enterprise, and practical and theoretical training in social service.

Undergraduates coming into residence are likely to be assailed on all sides by requests to join religious organizations,

which they often accept from sheer courtesy, only to regret their mistake later. They would probably be better advised to take sufficient time to look round them, to learn something of the aims and standpoints of the various societies, and to join such as are likely to correspond to their own needs, convictions, and temperament. It should, however, be borne in mind that a man or woman will lose a great deal in religious as in intellectual life by associating only with people like-minded with themselves. One of the most fruitful occasions for religious growth and development is in free informal debate with people of other standpoints and convictions. It should also be noted that religion is apt to become strained and self-conscious if divorced from the normal activities of life, and especially from the common life of the college, and if it does not find its expression in practical ways of service and effectiveness.

Most of the colleges support settlements, and more than one has a boys' club in Oxford; the Oxford House in Bethnal Green and the Oxford and Bermondsey Club rely upon Oxford for their support, and the Women's University Settlement in Southwark depends on Oxford, Cambridge, and London. Oxford men and women are largely responsible for maintaining the Oxford Mission to Calcutta, which has done outstanding work in India, and the Universities' Mission to Central Africa also looks for support to Oxford, which, together with the universities of Cambridge and Dublin, founded it and gave it its name.



23. INTERIOR OF THE UNIVERSITY CHURCH (ST. MARY'S)
From Ingram's MEMORIALS

OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

THE object of the Preservation Trust is to preserve and so far as is possible increase the amenities of Oxford and the country-side surrounding it for the benefit of the public and to encourage public interest towards this end. The trust was formed in 1926 largely on the initiative of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher and Sir Michael Sadler.

The trust acts in friendly co-operation with the local authorities of Oxford and the two adjacent counties, with the colleges, and with private owners. The Vice-Chancellor acts *ex-officio* as chairman. Individuals representative of the city, of the University, and of local authorities within its area of survey are among its trustees, and others represent national bodies by co-option. In addition to the Plans Committee, first set up as a General Purposes Committee in November 1944, which prepares business for the meetings of the larger body, the trust is assisted by a number of local committees covering the Oxford area. The Registered Office was transferred during the war from London to 3 Cornmarket Street, Oxford, where there is preserved the Painted Room in which Shakespeare slept when he stayed with the Davenants at the Crown Tavern. Mr. Sam Smith is Secretary to the trust.

By 1939 the trust had made many important acquisitions of property, including a large property on the areas commanding fine viewpoints on the crest and slopes of Boars Hill and Shotover. As a result of the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. R. McIver and the Pilgrim Trust it had acquired South Park, Headington Hill, which lies on the right-hand side of the London road as one comes out of St. Clements. (In 1951 the trust presented the Park to Oxford City Council on condition that the park continued to be maintained as an open space.) It had also purchased between Oxford and Marston a number of meadows on the banks of the Cherwell in order to preserve the beauty of the stream, and it had safeguarded the beauty of Godstow bridge and the meadows about it.

Within the city it has been concerned with the appropriate future setting for St. George's Tower and the Castle Mound and the future use of the adjoining prison site. Under the chairmanship of Lord Samuel a Committee of the trust prepared a detailed report, which has been published, on the future planning of Oxford, a matter to which the trust gives recurrent attention. An outstanding service to the city is the influence exercised by the trust towards the ultimate removal of Oxford gasworks (now so far as is humanly possible assured) from their near-central position on the riverside.

These acquisitions and activities have been made possible by the liberality of a large number of benefactors, especially the late Sir Arthur Evans, the late Colonel ffennell, the Pilgrim Trust, the Rhodes Trustees, and by the help derived from the support and subscriptions of its ordinary members; it is hoped that all who care for Oxford will do all they can to help the trust during the critical years of rapid change in the city and neighbourhood that are likely to follow on the war. The beauty of Oxford and of its neighbourhood is one of the treasures of the world. The problem is how to preserve the essentials of this beauty with due regard to the need for better housing and the claims of industrial employment. The beauty of Oxford lies partly in her ancient buildings, but hardly less in the green belt of hill and meadow which still surrounds her. It is only by energetic and far-seeing co-operation on the part of the local authorities, the owners of property, and the public that this beauty can be preserved, and future change within the city and around it be so guided that things of beauty will still arise. The chief work of the Oxford Preservation Trust is to serve as a stimulus towards that end.

Subscriptions may be paid to the account of the Oxford Preservation Trust, Barclays Bank, High Street, Oxford. Membership is open on the following terms: Life Membership: one payment of £20 or over; Subscribing Membership: annual payment of £1 or over; Associate Membership: annual payment of 5*s.* 0*d.* or over.

THE OXFORD SOCIETY

THE Oxford Society was founded by Lord Grey of Fallodon, when Chancellor of the University, in 1932. He aimed at establishing a corporate fellowship of Oxford men and women. He realized that the great body of Oxford graduates, scattered throughout the world, had little or no opportunity of learning about the affairs of the University, of showing their interest in its development, or of giving practical help in meeting its various needs and problems. He realized also that the University, on its side, had done little in the past to help its sons and daughters when once they had passed beyond its immediate care.

The society endeavours to fulfil the objects of its founder in the following ways:

i. '*Oxford*'

This magazine is issued to all members without charge, at present twice yearly. It contains news of events and developments in the life of the University, college notes, articles by well-known Oxford writers, and illustrations. Both to the undergraduate, with little knowledge of what is happening in Oxford outside his own college, and to the graduate cut off from Oxford by distance, the magazine affords a means of closer contact with the University.

ii. *Branch Activities*

The society has developed a widespread branch organization, both in Great Britain and overseas. Periodical dinners and other meetings are held to enable local members to meet each other and, where possible, to welcome a speaker representing the University. A garden party for members and their friends is held in London every summer on the occasion of the Annual General Meeting of the society.

Through the local branches members arriving as visitors

or to take up work in most parts of the world can now be welcomed by other Oxford men or women and introduced to people whom they may wish to meet. (A list of branches is available on application to the secretary.)

iii. *Grants to Individuals*

In 1950 the society inaugurated a scheme for making financial grants from its corporate funds to help young graduates and undergraduates in need. These grants are only intended to be of a 'marginal' nature, and are designed to help those who have just graduated to equip themselves for the first stage of their career, or to enable undergraduates to obtain the full benefit from Oxford life which financial stringency might otherwise prevent.

Applications for these grants must be made on the application forms which have been issued to the society's senior representative in each college. Graduates should apply direct to the Secretary, Oxford Society.

iv. *Grants towards Objects of Common Interest in Oxford*

At the same time powers were taken to make grants to those (such as the Oxford Preservation Trust) who are concerned with the beautification of Oxford, the preservation of its buildings and monuments, or the provision of amenities of general interest to members of the University. Applications under this head should be made to the secretary of the society for consideration by the executive committee.

v. *Careers and Employment*

The experience of the older generations can be placed at the disposal of the younger in the matter of advice on the conditions and prospects of various careers.

Members of the society themselves engaged in many different occupations, can report to headquarters all vacancies that come to their notice which might suitably be filled by university men or women. They can also persuade employers of the value of the university graduate in industry and com-

merce. Thus the field of employment open to the University Appointments Committee can be enlarged.

vi. *Tours of Industry*

The society through its branches arranges tours of industry for the benefit of undergraduates who intend to make their careers in industry or commerce. These tours normally take place in the Easter vacation, and the tour and hospitality for those taking part are arranged by the branch committee in the area or areas concerned.

vii. *Membership and Administration*

Membership of the society is open to all those who have matriculated as members of the University, and to holders of honorary degrees and of diplomas. The live membership is now (1952) about 13,800.

The Chancellor of the University, the Earl of Halifax, is President of the society, and its affairs are administered by an executive committee under a council. Both these bodies are elected at a general meeting of the society, which is held annually in the summer.

viii. *Subscription*

a. Annual: £1 entrance fee payable in the year of joining and 10*s*. per year by Banker's Order on 1 January in each succeeding year. (*There is no entrance fee for those who join as undergraduates.*)

b. Life: As an alternative, prospective members may compound and so become life members by means of a single payment as follows (there is no entrance fee for life members):

	£	s.	d.
Age under 40 =	10	0	0
,, 40–50 =	7	10	0
,, over 50 =	5	0	0

Where a prospective *graduate* member is already a member of his or her college association or wishes to join it at the

same time as the Oxford Society, the Oxford Society entrance fee is reduced from £1 to 10*s*.

Undergraduates may join the society by paying £2 in advance, which would normally provide membership at 10*s*. a year for four years, but if such payment is made in the first term of residence membership is provided for five years. At the end of the period so covered, the individual is asked to sign a banker's order of 10*s*. per year so that membership is retained.

Covenants

Annual subscribers may wish to take advantage of the seven-year covenant scheme which brings substantial financial benefit to the society at no extra cost to the subscribers. Forms of covenant may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

ix. *Offices*

The offices of the society are at 18 Museum Road, Oxford. (Tel. Oxford 47891). All communications should be addressed to the secretary.

HALIFAX HOUSE

(*University Graduate Centre*)

A FEATURE of the University during the last few years has been the great increase in the number of graduates in Oxford who have neither fellowships nor common-room facilities in a college. Many are engaged in post-graduate research, mainly in the sciences, but the number includes lecturers and demonstrators as well as members of the staffs of the Bodleian, the Press, the museums and the administrative offices of the University. The first steps towards the creation of a graduate club to provide this group with a social centre and dining facilities were taken by Sir Richard Livingstone while Vice-Chancellor, and a great deal of the credit for the foundation of Halifax House is due to him.

The club, which opened in 1946, was initially housed at 62 Woodstock Road—a somewhat austere building which had formerly been an Anglican convent. After a formal opening ceremony performed by the Chancellor in January 1947 it was renamed 'Halifax House'. In 1950 it was decided to make the Woodstock Road site available for St. Antony's College. Halifax House was therefore transferred to 6 and 7 South Parks Road which were joined together by a new wing and very successfully converted for the purpose. The new quarters include a dining-room seating about 90, a large common-room, bar, writing-room, and four guest-rooms. There is also an attractive garden.

Membership of Halifax House is not restricted to those lacking college common-room facilities, though naturally graduates in this position predominate. Many of the younger members are visitors from overseas or from other universities. There are at present about 400 members of whom almost one-third are members of Congregation. Halifax House has already become a significant factor in the social life of the University by providing a unique and

agreeable meeting-place for graduates of all faculties and of all degrees of seniority.

A statute giving Halifax House a formal constitution was passed by Congregation in 1950. Its administration rests with a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six members, four being appointed by the Hebdomadal Council and two elected by the members. In general, graduates engaged in teaching, research, or administration in the University are eligible for membership. The annual subscription for members is 4 guineas with the alternative of £1. 10*s.* 0*d.* per term. The number that can be admitted is somewhat limited by the catering facilities (on an average day almost one-quarter of the membership lunches at Halifax House). In accepting members the committee bears specially in mind those whose need of the facilities of Halifax House is greatest. The guest-rooms are primarily intended for official visitors to the University sponsored by a department, but if available they may be booked by members for their private guests. Forms of application for membership may be obtained from the Warden at Halifax House or from the Secretary to the University Chest, Old Clarendon Building.

THE MAISON FRANÇAISE

THE Maison Française of Oxford is unique in being the only foreign body belonging to the University. It fits into Oxford University as it could not into any rigid and centralized system. Founded in October 1946, and incorporated by decree in the same month, it 'belongs' both to the University of Oxford and to the University of Paris, being governed by a committee in Oxford appointed by the Hebdomadal Council, of which the French Director is a member, and by a similar committee in Paris on which sits a prominent member of Oxford University, under the chairmanship of the Recteur of Paris University. It is financed by the French Government working through its embassy in London. The director is appointed by the Paris committee, but subject to confirmation by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and by the Oxford Committee.

The original idea was to set up in Oxford a cultural centre which would promote closer relations between the two universities. The Maison Française was, therefore, to provide a place where French-reading undergraduates could live and work in a completely French atmosphere, and where at the same time distinguished French scholars, professors, men of letters, scientists, and research students would be able to meet their English colleagues. Because of the difficulty of finding a suitable house this plan could only be put into full execution in the Michaelmas Term 1948, though the activity of the Maison Française started as early as October 1946 in rented premises in Beaumont Street. Since then, however, the ideal site and building have been found at 72 Woodstock Road, and the house was gradually furnished and occupied in the course of 1948. The house possesses a large garden, where the ceremony of the official opening took place in June 1948, presided over by the Lord High Steward of the University (Lord Simon), and His Excellency the French Ambassador (M. René Massigli). Accommodation is available for five

resident undergraduates; in addition there is one guest-room, where visitors can be put up.

A library was started in 1946, and French newspapers, magazines, and periodicals arrive regularly. Some 8,000 books—about half of which are literature, the rest being divided between philosophy, science, history, geography, political economy, and the fine arts—now constitute an ever-increasing fund of useful reading. The policy of the library is to bring to Oxford valuable French books and periodicals. It is quite up to date and useful both to the casual reader and to the research worker. A small charge is made if books are borrowed.

The Maison Française also organizes concerts, lectures, and exhibitions.

It can provide information about conditions of study, courses offered, scholarships, &c., in French universities or schools; it cannot, however, help to find jobs, except as assistants in French secondary schools.

The information office and library are open every week-day from 9.30 to 1, and from 2.30 to 5.30; they are closed on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. During the vacation they are open during the mornings only.

PART II

I

GENERAL INFORMATION

ADMISSION

ADMISSION to the University ('matriculation') is without respect of sex, age, nationality, or creed, but no one can be matriculated as a member of the University unless he or she has previously been accepted for admission to a college, hall, or other society.[1] These are independent bodies, with their own buildings, rules, and regulations, and their own arrangements for the boarding, lodging, and teaching of students. A person, therefore, who wishes to be matriculated by the University must apply through the authorities of the college or other society which has accepted him, and not direct to any university official. Applicants must pass before matriculation the university entrance examination, called Responsions, or be qualified to claim exemption from it. Names of candidates for this examination must be entered through the college or other society to which they intend to belong, and not direct by candidates themselves. Similarly, a claim for exemption from the examination must be made through the candidate's college.

The varying conditions under which admission can be obtained to the several societies within the University are stated in detail in Chapter VIII. Those who desire to be admitted must apply to the Head (or other officer indicated) of a college or hall or other society for leave to become candidates for admission; the application may be made by the intending candidate, or by a parent or guardian, the head of a school, or a tutor. The particulars which are required are usually as follows: (1) names and exact age of the candidate, (2) name and address of parent or guardian, (3) place of education, (4) particulars of any certificates qualifying for exemption

[1] Any body which has the power of receiving undergraduates is a *society* and the word is used in the following pages to include a college or hall, as well as a society where members are not under one common roof.

from Responsions, (5) date at which it is desired to begin residence. A testimonial of good character must also be produced.

A person who desires to become a member of the University must therefore

(1) make a choice of a college or hall or other society and apply to it for admission;

(2) satisfy the examination and other requirements of the society chosen;

(3) enter his or her name for the university entrance examination, or claim exemption from it, through the authorities of the society.

Admission is generally obtained after an entrance examination held by the several societies. Particulars of such examinations may be obtained only from the society concerned.

Officials at the University Registry are not able to advise candidates on the choice of a college or to help them in obtaining admission. At colleges where undergraduates are admitted it is generally possible to study for any of the courses offered by the University.

Information about state scholarships or Training College Grants may be obtained from the Ministry of Education. For other grants application should be made to a Local Education Authority.

No courses in architecture, or drama, or speech training, or business administration or commerce are available.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS

Applicants for admission from abroad (other than Rhodes Scholars and Fulbright Scholars) may consult the Acting-Adviser of Overseas Students, University Registry, Oxford.

In choosing from numerous applicants, colleges naturally give most consideration to testimonials written by men or

women whom they know personally. If, therefore, a candidate has testimonials which refer to a particular college, he should apply direct to that college.

In other cases, the Acting-Adviser of Overseas Students is prepared to help when possible, but candidates are advised to make personal application to a college in the first place. If they apply to more than one college at the same time they should tell each college to which others they are applying. If they have not found a vacancy by the end of December of the year previous to that in which they hope to enter the University, they may apply to the Acting-Adviser and should tell him which colleges they have already applied to without success. Candidates should state precisely whether, in default of admission to a college, they desire admission to St. Catherine's Society (non-collegiate): in that case they cannot transfer later to a college. If they do give a list of preferences, they should make it quite clear whether that means they do *not* desire admission to other societies. A college will not finally accept a candidate so long as his name is on the list of applicants for admission to another college. When a candidate receives an offer of admission from any society he should reply at once stating whether he accepts or not. His acceptance will be regarded as final.

There are no courses in English for foreign students offered by the University.

The following special notes are included to save the time of intending applicants.

Students from the U.S.A.

Reference may also be made to the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York, 19, which has copies of 'Some Notes for the Guidance of Overseas Students' by the British Information Service for sending out to applicants. The Institute is prepared to answer more specific inquiries about study in Britain, and interested students may consult the library at any time.

The examinations of the American College Entrance Examination Board do not exempt from Responsions.

American women graduates must apply to the Secretary of the American Association of University Women, National Headquarters, 1634 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., where a committee of selection will make recommendations to the Principals of the Woman's Societies at Oxford.

Students from India, Pakistan, and Ceylon

All applications for admission to the University from students in these countries must be made through the Education Secretary to the appropriate High Commissioner in London.

Students from the Colonial Empire

Students from the Colonies must make application for admission through the Director of Colonial Scholars at the Colonial Office, London, S.W.1. They are advised to apply to this official through their Director of Education, or their Students' Advisory Committee, if such exist.

Recognized Students

Persons qualified for Senior Status who wish to study at the University for not more than one year and who do not intend to read for a degree may apply to the appropriate Faculty Board for admission as recognized students. Such students are not members of the University, but are placed under a Director of Studies and are entitled to attend lectures in university buildings, to use the university libraries, and to work in any university department or institution subject to the agreement of the Head of that department or institution.

Applications for admission as recognized students should be sent to the Secretary of Faculties, University Registry, Oxford, accompanied by evidence of degrees previously obtained, a statement of the proposed subject of study, and a certificate from a professor or head of a department of the University of Oxford supporting the application.

Fees. Admission fee £5, and terminal fees of from £10 to £23.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

Open scholarships—at Merton, postmasterships; at Magdalen, demyships—are awarded by the various men's societies after a competitive examination, and for the great majority of them candidates must not be over nineteen years of age on the day of election. The scholarships are tenable for two years, but may be renewed for a further period not exceeding two years if the conduct and diligence of the scholar have been satisfactory. Exhibitions are also offered by colleges. These differ from scholarships partly in that the limit of age is often extended, and partly in that they are frequently confined to persons who can prove that they need assistance. The maximum value of an exhibition is usually less than that of a scholarship. Announcements of scholarship examinations are made in notices issued by colleges or groups of colleges and published in a special Scholarship Supplement of the *Oxford University Gazette* in July (1) For men, price 1*s.* 2*d.* post free, and (2) For women, price 4*d.* post free (obtainable from the Clarendon Press Depot, 116 High Street, Oxford). A single examination is often held for scholarships at several colleges. A candidate who offers himself at more than one college is required to state, on entering his name, the order of his preference should more than one college be willing to elect him. The examination papers are not published officially, but copies can sometimes be obtained on application to the society concerned. The examinations are held at Oxford.

Close scholarships and exhibitions are limited to certain classes of candidates; generally either to persons born or educated in certain parts of the country, or to persons educated at certain schools. Some are wholly limited—that is, they cannot be awarded unless candidates of sufficient merit from the particular district or school are found; others may, in default of duly qualified candidates from the favoured districts or schools, be thrown open *pro hac vice.*

For information about scholarships offered by other bodies tenable at Oxford or elsewhere reference should be made to *Study Abroad*, published by U.N.E.S.C.O.

EXPENSES

It is only possible to make a very general estimate of the cost of a university course. Undergraduates of different means and tastes spend different amounts. The following items, however, are common to all:

1. *Payments on beginning residence*

University

Matriculation fee; £6.

College

(1) Admission fee; average £15.

(2) Caution money (returnable when the name is removed from the books and often in part when the B.A. or M.A. degree is taken); varies for commoners from £10 to £30, and occasionally more for overseas students. At some colleges it is not required from scholars.

2. *Payments during residence*

University

(1) University dues; £6. 6*s*. per annum, paid through the college terminally for twelve terms; thereafter £1 per annum (except for M.A.s).

(2) Examination fees; at present about £10 in all for the B.A. degree course, exclusive of Responsions.

(3) B.A. degree fee; £7. 10*s*., additional to the examination fees under (2).

College

The expenses at most societies are represented mainly by the battels, i.e. the weekly and terminal bills. These generally include:

(1) Tuition fee. Usually £45 per annum: it is increased for students who read science or require extra tuition.

(2) Subscription to clubs. Vary; say £8. 8*s*. to £10. 10*s*. per annum.

(3) The method of reckoning dues and charges varies. In some colleges there is an inclusive charge of £65 to £70 per term. This charge covers item (1), board (breakfast, lunch, dinner), lodging, service, fuel and lighting (but not personal laundry). Some colleges scale the charge according to the rooms occupied; some make other minor adjustments. In other colleges the main items are included in a terminal composite fee of about £65 per term, the remaining items being charged separately. Either system leads to a total college bill of between £80 and £100 per term.

(4) Degree fees, which vary between £5 and £1.

The scale of charges may be adjusted to meet any considerable changes in maintenance and service costs.

Except expenditure on books, clothes, and travelling, the only absolutely necessary expenses outside battels are examination and degree fees. More detail about expenses at the various societies is given in Chapter VIII.

RESIDENCE AND STANDING

There are three terms in the year, Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity. Michaelmas Term, the first of the academic year, begins on 1 October and ends on 17 December; Hilary Term begins on 10 January and ends on the day before Palm Sunday; Trinity Term begins on the Wednesday after Easter Day and ends on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July. But these terms relate only to certain university purposes, and Full Term (by which is meant the period during which lectures are given and throughout which undergraduates are required to be in residence, unless they have previously obtained leave of absence) begins on a day fixed beforehand by the Hebdomadal Council of the

University, and lasts for eight weeks. The days usually fixed for beginning Full Term are:

In Michaelmas Term: the second Sunday in October;
In Hilary Term: the first Sunday after 14 January;
In Trinity Term: the last or last but one Sunday in April, according as Easter falls late or early.

Undergraduates in fact begin residence two or three days earlier, as may be determined by the societies of which they are members; and all societies provide instruction for their undergraduate members during at least twenty-four weeks in the academic year.

A certain number of terms of residence, usually nine and never less than six, is a condition of admission to any degree. These terms (each of which must consist of at least forty-two days) must be kept by residence within the walls of a college or hall or in licensed lodgings, unless owing to special circumstances leave to reside in a house which has not been licensed has been obtained.

Sometimes a break in the regular sequence of terms of residence is caused by illness; and sometimes also students from one cause or another are only able to reside for one or two terms in the course of a year. As the same total number of terms of residence is required from all alike, to spread them over several years merely postpones the obtaining of a degree; and this may be borne in mind as a possible alternative by those who find continuous residence impossible. But certain degrees and privileges, including the M.A., are open only to those who, whether in residence or not, have kept their names on the books of the University for a specified number of terms. The *standing* of a member of the University is the number of terms which have elapsed since his matriculation, irrespective of residence or payment of dues.

DISCIPLINE

University

The discipline which is exercised by the University over its junior members has varied with the changes both in the

average age of graduation and in the general habits of society. When the University admitted boys at an age when they are now at school, the statutes contained an elaborate series of minute prohibitory enactments which had become practically obsolete long before they were formally repealed, and of which few traces remain. The present statutory code of behaviour is to be found in Statt. Tit. XV (*De moribus conformandis*) of the University Statutes; from time to time rules have been established by the custom of the University or by the authority of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors. The purpose of all these rules is generally to prevent conduct unworthy of members of the University. The Proctors are responsible for maintaining the observance of these rules and have wide powers of authority over members of the University *in statu pupillari*.

The punishments inflicted for breaches of these rules, or for other offences which fall under the cognizance of the Proctors consist of (1) pecuniary fines; (2) gating, i.e. confinement within the walls of the offender's college, hall, or lodgings, after a certain hour; (3) rustication, i.e. banishment from the University for a definite period; (4) expulsion from the University.

A fuller statement of the disciplinary rules to which junior members of the University are subject is contained in a memorandum, a copy of which is presented to every undergraduate on matriculation.

Academic dress

Academic dress consists of cap and gown and is worn

(*a*) in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, the Registrar, or other Officer of the University;

(*b*) at university ceremonies, including university sermons and the ceremony of admission to the Bodleian Library;

(*c*) at university lectures and examinations.

At the matriculation ceremony, at university examinations, and at presentation for a degree a male undergraduate must wear both academic dress and 'subfusc' clothing, consisting of either a black coat, a dark waistcoat, and dark trousers, or a dark blue, grey, or brown suit, and a white bow-tie, collar, and shirt, black shoes or boots, and dark socks. A woman should wear academic dress with a white blouse, a black tie, a dark skirt, a dark coat (if desired), and black shoes or boots and black stockings.

College

The discipline of a college or hall or other society is supplementary to that of the University. Every society has its own special rules, and its own special method of administering them.

DEGREES

The degrees conferred by the University are Bachelor and Master of Arts, Bachelor and Doctor of Letters, Bachelor and Doctor of Science, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy; and Bachelor and Doctor of Music and in the three superior faculties of Medicine, Civil Law, and Divinity. In Surgery, which is included within the Faculty of Medicine, the degrees of Bachelor and Master are conferred.

The conditions required for degrees in the ordinary course are residence, time (or standing, as it is commonly called), examinations or exercises, and the payment of fees, besides the grace (or consent) of the candidate's society and of Congregation. Women members of the University are admitted to all degrees under the same conditions as men. The conditions required for the B.A. degrees are given on p. 361; those for the degree of M.A. and for research and superior degrees on pp. 399–410.

LODGINGS

Men Undergraduates

Subject to the consent of the Delegates of Lodgings and with the permission of his college, hall, or society, an undergraduate is allowed to reside and keep term in lodgings

situated within three miles of Carfax, under conditions prescribed by the delegates. At present, the delegates may permit residence in a house situated beyond three miles of Carfax, where an undergraduate is married, or living with parent or guardian, or in special circumstances.

Lists of lodgings are published each term, or at more frequent intervals. Members of the University can obtain copies of the list on application at the office of the Delegates of Lodgings, where also information as to rooms actually vacant at the moment of inquiry, or for the ensuing term, can be obtained.

The price of lodgings varies very considerably, those nearest to the colleges or halls being generally the most expensive.

Women Undergraduates

Subject to the consent of the Delegates of Lodgings and with the permission of the college or hall concerned, women undergraduates are allowed to reside and keep term in houses situated within two miles and a half of Carfax, and 'approved' by the delegates. In special circumstances (e.g. where an undergraduate is twenty-three years of age, married, or living with parents or guardian), she may reside in a house other than an 'approved' house. At present the delegates may permit residence in a house situated between two miles and a half and three miles of Carfax and, in more restricted special circumstances, beyond this.

A woman undergraduate can obtain a list of houses in which she will be permitted to reside from the authorities of the college or hall to which she belongs, who will also furnish her with any other necessary information or advice. Women undergraduates may not enter into direct communication with the Delegates of Lodgings on the subject, and failure to observe this rule will only result in unnecessary delay.

II

RESPONSIONS AND THE BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE COURSE

CANDIDATES for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after admission to the University, are required to pass two examinations:

The First Public Examination;[1]
The Second Public Examination;

and to keep nine[1] terms (three academic years) by residence.

RESPONSIONS

This examination, or some examination accepted as equivalent to it (see p. 365), must be passed before admission to the University.[2] It is held in Oxford four times a year, in September, December, March, and June. The subjects of examination at present are arranged in four groups, as follows:

I. English Language.
II. (*a*) Latin, (*b*) Greek.
III. (*a*) Holy Scripture, (*b*) English Literature, (*c*) English History, (*d*) French, (*e*) German, (*f*) Italian, (*g*) Spanish.
IV. (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Natural Science.

In order to pass Responsions, candidates are required to satisfy the Masters of the Schools in Group I, English Language, and *either* in at least one subject from each of the Groups II, III, and IV and in five subjects in all, *or* in both subjects from Group II and in both subjects from Group IV. All candidates must satisfy the Masters of the Schools in two languages other than English (of which Latin or Greek must be one), and must satisfy them *either* in all five subjects

[1] Unless exempted (see pp. 366 ff.).
[2] For full regulations and list of exemptions see Responsions pamphlet, obtainable from the Head Clerk, University Registry, Oxford, price 7½*d.* post free.

at one examination, *or* in four subjects at one examination and in the fifth subject at a subsequent examination, *or* in three subjects at one examination and two subjects offered together at a subsequent examination.

Candidates must offer four or five subjects, or, if they have previously satisfied the Masters of the Schools in three or four subjects, they must offer the two subjects or single subject required to complete the examination.

Natives of Asia and of Africa, who are not of European or American parentage, may obtain leave to offer

either (i) instead of Latin or Greek, French from Group III,

or (ii) Latin or Greek, English Language and English Literature, and two additional subjects chosen from those included in Groups III and IV, one of which must be from Group IV,

or (iii) Arabic or Sanskrit or Persian or Pali or Classical Chinese or Classical Hebrew and one of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, together with English Language and two additional subjects chosen from those included in Groups III and IV, one of which must be from Group IV.

The fee payable on entering a name for Responsions is £5 if four or five subjects are offered, £3 if two subjects are offered, and £2 if only one subject is offered.

FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION

This examination consists of one of the following:

(*a*) Honour Classical Moderations, *or*

(*b*) Honour Mathematical Moderations, *or*

(*c*) Honour Moderations in Natural Science, *or*

(*d*) Law Moderations, *or*

(*e*) The Preliminary Examination in Natural Science, *or*

(*f*) The Preliminary Examination for Geography, *or*

(*g*) The Preliminary Examination for Modern Languages, *or*

(*h*) The Preliminary Examination for Modern History, *or*

(*i*) The Preliminary Examination for English Language and Literature, *or*

(*j*) The Preliminary Examination in Classical (Greek and Latin) and Oriental Languages, *or*

(*k*) The Preliminary Examination for Theology, *or*

(*l*) The Preliminary Examination for Philosophy, Politics, and Economics, *or*

(*m*) The Preliminary Examination in Music.

Candidates for Honour Classical Moderations, Honour Mathematical Moderations, or Honour Moderations in Natural Science may take these examinations at any time not earlier than their third term from matriculation; but they cannot obtain Honours if they offer themselves for examination after having exceeded their sixth term from matriculation.

Persons who are not yet members of the University are permitted to enter through their prospective college, hall, or society for the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science, provided that they have passed, or are qualified to claim exemption from, Responsions.

Any candidate who has passed the First Public Examination is qualified for admission to the Pass School of the Second Public Examination, and also, if of sufficient standing (see p. 365), to any part of the Honour School.

SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION

The Second Public Examination consists of a Pass School and a number of Honour Schools. The Pass School contains a large variety of subjects classed in groups, and candidates taking it are required to pass in three of these, of which one must be a language-group other than English. The following is a list of the Honour Schools:

Responsions and the Bachelor of Arts Degree Course

1. Literae Humaniores, i.e. the Final Classical School.
2. Mathematics.
3. Natural Science, which may be taken in one of the following subjects:
   (1) Physics
   (2) Chemistry
   (3) Physiology
   (4) Zoology
   (5) Botany
   (6) Geology
   (7) Engineering Science
   (8) Bio-chemistry.
4. Jurisprudence.
5. Modern History.
6. Theology.
7. Oriental Studies, including
   (1) Sanskrit
   (2) Arabic
   (3) Hebrew
   (4) Persian
   (5) Egyptian
   (6) Chinese.
8. English Language and Literature.
9. Modern Languages, including *either* one *or* two of
   (1) French
   (2) German
   (3) Italian
   (4) Spanish
   (5) Russian
   (6) Medieval and Modern Greek
   (7) Portuguese.
10. Philosophy, Politics, and Economics.
11. Geography.
12. Agriculture.

13. Forestry.
14. Psychology, Philosophy, and Physiology. (The number of students allowed to read for this School is strictly limited.)
15. Music.

Except in certain cases (1) candidates are not admitted to examination in a Final Honour School until they have entered upon the eighth term of standing from their matriculation; and (2) they cannot obtain Honours if they offer themselves for examination after having exceeded twelve terms of standing from matriculation.

Those requiring detailed regulations about any degree or diploma examinations should obtain a copy of the Oxford University *Examination Statutes*. This publication may be obtained through the Clarendon Press Depot, 116 High Street, Oxford, price 4*s*. post free, or (in Britain) through any bookseller, price 3*s*. 6*d*. net.

EXEMPTIONS

Responsions (see also p. 361)

(*a*) A number of examinations are accepted under certain conditions as qualifying for exemption from Responsions. Among them is the General Certificate of Education. Full particulars may be found in the pamphlet entitled *Responsions*, obtainable from the University Registry, Oxford, price 7½*d*. post free.

(*b*) Candidates holding the status of Service Student, or Senior Student (see pp. 369–70) are exempted from Responsions.

(*c*) A candidate, being a native of Africa or Asia, is not required to pass Responsions if he has obtained:

either (*a*) a School Certificate, a Higher Certificate, or a Higher School Certificate under the conditions specified for such candidates in the *Examination Statutes*, 1949;

or (*b*) a General Certificate of Education under the conditions specified in the *Examination Statutes*:

Provided that he has passed at the Ordinary or Advanced level in—

either (i) Latin or Greek, English Language and English Literature, and two subjects chosen from two of the Schedules C, D, and E,[1]

or (ii) Arabic or Sanskrit or Persian or Pāli or Classical Chinese or Classical Hebrew or Classical Turkish and one of the languages Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, together with English Language and two subjects chosen from two of the Schedules C, D, and E.[1]

First Public Examination

Senior Students and Service Students (see pp. 369–70) are exempted from the whole of the First Public Examination provided that they take Honours in the Second Public Examination.

Second Public Examination

Exemption from two groups of the Pass School can be claimed, under certain conditions, by candidates who hold one of the following diplomas:

1. Diploma in Anthropology.
2. Diploma in Classical Archaeology.
3. Diploma in Economics and Political Science.
4. Diploma in Public and Social Administration.
5. Diploma in Education.

Candidates who have obtained one or more of the following certificates may claim exemption from one Group of the Pass School:

[1] See *Examination Statutes* or Responsions pamphlet.

1. Certificate in Physical Anthropology.
2. Certificate in Cultural Anthropology.
3. Certificate in Public Administration.
4. Diploma in Music.

Full details of Responsions and of the First and Second Public Examinations, together with the dates of examination during the current academic year, will be found in the *Examination Statutes*. (See p. 365.)

III

PRIVILEGED STUDENTS AND INCORPORATION

SERVICE STUDENTS

ANY person who is not under the age of twenty-one years, and who has held for not less than three years a Commission in Her Majesty's Regular Forces, and has been seconded, or has been specially relieved from active duty, for an academic course of not less than two years by the Admiralty, the War Office, the Air Ministry, may apply to the Delegacy for Military Instruction for admission to the status and privileges of a Service Student. A person whose application has been granted is admitted as a Service Student as soon as he has paid the statutable fee, but no person can be so admitted unless he is a member of a college or hall or society and has been matriculated as a member of the University. The privileges attaching to the status are the grant of three terms of standing, exemption from certain examinations, and the right to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts after keeping statutable residence for six terms, provided the student has either (1) obtained Honours in the Second Public Examination, or (2) obtained Honours in the First Public Examination and passed the Second Public Examination.

SENIOR STATUS

1. The following may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Senior Student:

(1) Any person who has obtained a degree at another university, such degree and such university having been approved by the Hebdomadal Council,[1] provided that

[1] The Hebdomadal Council will not approve any degree of an Indian university under this clause unless the course of study leading to it has extended to three years subsequently to the Intermediate Examination. In most cases a First Class is required either in B.A. Honours or B.Sc. Honours or M.A. or M.Sc.

he shall have pursued a course of study extending over three years at the least at a university or universities so approved, or, should the Hebdomadal Council in his case approve, partly at a university so approved and partly at another or other universities.

(2) Any person who, having been a student at a university in a European country, where there is no degree in any way equivalent to that of Bachelor of Arts but where there are state or university examinations at approximately the same stage as the examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, has passed such State or university examination, such examination and such university having been approved by the Hebdomadal Council, provided that he shall have pursued a course of study extending over three years at the least at a university or universities so approved.

(3) Any person who has obtained a degree at another university and has also been selected to come to Oxford by some body approved, for the purposes of this sectio, by the Hebdomadal Council.[1]

(4) Any person who, though not eligible under sub-clause (1) or (2) or (3), has satisfied the Hebdomadal Council that he is particularly well qualified to be admitted as a Senior Student.

(5) Any person who has been awarded one of the medical scholarships awarded by the Board of the Faculty of Medicine.

2. Any medical student of a university in Great Britain or in Northern Ireland or the British Dominions (except India, Pakistan, and Ceylon) or Colonies may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Senior Student, provided that the university shall have been approved by the Hebdomadal Council and that he shall have pursued at that university,

[1] The committees for the selection of Indian and Pakistani Rhodes Scholars have been approved for this purpose.

or should the Hebdomadal Council in his case approve, at more than one university, for at least three years a course of study leading to a degree in Medicine and shall have passed all examinations incidental to that portion of the course.

A Senior Student is not required to pass the First Public Examination and can supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts after keeping statutory residence for six terms (i.e. his first term being reckoned for all purposes as his fourth) and passing certain examinations. Applications for Senior Status must be made through the authorities of a college, hall, or society. For full particulars of the privileges attached to the status reference should be made to the *Examination Statutes.*

INCORPORATION

Undergraduates, Bachelors of Arts, Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Divinity, Doctors of Divinity, of the University of Cambridge or the University of Dublin, Bachelors of Law, Doctors of Law, Bachelors of Medicine, Doctors of Medicine, and Masters of Surgery of the University of Cambridge may incorporate, that is, be admitted to the corresponding degree or position in Oxford, as that to which they attained in their former university.

Doctors of Science and Doctors of Music of the University of Cambridge or the University of Dublin, Doctors of Letters and Doctors of Philosophy of the University of Cambridge, and Doctors of Literature and Doctors of Philosophy of the University of Dublin may apply for incorporation if at the same time, being qualified, they apply for incorporation as Masters of Arts.

A graduate desiring to incorporate must satisfy the Hebdomadal Council that there are adequate reasons (such as proposing to take a definite course of study at Oxford, or having obtained some educational position in Oxford, or being highly qualified by literary or academic distinction) for permitting him to supplicate for incorporation, and must have obtained this permission. He must also have kept by

residence at Cambridge or Dublin the same number of terms he would have been required to keep by residence at Oxford, before admission to the corresponding degree. No person can supplicate in Congregation for incorporation unless he has been matriculated as a member of the University of Oxford, and paid the prescribed fees. Application to the Hebdomadal Council for permission to incorporate must be made through the Head or Vice-gerent of a college, hall, or society. If the candidate has been matriculated the application must be sent in within twenty-one days from the date of matriculation. Bachelors of Law and Doctors of Law of the University of Cambridge are incorporated in Oxford as Bachelors of Civil Law and Doctors of Civil Law respectively, and Doctors of Literature of the University of Dublin are incorporated in Oxford as Doctors of Letters. Full particulars may be obtained from the University Registry, Oxford.

IV

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

UNIVERSITY scholarships are not, like college scholarships, awarded to persons proposing to become members of the University, but are given after examinations or competitions usually open only to members of the University of specified standing. Scholarships are awarded according to the results of an examination; prizes are sometimes awarded after an examination, but are more usually given to the author of the best composition upon a subject proposed some time beforehand. The names and conditions of a few only of such scholarships and prizes can be given here; for a complete list reference should be made to the *University Calendar*. Subjects of the prizes, dates for sending in compositions, and subjects and dates of forthcoming scholarship examinations are announced each term in a special supplement of the *University Gazette*. Candidates for university scholarships and prizes are not eligible unless their names are on the books of a college or hall or other society, i.e. unless they are actually paying college and university dues.

THEOLOGY

Junior Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarship

Tenable for one year; stipend £60. The election takes place on the results of an examination held in Hilary Term. Candidates must have passed the examinations necessary for the B.A. degree and not have exceeded twenty-one terms from matriculation.

Ellerton Theological Essay Prize

The prize, value £21, is awarded annually. It is open to all members of the University who have passed the examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or the Bachelor of

Civil Law, have commenced the twelfth term, and not exceeded the twenty-first term from their matriculation.

Junior Greek Testament Prize

Value £40. The prize is awarded on the results of an examination held each year in Hilary Term, in the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in respect of translation, criticism, and interpretation.

Junior Septuagint Prize

Value £40. The prize is awarded on the results of an examination, held each year in Hilary Term, in such book or books of the LXX version of the Old Testament as the trustees may appoint.

LAW

Winter Williams Law Scholarships

Tenable for two years; annual stipend £80. One scholar is elected annually after an examination held in Michaelmas Term. Candidates must be British subjects born in Great Britain or Ireland, or British subjects born abroad whose fathers were at their birth domiciled in Great Britain. They must be undergraduate members of the University who have not exceeded five terms from matriculation, and are studying for the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence. The Board of the Faculty of Law has power to defer the tenure of the scholarship until after the scholar has gone down.

Gibbs Scholarship in Law

Normally held for one year; annual stipend £60. One scholar is elected annually after an examination held in Michaelmas Term. Candidates must be undergraduate members of the University who have not exceeded the ninth term from matriculation. A scholar is required to keep academical residence and to read for Honours in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence. The scholarship ceases when the holder has taken an Honour School.

MEDICINE

Goodger Scholarships

There are two Mary Goodger Scholarships and one Henry Goodger Scholarship to assist research into the causes and prevention of disease, especially in its early stages.

One scholarship is awarded each year and is of the value of not less than £300 or more than £400. They are tenable for two years, but may be extended for a further year by the Board of the Faculty of Medicine.

The scholarships are open to all members of the University, but in the award of the Mary Goodger Scholarships preference is given to women.

Clinical Scholarships

The University offers scholarships, usually one each year, to medical students of high academic distinction, wishing to take their clinical courses at Oxford.

If a scholar is from another university he may take the final medical examinations of his own university or, provided he is eligible, the Oxford B.M. degree. He is always required to take an Honour School at Oxford—usually Physiology. The scholarships are awarded on interview and record, and are of an approximate value of £250 a year for three to five years according to circumstances. They are not available to enable a student to undertake research and cease on medical qualification.

Full information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Medical School, University Museum, Oxford.

CLASSICAL LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

Passmore Edwards Scholarship

Tenable for one year; stipend about £50. The scholarship is awarded, after an examination held in Hilary Term, for proficiency in the comparative study of the literatures of Greece, Rome, and England. Candidates must be members of the University of not less than three nor more than twenty-one terms' standing.

Hertford and de Paravicini Scholarships

These two scholarships are awarded on the results of the same examination held in Trinity Term. The candidate placed highest is elected to the Hertford Scholarship, tenable for one year, stipend about £40. The next candidate is elected to the de Paravicini Scholarship (stipend about £40) provided that he has not already held it, or the Hertford. Both scholarships exist for the study of Latin.

Chancellor's Prizes

These two prizes for Latin Verse and Latin Prose are of the value of £20 each and are open to members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in compositions, have not exceeded four years from matriculation. Any metre suitable to the subject may be used in the composition for the Latin Verse Prize.

Gaisford Prizes

These two prizes for Greek Verse and Greek Prose are each of the value of about £21 and are open to undergraduates who, on the day appointed for the receipt of compositions, have not completed thirteen terms from matriculation. The Verse Prize is awarded for a translation into any of the metres commonly used in dialogue by the Tragic or Comic poets, or for a copy of verses, original or translated, in heroic or elegiac metre; the Prose Prize is given for either an original composition or for a translation.

Craven Fellowships

Tenable for two years; annual stipend £200. One fellow is elected annually in Trinity Term or in Michaelmas Term by the Craven Committee. A Craven Fellow is required to spend at least six months of each year of his tenure of the fellowship in residence abroad at some place or places approved by the committee. The fellowships were founded for the promotion of classical learning and taste. Candidates must

have entered upon the eighth term but not have exceeded twenty-one terms from matriculation.

Derby Scholarship

Stipend £200. The scholarship is awarded annually in Trinity Term, without examination. The scholar is required to undertake a course of research in some subject connected with classical antiquity which he must submit to the Craven Committee when offering himself as a candidate. The scholar must also, unless exempted, spend at least eight months out of the two years immediately following his election in residence abroad at a place or places sanctioned by the committee. Candidates must have entered upon the eighth term and not have exceeded the twenty-first term from their matriculation.

Ireland and Craven Scholarships

These scholarships exist for the promotion of classical learning and taste and are awarded on the results of the same examination held in Michaelmas Term. They are open to members of the University who have not exceeded the twelfth term from their matriculation. Dean Ireland's Scholarship is of the annual value of £50 and is tenable for four years; the Craven Scholarships (three in number) are each of the annual value of £40 and are tenable for two years. The person elected to the Ireland Scholarship, if not already a Craven Scholar, is elected at the same time to one of the Craven Scholarships.

Whitcombe Greene Scholarships and Prize for Classical Art and Archaeology

One scholarship (tenable for two years, annual stipend £140) is offered annually in Trinity or Michaelmas Term. Candidates must be members of the University (and natural born British subjects) who have entered upon the eighth, but not exceeded the twenty-first, term from their matriculation.

If an undergraduate is elected to a scholarship, the election is conditional on his proceeding to a degree in the University before he receives any part of the emoluments.

The prize (value £40) is offered annually in Trinity or Michaelmas Term and is open to all members of the University who are natural-born British subjects and who have not exceeded the twelfth term from their matriculation.

HISTORY

Bryce Research Studentship

The studentship is of the value of about £240, and is tenable for one year. Candidates must be members of the University who have passed all the examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and have entered on the ninth term, but have not exceeded twenty-one terms, from their matriculation. It is awarded annually without examination.

Gibbs Scholarships

Normally held for one year; annual stipend £60. One scholar is elected annually after an examination held in Michaelmas Term. Candidates must be undergraduate members of the University who have not exceeded the ninth term from matriculation. A scholar is required to keep academical residence and to read for Honours in the Final School of Modern History. The scholarship ceases when the holder has taken an Honour School.

Amy Mary Preston Read Scholarship

One scholarship (tenable for one year, value about £160) is offered annually. Candidates must be members of the University who have passed all necessary examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and have not exceeded sixteen terms for matriculation on the first day of the Michaelmas Term in the calendar year during which the award is made. The scholarship is awarded without examination.

Arnold Historical Essay

An essay on a subject of ancient or modern history in alternate years. The prize, value about £100, is offered every Hilary Term and is open to graduates who, on the day appointed for sending in the compositions, have not exceeded twelve years from matriculation. Two years' notice is given of the subject, and the prize may be divided between two candidates whose essays are of equal merit. The trustees have power to contribute towards the expense of printing the whole or part of an essay, and also to make presents of books to meritorious though unsuccessful candidates.

Beit Prize

The prize is of the value of £50, and is offered annually for an essay on some subject connected with colonial history, or with the advantages of imperial citizenship. It is open to members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in essays, have not exceeded twelve years from matriculation.

Gladstone Memorial Prize

The prize is offered for an essay on some subject connected either with modern British History, Political Science, or Economics, or with some problem of British policy—domestic, imperial, or foreign, in relation to finance or other matters, as may be determined by the judges from time to time. It consists of books of the value of £20, is awarded every year in Trinity Term, and is open to members of the University who have not exceeded twenty-one terms from matriculation. It may not be awarded twice to the same person. The prize essay is read publicly at a time and place appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

Robert Herbert Memorial Prize

The prize is of the value of about £20, and is awarded by the examiners on the results of the examination for the Beit

Prize (q.v.). It is open only to candidates for that prize and it may be awarded to the candidate who obtains the Beit Prize, or to any other candidate in the same examination whose work appears to the examiners to be worthy of special recognition. The prize may not be awarded twice to the same person.

Marquis of Lothian's Historical Prize Essay

An essay on some subject of foreign history, secular or ecclesiastical, in the period between the dethronement of Romulus Augustulus and the death of Frederick the Great. The prize, value £40, is offered annually and is open to members of the University who, at the time for submitting compositions, have not exceeded twenty-one terms from matriculation. The judges may, at their discretion, award the prize in money or in books.

Stanhope Historical Essay

An essay on some subject of modern history, foreign or English, within the period 1300–1878. The prize, value £20 in books, is offered every year in Trinity Term, and is open to undergraduates who, in the term of award, have not exceeded twelve terms from matriculation. In making the award the judges consider the merit of the style no less than the clearness of the reasoning and the accuracy of the facts.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Charles Oldham Scholarship

Tenable for one year; stipend about £70. The award is made annually in Michaelmas Term, after an examination in knowledge of Shakespeare. Candidates must be members of the University who have entered on the fourth but not exceeded the fifteenth term from matriculation.

Violet Vaughan Morgan Scholarships in English Literature

The scholarships are value £80 per annum, and tenable for not more than four years. Candidates must not have

exceeded the age of nineteen years. The character of candidates is taken into consideration, and a scholarship is not awarded to a candidate who, in the opinion of the examiners, does not show promise of becoming a loyal citizen of the British Empire.

Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize

The prize, value nearly £30, is offered annually in Hilary Term for an essay upon some subject connected with English literature. It is open to members of the University who have proceeded to the degree of B.A., and have not exceeded seven years from matriculation. It may not be awarded twice to the same person.

Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay

The prize is of the value of £20, and is open to members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in compositions, have not exceeded four years from matriculation.

English Poem on a Sacred Subject

The prize is of the value of £100, and is offered once in every three years for an English poem on a sacred subject from 60 to 300 lines. The lines must be numbered by fives in the margin. Any metre may be used, but a dramatic form is not admissible. The prize, which may not be awarded more than twice to the same person, is open to members of the University who, at the time the subject is announced, have passed the examinations for the degree of B.A. The author of the successful poem is required to send printed copies to the Chancellor, the heads of colleges, halls, and other societies, the Proctors, the judges of the compositions, the Professors in the Faculties of Theology and English Language and Literature, and the Bodleian Library.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize

The prize (for English Verse) is of the value of £21, and is open to undergraduate members of the University who

have not exceeded four years from matriculation. The length of the poem must not extend beyond 300 lines. The metre is not restricted to heroic couplets, but dramatic form of composition is not permitted.

MODERN LANGUAGES

Arteaga Prize

This prize, founded to promote the study of Spanish, is offered every second year in Trinity Term for an essay on a subject determined by the judges. It is open to members of the University who, on the date appointed for sending in the essays, have not exceeded twelve terms from matriculation. The value of the prize (about £40) is fixed by the trustees and announced at the same time as the subject of the essay. The successful candidate, during the twelve months following the award of the prize, must spend some time travelling in Spain, unless excused by the trustees. The prize may not be awarded twice to the same person, nor to any one whose vernacular language is Spanish.

Gerrans Scholarship for German

Tenable for two years, and renewable for a third year; annual stipend £60. The scholarship is generally offered for competition every second year, and the scholar is required to pursue the study of German and to read for the Final Honour School in the Language. Only natural-born British subjects are eligible.

Heath Harrison Travelling Scholarships

Tenable for one year; value about £75. About twelve scholars are elected annually after an examination held in Hilary Term. The scholarships (which are restricted to men) are to be held by natural-born British subjects (being sons of natural-born British subjects) while studying French or some

other modern European language abroad. Preference is given to candidates who intend to enter the Foreign Service, or to become teachers of modern languages. A scholarship cannot be awarded twice to the same person in the same language. Each scholar is required to spend a specified period abroad for the purpose of studying the language in which he obtained a scholarship. Candidates must not have exceeded two years from the date of their matriculation at the time of the examination, but this period may be extended to three years for candidates who have obtained Honours in the First Public Examination or who have obtained a Heath Harrison Scholarship in another language at a previous examination.

Paget Toynbee Prize

The prize (value about £50) is awarded annually in Trinity Term on the results of an examination in knowledge of either (1) the Works of Dante, or (2) Old French Language and Literature, including Provençal Language and Literature. It is open to all members of the University who, on the day appointed for the examination, have passed the examinations for the degree of B.A. and have not exceeded twenty-eight terms from their matriculation.

Zaharoff Travelling Scholarships

Tenable for one year; value not more than £150. One, and sometimes two, scholars are elected annually after an examination held at the end of Trinity Term. Each scholar is required to pursue his studies at or in connexion with an approved French university or place of higher education in France; this place, and the subject to be studied, must be indicated on the form of application. Candidates must be members of the University who have passed all the examinations necessary for the degree of B.A. and who have kept their names continuously on the books of their college or society for a period of not less than two years nor more than five years from the date of their matriculation.

Laming Travelling Fellowships

Two or more of these fellowships, open to members of the University, are offered annually by Queen's College.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

Davis Chinese Scholarship

Tenable for two years, and may be renewed for a third or fourth year; annual stipend £100. The scholar who is elected on the result of an examination must pursue his studies in Chinese under the supervision of the faculty board, and must reside in Oxford for at least seven weeks in each term. Candidates must submit their names through their society or prospective society; they must not have studied Chinese for more than one year at the time of the examination, and no person is eligible whose vernacular language is Chinese or Japanese.

Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship

One scholarship, value £120, is offered each year. This is open to all members of the University who have passed the examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and have not exceeded fifteen terms from matriculation.

Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship

Tenable for one year, or over a period not exceeding three years; aggregate emoluments £120. One scholar is elected annually in Michaelmas Term. A scholar is required to reside for not less than seven weeks in such terms as the Board of Management may determine; during residence he must attend the lectures and work under the direction of the Professor of Hebrew. Candidates must not have exceeded thirteen terms from matriculation nor be over twenty-five years of age.

James Mew Rabbinical Hebrew Scholarship

Tenable for one year; value about £140. The scholarship is offered for competition every second year in Trinity Term.

Candidates must have passed all the examinations for the degree of B.A., and not be over twenty-six years of age.

James Mew Arabic Scholarship

Tenable for one year; value about £140. The scholarship is offered for competition every second year in Trinity Term. Candidates must have passed all the examinations for the Degree of B.A., and not be over twenty-six years of age; no one is eligible whose vernacular language is Arabic.

Nubar Pasha Armenian Scholarship

Tenable for three years; annual stipend £100. The scholarship, founded for the encouragement of the study of Armenian history and literature, is offered for competition every third year and is open to all members of the University other than those whose vernacular language is Armenian; it may not be awarded twice to the same person.

NATURAL SCIENCE

Burdett-Coutts Scholarship

One scholarship, value £200 per annum, and tenable for two years, is awarded in each Trinity Term, after an examination. The subject is Geology generally, with so much of experimental physics, chemistry, and biology as is requisite for an understanding of the principles and application of geological science. Candidates must have passed all examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and not have exceeded the twenty-first term from their matriculation.

Gibbs Scholarships in Chemistry

Normally held for one year; annual stipend £60. One scholar is elected annually after an examination held in Michaelmas Term. Candidates must be undergraduate members of the University who have not exceeded the ninth term from matriculation. A scholar is required to keep academical residence and to read for Honours in Chemistry in the Final School of Natural Science. The scholarship ceases when the holder has taken an Honour School.

Edgell Sheppee Scholarship in Engineering Science

Tenable for one year; stipend about £150. The scholarship is awarded every year by a Board of Management on the report and recommendation of the Professor of Engineering Science; it is open to any member of the University who is in residence and has passed all the examinations required for a degree. The scholar must continue residence for the purpose of prosecuting research under the direction of the professor. In the award of the scholarship regard is paid to the financial circumstances of candidates.

Johnson Memorial Prize

This prize (a gold medal, together with the surplus dividends of the fund) is offered for competition once in every four years for an essay on some astronomical or meteorological subject, either fixed by the trustees or chosen by the candidates as the trustees determine; if the former alternative is adopted, not less than two years' notice of the subject is given. It is open to all members of the University, but may not be awarded twice to the same person.

Rolleston Memorial Prize

This prize, value about £90, is offered biennially for original research in any subject under the following heads: Animal and Vegetable Morphology, Physiology and Pathology, and Anthropology, to be selected by the candidate himself. It is open to such members of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge as have passed the examinations for the Degree of B.A. or B.M. at either university, or been admitted as Advanced Students, or as students for the Degree of B.Litt. or B.Sc. at Oxford, or as Research Students for the degree of M.Litt. or M.Sc. or Ph.D. at Cambridge, and have not exceeded six years from attaining the first of any such qualifications. No candidate may have exceeded ten years from his matriculation.

Christopher Welch Scholarships

Tenable for two years; annual stipend £300. Not more than two scholarships are usually awarded in one year; a third award, however, may be made at the discretion of the trustees if the funds will allow of it and if the examiners recommend it on the grounds of exceptional merit. The examination is usually held in March. The scholarships were founded for the promotion of the study of Biology. Candidates must be members of the University, who have not exceeded the twelfth term from matriculation; they may offer at the examination any one of the subjects, Botany, Animal Physiology, Zoology, Biochemistry; and they may, with permission, submit any previous original work. Testimony as to the capacity for research work must be produced. A scholar is required to reside in Oxford (unless dispensation is obtained) for six weeks in each term and to keep his name on the books of his college. The trustees have power to suspend, for a period not exceeding three years (or, in special cases, four years), a scholarship held by a scholar who leaves Oxford to undertake a course of clinical training, and to revive it should the scholar resume his biological studies. A scholarship is not tenable (without the special permission of the trustees) with a fellowship, demonstratorship, or any other research scholarship in the University, nor by anyone in receipt of a research grant whether from university or external sources.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

George Webb Medley Scholarships

Junior and senior scholarships, tenable for not more than two years on election; but this period may be extended for a further term or terms, not exceeding three years at a time, if in the opinion of the Board of the Faculty (having regard to the work done by the scholar during the preceding tenure of the scholarship) such extension is calculated to advance materially the science of political economy. Annual stipend

not less than £80 or more than £300. The scholarships are tenable by undergraduate and graduate members of the University under such conditions as to eligibility and tenure as the board may think fit.

MUSIC

John Lowell Osgood Memorial Prize

The prize, value about £100, is awarded bienially. The subject is alternately a composition in some form of Chamber Music, and a dissertation involving serious research on some subject dealing with music from the historical or the aesthetic aspect. Candidates must be members of the University who have completed one year and not exceeded nine years from their matriculation.

GENERAL

Squire Scholarships

Tenable for three years; stipend not less than £50 nor more than £100. One or more scholarships are awarded annually in Trinity Term. A scholar must enter for the Final Honour School of Theology, and intend to seek ordination in the Church of England. Founder's kin, and persons born in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, receive preference, under certain conditions, in the award of these scholarships. Candidates must be under twenty-one years of age on 10 October next after the election, and no one is eligible whose income from other scholarships amounts to £300.

Goldsmiths' Company's Senior Studentships

Tenable (for post-graduate studies) for one year and renewable, at the option of the company, for a second year; stipend not exceeding £250 a year. Open to British subjects under twenty-six years of age at the date of application. An award is conditional on the candidate obtaining First or Second Class Honours in a Final Honour School. The holder must pursue his studies under the supervision of a recognized

university teacher in such place, either in England or elsewhere, as his teacher may approve. Applications, with a recommendation from the head of a college, three references to teachers, and programme of work, must be addressed on or before 24 May to the Clerk, Goldsmiths' Hall, London, E.C. 2, from whom further particulars and a form of application can be obtained.

Jane Eliza Procter Visiting Fellowship (Princeton University)

One fellow is appointed annually, the nomination being made by the Vice-Chancellor on the recommendation of a Board of Nominators. The fellowship is for resident independent advanced study and investigation in the purely liberal arts and sciences, exclusive of professional, technical, or commercial subjects, in the Graduate College of Princeton University. Each fellow must be an unmarried male British subject, and not over thirty years of age when he is nominated. The stipend attached to the fellowship consists of a suite of rooms, meals in the Graduate College, and a money payment (in dollars), the whole being of the value of about £960.

Henry Fellowships

Fellowships tenable for one year at Harvard or Yale are normally offered each year. The number and value depend upon the exchange control. In 1953 the fellowships are of the value of £960 each. Candidates must be unmarried British subjects (men or women) under the age of twenty-six at the previous 1 January and who are either graduates of a university in the British Isles or graduates of a British Dominion university studying at the time of application at a university in the British Isles or undergraduates of a British university who are intending to graduate in the year of award. Applicants must produce evidence of intellectual ability and must submit a definite scheme of research or study to be carried out at Harvard or Yale. Applications must be re-

ceived by 1 February by the Secretary, Henry Fund, University Chest Office, Oxford, from whom full particulars and a form of application can be obtained.

Wylie Prize

This prize, value £50, is offered in alternate years for an essay on a subject connected with some aspect of the relations (interpreted in the widest sense) between the American colonies or the United States of America and any part (including Great Britain and Ireland) of the British Empire or the British Commonwealth of Nations. Any member of the University may compete who has not completed on the last day of the term of entry the twelfth term from his matriculation.

V

DELEGACIES AND COMMITTEES

THE UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE

THE Committee for Appointments, established in 1892, became a statutory Department in 1907. Its objects are defined as to assist members of the University by seeking and receiving information of openings for employment and by supplying such information to them, and also by supporting the applications of suitable candidates.

The Secretary, who is responsible to the committee for its work generally, sees men whose first choice lies in commerce or industry (non-technical). *The Educational Secretary* sees men for all scholastic and academic appointments, educational administration, adult education, social welfare, bursarships, &c. *The Assistant Secretary* sees men whose first choice lies in government and quasi-governmental bodies and corporations, and in literary work (salaried), journalism, publishing, librarianships, museums, archives, Public Record Office, and in appointments of a general character, e.g. in cultural organizations not of a business nature. *The Assistant Secretary* (*Technical*) sees scientists and mathematicians, other than those seeking posts in schools and universities.

Members of the University who place their names on the committee's books while in residence pay the University a fee of 10*s*., which covers them till the end of the second term after they have taken their Final School, have completed further academic studies, or have been released from national service when this is done after graduation. All other members pay a registration fee of £1 each time they come on the active register.

The committee is always glad to hear from old members of the University who may be interested in and prepared to assist them in their work. All letters and inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, 41 St. Giles, Oxford. Members

of the University in residence requiring information should call at the committee's office. Owing to the heavy demands made on interviewing time, men (resident or non-resident) are advised to apply for an interview several weeks in advance.

THE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE

THE purpose of the Women's Appointments Committee is to advise women students and graduates on all appropriate aspects of employment, to give information about trainings and careers, to establish contacts with employers, and to notify graduates registered with the committee of vacant posts.

The committee deals with all types of employment open to women graduates. These now include the Home Civil Service, the Foreign Service, the Colonial Service, and most kinds of social service, besides industrial, commercial, secretarial, library, and research posts. The committee also deals with many types of educational posts, including school-teaching.

The Vice-Chancellor is the chairman of the committee and appoints a member of the Hebdomadal Council to act as vice-chairman. Representatives of the women's colleges are also members of the committee, which includes one member of the Hebdomadal Council, the Proctors, and co-opted members representative of industry, of the government services, and of various cultural and educational bodies, who act as advisers on matters of employment.

All matriculated women members of the University are eligible to register with the committee. The registration fee is 10*s*. to undergraduates and graduates alike. This not only covers first appointments but enables graduates to remain on the books in case they wish to change their employment. A personal interview with the secretary is required before registration with the committee is complete.

The work of the committee is carried out mainly by the

establishment of personal contacts with employers, and by arranging interviews for suitable candidates.

All letters and inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, 41 St. Giles, Oxford.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE Delegacy for the Department of Education provides facilities for the study of Education, and is responsible for the work formerly done by the Delegacy for the Training of Teachers in organizing courses of instruction leading to the University Diploma in Education.

I. The University Diploma in Education is granted under conditions which will be found on p. 413. The examination for the diploma is held annually in June.

II. The ordinary course for the diploma covers one academic year, beginning in October. It is planned in the first instance as a preparation for teaching in any school with pupils of eleven years of age and over, but provides also a general introduction to modern educational theory and practice. The course of study follows in the main the lines laid down in the syllabus for an examination in the Theory, History, and Practice of Education held annually in June, of which details are given in the current issue of the *Examination Statutes*. Instruction is partly by means of lectures and tutorials, partly by means of demonstration and criticism lessons and continuous periods of teaching practice under supervision. For experienced teachers, or others who for various reasons may not wish to complete the regular course, arrangements can be made whereby they may study particular aspects of the English educational system, or some educational problem in which they may be specially interested.

III. Students following the regular course for the diploma attend demonstration and criticism lessons in Oxford schools, and are required to complete a continuous period of teaching practice in a school selected by the delegacy. Oxford graduates normally spend the whole of the Hilary Term in a school

away from Oxford, while graduates of other universities spend this term in a school in or near Oxford. If this is not possible, the student is required to complete not less than sixty days' teaching (not necessarily continuous) in several schools, but for teachers with considerable experience this amount may be reduced at the discretion of the delegates.

IV. A vacation course in Education is held, usually in August, and includes a continuous series of lectures on aims, methods, and principles in Education; shorter courses on educational organization and practice in this country and on the teaching of special subjects; lectures and discussions on new ideas and experiments in Education and on contemporary educational problems. Instruction is partly by the tutorial staff of the department and partly by visiting lecturers.

The course is intended primarily for experienced teachers, but is open to all students of education, men or women, without restriction.

GRANTS FROM THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Grants from the Ministry of Education are available through the department for graduate students taking the one-year course for the diploma. Details of these grants and of the conditions under which they are payable are given in the prospectus of the department, and in the current regulations for the training of teachers issued by the Ministry of Education.

FEES FOR THE DIPLOMA COURSE

	£	s.	d.
For the full course of three terms	50	0	0
For registration as a diploma student (payable only by students who are not members of Oxford University)	5	5	0
For admission to the examination	4	0	0
On applying for the issue of the diploma . .	1	1	0

For further information application should be made to the Director, University Department of Education, 15 Norham Gardens, Oxford.

THE DELEGACY OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION

THE Delegates for Military Instruction are responsible, in co-operation with the staffs of the University Training Corps and the University Air Squadron, for providing instruction in military subjects at the University. For information available, application should be made to the Adjutant, U.T. Corps, Manor Road, Oxford; or the Chief Instructor, O.U. Air Squadron, Manor Road, Oxford.

COLONIAL SERVICE COURSES

THESE courses have been reconstituted since the war and now provide training for two main groups of men:

(*a*) Candidates selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the advice of the Colonial Service Appointments Board ('Cadets' or 'First' Course).

(*b*) Members of the Colonial Service (of any branch) selected for the 'Second' Course after several years' service in a colonial territory.

There is also at the Department of Forestry a group of members of the Colonial Forest Service who, after experience in the field, return for a special three-term course in Tropical Forestry.

The 'First' Course described above covers one academic year at Oxford (or Cambridge or London, according to the territory for which a cadet is training). The purpose of this part of the training is to give the cadet a general background to the work which he is going to take up; to start him with a proper sense of proportion; to show him what to look out for

when he goes overseas and the significance of some of the things he may expect to see; and to give him the minimum of indispensable knowledge on which to start his career. The subjects to be studied at Oxford include:

The land, its conservation and development.
History of the British Empire.
Colonial Government.
Colonial Geography.
Economic problems of the Colonies.
Agricultural Economics.
Social Anthropology.
Islam: Moslem Law.
Local Government.
Evidence and Criminal Law.
Field Engineering and Surveying.
Language (of the territory to which the cadet is posted).

After a period of ordinary duty in the colony the administrative officer may do the 'Second' Course, with some of his professional colleagues, at Oxford (or Cambridge or London). The 'Second' Course is taken in two or three terms; its duration varies in accordance with the needs and requirements of particular officers and the exigencies of the Service. Its purpose is:

(*a*) To check, criticize, and clarify the experience which the officer has gained, by further study of subjects relevant to his work.

(*b*) To assist in the appreciation of interactions—

(i) by enabling him to see the affairs of his territory in relation to his region, the Colonial Empire, the British Commonwealth, foreign colonial administrations, and world opinion;

(ii) by showing him the relationship between the various departments which make up the machinery

of government. This should promote more intelligent interdepartmental liaison within the colony.

(*c*) To give him the opportunity for the study of a subject in which he has himself developed a special interest. (It is hoped that some officers may later obtain study leave for specialization in the same subject.)

Officers on the course study together British Colonial History and Aims, and some or all of the other 'general' subjects, i.e. Colonial Economics, Local Government, Comparative Colonial Administration. For work on their 'special' subjects officers are guided by tutors or supervisors, in the ordinary university manner. There are also opportunities for professional and administrative officers to study together problems of the kind with which they may be expected to have to deal co-operatively in their colonies.

A club, known as the Colonial Service Club, is carried on in connexion with the courses, and its members are Colonial Service Officers, Administrative Cadets, Colonial Forestry and Agriculture Probationers who are in residence at the University, and a limited number of other persons interested in the Colonies.

Further information may be obtained from the Supervisor, Colonial Service Courses, 3 South Parks Road, Oxford.

DELEGACY FOR EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

THE provision by the University of teaching for adult students who could not enter the University was begun by Oxford in 1878, five years after a similar scheme had been inaugurated by Cambridge. The administration was at first entrusted to a special committee of the Delegates for Local Examinations. As the work expanded it was transferred in 1892 to the control of a new delegacy 'for the extension of teaching beyond the limits of the University'. Since that time there has been considerable expansion in the work of the delegacy. The early developments may be traced in the report of a committee

appointed by the Vice-Chancellor and the Workers' Educational Association in 1908, *Oxford and Working-Class Education*, and in the Report of the Adult Education Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction in 1919. In 1924 the Oxford Extension Delegacy was superseded by the Delegacy for Extra-mural Studies following a recommendation in the report of the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge 'that extra-mural instruction be definitely accepted as an established and essential part of the normal work of a University'.

The Delegacy for Extra-mural Studies supervises through two committees of equal status Extension Lectures and Tutorial Classes respectively. The main work of the University Extension Lectures Committee is the provision of lectures in various parts of the country. These are conducted in co-operation with local committees, technical colleges, adult education centres, the W.E.A. and other voluntary bodies. The committee provides university teaching for specialist groups, scientists, local government officers, teachers, &c., and lectures of interest to the general public. The Tutorial Class Committee promotes and develops tutorial classes in co-operation with the Districts and Local Branches of the Workers' Educational Association. Classes are under the guidance of a tutor approved by the committee and are limited to a membership not exceeding twenty-four. Two-thirds of the classes are conducted by full-time tutors, who are able to give greater cohesion to the work than would be possible if they were appointed on a part-time basis. Both committees supplement their work by summer schools at Oxford and by vacation courses.

Any further information about the delegacy, including information about delegacy scholarships to the University, may be obtained from the Secretary, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford, which is the delegacy's headquarters.

VI

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS AND RESEARCH AND SUPERIOR DEGREES

MASTER OF ARTS

THE Degree of Master of Arts is open without further examination to candidates who have taken the Oxford degree of Bachelor of Arts and have had their names on the books of a society (i.e. have paid university and college dues) for a period of twenty-one terms. The university fee, on supplicating for admission to the degree, is £5.[1] A Master of Arts whose name is on the books of a college, hall, or other society is a member of the House of Convocation, and as such is entitled to vote upon any question which comes before that House.

BACHELOR OF LETTERS

A person desirous of obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Letters must apply first for admission as a probationer-student. The applicant must normally either (1) have passed the examinations required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at Oxford, or (2) have taken a degree at some other university, such degree and such university having been approved by the Hebdomadal Council, or (3) have obtained a diploma *with distinction* at Oxford.

Every application for admission as a probationer-student must be made through the candidate's society or prospective society, and must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates from his previous university and by a statement of the branch of study which the candidate proposes to pursue.

If the candidate is admitted,[2] a supervisor is appointed to

[1] The M.A. degree fee for persons who matriculated before 1 October 1936 is £12.

[2] Boards of Faculties require that candidates shall first be personally interviewed by or be in previous communication with the Professor of the subject or some other person appointed by the board concerned. For details see the issue of the *University Gazette* published in the week preceding Michaelmas Full Term.

advise him in his work, which must be carried out at Oxford.

The length of the probationary period varies, but a probationer-student who wishes to proceed to the next stage must apply for permission to do so not later than the third term after that in which he was admitted as a probationer-student. With his application for admission as a student for the Degree of Bachelor of Letters, the candidate must submit for approval the title of a thesis, the subject of which has been selected by him in consultation with his supervisor. If the subject is approved, the thesis may be submitted not earlier than the second term nor later than the eighth term after that in which he was admitted. The examiners of the thesis also examine the candidate orally and, if they think fit, in writing in the subject of the thesis and in subjects relevant to it.

Residence for at least six terms at Oxford as a member of the University is required of every candidate before he can become qualified for the degree.[1] Thus a candidate who had not previously been a member of the University could matriculate in the Michaelmas Term of one year and become qualified for the degree in the summer of the next year but one.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

A candidate for admission to a course of study in Medicine, Mathematics, Natural Science, Anthropology, Geography, Agriculture, Forestry, or Psychology leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science must normally either (1) have passed the examinations required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at Oxford, or (2) have taken a degree at some other university, such degree and such university having been approved by the Hebdomadal Council. The application for admission must be made through the candidate's society or prospective society, and must be accompanied by all the necessary certi-

[1] He may obtain in considerably less time the B.Litt. Certificate, which entitles him to the degree as soon as he is qualified by residence, and which also makes him eligible for admission as an Advanced Student with a view to the Degree of D.Phil.

ficates from his previous university and by a statement in general terms of the subject which he proposes to investigate and evidence of his fitness to begin research therein. If the research is to be carried out in a laboratory, the application must be accompanied by evidence that the Head of the laboratory considers that the subject proposed is suitable for investigation in that laboratory.

If the candidate is admitted, a supervisor is appointed to advise him in his work. The results of his work must be embodied in a thesis which may be submitted for examination not earlier than the second nor later than the eighth term after that in which he was admitted. The examiners of the thesis also examine the candidate orally and, if they think fit, in writing in the subject of the thesis and in subjects relevant to it.

Residence for at least six terms at Oxford as a member of the University is required of every candidate before he can become qualified for the degree.[1]

Thus a candidate who had not previously been a member of the University could matriculate in the Michaelmas Term of one year and become qualified for the degree in the summer of the next year but one. The residence required may be wholly or partially kept before admission as a student for the B.Sc. degree. Thus it not infrequently happens that a candidate qualified for the status of a Senior Student comes to Oxford for three years, and obtains the B.A. degree at the end of the second, and the B.Sc. at the end of the third.

DOCTOR OF LETTERS AND DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

Bachelors of Letters may apply for leave to supplicate for the Degree of Doctor of Letters, and Bachelors of Science for the Degree of Doctor of Science provided that they have had their names on the books of some society for twenty terms. Masters of Arts of the University may apply for leave to supplicate for either of these degrees after entering upon

[1] See note on p. 400, which applies equally to the B.Sc. certificate.

their thirtieth term from matriculation (or the ninth term if the M.A. degree was conferred by decree) and Doctors of Philosophy when they have had their names on the books of some society for twenty terms.

Masters of Arts of Cambridge or Dublin who have been incorporated, and undergraduates or Bachelors of Arts from these universities who have been incorporated and have taken the Degree of Master of Arts at Oxford, may supplicate for either degree after entering upon the thirtieth term from their matriculation at Cambridge or Dublin. Candidates must have their names on the books and must send in their applications, with the statutable fee, to the Secretary of Faculties, submitting with the application evidence of fitness. This evidence must consist of published papers or books (two copies of each if possible) containing an original contribution to the advancement of learning or science, and one year at least must elapse between the publication of any such paper or book and its submission as evidence in support of an application.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY

This degree is awarded after an examination in either (1) Philosophy, or (2) Politics, or (3) Economics, or (4) Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

A candidate who has been placed in the First or Second Class at Oxford in the Final Honour School of Literae Humaniores, or of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics, may enter for the examination in Philosophy, and a candidate who has been placed in the First or Second Class at Oxford in the Final Honour School of Modern History, or of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics, may enter for the examination in Politics or Economics, and a candidate who has been placed in the First or Second Class both in Honour Classical Moderations and in the Final Honour School of Literae Humaniores, may enter for the examination in Greek and Latin Languages and Literature. Application for the in-

clusion of his name on the register of B.Phil. students must be made through his society by every candidate.

Other candidates who are graduates of Oxford or of another university may enter for the examination in any of the four subjects if they have obtained the leave of the Board of the Faculty of Literae Humaniores (for Philosophy *or* Greek and Latin Languages and Literature), or of the Board of the Faculty of Social Studies (for Politics and Economics). Applications for leave to take the examination must be made through the candidate's society, and must be accompanied, in the case of graduates of other universities, by all the necessary certificates from his previous university.

The examination is held once a year in Trinity Term. Candidates who are not graduates of Oxford must have had their names on the register of B.Phil. students for at least six terms. Residence for at least six terms as a matriculated member of the University is required from every candidate before he can become qualified for a degree. Thus a graduate of Oxford University may obtain the degree in one year, graduates of other universities in two years.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Candidates for this degree, which is of the same nature as the Baccalaureate in Letters or Science, but of a higher standard, involving a definite contribution to knowledge, are known as Advanced Students and wear a special gown.

The following classes of students are eligible for admission as Advanced Students:

(1) Those who have taken First Class Honours at Oxford or who have obtained a B.Litt. or B.Sc. Certificate.

(2) Other Oxford graduates who can satisfy the appropriate Board of Faculty of their fitness to receive the status of Advanced Student.

(3) Graduates of other universities who can produce evidence of special fitness.

(4) Students for the Degree of B.Litt. or B.Sc., who already have some other degree, and who are permitted to transfer to the status of Advanced Student.

Applicants under (2) or (3) should produce (*a*) evidence that they have served an apprenticeship in research approximately equal in value to that implied by the Oxford B.Litt. or B.Sc. Certificate, and also (*b*) the testimony of recognized authorities that they are capable of successfully undertaking *advanced* research.

Application for admission as an Advanced Student must be made through the candidate's society or prospective society. An application may be submitted, through the proper channels, before the applicant comes into residence. The applicant must submit evidence of his fitness to receive the status of Advanced Student, and must propose a *definite subject of research.*

The candidate will not be admitted as an Advanced Student unless the Board of the Faculty is satisfied[1] that the subject proposed is one which may be profitably studied at Oxford. If he is admitted, a supervisor is appointed to advise him in his work.

The minimum period of work for the degree is six terms, of which three must in any case be spent at Oxford, and leave of absence for any of the others will only be granted if the research is such as to make it desirable that the student should pursue his studies for a time elsewhere than in Oxford. Moreover, it should be clearly understood that no one can proceed to the degree until he has kept six terms by statutory residence. Graduates of other universities who wish to spend two years only as Advanced Students cannot, therefore, receive leave of absence, without rendering themselves unable actually to proceed to the degree. The maximum period between admission and application for permission to supplicate for the degree is twelve terms.

The result of the student's work is embodied in a

[1] See note 2 on p. 399, which applies equally to admission as an Advanced Student.

dissertation and he is examined upon it orally or in writing, or in both ways, as the examiners may determine.

Residence for at least six terms at Oxford as a member of the University is required of every candidate before he can become qualified for the degree. Thus a candidate who had not previously been a member of the University could matriculate in the Michaelmas Term of one year and become qualified for the degree in the summer of the next year but one. But it is often better for such a candidate first to spend one year in obtaining a B.Litt. or B.Sc. Certificate and then to spend the two following years in working for the degree of D.Phil. If his work makes it advisable, he can apply for leave of absence during one of these two years, but must be in Oxford at the end of the period in order to be examined.

BACHELOR OF CIVIL LAW

The examination for this degree is open (1) to graduates of the University, and (2) under certain conditions to graduates of other universities approved by the Hebdomadal Council, not under the age of twenty-one years. Candidates are examined in Jurisprudence, Roman Law, and English Law with a special subject. If successful in the examination the former class become eligible for the degree when they have completed the twelfth term from their matriculation, and the latter when they have kept statutory residence for at least six terms.

DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW

Any person who has been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law may apply for leave to supplicate for the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law provided that he has completed fifteen terms from the date of his admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. A candidate must submit evidence of his fitness for the degree, which must consist of three copies of a published book or of published books and

papers, treating in a scientific manner of one or more legal subjects and forming a substantial contribution to legal learning.

BACHELOR AND DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW BY ACCUMULATION

Any person belonging to one of the following classes may apply to the Board of the Faculty of Law for permission to supplicate for the Degrees of Bachelor of Civil Law and Doctor of Civil Law at the same time: (*a*) Masters of Arts, except those on whom the degree has been conferred by decree, who have entered upon the sixty-sixth term from their matriculation at this University, or, if they have been incorporated in this University, the sixty-sixth term from their matriculation at Cambridge or Dublin. (*b*) Persons on whom the Degree of Master of Arts has been conferred by decree, and who have entered upon the forty-fifth term from their admission to that degree. A candidate for the degrees by accumulation must submit evidence of his fitness for the degrees; this evidence must consist of three copies of a published book or of published books and papers, treating in a scientific manner of one or more legal subjects and forming a substantial contribution to legal learning.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY

A candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity must pass a qualifying examination (unless he has obtained a First or Second Class in the Honour School of Theology) and present a thesis on some subject in Christian Theology. The qualifying examination is open to Masters of Arts of Oxford; persons who have passed all examinations necessary for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at Oxford not less than five terms before the term in which the qualifying examination is held, and graduates of other universities not under the age of twenty-one years who have been admitted as candidates

by the Board of the Faculty of Theology and have satisfied certain conditions of standing and of study. The subjects of the Qualifying Examination are (1) The Old Testament and Apocrypha, (2) The New Testament, (3) Translations from at least two of the languages Hebrew, Greek, Latin, (4) Christian Doctrine, (5) *Either* Church History *or* Philosophy of Religion. No candidate may supplicate for the degree unless he is an M.A. of the University or he has been duly admitted as a student for the degree as a graduate of another university.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY

Any person who has been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity may supplicate for the degree of Doctor of Divinity provided that he has obtained from the Board of the Faculty of Theology a certificate entitling him to supplicate for that degree, and that (1) if he was admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity as a Master of Arts who had incepted in this University, he has attained the forty-second term from his matriculation at this University; or, if he was incorporated in this University, he has attained the forty-second term from his matriculation at Cambridge or Dublin. (2) If he was admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity as a person upon whom the Degree of Master of Arts had been conferred by decree, he has attained the twenty-first term from his admission to that degree. (3) If he was admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity as a graduate of another university he has attained the age of thirty-three years. A candidate for the degree must apply to the board through the Secretary of Faculties and submit with his application two copies of either published work or a thesis dealing with some subject or subjects of Christian Theology, and containing an original contribution to the study thereof. The application must also be accompanied by the statutory fee and by a certificate showing that his name is on the books of a society.

BACHELOR AND DOCTOR OF DIVINITY BY ACCUMULATION

Any person belonging to one of the following classes may apply to the Board of the Faculty of Theology for permission to supplicate for the Degrees of Bachelor of Divinity and Doctor of Divinity at the same time: (*a*) Masters of Arts (except those on whom the degree has been conferred by decree) who have entered upon the sixty-sixth term from their matriculation at this University, or, if they have been incorporated in this University, the sixty-sixth term from their matriculation at Cambridge or Dublin. (*b*) Persons on whom the Degree of Master of Arts has been conferred by decree, and who have entered upon the forty-fifth term from their admission to that degree. A candidate for the degrees by accumulation must apply to the Board through the Secretary of Faculties and submit with his application two copies of either published work or a thesis dealing with some subject or subjects of Christian Theology and containing an original contribution to the study thereof. The application must also be accompanied by the statutory fee and by a certificate showing that his name is on the books of a society.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY

The Degree of Bachelor of Medicine is open to Bachelors of Arts of Oxford who have passed certain university examinations in Medicine and Natural Science. The total period of study for the degree (including the scientific subjects studied in the Arts course) is generally about six or seven years, of which the last three are spent either in the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford or in one of the London or other teaching hospitals in preparation for the more strictly professional subjects of the Second B.M. Examination. Everyone who is admitted to the B.M. degree is *ipso facto* admitted also to the Degree of B.Ch., and these degrees entitle the holder to be registered as a qualified medical practitioner. The entry of students from school is at present restricted by decree, and the number is fixed by the University from year to year. The

names of male medical students are put forward by the college, hall, or society to which candidates seek admission, for consideration by a selection committee set up by the University for this purpose. Female students are selected by the women's societies, acting together to choose the most suitable candidates. The Secretary of the Medical School, University Museum, Oxford, is prepared to advise students.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

Candidates for this degree must be Bachelors of Medicine who have entered upon the thirtieth term from their matriculation and have had their names on the books of a society for twenty terms. They are required to submit a dissertation on some subject connected with the science or art of medicine, based on personal observation or research and showing knowledge of the history and literature of the subject of which it treats. Candidates may either submit a dissertation on a subject previously approved by the Regius Professor, or submit as their dissertation a book or papers already published if written since taking the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

MASTER OF SURGERY

This degree is open to any Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery in or after the thirtieth term from matriculation, provided both parts of the examination have been passed and his name has been on the books of some society for twenty terms.

BACHELOR OF MUSIC

Candidates for this degree must have been admitted to the degree of B.A. and have been placed in the First or Second Class in the Final Honour School of Music.

They are required to pass an examination in composition and to submit an 'Exercise' (i.e. an original composition) not earlier than the third term after that in which they passed the examination in the Final Honour School of Music.

DOCTOR OF MUSIC

The Degree of Doctor of Music is open, under certain conditions of standing, to persons who hold the Oxford degree of B.Mus., to Masters of Arts of the University, and to persons who have incorporated from Cambridge or Dublin. A candidate for the degree is required to submit for approval a musical composition written by himself and to pass an examination in composition, orchestration, and allied subjects, general musical history, and the detailed analysis of certain compositions prescribed from time to time.

VII

DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES

DIPLOMAS and certificates are conferred by the University after courses of varying length. Most of these diplomas are at present open also to persons who are not members of the University. A register is kept by the Assistant Registrar of all persons not members of the University who are studying with a view to obtaining a Diploma or Certificate in Anthropology, Classical Archaeology, Comparative Philology, Economics and Political Science, Education, Fine Art, Forestry, and Public and Social Administration. No non-member of the University whose name is not on the register is entitled to attend any lecture or course of instruction arranged for these diplomas and certificates, or permitted to be a candidate in any examination for one of these diplomas or certificates unless his or her name is on the register and has been on it during at least one term previous to that in which the examination is held. No candidate can have his or her name entered on the register unless he or she is either (1) over twenty-five years of age and of good character; or (2) a graduate of an approved university; or (3) a member of Ruskin College or of the Catholic Workers' College or a student under the supervision of the Oxford University Social Training Delegacy or of the Ruskin School of Drawing; or (4) a member of the public service, naval, military, or civil. Candidates for the Diploma in Agricultural Economics, or Law, or Music, or Theology, or the Diploma and Certificate in Statistics, or the Diploma in Slavonic Studies, and the Certificate in Social Training are not required to enter their names on the diploma register since only members of the University may enter for them.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Statutory residence for at least three terms is required before admission to the examination for this diploma. Every

candidate for this diploma must pursue a course of study in Agricultural Economics in Oxford for at least three terms under the supervision of the board. Candidates must either (*a*) have passed all the examinations required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and have obtained Honours either in the First or Second Public Examination, or (*b*) have obtained permission from the Board of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry to be admitted to the examination. The examination is held once in every year.

ANTHROPOLOGY

The complete course for the Diploma in Anthropology normally includes at least one academic year's work; the ordinary courses begin in October in each year, and an examination is held in June. Officers of the public services may, however, be admitted after two terms' work. The course is divided into three parts, Physical Anthropology, Prehistoric Archaeology and Comparative Technology, and Social Anthropology. The diploma examination includes written and oral tests in one of these three subjects, together with a written and practical examination in General Anthropology and an essay. A certificate may, however, be obtained in any one part, provided that a paper in General Anthropology and a practical examination are also taken, the minimum time of study being three terms, except for officers of the public services, who may be admitted after two terms' work. Further information may be obtained from T. K. Penniman, M.A., Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford.

CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Diploma in Classical Archaeology is awarded to candidates who pass a satisfactory examination in three out of a list of specified subjects. An elementary knowledge of two, and a special or advanced knowledge of one, is required. A diploma with distinction will be awarded for excellence in a special subject. The minimum course of study is three terms.

Undergraduates who have obtained the diploma may, under certain conditions, claim exemption from two groups of the Pass School of the Second Public Examination. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary to the Committee for Classical Archaeology, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY

The Diploma in Comparative Philology (Indo-European) is awarded to candidates who satisfy the examiners in two out of a list of specified subjects, one being the Principles and History of Comparative Philology and the other the comparative and historical study of two out of a number of languages or groups of languages in a variety of combinations. The examination consists of four papers and is held at the end of Trinity Term. Applicants must have taken a degree at a recognized university and must satisfy the committee that they are qualified to pursue the study of Comparative Philology. Only in exceptional cases will exemption from the degree qualification be granted. Further information may be obtained from the Professor of Comparative Philology.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

The Diploma in Economics and Political Science is awarded to candidates who satisfy the examiners in six papers, five of a general character and one on a special subject. Undergraduates who have obtained the diploma may, under certain conditions, claim exemption from two groups of the Pass School of the Second Public Examination. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary, Social Training Delegacy, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford.

EDUCATION

Candidates for the University Diploma in Education are required (1) to complete a course of professional education and training of not less than three academic terms, (2) to satisfy the examiners in an examination in the Theory, History, and Practice of Education, and (3) to provide, in the

form of a certificate from the head of a school approved by the Delegacy for the Department of Education, evidence of not less than one year of continuous service as a full-time member of the teaching staff and of efficiency as a teacher and as a disciplinarian. Courses of lectures and other instruction are provided for all diploma students by the University Department of Education.

The following may be admitted to the diploma course and examination:

(*a*) Graduates of any university in the United Kingdom.

(*b*) Graduates of other universities holding degrees which have been approved by Oxford University as qualifying the holder to apply for recognition as a Senior Student.

(*c*) Members of Oxford University who have passed the First Public Examination (or some other examination which is accepted as equivalent to it) and who will by the time of admission to the diploma examination have entered upon the sixth term from matriculation. Undergraduates who have obtained the diploma may, under certain conditions, claim exemption from two groups of the Pass School of the Second Public Examination.

(*d*) Non-members of Oxford University, other than those qualified for admission under (*a*) or (*b*) above, who have satisfied the Delegacy for the Department of Education that they are particularly well qualified to be admitted as candidates for the Diploma in Education.

The following special conditions apply to diploma candidates who are not graduates of Oxford University:

(*a*) They must reside in Oxford during all three terms of the diploma course.

(*b*) Women graduates of other universities must reside in the Training Hostel for Women Students, or, if this is

not possible, in a house or lodging approved by the Delegacy for the Department of Education.

Further information may be obtained from the Director, University Department of Education, 15 Norham Gardens, Oxford.

CERTIFICATE IN FINE ART

The subjects of the examination for this certificate are (*a*) Drawing, Painting, and Design (inclusive of Lithography and Wood Engraving), (*b*) History of Art, (*c*) Anatomy. Further particulars may be obtained from the Ruskin Master of Drawing, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

FORESTRY

Any person may be admitted as a student for the Diploma in Forestry who (1) is qualified to have his name entered on the Register of Diploma Students, and (2) holds an approved university degree or other equivalent qualification in Forestry obtained after a course of study lasting at least two years. The diploma is awarded, after a course involving at least three terms' study, of which two must be spent in Oxford, on the results of an examination on the special application of some branch of Natural Science, Law, Economics, History, or of another subject, to problems of Forestry, the results of which shall be embodied in a dissertation. Further information may be obtained from the Professor of Forestry, Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.

LAW

Candidates for the Diploma in Law, if not graduates of the University, are required to become members of the University by obtaining admission to one of the colleges. All candidates are required to pursue a course of research at Oxford for not less than three terms. They must also either

(*a*) have passed the examinations required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts of this University, or

(*b*) be qualified for Senior Status, or

(*c*) have obtained a diploma with distinction of this University, or

(*d*) have satisfied the Board of the Faculty of Law that they are qualified to enter on a course of special study and research in law.

Application for admission must be sent to the Secretary of Faculties by the head or a tutor of the society or prospective society of the candidate and must be accompanied by the appropriate evidence if the candidate is qualified for admission under (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*) above, and by a statement of the branch of study which the candidate proposes to pursue and evidence of his fitness to undertake a course of special study therein.

Applicants for admission must have been in communication with the Chairman of the Board of the Faculty of Law before their applications are considered by the faculty board's Standing Committee on Applications.

The examination is by thesis and by oral examination. The thesis should normally be from 10,000 to 20,000 words in length and must offer evidence of advanced study by the candidate and of his ability to discuss a difficult problem critically.

Full particulars may be seen in the *Examination Statutes*.

MUSIC

A candidate for this diploma must have previously passed the Qualifying Examination in Music, and either (*a*) be qualified by examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or (*b*) have passed in two groups of the Final Pass School, which together with the diploma would qualify him for the B.A. degree. The course is expected to occupy the whole of a candidate's time for one academic year.

SLAVONIC STUDIES

This diploma is open to members of the University who have either (1) passed all the examinations required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and obtained Honours in the First or Second Public Examination, or (2) who are graduates of

another university. Permission of the Board of the Faculty of Medieval and Modern Languages must be granted in the Michaelmas Term preceding the examination. Full information may be obtained from the *Examination Statutes.*

THEOLOGY

The Diploma in Theology is open to members of the University who have either (1) passed the examinations required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and have obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination: or (2) have satisfied the Board of the Faculty of Theology that they are well qualified to pursue a course of study for the diploma. The minimum course of study is three terms. Candidates are required to satisfy the examiners in at least two out of a list of six specified subjects. Further information may be obtained from the *Examination Statutes.*

PUBLIC AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Candidates for the Diploma in Public and Social Administration are required to satisfy the examiners in five papers, four of a general character and one on a special subject. In addition, each candidate must either (1) submit a thesis on first-hand investigation into some problem of public or social administration, and undertake a short period of approved practical work; or (2) undertake a substantial period (3 to 9 months) of supervised practical work in connexion with some approved organization or organizations and submit a report thereon. Undergraduates who obtain the diploma may, under certain conditions, claim exemption from two groups of the Pass School of the Second Public Examination. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Social Training Delegacy, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford.

CERTIFICATE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Candidates for the Certificate in Public Administration are required to satisfy the examiners in three papers, two of a general character and one on a special subject. In addition,

each candidate must submit an essay on some current problem of public administration. A candidate who has obtained the certificate may qualify for the Diploma in Public and Social Administration (see above) by satisfying the examiners at a subsequent examination in two general papers and by complying with the provisions for that diploma in respect of (1) practical work, (2) thesis or report. The certificate also qualifies for exemption from one group of the Pass School. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Social Training Delegacy, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford.

CERTIFICATE OF TRAINING FOR SOCIAL WORK

The Certificate of Training for Social Work is open to candidates who have obtained the Diploma in Economics and Political Science. Part I of the course for the certificate is usually taken concurrently with that required for the diploma. Part II is normally completed after the award of the diploma.

The certificate is also open, apart from the diploma, to candidates who have obtained Honours in the Schools of Modern History or of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Social Training Delegacy, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford.

STATISTICS (AND THE CERTIFICATE IN STATISTICS)

Candidates for either the diploma or certificate must be members of the University who have kept statutory residence for three terms, and *either* (*a*) passed all the examinations required for the B.A. degree, and obtained First or Second Class Honours in the Second Public Examination, if a diploma candidate, or Honours in the Second Public Examination, if a certificate candidate, *or* (*b*) obtained permission from the Board of the Faculty of Social Studies to be admitted to the examination.

Full particulars may be seen in the *Examination Statutes.*

VIII

THE COLLEGES, HALLS, AND SOCIETIES

The information given in the following pages should be read in conjunction with the general information in Chapter I

SOCIETIES FOR MEN STUDENTS

ALL SOULS COLLEGE

THE statutes of this college do not provide for the admission of undergraduate students to membership.

BALLIOL COLLEGE

Admission

Inquiry concerning admission should be made to the senior tutor.

Candidates for admission, if they distinguish themselves in one of the scholarship examinations, may be accepted by the college even though they are not elected to a scholarship or exhibition. The College Entrance Examination is held in the Michaelmas or Hilary Term. Candidates write their papers at school, or, if on national service, by arrangement with the service authorities. Selected candidates are then summoned for interview. It is advisable for them to pass Responsions, or an equivalent examination, before they enter for the college entrance examination. In this examination they must offer one of the subjects recognized in the Honour Schools of the University, and must show that they can read profitably for Honours. Candidates should apply to the senior tutor by the end of October at the latest.

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money, £10. Entrance fee, £20.
(*b*) Tuition fee, £45, for scientists, £75.
(*c*) Average battels (including tuition, dues, establishment charges, meals in hall, consolidated room charges,

laundry, baths, subscriptions), estimated at £255, for scientists, £270.

(*d*) Supplementary: to the above must be added expenditure on clothing, travel, books, meals not taken in hall, and miscellaneous and incidental expenses which vary with the individual undergraduate.

General

Every undergraduate must read for Honours in one of the Final Schools or for an advanced degree. The college admits every year a limited number of men from overseas. Such candidates are not normally required to submit themselves to examination, but are selected on the strength of their academic record and testimonials. The college selects candidates from overseas at the beginning of February. Applications from overseas students should therefore be sent to the senior tutor before 1 January.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 330.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE

Admission

All applications for admission should be made to the Tutor for Admissions.

Entrance Examination

Selection of commoners is made on the entrance examination. All candidates are required to offer a general paper, and two other papers on subjects related to the course of study they propose to follow.

No exemption is granted from the college entrance examination, except by special arrangement for overseas candidates.

Expenses

(*a*) Entrance fee: £15.

(*b*) Caution money (returnable on taking degree): scholars and exhibitioners, £10; Commoners, £15; Overseas candidates, £50.

(*c*) Tuition: £15 to £25 per term according to the subject which a student is reading.

(*d*) Average battels: £85 to £95 per term (this includes university and college dues, tuition, room rent, establishment charges, subscriptions, food, heating, lighting).

Number of undergraduates in residence, 290.

CAMPION HALL

Campion Hall is not open to general applicants. In the year 1896 the Rev. Richard F. Clarke obtained a licence to open a Private Hall for members of the Society of Jesus. After his death in 1900 Convocation empowered the Rev. John O'Fallon Pope to act as temporary Master, and in 1902 he became Master. On his retirement in 1915 he was followed by the Rev. Charles D. Plater, during whose Mastership the Hall was given the status of a Permanent Private Hall under the name of Campion Hall.

CHRIST CHURCH

Admission

1. *By Scholarship or Exhibition.* Examinations are held each year for open scholarships and exhibitions in most subjects. Candidates should write for syllabus of the examinations and method of entry to the Senior Censor, Christ Church, stating the subject. The college is willing to apply for deferment of national service for scholars and exhibitioners to enable them to come into residence in the October next following their election.

2. *Admission as Commoner.* (*a*) *On Scholarship Examination.* Unsuccessful candidates for open and closed scholarships and exhibitions may be accepted as commoners in exceptional cases if their performance warrants it. This method of entry is only intended for those who are near scholarship standard.

(*b*) *Regular*. Anyone who wishes to be considered for commoner admission to Christ Church should write to the Senior Censor, Christ Church, preferably before 1 October or, at latest, before 1 January of their last school year, giving full details of school career, scholastic record, and other qualifications and references, and an indication of the course of studies he wishes to pursue at Oxford. A provisional list is formed of well-qualified applicants from among whom a selection is made each January of those who will be invited to sit for the college entrance examination (see below). The college will apply for deferment of national service for commoners at its discretion.

College Entrance Examination

The final selection of commoners for admission is made after examination and interview. There are two such examinations, in December and March of each year. Commoners thus selected are admitted into residence in the October immediately after their release from national service, or (in cases of exemption or deferment) in the October immediately after leaving school.

The college entrance examination is competitive. Together with an interview it lasts two days. The ordinary subjects of examination are (*a*) a general paper, (*b*) one or more special subject papers in Classics or English Literature or Modern History or Mathematics or Natural Science or Modern Languages.

Candidates already doing national service at the time of the examination may be allowed to write an essay instead of (*b*). Arrangements will be made to enable candidates doing national service abroad to take the examination abroad.

Rooms are provided in college if required, for the period of the examination. The charge for board and lodging is 15*s*. per day.

There is also an examination fee of £1.

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money, £12. 10*s*. Entrance fee, £20.

(*b*) Tuition fee, £16 per term (minimum). Laboratory fees are extra

(*c*) Average battels (including subscriptions to Amalgamated Clubs, Junior Common Room, and all other charges), £296 per annum. This estimate excludes university examination fees and expenditure on clothes, books, entertainments, &c.—*c.* £50 per annum.

General

Scholars and exhibitioners are expected to live in college for three years, commoners for two. Thereafter they are normally required to move out into lodgings.

Number of undergraduates and graduates *in statu pupillari* in residence, October 1951, 344.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE

Admission

Applications for admission should be addressed to the President, preferably not less than a year before the candidate leaves his school.

Entrance Examination

Scholarships and exhibitions are offered in Classics, Modern History, Modern Subjects, Mathematics, and Natural Science. Candidates for these awards may apply for admission as commoners on their performance in the scholarship examination. Other vacancies for commoners are filled after an entrance examination, which will normally be held in the Christmas vacation; another examination may be held later. In the entrance examination all candidates will be set a general paper. In addition they will normally take a paper in one further subject, chosen where possible to show their fitness for the Final Honour School which they propose to read, together with an unseen translation in one language.

Expenses (subject to revision)

(*a*) Caution money: £10 scholars; £20 commoners. Entrance fee: £10.

(*b*) Tuition fee: minimum £45 a year.

(*c*) Average battels for men living in college (including tuition fees, dues, general service, kitchen and buttery charges, room rent, hire of furniture, clubs (optional), light, laundry): £240 a year.

General

Every member of the college is required to read for Honours.

Present number of undergraduates in residence, 120. In addition there are 13 graduates reading for higher degrees. Undergraduates normally live in college for the first two years of their course.

EXETER COLLEGE

Admission

Applicants for admission should write to the Rector.

Entrance Examination

Candidates, unless recommended for admission by the examiners in a college scholarship examination, must pass the college entrance examination. This is held in December and March and is intended to test capacity for reading for Final Honours. Candidates must have passed Responsions, or some examination wholly exempting therefrom.

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money, £15. Entrance fee, £15.

(*b*) Terminal tuition fee: Arts (except Geography), £15; Geography, £18; Natural Science, £25.

(*c*) Average battels (including tuition, board, lodging, games, and all necessary payments): £75–80 (Arts); £85–90 (Science) a term.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 270.

HERTFORD COLLEGE

Admission

Candidates for admission should apply to the Principal.

Entrance Examination

Entrance examinations will probably be held in December and March.

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money, £15. 15*s*. (Foundation Scholars, nil); Entrance fee, £15. 15*s*.

(*b*) Tuition fee, £45 a year. Those reading medicine, science, modern languages, or geography pay university departmental fees in addition to the college tuition fee.

Average number of undergraduates in residence (at present), 175.

JESUS COLLEGE

Admission

Applications for admission should be made to the Tutor for Admissions.

Entrance Examination

An entrance examination for commoners is normally held in March or April.

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money: none for college scholars, £5 for exhibitioners and commoners, and £10 for overseas residents including Rhodes Scholars. Entrance fee, £20.

(*b*) Tuition fee, £45 a year. Students taking subjects for which a fee is payable to the University are charged this additional fee which ranges from £3 to £30 a year.

(*c*) Average battels for students residing in college (including tuition, dues, board, room rent, hire of furniture, service, rates, and college subscriptions), £235 to £255 a year.

General

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 200.

KEBLE COLLEGE

Admission

Applications for admission should be made to the Warden at least nine months before the proposed date of coming into residence, and if possible, early in the candidate's last school year.

Entrance Examination

Candidates, unless recommended for admission by the examiners in a college scholarship examination, must pass the college entrance examination. This is held in the early months of each year, usually in March or April. The subjects of the examination are: (*a*) a general paper; (*b*) unseen translation from two of the languages Latin, Greek, French, German, and certain other modern languages; (*c*) a special paper for candidates wishing to read Classics or Modern History or Modern Languages or Mathematics or Natural Science or Music. The examination is competitive in character.

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money, nil. Entrance fee, £10.

(*b*) Tuition fee, *see under* (*d*).

(*c*) Average battels, *see under* (*d*).

(*d*) Supplementary information: the terminal payment of an undergraduate living in college is £65. This pay-

ment covers tuition and board and lodging. It does not cover university dues (£2 a term) or club subscriptions (£3 a term) or laboratory fees.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 220.

LINCOLN COLLEGE

Admission

A candidate should obtain from the Rector a form of application which must be completed and returned. He should also arrange for a testimonial to be sent by his headmaster or housemaster. Applications are usually submitted in the summer term of the applicant's last year but one at school.

Entrance Examination

The common entrance examination is held in March of each year and only in exceptional circumstances can supplementary examinations be arranged. It is an advantage if Responsions have been passed, or exemption obtained from them, before this examination. The common entrance examination consists of an interview, a general paper, and a paper or papers related to the course of study proposed by the candidate, or to what he has been doing most recently at school. An additional paper may be set in any language required in the university examinations preliminary to that course. Candidates are advised to consult the *Examination Statutes* of the University. Applicants who propose to undertake advanced study or who have been accepted as commoners through the scholarship (or exhibition) examinations may be admitted without sitting the common entrance examination.

At present the college is of the opinion that, unless there are exceptional circumstances, it is normally advantageous to the student to undertake his national service before coming into residence. Candidates for admission are advised, however, to take their entrance examination during their last year at school rather than during their period of national service.

Expenses

(*a*) *Initial charges*

	College Scholars £	*s.*	*d.*	*Commoners* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Advanced Students* £	*s.*	*d.*
University matriculation fee	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
College entrance fee	10	0	0	10	0	0	7	10	0
College clubs, admission fee	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Caution money deposit	10	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0

(*b*) *Terminal charges*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
University dues	2	2	0
College dues and establishment charge: In college	8	10	0
College dues and establishment charge: Out of college	7	0	0
Standard tuition fee	15	10	0
College clubs and J.C.R. subscription	3	10	0

The normal tuition fee for science subjects is usually about £6 per term higher than the standard tuition fee.

Members of the college reading for B.Litt., D.Phil., and other advanced degrees do not pay the standard tuition fee but pay a fee of £3. 10*s.* per term to the college in addition to any fees charged by the University.

(*c*) *Battels* (for students living in college) including service, board, room rent, heat and light, tobacco and refreshments bought in college, laundry, postage, subscriptions, sick-room service, &c., but excluding the above initial and terminal charges, average £50 per term.

The average annual expenditure of an undergraduate living in college may be estimated at £260 per annum exclusive of maintenance during vacation, books, clothes, and travel.

General

Undergraduates normally live in college for the first two years of their course. The rooms are furnished by the college.

A memorandum for the use of undergraduates which contains details of the various fees and requirements can be obtained on application to the Bursar. Candidates for examinations can be accommodated in college for the period of the examination at an inclusive charge of 15*s.* per day provided

application has been made to the Bursar beforehand. Application for the necessary entry form for Responsions should be addressed to the Senior Tutor about a month in advance of the examination.

The normal number of undergraduates and graduate students in residence is about 240.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE

Admission

Application for commonership admission should in all cases be made to the senior tutor a year before the candidate leaves school.

Entrance Examination

The entrance examination is held in December. A limited number of applicants only, selected by the Admissions Committee, are allowed to sit for examination. For candidates who are exempt from Responsions, the examination consists of (*a*) a general paper; (*b*) an examination in a special subject. Candidates who are not exempt from Responsions will have to offer an additional paper or papers. (These papers are normally in the subject or subjects which they will have to take in order to complete their Responsions exemption.) Rhodes Scholars are exempt from the entrance examination. Selected university graduates qualified for Senior or Advanced Status and highly recommended may be admitted without examination. Candidates competing for a Magdalen College award in a scholarship examination may, at their request, be considered for commonership admission in the event of their not obtaining an award. Scholarship candidates will not normally be admitted also to the entrance examination.

Expenses

(*a*) Entrance fee: commoners and exhibitioners, £10; scholars, £5; Demies, nil.

(*b*) Tuition fees, £45 a year (Advanced Students, £15 a year).
(*c*) College establishment charge, £51 a year.
(*d*) Average inclusive battels, £345 a year.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 300.

MERTON COLLEGE

Admission

Applications for admission should be addressed to the Warden and should contain *full* details of school and service (if any) records. The Warden will then advise candidates whether they should enter for one of the scholarship examination groups or for the college entrance examination.

Entrance Examinations

Postmasterships and Exhibitions in Classics, History, Mathematics, and Natural Science are offered annually for competition. In these subjects a number of vacancies for commoners are filled from among candidates in these examinations who have stated on their entry form that they wish to apply for admission as commoners if not successful in obtaining an award. Other vacancies for commoners are filled after an entrance examination held annually in December, January, or March and consisting of the following papers: (1) General paper; (2) Prose composition for those proposing to read Modern Languages; (3) Translation from one or more of the languages Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish. The choice of languages to be offered depends on the candidate's proposed course of study. Latin is required for Law; Latin and *either* French *or* German for Modern History; French and *either* Latin *or* Greek for English; French *or* German for P.P.E. Candidates intending to read Mathematics or Science are normally admitted as commoners only through the scholarship examination.

Graduates of other universities are not expected to submit themselves for examination, but their applications are judged on the evidence of academic record and testimonials.

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money, £10. Entrance fee, £10.
(*b*) Tuition fee: £18 a term.
(*c*) The terminal battels include tuition, dues, establishment charges, board, room rent, hire of furniture, heat, light, baths, laundry, service, subscriptions.
(*d*) Supplementary information: the total battels for the year of an undergraduate residing in college who exercises strict economy need not much exceed £250.

General

The Harmsworth Senior Scholarships were established in 1931 out of a bequest of Sir Hildebrand Harmsworth, Bt., sometime commoner of the college. Three of these scholarships are normally offered each year, and are open to Oxford graduates with a preference, *ceteris paribus*, for members of Merton College. Each scholarship is of the value of £300 a year, and is tenable for two years, to which a third year may be added for special reasons.

NEW COLLEGE

Admission

Applications for admission should be made to the Tutor for Admissions. No candidate can be admitted without satisfactory testimonials of his character.

Entrance Examination

The college entrance examination is held during the Easter vacation. In exceptional cases (e.g. illness, absence abroad for good cause) candidates may be examined at other times. Exemption may be granted to candidates who do well in a scholarship examination. Members of the college are required to offer themselves as candidates for Honours in one of the Final Schools of the University, or for some other examination of a similar character to be approved by the

college. The college entrance examination is therefore intended to ascertain that candidates for admission have a reasonable prospect of reading with profit to themselves for university examinations of a higher standard than those of the Pass Schools. It consists of a general paper; Special Paper or Papers (one of the following subjects; Classics, Ancient or Modern History, a Modern Language, English Literature, Mathematics, Natural Science); Unseen Translation. Further particulars may be obtained from the Tutor for Admissions.

Postgraduate students are normally admitted on their record and testimonials without examination.

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money (returnable deposit), £10 (Overseas students, £30). Admission fee, £20.

(*b*) Average terminal battels (including tuition,[1] dues, establishment charges, board, room rent, hire of furniture, coals, light, service, subscriptions), £80 a term.

Number of undergraduates in residence in 1951, 320.

ORIEL COLLEGE

Admission

Application for admission should be made to the Provost.

Entrance Examination

All candidates for admission will be set a paper of general questions: they will also be examined in the subjects of one of the following groups: (*a*) Greek and Latin; (*b*) Mathematics; (*c*) Modern History; (*d*) Natural Science; (*e*) Modern Languages. Further particulars may be obtained from the Provost. A candidate who wishes to offer any other subject

[1] It should be noted that students of science are required to pay, in addition to the college tuition fee, a university laboratory fee of £10 a term.

or group of subjects should apply for permission when entering his name. The examination is held on two days in each year, and candidates should normally have passed Responsions or have gained a certificate of exemption. A fee of £1 is charged for the examination. Graduates of other universities and those who have obtained the General Certificate of Education at advanced or scholarship level are, in certain cases, exempted from the entrance examination; and candidates for scholarships may, if they apply beforehand, be admitted as commoners as the result of satisfactory work in the scholarship examination.

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money, £10. Entrance fee, £15.

(*b*) Tuition fee: £15 a term. Laboratory fees, where payable, are extra. (£10.)

(*c*) University dues: £2. 2*s*. a term.

(*d*) For residence in college there is an inclusive charge of £44. 16*s*. a term to cover board and lodging, and college dues and establishment charge, £16. Laundry, fuel, subscriptions, and personal expenses are additional to this. Total average battels for a man resident in college, £95 a term.

Men living out of college pay college dues and establishment charge at £16 a term.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 220.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE

Admission

Candidates should apply by letter to the Master, stating the term in which they wish to come into residence, the subject they hope to study at the University, and their educational qualifications.

Entrance Examination

A written examination is usually required, and candidates for admission will be requested to attend for interview and

examination at times which will be notified to them. The examination will usually take the form of a general paper for all candidates and one paper in the subject which they hope principally to study while at the University. No syllabus or copies of past papers will be supplied. For further information application should be made to the Senior Tutor.

Expenses

(*a*) Deposit, £20. Admission fee, £20.
(*b*) Tuition fee, £15 a term.
(*c*) Average battels (including tuition, dues, college expenses, food, furnished room rent, attendance, light, fuel, laundry subscriptions), £315 a year.
(*d*) Supplementary information: The college pays the fees for the M.A. degree and subsequent life-membership in the case of men who have taken the B.A. degree and have remained on the books of the college until they are qualified for the degree of M.A.

Average number of undergraduates (at present), 170.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE

Admission

Application for admission should be made to the Senior Tutor.

Entrance Examination

Candidates are normally admitted through an entrance examination which is designed to test their fitness to read for a Final Honour School. The examination is held annually. In a small number of cases unsuccessful candidates at a scholarship examination may be accepted as commoners on their work in that examination. All particulars are supplied by the college secretary.

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money, nil. (Students not domiciled in the United Kingdom or in Eire, £75.) Entrance fee, £20 (Bible Clerks, £10).

(*b*) Tuition fee, £15 a term. (Extra expenses may be incurred by men reading for certain subjects, e.g. Medicine, Natural Science.)

(*c*) Average battels (including tuition, dues, general charges, board, rent, rates, furniture, light, baths, service, subscriptions), £80 per term.

(*d*) Supplementary information: the total expenses of an economical student residing for six months of the year, including books, clothes, and personal expenses, need not exceed £335.

General

Taberdarships (senior scholarships) of £200 per annum may be awarded to members of the college, of not less than six or more than fifteen terms' standing, who have distinguished themselves in their studies. Elections are normally made annually to one or two Laming Travelling Fellowships tenable by graduates of the University of Oxford. These fellowships are for residence abroad and are tenable for one or two years.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 250.

ST. ANTONY'S COLLEGE

Admissions

Applications for admission should be made to the Warden.

Expenses

Entrance fee, £15.

Tuition fees:

Undergraduates, £15 a term.

Advanced students—Terminal and supervision, £7 a term.

Additional fees are payable by students under instruction or supervision in Science departments.

A terminal charge of £55 is payable by students living in college. This covers board and lodging, college

establishment, library, college dues. It does not cover university dues (£2. 2*s*. a term), university examination and degree fees, J.C.R. and club subscriptions, nor does it include anything for books or private expenditure.

Students living out of college pay £10 a term.

General

The Foundation was opened as a new college in 1950, with a particular emphasis on graduate studies in modern subjects.

ST. BENET'S HALL

The foundation dates from the year 1897, when the English Benedictine Abbey of Ampleforth in the county of York opened a house of studies at Oxford for the members of its community. For the first academic year the members of the foundation belonged to the non-collegiate body. In the year 1898 the foundation became a Private Hall, and was then known under its successive Masters, as Hunter-Blair's Hall (1898–1908) and Parker's Hall (1908–18). In 1918 the Hall acquired status as a Permanent Private Hall under its present title. The governing body is the Abbot and Council of Ampleforth Abbey. The Hall is not open to general applicants.

ST. CATHERINE'S SOCIETY

Admission

Applications should be addressed to the Censor, from whom the necessary application form should be obtained.

Entrance Examination

No student can be matriculated unless he has passed or is exempt from Responsions. Candidates for admission are required to produce evidence in the form of certificates or testimonials that they are qualified to read for an Honours

or a research degree. Unless they are graduates of another university they will be required to take an entrance examination. This is held in the Easter vacation, but applications will be considered at any time up to the beginning of the academic year. Candidates may also be admitted as commoners on the results of the scholarship and exhibition examination. (See below.)

Expenses

The entrance fee to the Society and the University is £8. 10*s*., plus caution money £2. The minimum terminal charge is £16. 10*s*. Where more than one tutor is required, there is an extra charge up to £8. In addition, for certain subjects (Modern Languages and the Natural Sciences) special fees for lectures and laboratory work were charged, varying from £2 to £6 a term, or up to £10 in the case of scientists. Examination fees vary but should not be more than £10 for the whole course.

Undergraduates are required to dine in hall three nights a week at a charge of £3. 12*s*. a term.

Scholarships and Exhibitions

The following awards are made annually:

(*a*) Two St. Catherine's Exhibitions of £40 p.a.

(*b*) Two Bracegirdle Exhibitions of £40 p.a.

The following awards are made as vacancies occur and are advertised in the *University Gazette*:

(*a*) A Shute Scholarship of £60 p.a. and a Shute Exhibition of £40 p.a.

(*b*) An Abbott Scholarship of £50 p.a. This is limited to sons of clergymen of the Church of England who stand in need of assistance to enable them to obtain the benefits of a University education;

(*c*) A Brook Exhibition of £40 p.a.

The examination for these awards is held in the Easter vacation and applications for admission to the examination

should be made to the Censor. All these awards are eligible for supplementation by the Ministry of Education.

The Cloth-workers' Company gives six exhibitions of £40 a year to students who are reading for Honours. These are not open to students until their second year, and are given on the recommendation of the Censor and Tutors. There is also a Grants Fund, from which small grants are made, on the same recommendation, to students who have resided at least one year.

General

The Society is especially intended for those who wish to study at the University without becoming members of one of the colleges and for those who wish to read for research degrees. Its members are full members of the University, working for the same degrees, attending the same lectures, and receiving tuition in the same way as those who are members of colleges. Throughout their course, however, they live in lodgings in Oxford instead of in college. The Society possesses a central building, opened in 1936, in which there are lecture rooms, offices, a library, a Junior Common Room and a dining hall. There also exist the same sorts of societies—both intellectual and athletic—as are to be found in colleges.

Average number of undergraduates and postgraduate students in residence, 320.

ST. EDMUND HALL

Admission

Applications for admission should be made to the Principal.

Entrance Examination

Candidates for admission who have not been candidates for one of the Hall scholarship examinations are required to sit for an entrance examination. Entrance examinations are held in December (in the week after the end of Michaelmas Term), and in March (in the week after the end of Hilary

Term). The subjects set depend upon the Honour School for which candidates for admission propose to read; particulars can be obtained from the Senior Tutor.

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money, nil. Entrance fee, £15. 15*s*.

(*b*) Tuition fee, £15. 15*s*. a term. (Further payments are required from undergraduates reading English or Modern Languages, or from those who are studying Natural Science, Medicine, Agriculture, or Forestry.)

(*c*) Average battels (including tuition, dues, establishment charges, meals, rent of rooms, and furniture, laundry, amalgamated clubs), £240 a year.

(*d*) Supplementary information: At the beginning of each term an undergraduate member of the Hall makes a prepayment fixed on the basis of an average terminal battels account. This arrangement dispenses with the requirement of caution money.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 225.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Admission

Application for admission giving details of a candidate's qualifications should be made to the President.

Entrance Examination

Candidates who have distinguished themselves in the examinations for scholarships and exhibitions may be admitted without further examination. All other candidates for admission are required to pass an entrance examination in which papers will be set in English (general questions); Latin translation; translations from Greek, French, or other Modern languages. Candidates are normally required to offer one or two papers covering the subject which they propose to read for their Final School. The entrance examination in 1953–4 will be held in January 1954.

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money, commoners, £10 (scholars and exhibitioners, nil).
(*b*) Entrance fee, £10.
(*c*) Tuition fee per annum, £45 for those reading Arts courses; £60 for those reading science courses.
(*d*) Average battels per annum (including tuition, dues, board, room rent, service, laundry), £255 (Arts), £270 (Science).

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 225.

ST. PETER'S HALL

Admission

Candidates should apply to the Master.

Entrance Examination

The entrance examination is held in March. Only in exceptional circumstances may a candidate be excused from the examination; he will be required to attend for an interview. The entrance examination comprises a general paper and two other papers, according to the subject proposed to be read.

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money, nil. Entrance fee, £15.
(*b*) Tuition fee, see under (*c*).
(*c*) Average battels. There is an inclusive terminal fee of £75 for an undergraduate living in college (payable by the end of the first week of term). This includes full board, rent of rooms and furniture, light, baths, a reasonable amount of heating, and fees for tuition, lectures, and laboratories up to £15 (tuition, &c., in excess of £15 is charged extra; e.g. scientists are charged about £10 a term extra). Personal laundry, table drinks, gratuities to servants and games subscriptions are not covered by the inclusive fee.

Scholarships, &c.

There is one open scholarship (not always in the same subject) and one close exhibition (confined to ordinands of the diocese of Carlisle); also a limited number of other awards. Further emoluments are available for ordination candidates in need of financial aid.

General

Undergraduates are free to prepare themselves for any profession, but they are expected to read for Honours in one of the Final Schools, or for a research degree. A limited number of students from overseas are admitted: they are normally selected without examination on the strength of their academic records and testimonials. Undergraduates usually live in college for their first two years.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 160.

TRINITY COLLEGE

Admission

Applications for admission should be addressed to the President, who will send an entry form to be filled up by, or on behalf of, the candidate. In every case, before the name is entered on the list for the admission examination, a letter of recommendation will be required from the headmaster or housemaster (or other tutor, if the candidate has left school) under whom the candidate has been educated for the last two years. The normal time for first coming into residence is in October (Michaelmas Term), whether the candidate comes *before* or *after* national service.

Admission Examination

The admission examination is held annually early in January. Notice of the date of the examination and an entry form for it are sent early in November to every candidate on the President's list who has applied for admission either in the following October or, after his national service, in October

following his demobilization. Normally, a candidate should take the examination in the January of his final year at school.

The examination consists of:

(i) A general paper.

(ii) Unprepared Translation from *one* of the following languages: Latin, Greek, French, German.

(iii) One or two other papers from the following list, according to the subject which the candidate intends to read on coming into residence: (*a*) Prose Composition in Latin and Greek *or* in two Modern Languages; (*b*) Unprepared Translation from a *second* language; (*c*) English History to 1485 or 1485–1914; (*d*) a general paper on Divinity; (*e*) a general paper on English Literature; (*f*) a general paper on Geography; (*g*) Mathematics (Higher Certificate standard); (*h*) Physics and/or Chemistry; (*i*) Biology; (*j*) Elementary Economics and Political Theory.

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money, nil. Entrance fee, £20.

(*b*) Tuition fees: for non-scientific subjects, £45 a year; for scientific subjects (including departmental instruction and laboratory fees), £60 a year.

(*c*) Average battels for residents in college (including tuition, dues, establishment, kitchen and buttery charges, room and furniture rent, fuel, light, service, washing, subscriptions): for men reading non-scientific subjects £80–£85 a term; for those reading scientific subjects £85–£90 a term.

General

All undergraduate members of the college are required to read for one of the Final Honour Schools of the Second Public Examination; but this rule does not apply to candidates qualified to enter on a course of study for a research degree (B.Litt., B.Sc., B.Phil., D.Phil.) or for a diploma, or to candidates for Music.

Candidates in non-scientific subjects who do not read for Honours in the First Public Examination (i.e. Classical or Mathematical Moderations) are expected to take their Final Schools at the end of their third year of residence.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 190.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Admission

Inquiries about admission should be addressed to the Tutor for Admissions who will send forms of application.

Entrance Examination

The entrance examination is held annually in March or April. It consists of two or three written papers and an interview. Candidates who fail in the entrance examination are not permitted to offer themselves a second time without the express permission of the college. (Exemption from the entrance examination may be granted on the ground of promise shown by the candidate in a scholarship examination.)

Expenses

(*a*) Caution money, £10 (students domiciled overseas, £30).

(*b*) Tuition fee, £15 a term (£25 for scientists).

(*c*) Battels average about £82 per term. This includes tuition, university and college dues, maintenance, board, room rent, hire of furniture, service, subscriptions.

(*d*) Those reading Advanced Studies or Colonial Services Courses may obtain information on application to the senior tutor.

General

Arrangements for entering names for Responsions and for assigning rooms in college are in the hands of the Dean.

Information about courses of study can be obtained from the Senior Tutor. All members of the college are required to read for Honours in one of the Final Schools. This rule does not apply to those reading for a diploma or a research degree, or to those taking a Colonial Services Course.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 240.

WADHAM COLLEGE

Admission

Application for admission should be made to the Warden.

Entrance Examination

The college entrance examination is held at the end of the Christmas vacation. The examination consists of a general paper and one or more papers in a subject which the candidate selects.

Expenses

(*a*) Entrance fee, £15. 15*s*.

(*b*) Tuition fee, £15 per term for non-scientists; £25 per term for scientists.

(*c*) Average battels (including tuition, college dues, board, room rent, service, light, coals, laundry), £85 a term.

Number of undergraduates in residence (1953), 240

WORCESTER COLLEGE

Admission

Applications for admission should be made to the Provost.

Entrance Examination

The college entrance examination, restricted to candidates permitted to sit for it after applying to the Provost for admission, is normally held three times a year, on the Fridays after the end of Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity full terms.

The examination usually consists of a general paper and easy passages for translation from two languages. Special arrangements are made for candidates who propose to read Natural Science.

Expenses

(*a*) Admission fee, £10. 10*s*.
(*b*) Caution money: (1) for scholars, £10; (2) for exhibitioners and commoners resident in the United Kingdom, £20; (3) for commoners not resident in the United Kingdom, £30.
(*b*) Tuition fee, £15 a term.
(*c*) Average battels (including tuition, dues, establishment charges, board, laundry, fuel, light, subscriptions), £250.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 220.

SOCIETIES FOR WOMEN STUDENTS

LADY MARGARET HALL

Admission

Registration forms should be obtained from and returned to the Principal. When these forms have been filled in candidates for admission will be informed of the right moment at which to fill up further forms for the entrance and scholarship examination, through which alone admission is made to the Hall. There is an examination fee of £2. 10*s*. Students are not usually admitted under the age of eighteen.

Entrance Examination

The entrance and scholarship examination is held in November for entrance in the following Michaelmas Term, and the syllabus of requirements is available in January each year. The examination is held in conjunction with at least

one other of the women's colleges. Candidates are in general examined in the subjects of the Honour School for which they intend to read on coming to the University, with the exception of (*a*) Theology, (*b*) Philosophy, Politics, and Economics, and (*c*) Jurisprudence. All candidates are expected to read for an Honours degree, or for a degree in Letters or Science or Philosophy. Candidates who have won distinction in other universities are occasionally admitted without taking all the papers for the Hall entrance examination.

Expenses

There is no admission fee and no caution money. The only essential subscription is about £1. 1*s*. a term to the Common Room Fund, which admits students to all college societies, to the use of the boats, and to all games. An inclusive fee of £255 a year is paid to the Hall for tuition and maintenance. Science and medical students pay £265. These fees do not cover university dues, £6. 6*s*. per annum, or matriculation or examination fees.

General

Each student has a room, which serves as a sitting-room and bedroom. Students have all meals together in the dining-hall. There is a library and also various lecture-rooms and common rooms. There is a chapel in which services are conducted according to the principles of the Church of England: there is complete liberty for all members of all denominations.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 190.

ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE

Admission

Inquiry concerning admission should be made to the Principal. Application should be made during the summer of the year preceding the date of desired entry. No student under the age of eighteen will be admitted.

Entrance Examination

A scholarship and entrance examination is held each year. Papers are written away from Oxford under the care of a responsible supervisor. Scholarships are awarded on the results of the entrance examination and qualify for supplementation by the Ministry of Education. Regulations for the examination will be sent on application. Candidates are normally required to have completed their exemption from Responsions by 31 March in the year of entry. Graduates of other universities who are qualified to receive Senior Status will be required to take an entrance examination or to submit specimens of their work. Candidates for research degrees must present evidence of their fitness to enter upon the course they wish to pursue.

Expenses

An undergraduate reading for an Honours degree in Arts is charged £73. 10*s*. a year This covers tuition and lectures, college dues, subscriptions to the clubs fund and dues to the University. Students reading Geography or two Modern Languages, other than French and German, are charged an additional £6 a year, students reading Natural Science an additional £19. 10*s*. a year, and students reading Medicine an additional £25. 10*s*. a year. It is probable that it will be necessary to increase these fees in Michaelmas Term 1954.

An entrance fee of £2 and a matriculation fee of £6 are payable in the first year, as well as the fee for an intermediate examination which may be £4 or £5. The fee for the final examination is £6. The cost of residence is about £108 a year.

General

St. Anne's College was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1952. Before incorporation as a college St. Anne's was, from 1942 to 1952, St. Anne's Society, and before that the Society of Oxford Home-Students. Its history goes back to the earliest days of women's university education in Oxford,

when it began as an organization for women students living in their own homes. Its first Principal, Mrs. Bertha J. Johnson, was appointed in 1893. The college building was begun in 1937 and a second block was completed in 1951. The third part of the building, the dining-hall, has still to be erected. Undergraduates reside in the college houses, grouped round the site of the main building, or in one of the hostels run for St. Anne's, of which the largest are Springfield St. Mary (Community of St. Mary the Virgin, Anglican), and St. Frideswide's, Cherwell Edge (Society of the Holy Child Jesus, Roman Catholic), or in their own homes.

The number of undergraduates in residence allowed by Statute: 1953, 250.

ST. HILDA'S COLLEGE

Admission

Application should be made to the Principal who will forward an application form. Before admission to the entrance examination a candidate must supply a testimonial from a headmistress or (if she has not been at school recently) from another responsible person, and give the names of two references. All candidates who wish to read for the Honours B.A. degree must enter through the entrance examination.

Entrance Examination

The entrance examination, on which also scholarships are awarded, is held at the end of November for entrance in the following October. In Arts and Geography it will be held in 1953 in conjunction with St. Hugh's College. In Mathematics and Science it is a joint examination for all the women's societies. The examination fee is £2. 10*s*. Candidates in Arts and Geography may also be considered for St. Hugh's College and, if they wish to be, should state that fact on their entry forms. Candidates in Mathematics and Science will be considered for all the other societies, unless they state that they do not wish to be.

Candidates who are graduates of other universities and who wish to read for research degrees may be admitted either by taking a special examination or by submitting specimens of original work. They should write to the Principal, if possible, not later than the end of March in the year they propose to enter.

Expenses

There is no entrance fee or caution money. The inclusive fee for board and tuition is £85 a term (£88. 6*s*. 8*d*. for Science and Medicine). The only compulsory subscription is one to the Junior Common Room (at present £1. 2*s*. 6*d*. per term) which covers all games.

General

Candidates whose homes are outside the United Kingdom are asked to furnish the name of someone resident in England or Scotland who will undertake to be responsible for them in illness or other emergency.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 160.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE

Admission

Applications for admission should be made to the Principal.

Entrance Examination

There is an annual scholarship and entrance examination taking place in December on which scholarships, exhibitions, and vacancies are awarded. In Science and Mathematics the five women's societies examine jointly; in Arts the societies examine simultaneously in two groups. Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal.

Expenses

There is no entrance fee and no caution money. An inclusive fee is charged for tuition, board, and lodging. At

present this is £255 a year for undergraduates reading Arts and £265 for those reading Science. These fees do not include university dues and examination fees. There is a Junior Common Room subscription of £3. 7*s*. 6*d*. a year.

General

The college was founded in 1886. It was moved to its present site and the oldest part of the existing buildings was erected in 1916. A further residential wing was added in 1928 and this was extended and a new library was built in 1936. Pending the erection of further buildings adjacent houses (the property of the college) are used as annexes. The college grounds extend to about ten acres. The college has a chapel where services are conducted according to the principles of the Church of England, but there is complete liberty for members of all denominations. All undergraduates are expected to read for an Honours degree.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 160.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE

Admission

Correspondence relating to admission should be addressed to the Principal's Secretary. To qualify for entrance it is necessary to have passed Responsions (or an examination accepted by the University as an equivalent) and the college scholarship and entrance examination. Graduates of other universities usually secure entrance through the above examination. They may, however, apply for permission to submit instead specimens of original work and testimonials showing their academic qualifications and their fitness for the course of study they propose to undertake. Such application must be made as early in the academic year as possible.

Scholarship and Entrance Examination

This examination, on the results of which scholarships, exhibitions, and vacancies are awarded, is held annually in

November, in conjunction with Lady Margaret Hall. Entry forms must be returned by 1 October. There is a written examination (general papers, translation from at least one foreign language, papers in a special subject) worked under supervision away from Oxford and, for selected candidates, interviews at the college.

Expenses

The college composition fee of £255 a year, payable in three terminal instalments of £85, covers board and residence in college, use of library, and the teaching required in most honour courses. In Science an additional charge of £10 a year is made for laboratory fees. Caution money (£8) is charged on admission. College subscriptions amount to about £3 a year. Fees for university examinations and matriculation are additional.

General

Undergraduates are not usually admitted under the age of eighteen. They are expected to read for one of the following degrees: B.A. with honours, B.Litt., B.Sc., B.Phil., D.Phil. A few scholarships, grants (for travelling or other purposes), and prizes are awarded on merit to undergraduates already in residence. Two or more postgraduate scholarships are offered each year to students of the college. From the Penrose Fund a limited number of small grants may be made in cases of unforeseen need to students in residence to enable them to complete their undergraduate course.

Average number of undergraduates in residence, 185.

INDEX

Abbot, George, 22
Abbot, Robert, 22
Abingdon, Abbey, 1, 50–51, 53, 57, 59, 80
Academic dress, 357
Acland, Sir Henry, 33, 246
Act of Uniformity, 24
Adam de Brome, 11
Addison, Joseph, 27
Adelaide, Queen, 31
Administration of the University, see UNIVERSITY, THE
ADULT EDUCATION, 397–8
ADVANCED STUDIES, 179–90
— account of work in Modern History, 183–5
— choice of subject, 186–7
— Committee for, 129, 177
— financial provision for, 186
— general conclusions, 187–8
— organized study in, 185–7
— Rhodes Scholars and, 181
— statutory provision for, 188
— supervisor for, 180, 184, 187
— use of Bodleian, &c., for, 178
Africa: books on history of, in Rhodes House library, 199–200
— Central, Universities Mission to, 336
Agricultural Economics, Diploma in, 411–12
Agricultural Economics Research Institute, 233–4
Agricultural Research Institute, 38
AGRICULTURE:
— Final Honour School of, 162
— Honour School of, 38
— Department of, 232
Air Squadron, University, 38, 320, 395
Aldrich, Henry, 26, 28, 97
Alexander, Bp. of Lincoln, 55
Alexander, King of Scotland, 57
Alfred, King, 1, 47, 50–51
Alfred Jewel, 240
All Saints' Church, 95, 97
ALL SOULS COLLEGE:
— architecture, 83, 92, 93, 97, 102
— Codrington Library, 205, 210
— fellows, 131
— gardens, 109
— history, 14, 28
— library, 205, 209
— undergraduate students not admitted, 132, 419
Allen, Sir Hugh, 328
Allen, William, 20
Americana, see United States
ANATOMY: Department of, 173, 227–8
— in Final Hon. School of Zoology, 169
— in 1st Exam. for B.M., 173
— COMPARATIVE, Department of, 226–7
— HUMAN, Department of, 227
— — as suppl. subject in Final Hon. School of Natural Science, 169
Anderson, Mr. J. R., 237
Animal Physiology, see PHYSIOLOGY
Anne, Queen, 26, 63
ANTHROPOLOGY:
— as suppl. subject in Final Hon. School of Natural Science, 169
— Cultural, Certificate in, exempts from one group of Final Pass School of 2nd Public Exam., 367
— Diploma in, 154, 412; exempts from two groups in Final Pass School of 2nd Public Exam., 367
— Physical, Certificate in, exempts from one group of Final Pass School of 2nd Public Exam., 367
ANTHROPOLOGY and GEOGRAPHY, Faculty of, 123
— Board of Faculty of: and degrees of B.Litt. and D.Phil. 180
Antiquities, Department of, 238–41
Antiquities, Keeper of, 237
Appointments Committee, 129, 341, 391
— for women, 392
Aquinas, Thomas, 8
ARABIC: in Final Hon. School of Oriental Studies, 147, 364
— in Responsions, 362
— scholarship for, 385
Archaeological Museums, 235–41
ARCHAEOLOGY:
— Classical, Committee for, 129
— — Diploma in, 154, 412; exempts from two groups in Final Pass School of 2nd Public Exam., 367
— — scholarships, &c., 377
— Lincoln and Merton Professor of Art and Archaeology, 237, 238
— special library for, 213
ARCHITECTURE, 83–111
Archives, Keeper of, 23, 204
Aristotle, 2, 7, 8
ARMENIAN, scholarship for, 385
Arnold, Matthew, 34, 50
Arnold (Matthew) Memorial Prize, 381
Arnold, Thomas, 31
Arnold Historical Essay, 379
ART, 36; see also FINE ARTS
— Classical, Scholarships, &c., for, 377
ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY:
— Lincoln and Merton Professor of, 237, 238
Art Museums, 241–4
Art Schools, 5
Arteaga Prize, 382
Arundel, Abp., 8, 9, 13
Arundel inscriptions, 236
— marbles, 235, 236, 237, 239
Ashmole, Elias, 26, 216, 235
ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM (OLD), 26, 95, 98, 235, 244–6
— Bodleian accessions, 235
— first accession book, 235
— laboratory of, 245
— origin of, 216
ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM OF ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY: Board of Visitors, 237

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM OF ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY:
— Visitors of, 128, 237
— Griffith institute, 238
— growth of, 235–8
— hours of opening, &c., 238
— Keeper of, 128, 237
— libraries of, 202, 238
— principal treasures of, 238, 242
Asquith, H. H., Earl of Oxford, 34
Assistant-Registrar, 115, 127
Association football, 309–10
ASTRONOMY, 6, 234
— in Hon. Mods. in Nat. Sci., 160
— Observatory, 234
— prize for, 386
Athletics, 36, 277–9, 310–12
Atterbury, Bp., 26
Aubrey, John, 235
Authentics, the, Cricket Club, 307

Bach Choir, 271, 327–8
Bacon, Francis, 20
Bacon, Roger, 7, 57, 170, 215
BACTERIOLOGY, 230
— in 2nd Exam. for B.M , 174
Bagley Wood, 231
Balliol, Dervorguilla, 13
Balliol, John, 10, 13
BALLIOL COLLEGE.
— admission, expenses, &c., 419–20
— and Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics, 233
— architecture, 92, 97, 99, 102
— beagles, 319
— history, 8, 10, 11, 13, 22, 34, 35
— laboratory, 217
— library, 209, 211
— Musical Society, 328–9
Baptists, 334
Barges, college, 279, 301
Baring, Thomas, 35
Barnet, J G., 244
Barnett House, 335
— library, 207
Barry, Sir Charles, 99
Bathurst, George, 216
Bathurst, Ralph, 25–26, 216
'Battel-call', 259
Battels, 253, 267
Beagles, 319
Beale, Dorothea, 285
Beauclerc, Henry, 2
Beaufort, Cardinal, 9
Becket, Thomas à, 2, 55
Bees, Cricket Club, 307
Beit History Prize, 379
Bentham, Jeremy, 27
Besse, Antonin, 41
BIBLIOGRAPHY, 183
BIOCHEMISTRY:
— Final Hon. School of, 163, 364
— as suppl. subject in Final Hon. School of Nat. Sci. 169
— in Final Hon. School of Animal Physiology, 168
— in Hon. Mods. in Nat. Sci., 160
BIOCHEMISTRY:
— laboratory for, 221–2
— scholarships for, 387
— Whitley Chair of, 221
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES. Faculty of, 123
BIOLOGY·
— in Final Hon. School of Geology, 166
— in Prelim. Exam. in Nat. Sci , 161
— scholarships, &c., 387
Birinus, St., 49
Bisley, 319
Blackmore, R. D., 67
Blackstone, Dr., 30
Blackstone, Sir William, 27
Blake, Robert, 22
Blue. Association football, 310, athletics, 310; boxing, 316, cricket, 306; golf, 314, hockey, 312; lawn tennis, 313, rowing, 302, Rugby football, 308, tennis, 317
— half-blue· athletics, 310; lacrosse, 316; lawn tennis, 313, rifle shooting, 319, squash rackets, 317, tennis, 317
Boat-races, 36; against Cambridge, 302, 304–5; bumping races, 303, coxwainless fours, 304; summer eights, 278, 303, 304, 305; torpids, 278, 303
— for women, 324
Bobart, Jacob, 110, 225
Boden Professor of Sanskrit, 243
BODLEIAN LIBRARY, 21, 22, 35, 63, 128
— accessions, and Old Ashmolean Mus., 235
— account of, 191–9
— architecture, 100
— associated libraries, 199–203
— catalogues, 196–8
— college MSS. stored or available in, 197
— copyright privileges of, 193
— Curators of, 128
— Library Records, 194
— New Library, 40, 198–9
— suggestion book, 198
Bodley, Mr., 35, 99
Bodley, Sir Thomas, 21, 22, 192–3, 235
Boswell, James, 69–70
BOTANIC GARDEN, THE, 96, 109, 225
— Curators of, 128
BOTANY. Department of, 223–5
— Final Hon. School of, 163
— in Final Hon. School of Forestry, 166
— in Hon. Mods in Nat. Sci., 160
— laboratories for, 224
— scholarships for, 387
— Sherardian Professor of, 225
Boxing, 277, 315
Boyle, Hon. Robert, 24, 170, 216
Boys' Club, 336
Bradley Memorial Library of Philosophy, 205
Branwardine, Thomas, 215
BRASENOSE COLLEGE:
— admission, expenses, &c., 420–1
— architecture, 96, 102
— college MSS. stored in the Bodleian, 197
— history, 16, 17, 28, 35
— Hornets Cricket Club, 307
— Pelham collection of Ancient History, 20
— tutors, 253
Brasenose Hall, 16

Brassey, Lord, 243
Bridge, Contract, 320
Bridges, Robert, 77
British Commonwealth, books on the history of, in Rhodes House Library, 200
British School of Archaeology in Egypt, 239
Broadgates Hall, 19, 22
Brome, Adam de, 11
Bryce Club, 271
Bryce Studentship in History, 186, 378
Buckland, Dr., 33, 236, 248
Buckland, H. T., 289
'Bull-dogs', 'Bullers', 272
Bump supper, 279
Burdett-Coutts Scholarship, 385
Burghersh, Bp., 12
Burke, Edmund, 30
Burne-Jones, Sir E., 34
Butler, Joseph, 27
Butterfield, William, 35, 98

Calcutta, Oxford Mission to, 336
CAMBRIDGE. sports contests against: Association football, 309 athletics, 311; boat-races, 302, 304–5; boxing, 315; chess, 319, cricket, 306; fives, 317; golf, 314; hockey, 312; ice hockey, 318; lacrosse, 316; lawn tennis, 313, polo, 320; rackets, 316; rifle shooting, 318; Rugby football, 308, ski-ing, 318, squash rackets, 317, swimming, 318; tennis, 317; water polo, 318; yachting, 320
Campion, Edmund, 60
CAMPION HALL, 421
Canning, George, 29–30
Canoeing, 324
Canons of Christ Church, 131
Cantelupe, Thomas de, 6
Canterbury College, 8, 12, 17
Canute, King, 52
Cardinal College, 15, 17
Cary, Lucius, Viscount Falkland, 23
Castellani collection of classical antiquities, 236
Castle, the, and Castle Mound, 84–85
Celtic collection in Jesus College library, 205
Centaurs, Association football club, 310
Centipedes, athletic club, 312
CERTIFICATES, 417–18
—exempting from one group of Final Pass School of 2nd Public Exam , 366
Chambers collection of paintings, 237
Chambers, John D., 239
Champneys, Mr , 99
CHANCELLOR, the, 2, 4, 6, 9, 15
— elected for life by Convocation, 115
— member of Hebdomadal Council, 118
— powers, 116–17
Chancellor's Court, 20
Chancellor's Prizes English Essay, 381
— Latin Verse and Prose, 376
Chandler collection (Philosophy) in Pembroke College library, 206
Chapter House, the, 87, 88
Charles I, King, 22, 23, 60, 62
Charles II, King, 25, 26, 63
Charnock, Richard, 71
Chaucer, Geoffrey, 67
Chaundler, Thomas, 13
CHEMISTRY:
— Final School of, 164–5
— in Final Hon. School of Animal Physiology, 168
— in Final Hon. School of Forestry, 166
— in Final Hon. School of Geology, 166
— in Hon. Mods in Nat Sci., 160
— in Prelim. Exam in Nat. Sci., 161
— laboratories, 217, 219–22
— scholarships, &c , 385
— see also Natural Science
CHEMISTRY, ORGANIC, in 1st Exam. for B.M., 173
Chess, 319
CHEST, the 3, 9
— College contributions to, 121
— Curators of, 116, 118; constitution, 120; duties of, 120
— — Secretary to, 116, 120, 128
Chester, Rev. G. J., 237
Chichele, Abp , 13, 14
Chillingworth, William, 23
CHINESE. in Final Hon. School of Oriental Studies, 147, 364
— Classical, in Responsions, 362
— Faculty Library, 203, 213.
— scholarship for, 384
Choral and Philharmonic Society, 327
Choral Society, 327
CHRIST CHURCH·
— admission, expenses, &c., 421–3
— architecture, 93, 95, 97, 101–2
— beagles, 319
— Canons of, 131
— constitutional features, 131
— cricket ground, 307
— Dean of, 131
— Fox-Strangways collection of pictures, 241
— history, 1, 12, 15–16, 19, 23, 25, 27–29, 34–35, 54
— library, 204, 211
— Meadow and Broad Walk, 65, 103–4
— Orrery collection of scientific instruments at, 245
— Students of, 131
— Tom Tower, 27
— Wake Archives, coin collection in, 240
— Warrigals, Cricket Club, 307
Christ Church Cathedral, 16, 35, 84, 88–91, 93–94
Church of England, members of, scholarships for, 388
Churches, 331–4; architecture, 86–92, 98–101
Civil War, the, 23
— pamphlets, 206
Clarendon, Earl of, 23, 24, 25
Clarendon Building, 28
Clarendon Laboratory, 217–18
Clarendon Press, 35
— Delegates of, 128, 129
Clarendon Printing House, 25
Clark, Joseph, 74
Clarke, Dr., 97
Clarke, George, 28
Classes, 29
CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, see ARCHAEOLOGY
CLASSICAL MODERATIONS, see EXAMINATIONS

Classical (Greek and Latin) Languages, Prelim Exam in, 363
Classical Scholarships and Prizes, 375–8
Clay, Dr Reginald, 245
Claymond, John, 16
Clayton, Sir Robert, 25
Clifford, Rosamund, 79
Clinical Scholarships, 375
Clinical School, see MEDICAL SCHOOL, THE
Clough, A. H., 34
Clubs, 269–71; see also under names of clubs and OXFORD UNIVERSITY
Clutton collection of Materia Medica, 245
Cobham, Bp., 5
Cockerell, Charles Robert, 236
Codrington, Gen C., 205
Codrington Library, 205, 210
Coin collections, 237, 240
Cole, William, 19
Colet, John, 15, 16, 71
'Collections', 257, 274
COLLEGE:
— admission fees, 354
— barges, 279, 301
— buildings, 10–12
— caution money, 354
— chapels, 276, music in, 329; services in, 333
— choirs, 329
— clubs, 269–71
— definition of, 349
— discipline, 131, 356–7
— endowments, control of, 130
— entrance exams , 350
— exhibitions, 353
— expenses, 354–5
— gardens, 103–7
— glass windows, 90, 92, 100
— libraries, 203–11, informal co-operation between colleges and University libraries, 203–4, special collections, 205
— life, 261–82
— meals, 266, 267
— MSS , 197, 203–4
— musical societies, 328–9
— scholarships, 353
— servant (scout), 266
— societies, 269–71, 326–9
— sports grounds, 307
— statutes, 13, 130
— system, beginnings of, 10–14
— tuition fees, 355
COLLEGES
— accounts, 133
— and admission to the University, 131–2, 262–3
— and the University, 130–4, 262
— constitution of governing bodies, 131
— heads of, 37, 131
— number of, 132, 261
— practically autonomous, 113–14, 131, 261
— responsible for college discipline, 131
— social life, 268–71
— taxation of, for University purposes, 121, 133
— teaching activities of, and the University, 133, 262
— see also under separate Colleges
Colonial Administrative Service Course, 395–7
Colonial Empire, note for students from, 352
Colonial Civil Service, 40, 129
Combe, Mrs. Martha, 237
Combe, Thomas, 241
Commemoration, 279–80
Commissions, see University Commissions
Committees, University, 126–30
COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, see ANATOMY
COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY, see PHILOLOGY
Conant, John, 24
CONGREGATION, 32, 33
— amended statutes or decrees submitted to, 117
— Black, 5, Great, 20
— constitution of, 115, 118
— Great and Lesser, 5
— powers of, 37, 115, 118
— three members are Curators of University Chest, 120
Congregation House, Old, 5, 83, 91
Congregationalist Society, 335
Congregationalists, 334
Constitution of the University, see UNIVERSITY
CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY, see HISTORY
Contract bridge, 320
CONVOCATION, 20, 29, 30, 32–3
— amended statutes or decrees submitted to, 118
— constitution, 114, 117–18
— one member is Curator of University Chest, 120; two members are on General Board of Faculties, 124
— powers of, 37, 115, 118
Convocation House, 22
Cook, Capt James, 251
Cookes, Sir George, 28
Cooper, Sir Edwin, 289
Copleston, Bp , 30
Cornwall, Edmund, Earl of, 78
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.
— admission, expenses, &c., 423–4
— architecture, 97, 102
— gardens, 108
— history, 16, 19, 35
— Hodgson collection at, 205
— library, 209
Corsi collection, 247–8
COUNCIL, see HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL
Courtenay, Richard, 9
Cowley Church, 87
Cox, Bp , 17
Cranley, Abp , 13
Cranmer, Abp., 17, 18
Craven Fellowships, 376; Scholarships, 377
Creighton, Mrs , 283
Cricket, 36, 277, 305–7; for women, 323
Cromwell, Oliver, 23
Cromwell, Thomas, 17
Cross-country races, 312
Cruising, 320
Cryptics, the, Cricket Club, 307
CRYSTALLOGRAPHY. Department of, 220
— as suppl. subject in Final Hon. School of Nat. Sci., 169
CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, see ANTHROPOLOGY

Curzon, G. N., Marquess, 34, 36, 285
CYTOLOGY, in Final Hon. School of Zoology, 169

Daubeny, Dr, 33, 236
Davis Chinese Scholarship, 384
Dean, ultimate disciplinary authority in college, 272
Dean of Christ Church, 131
Deane, Sir Thomas, 99
Debating, 34, 36
DEGREES.
— general conditions required for, 358
— in Forestry, 230
— list of, 358
— B.A. (Bachelor of Arts) fee for, 354, time required for, 135–6. see EXAMINATIONS
— M.A (Master of Arts), 399
— B.C.L (Bachelor of Civil Law), 142, 405; by Accumulation, 402
— D.C L (Doctor of Civil Law), 405, by Accumulation, 402
— B.Ch. (Bachelor of Surgery), 175, 408
— M Ch. (Master of Surgery), 175, 409
— B.D (Bachelor of Divinity), 146, 406; by Accumulation, 408
— D.D. (Doctor of Divinity), 146, 407; by Accumulation, 408
— B.Litt. (Bachelor of Letters), 179–84, 399
— D.Litt. (Doctor of Letters), 401
— B.M. (Bachelor of Medicine), 175, 408
— D.M. (Doctor of Medicine), 175, 409
— B.Mus (Bachelor of Music), 409
— D.Mus. (Doctor of Music), 410
— B.Sc (Bachelor of Science), 175, 400
— D.Sc. (Doctor of Science), 175, 401
— B.Phil. (Bachelor of Philosophy), 189–90, 402
— D.Phil (Doctor of Philosophy), 175, 178–85, 403
— see also under EXAMINATIONS
Delegacies and Committees, 391–8
Demyships, see MAGDALEN COLLEGE
Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarship, Junior, 373
De Quincey, Thomas, 29
Derby Scholarship, 377
Determination, 7
Dialectic, 6
Digges, Leonard, 215
DIPLOMAS, 154–5 411–18
— exempting from two groups of Final Pass School of and Public Exam., 366
Diplomatic, 183
Discipline, University, 356–8; college, 131, 271–3, 358
Disraeli, Benjamin, 34
DIVINITY, see THEOLOGY
Divinity School, 5, 9, 92–94
Divots, the, golf club, 315
D'Ivri, Roger, 53
Dodo, the, 249
D'Oilgi, Robert, 53–54, 85
D'Oilgi II, Robert, 78
Douce collection of drawings and prints, 236, 237, 241
Douglas collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, 237
Dowland, John, 325
Draghounds, 320
Dramatic Society, Oxford University, 270–1
Drapers' Company, 217
Dudley, Robert, Earl of Leicester, 17, 19
Duncan, the Brothers, 236
Dunn, Sir William, 229
Durham College, 11, 17, 18
DYSON PERRINS LABORATORY, 220–1

ECONOMIC HISTORY, see HISTORY
ECONOMICS in Modern Greats, 150–1
— in degree of B Phil., 190
ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, Diploma in, 154, 413, exempts from two groups in Final Pass School of 2nd Public Exam., 366
Edersheim collection of Jewish and related works at Exeter College, 205
EDUCATION: Department of, Delegacy for, 393–5
— Institute of, 41
— Diploma in, 154, 393–5, 413–15, exempts from two groups in Final Pass School of 2nd Public Exam, 366
— General Certificate of, exempts from Responsions, 365
Edward the Confessor, 66
Edward I, King, 57
Edward II, King, 12
Edward IV, King, 59
Edward VII, King, 34, 64
Edwards (Passmore) Scholarship, 375
Eglesfield Musical Society, 329
Egypt Exploration Society, 239
EGYPTIAN, in Final Hon. School of Oriental Studies, 147, 364
Eights, 278, 303–5
Electrical Laboratory, 217–18
Elizabeth, Queen, 19–21, 60
Ellerton Theological Essay Prize, 373
Ellis, William, 326
EMBRYOLOGY, in Final Hon School of Zoology, 169
ENGINEERING, 36
— Final Hon. School of, 165
— instruction in, 218–19
— laboratory for, 218–19
— scholarship for, 386
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. Board of Faculty of. and degrees of B.Litt and D.Phil, 179, 182
— Faculty of, 123
— Final Hon School of, 148–9
— Prelim Exam. for, 363.
— in Responsions, 361
— Scholarships, &c, 380–2
— special libraries for, 202, 213
— see also MIDDLE ENGLISH, OLD ENGLISH
ENGLISH LAW, see LAW
English Poem on a Sacred Subject, 381
ENGLISH SCHOOL, 148, and Advanced Study, 182
— Library of, 202, 213
Erasmus, Desiderius, 14–16, 71
Essex, Earl of, 60, 62

European War, 36–37
Evans, Sir Arthur, 237, 239, 240, 338
Evans, Sir John, 237, 239, 240
Evans, Dr. Lewis, 244
Eveleigh, John, 29, 30
Examination Statute (1800), 29
EXAMINATIONS FOR B A. DEGREE:
— Responsions, 361–2
— 1st Public Exam , 135, 362–3
— — Moderations, 135, 139–40, 362
— 2nd Public Exam., 363–5
— — Final Hon. Schools, 136–9, 363–5
— see also under each subject
— for other degrees see DEGREES
— College Entrance Exam., 262, 350
Exercise, 277–8
EXETER COLLEGE:
— admission, expenses, &c , 424–5
— architecture, 96, 98
— Edersheim collection of Jewish and other related works, 205
— history, 11, 13, 35
Exhibitions, college, 353
Expenses, 354–5
EXTENSION DELEGACY, 36
EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES: Committee for, 129
— Delegacy for, 36, 397–8
— scholarships for, 398
Eynsham, abbey, 1, 17; monks, 3

FACULTIES, 123
— Boards of, 116, 123–4
— — and Advanced Studies, 179, 180, 181
— — and tutors, 253–4
— — may elect lecturers and readers, 126
— — nominate members of professorial electoral boards, 125
— General Board of, 116, 124, 126
— — constitution and duties, 123–6
— — and scholarships for Advanced Studies, 186–7
— Secretary of, 116, 118, 127
Falkland, Viscount, see Cary
Farmer, John, 329
Farnaby, Giles, 325
FEES AND DUES.
— college, 354–5; University, 354
Fell, John, 25, 67
Fell, Samuel, 24, 25
Fellows, 37, 131
Fellowships, 33
Fencing, 277, 316
Ferry Hinksey Church, 87
Fettiplaces, family, 65
ffennell, Col , 338
Field Sports, 319–20
Final Schools, see EXAMINATIONS
FINANCE, 33, 120–1, 186
— see also Expenses
Finch, Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, 25
FINE ART: Department of, 241–2
— Certificate in, 415
FINE ARTS, Committee for, 242
— special library for, 213
First Public Exam , see EXAMINATIONS
FISHER, EDMUND, 289
FISHER, H. A. L., 337
Fishing, 320
Fives, 317
Fleming, Bp , 14
'Flooring', 267
Football, 36, 277, 278, 307–10
FORENSIC MEDICINE, in 2nd Exam. for B.M , 174
FORESTRY, 36
— Degree in, 230–2
— Department of, 230–2
— — laboratories for, 230
— — publications of, 232
— Diploma in, 231, 415
— Final Hon School of, 166
— Honour School of, 38
— Imperial Forestry Institute, 230
— Professor of, 230
— School, St John's College and, 230
Fortnum, C D. E , 236
Fortnum sculpture, 241
Fours (boat-racing), 304
Fox, Bp , 16
Fox, Charles James, 27
Fox-Strangways collection of pictures, 241
Frazer, Ewan, 229
Free Churches, 334–5
Free Foresters Cricket Club, 307
FRENCH:
— in Final Hon School of Geography, 152
— in Final Hon School of Modern Languages, 149, 364
— in Responsions, 361
— scholarships, &c., for, 382–4
Frewen Hall, 71
Friars, 7–8, 17
Friends' Meeting House, 335
Froude, Hurrell, 31
Froude, J. A , 34

Gaisford Prizes, 376
Games, see Sports
Gardens, &c , 103–10
Gardiner, Bp , 17
Gascoigne, Thomas, 9
'Gating', 272–3
Gaveston, Piers, 57
GEOGRAPHY, 36
— Honour School of, 38, 151, 364
— Prelim. Exam for, 363
— School: laboratory for, 223; library of, 203
Geological collections, 248–9
GEOLOGY.
— Final Hon. School of, 166, 364
— in Final Hon. School of Forestry, 166
— in Hon. School of Geography, 151
— in Hon. Mods. in Nat. Sci., 160
— laboratory for, 223
— Professor of, 248
GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY, Department of, 166
— laboratory for, 222–3
GEOMETRY, 6
George I, King, 26
George II, King, 64
George III, King, 64
George V, King, 64

GERMAN·
— importance of, in Final Hon. School of Oriental Studies, 147
— in Final Hon. School of Geography, 152
— in Final Hon School of Modern Languages, 149, 364
— in Responsions, 361
— scholarships, &c., for, 382
— see also MIDDLE HIGH GERMAN, OLD HIGH GERMAN
Gerrans Library of Mathematics, 203
Gerrans Scholarship, 382
Gibbon, Edward, 27
Gibbs, James, 28, 98
Gibbs Scholarships, 374, 378, 385
Giffard, John, 11
Gladstone, W. E , 30, 31, 33
Gladstone Memorial Prize, 379
Glastonbury Abbey, 219
Gloucester College, 18
Gloucester Hall, 11, 17–19
Goddard, Jonathan, 24
Godstow Nunnery, 78–79
Goldsmiths' Company, 244
— exhibitions, 183
Golf, 277, 314–15, for women, 324
Goodger Scholarships (Medical), 375
GOTHIC in Hon School of English Language and Literature, 149
Graduate Centre, Halifax House, 343–4
Grammar, 6
Gray, William, 13
GREATS, 139–42
— Modern (P.P.E), 38, 150–1
GREEK.
— in Greats, 141–2
— in Hon Mods , 139–40
— in Responsions, 361
— in degree of B.Phil , 189
— Medieval and Modern, in Final Hon. School of Modern Languages, 149, 364
GREEK DRAMA, in Hon Mods., 140
GREEK SCULPTURE, in Hon. Mods., 140
Greek Testament Prize, Junior, 374
Green, Mrs T. H., 283
Greene (Whitcombe) Scholarships and Prize, 377–8
Grenville, Lord, 30
Grey, Edward, Viscount, 34, 339
Greyhounds, Rugby football club, 309
Gridiron Club, 271
Griffith, Francis Llewellyn, 238
Griffith, Nora Christina C., 238
Grifith Institute, 238
Grocyn, William, 13–14
Grosseteste, Robert, 7, 79
GYNAECOLOGY, in 2nd Exam. for B.M., 174

Haldane, J. S., 171
Half-blue, see Blue
Halifax House, Graduate Centre, 41, 343–4
Hall, Chambers, 236
Halley, Edmund, 216
HALLS, Private, 35, 132
Hamilton, William, 30
Hampden, John, 61
Handel, G. F., 326
Hanworth, Lord, 195
Hardy, Thomas, 77
Harlequins Cricket Club, 307
Harmsworth Scholarships, 187
Harrison (Heath) Travelling Scholarships, 382–3
Hart Hall, 19, 28
Hartland, Mrs., 42
Harvey, William, 170, 216
Haverfield Library, 202, 238
Hawkins, Edward, 31
Hawskmoor, Nicholas, 27, 28, 97
Haydn, J , 326; Centenary Festival, 328
Headington Church, 87
Hearne, Thomas, 26, 67
Heather Festival, 327
Heather Professor of Music, 325
Hebdomadal Board, 30, 32–33
HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL, 23, 33
— appoints Registrar, 127
— election of, 115, 118, 119
— functions of, 115–16, 117–19, 125, 128
— number of members, 115, 119
— three members are Curators of University Chest, 120; two members are on General Board of Faculties, 124
HEBREW, in Final Hon. School of Oriental Studies, 147, 364
— scholarships for, 384
— Classical, in Responsions, 361
Hebrew collection at Christ Church, 205
Henley Royal Regatta, 304
Henry I, King, 1, 53, 54
Henry II, King, 1, 2, 55
Henry III, King, 57
Henry IV, King, 58
Henry V, King. 14
Henry VIII, King, 15, 59
Henry Fellowships, 389
Herbert (Robert) Memorial Prize, 379–80
Herbert, William, Earl of Pembroke, 23
Herschel, Sir John, 245
Herschel, Sir William, 74
Hertford and de Paravicini Scholarships, 376
HERTFORD COLLEGE:
— admission, expenses, &c , 425
— college MSS stored in the Bodleian, 197
— history, 28, 35
Higher School Certificates, 365
Highmore, Nathanael, 170
Hilary Term, 280, 355
Hill, Birkbeck, 206
Historical Research, Institute of, 184
HISTORY, 36
— Codrington Library of, 205, 210
— Prelim. Exam. for, 363
— Final School of, 143–4, 364
— in Modern Greats, 150
— scholarships, &c., 378–80
— special libraries for, 213
— ANCIENT· Pelham collection of, 205
— CONSTITUTIONAL: in Final Hon. School of Modern History, 144
— ECONOMIC: in Final Hon. School of Modern History, 144
— GREEK: in Greats, 141
— MODERN, 36

HISTORY, MODERN:
— — Board of Faculty of· and degrees of B Litt. and D Phil , 183–5
— — Faculty of, 123
— — Final Hon. School of, 143–4
— — scholarships, &c., for, 378
— — School of and Advanced Study, 183; library of, 203
— ROMAN in Greats, 141
Hoare, Sir R. C., 237
Hobbes, Thomas, 24
Hockey, 277, 312; for women, 323
Hodgson Collection, 205
Holy Trinity Church, 98
Holyday, Barton, 60
Holywell Church, 87
Holywell Music Room, 36, 327
HOME STUDENTS, see SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME STUDENTS
HOMERIC ARCHAEOLOGY, in Hon Mods , 140
Honour Moderations, see EXAMINATIONS
Honours Examination (1800), 29
Hooke, Robert, 216
Hope, F. W , 249
Hope Collection of engraved portraits, 237, 242
Hope Department of Entomology, 249
Hope Professor of Zoology, 249
Horder, Morley, 289
Horne, Bp , 19
Hornets, the, Cricket Club, 307
Hospital of St. John the Baptist, 106
Hovenden, Robert, 20
Howard, Lord Henry, 235
Hughes, T. H , 98
Hughes, Thomas, 67
HUMAN ANATOMY, see ANATOMY
Humfrey, Laurence, 19
Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, 9, 21
— his library, 9, 193, 197, 198
Hunting, 36, 320
Huxley, Professor, 34
Hyde, Edward, Earl of Clarendon, 23, 24, 25

I Zingari Cricket Club, 307
Ice Hockey, 318
Icelandic collection at Christ Church, 205
Iffley Church, 86, 87, 88
Imperial Forestry Institute, 230
Inception, 7
Incorporation of members of other Universities, 371–2
India, special library for, 213
Indian Institute, 100, 200–1, 243–4
Indian students, note for, 352
Institute of Psychology, 38
Institute of Social Medicine, 173
Institute of Statistics, 151
Institutions, University, 126–30; see also under separate Institutions
Iona Society, 335
Ireland and Craven Scholarships, 377
Iroquois Lacrosse Club, 316
ITALIAN:
— in Final Hon. School of Modern Languages, 149, 364
— in Responsions, 361
— scholarships, &c., in, 382–4

Jackson, Cyril, 29
Jackson, John, 23
Jackson, Sir Thomas, 35, 99
James I, King, 22, 60
James II, King, 25, 26, 63
JESUS COLLEGE. architecture, 96
— admission, expenses, &c , 425–6
— college MSS. stored in the Bodleian, 197
— history, 21
— laboratory, 217
— library, 209; Welsh and Celtic collections in, 205
Jewish Students' Union, 335
John, King, 3, 56
John Bunyan Society, 335
John of Gaunt, 8
Johnson, Mrs. A H , 283, 285
Johnson, Samuel, 27, 28, 69–70, 254
Johnson Memorial Prize, 386
Jones, Inigo, 96
Jorden, Wilham, 254
Jowett, Benjamin, 31, 34, 259
Ju-jutsu, 323
Junior Common Room, 274
JURISPRUDENCE
— Final Honour School of, 142–3
— in examination for B C L , 142

KEBLE COLLEGE:
— admission, expenses, &c , 426–7
— architecture, 98
— history, 35
Keble, John, 31, 32
Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship, 384
Kidd, Dr , 33, 236
King, Dr , 27
Kymer, Gilbert, 9

LABORATORIES, 215–34
— Biochemical Laboratory, 172
— Nuffield Laboratory of Ophthalmology, 173
— Pathology Laboratory, 172
— Physical Chemistry Laboratory, 217
— Physiological Laboratory, 171
Lacrosse, 277, 316, for women, 323
Lacy, Edmund, 13
LADY MARGARET HALL , 35, 283, 288
— admission, expenses, &c., 445–6
— architecture, 289
— sports ground, 323
Laming Travelling Fellowships, 384
Landor, W S , 30
Latham, Hubert, 75
Latimer, Bp., 15, 18
LATIN:
— in degree of B.Phil., 189
— in Hon. Mods., 139–40
— in Responsions, 361
LATIN AND GREEK LITERATURE· in Hon. Classical Mods , 139–40
Laud, Abp., 21, 22–23, 146, 209
Laudian Statutes, 23, 29, 253
LAW.
— Diploma in, 415–16
— Faculty of, 123
— Final School of, 142–3
— in examination for B C.L., 142

LAW:
libraries for, 213, Codrington Library, 205, 210
— Moderations, 143, 362
— Scholarships, &c., in, 374–5
— see also JURISPRUDENCE
— ENGLISH: in exam. for B C L., 142
— — in Hon. School of Jurisprudence, 142
— INTERNATIONAL: in exam. for B C L., 143
— — in Hon School of Jurisprudence, 142
— ROMAN in exam for B.C L., 143
— — in Hon. School of Jurisprudence, 142
— ROMAN-DUTCH. in Hon. School of Jurisprudence, 142
Lawn tennis, 277, 313–14; for women, 323
Lawrence-Woodburn collection, 236
Layton, Richard, 17
Leander Rowing Club, 303
Lecture system, 122–3
Lectures, 139
Lee's Professor of Experimental Philosophy, 218
Legislative structure of the University, 117–19
Leicester, Earl of, see Dudley
Leigh (Lord) collection, 206
Leigh, Theophilus, 30
Leland, John, 72
Lent Term, 280
Lenthall, family, 65–66
LIBRARIES, 191–213
— Codrington, 205, 210
— college, 203–11
— table of special, 213
— University, 5
— women's colleges, &c , 207
— see also Bodleian Library
Liddell, Dean, 34
Linacre, Thomas, 15, 170, 216
Linacre Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, 226, 248
LINCOLN COLLEGE
— admission, expenses, &c., 427–9
— architecture, 96, 102
— college MSS. stored in the Bodleian, 107
— garden, 109
— history, 14
Lincoln and Merton Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art, 236, 237
LITERAE HUMANIORES
— Board of Faculty of: and degrees of B.Litt. and D.Phil , 179
— Faculty of, 123
— Hon. School of (Greats), 139–42
Littlemore nunnery, 79
Lloyd, Charles, 327, 328
Llwyd, Edward, 246
Local Examinations, Committee for, 129
Locke, John, 24, 25, 26
LODGINGS, 281, 358–9
— Committee for, 129
— Delegacy for, 281, 358
LOGIC; in Greats, 140, 141; in Hon. Mods., 140
London, John, 17
Longland, Bp , 17
Lothian Historical Prize Essay, 380
Lovel, family, 65
Lovel, Francis, Lord, 59
Lower, Richard, 170

McIver, Mr. & Mrs. R., 337
Madrigal Society, 327
MAGDALEN COLLEGE.
— admissions, expenses, &c., 429–30
— architecture, 83, 92, 94, 97, 98, 102
— choir, &c., 329
— demyships, 187, 353
— gardens, 106–7
— Gerrans Mathematical Library, 203
— history, 14, 19, 26, 28, 35
— laboratory, 217
— library, 203, 206
— tutors, 253
Magdalen Hall, 20
Maison Française, 345–6
Manning, Henry, 31
MANSFIELD COLLEGE, 35, 100
Margoliouth, Professor D. S , 238
Marsh, Adam, 7
Masefield, John, 77
Master· title of head of college, 131
MATERIA MEDICA.
— Clutton collection of, 245
MATHEMATICS.
— Faculty of, 123
— Final Hon School of, 167, 364
— in Prelim Exam. in Nat Sci , 161
— in Responsions, 361
— special libraries for, 213, Gerrans library 203
MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCE:
— Final Hon School of, 162–70, 364
— First Public Examination in, 158, 362
— Hon. Mods. in, 158, 362
— Undergraduate studies in, 155–70
MATRICULATION, 262
— conditions for, 349
— fee for, 353
Matriculation Statutes, 1
Matthew, Tobie, 21
Maud, Empress, 50, 55
Mayow, John, 170, 216
Meals, college, 266–7
MECHANICS: in Math. Mods., 158
— in Hon. Mods. in Nat. Sci., 160
— in Prelim. Exam in Nat. Sci., 161
MEDICAL SCHOOL, THE, 170–5
— restriction of number of students in, 408
— women entrants, 290
— CLINICAL, 171
MEDICAL STUDENTS: and Prelim. Exam. in Nat Sci., 173
— and Senior Status, 370
MEDICINE: Faculty of, 123
— 1st and 2nd Exams. for B.M., 173–4
— scholarships, &c., in, 375
— school of, 222
— special library for, 213
— SOCIAL, Institute of, 173
MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES: Faculty of, 123, see also MODERN LANGUAGES
Mee, J. H , 327
Merchant Taylors' School, 18

Merton, Walter de, 10, 11
MERTON COLLEGE:
— admission, expenses, &c., 430–1
— architecture, 83, 89–92, 95, 96, 98, 99, 102
— gardens, 107–8
— history, 10, 11, 13, 35
— library, 206, 209; Bradley Memorial library, 205
— postmasterships, 353
— tutors, 253
METEOROLOGY: prize for, 386
Methodists, 28, 335
Mew (James) Arabic Scholarship, 385
— Rabbinical Hebrew Scholarship, 384
Michaelmas Term, 280, 355
Michelangelo, 236, 241
Mickle, William Julius, 69
MIDDLE ENGLISH TEXTS: in Hon. School of English Language and Literature, 148
MIDDLE HIGH GERMAN: in Hon. School of English Language and Literature, 149
MIDWIFERY: in 2nd Exam. for B.M., 174
MILITARY INSTRUCTION; Committee for, 129
— Delegacy for, 395
Milner, Alfred, Viscount, 34
Milton, John, 69
Mineralogical collections, 247
MINERALOGY: Department of, 222
— as suppl. subject in Final Hon. School of Nat. Sci., 169
— in Final Hon. School of Geology, 166
MODERATIONS, see EXAMINATIONS
MODERN GREATS, see GREATS
MODERN HISTORY, see HISTORY
MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES, 36
— Board of Faculty of. and degrees of B.Litt. and D Phil., 179
— Faculty of, 123; and Advanced Studies, 185–6
— Final Hon. School of, 149–50
— library for, 201
— Prelim. Exam. for, 363
— scholarships, &c., 382–5
— School of, 149
— see also under each language
Monk, George, Duke of Albemarle, 24
Montagu, Lady Elizabeth, 65
Montfort, Simon de, 3, 7
MORAL PHILOSOPHY: in Greats, 141
More, Thomas, 15, 16, 59, 71
Morfil, W. T., 206
Morison, Dr. Robert, 224
Moritz, Pastor, 54
Morley, Thomas, 325
Morris, William, 34
Morton, John, 13
Murray, William, 27
MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY, 33–34, 222–3, 246–52
— administration of, 251
— architecture, 99
— foundation of, 217
— monsters exhibited in, 44
— times of opening, &c., 251–2
MUSEUMS, 235–52
— scientific, 244–52
— University Science Museum, 33–34, 128, 199
MUSIC, 6, 36
— account of, in Oxford, 326–9
— Chair of, foundation, 325
— Diploma in, 416
— Diploma in, exempts from one group in Final Pass School of 2nd Public Exam., 367
— Faculty of, 123, 325
— Prelim. Exam. in, 363
— Final Hon. School of, 154, 365, 409
— School, library of, 326
MUSICAL SOCIETIES, 326–9

Napier, A. S., 203
NATURAL SCIENCE:
— Final Hon. School of, 163–70, 364; foundation of, 217
— Hon Mods in, 160, 362
— Prelim Exam. in, 161–2, 362
— research in, 215–34
— scholarships, &c., 385–7
— special library for, 213
— suppl. subjects in Final Hon. School of, 169–70
— see also MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCE
Net-Ball, 323
Nettleship Library, 207
Neville, George, 13
NEW COLLEGE:
— admission, expenses, &c., 431–2
— architecture, 90, 92, 97, 98, 102
— beagles, 319
— choir, &c , 329
— Clutton collection of Materia Medica at, 245
— college MSS. stored in the Bodleian, 197
— gardens, 105, 107, 109
— history, 10, 12–14, 35
— Rashdall collection at, 206
— tutors, 253
New Inn Hall, 20
Newdigate, Sir Roger, 236
Newdigate (Sir Roger) Prize, 381–2
Newman, Cardinal, 31, 32, 73–75
Newman Society, 334
Newman Trustees, 334
Newton, Dr., 28
Nicholas of Hereford, 58
Nicholson, Richard, 325
NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS, see ST. CATHERINE'S SOCIETY
Nonconformist Colleges, 35
NORSE, OLD, in Hon. School of English Language and Literature, 149
North, Lord, 30
Nubar Pasha Armenian Scholarships, 385
Nuffield, Lord, 171, 221
NUFFIELD COLLEGE, 38, 53
Nuffield Institute of Medical Research, 38
Nuffield Laboratory of Ophthalmology, 173
Nuffield Professor of Plastic Surgery, 173
Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, 173

Oates, Titus, 25
OBSERVATORY, UNIVERSITY, 234
Occasionals Hockey Club, 313
Ockham, William of, 8

Odo, Bp. of Bayeux, 53
OLD ASHMOLEAN, see ASHMOLEAN (OLD)
Old Clarendon Laboratory, 222
Old Clarendon Press, 98
OLD ENGLISH TEXTS: in Hon. School of English Language and Literature, 148
OLD HIGH GERMAN: in Hon. School of English Language and Literature, 149
OLD NORSE: in Hon. School of English Language and Literature, 149
Old Palace, the 334
OLD SAXON: in Hon. School of English Language and Literature, 149
Oldham (Charles) Scholarship, 380
ORIEL COLLEGE.
— admission, expenses, &c., 432–3
— architecture, 93, 96
— collection of early naturalia, &c., 245
— history, 11–12, 13, 30
— library, 204, 206, 211; Lord Leigh collection in, 206
— Outcasts Cricket Club, 307
Oriental Candidates holding School Certificates, privileges of, in Responsions, 365–6
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES, scholarships for, 384–5
ORIENTAL STUDIES: Faculty of, 123
— Final Hon. School of, 146–8, 364
— Prelim. Exam. in, 363
Ormonde, Duke of, 25
Orrery, Lord, 245
Oseney abbey, 16, 17, 54, 78
Osgood, John Lowell, Memorial Prize, 388
Ouseley, Sir Frederick, 326
Outcasts Cricket Club, 307
Overseas students, 350–2
Owen, John, 24
OXFORD: Architect. and Hist. Soc., 238
— Bach Choir, 327
— Harmonic Society, 329
— Historical Society, 204
— House, Bethnal Green, 336
— Ladies Musical Society, 327
— Movement, 31, 98
— Orchestral Society, 328
— Preservation Trust, 35, 337–8
— Society, 339–42
Oxford and Bermondsey Club, 336
Oxford Inter-collegiate Christian Union, 335
OXFORD UNIVERSITY: Air Squadron, 320
— — Association Football Club, 309
— — Athletic Club, 310–12
— — Boat Club, 302, 303
— — Boxing Club, 315
— — Chess Club, 319
— — Church Union, 335
— — Cricket Club, 305–7
— — Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club, 314
— — Cruising Club, 320
— — Dramatic Society, 270–1
— — Golf Club, 314–15
— — Hockey Club, 312
— — Ice Hockey Club, 318
— — Lacrosse Club, 316
— — Lawn Tennis Club, 313–14
— — Musical Club and Union, 326–7
— — Opera Club, 328
— — Rifle Club, 318
OXFORD UNIVERSITY:
— — Rugby Football Club, 307–9
— — Sailing Club, 320
— — Swimming Club, 318
— — Training Corps, 319
— — Yacht Club, 320

Pakistan, Special library for, 213
PALAEOGRAPHY, 183
PALI, in Responsions, 362
Palmer, William, 13
Parian Chronicle, 235
Paris, University of, connexion with Maison Française, 345–6
Parkin, Sir George, 297
Parratt, Sir Walter, 326
Parry, Sir Hubert, 326
Parsons, Dr., 30
Parsons, John, 29
Pass Examination (1800), 29
PATHOLOGY Chair of, 229
— Department of, 229–30
— Institute of, 229
— in 2nd Exam for B.M., 174
— laboratory, 173, 229–30
— Professor of, 230
— Sir William Dunn School of, 173, 230
Pattison, Mark, 34
Peel, Robert, 29–30
Pelham collection of Ancient History, 205
Pembroke, Earl of, see Herbert
PEMBROKE COLLEGE:
— admission, expenses, &c., 433–4
— architecture, 96, 98, 102
— Chandler Philosophy collection, 206
— Hill's Johnsoniana, 206
— history, 22
Penguins Lawn Tennis Club, 314
Pepys, Samuel, 72–73
Perkin, W. H., 220
Perrins, see DYSON PERRINS
PERSIAN. in Final Hon. School of Oriental Studies, 147, 364
— in Responsions, 362
Petrie, Sir Flinders, 237
Petty, William, 24
PHARMACOLOGY:
— as suppl. subject in Final Hon. School of Nat. Sci., 169
— Department of, 173, 228
— in 2nd Exam. for B.M., 174
— laboratory for, 228–9
— Readership in, 229
Philippa, Queen, 12
PHILOLOGY, COMPARATIVE:
— — Committee for, 129
— — Diploma in, 154, 413
PHILOSOPHY, 6–7
— Bradley Memorial Library of, 205
— Chandler collection in Pembroke College, 206
— Hodgson collection in Corpus Christi College library, 205
— in Modern Greats, 150
— in Psychology, Philosophy, and Physiology, Final Hon. School of, 365
— in degree of B.Phil., 190

PHILOSOPHY:
— EXPERIMENTAL: Dr Lee's Professor of, 218
— MORAL, in Greats, 141
— POLITICS, AND ECONOMICS (P.P.E.), see GREATS, Modern
— — Prelim. Exam. in, 363
Physic Garden, the, 22, 225
PHYSICAL SCIENCES.
— Faculty of, 123
PHYSICS:
— Final Hon. School of, 167, 364
— in Final Hon. School of Forestry, 166
— in Final Hon. School of Geology, 166
— in Hon. Mods. in Nat. Sci., 160
— in Prelim. Exam. in Nat. Sci , 161
— laboratories for, 217–18
— Theoretical, Chair of, 218
— Wykeham Professor of, 218
PHYSIOLOGY, 168
— Department of, 173, 227
— in 1st Exam. for B.M , 173
— in Hon. Mods. in Nat. Sci., 160
— in Psychology, Philosophy, and Physiology, Final Hon. School of, 365
— laboratory for, 173, 227
— ANIMAL: Final Hon. School of, 167
— — scholarships for, 387
Pilgrim Trust, 230, 337
Piozzi, Mrs., 69, 70
Pitt, William, 27
Pitt Rivers, Gen. A. H L F., 251
Pitt Rivers Museum, 250–1
Plato, 2, 8
Plot, Dr. Robert, 216, 235
Pointer collection, 245
Pole, Cardinal, 17, 18
Police, University, 129
POLITICAL ECONOMY·
— scholarships, &c , 387
POLITICAL SCIENCE:
— Diploma in, 154, 413
— in Final Hon. School of Modern History, 144
— in Modern Greats, 150–1
— in degree of B.Phil., 190
— see also ECONOMICS
Polo, Water, 318
Pomfret, Countess, 235
Pomfret marbles, 236
Pope, Alexander, 70–71
Pope, Sir Thomas, 18
PORTUGUESE: in Hon. School of Modern Languages, 149, 364
Postmasterships, see MERTON COLLEGE
Potter, Francis, 216
Poulton, Sir Edward, 249, 250
Powell, Mary, 69
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, 135
— for English Language and Lit., 363
— for Geography, 363
— for Modern History, 363
— for Modern Languages, 363
— for Philosophy, Politics, and Economics, 363
— for Theology, 363
— in Classical (Greek and Latin) and Oriental Languages, 363
— in Natural Science, 154, 156–7, 362
Presbyterians, 334
President: title of head of a college, 131
Price, Hugh, 21
Prideaux, John, 22
Principal: title of head of a college, 131
Pritchard, Charles, 234
PRIVATE HALLS, 35, 132
PRIVILEGED STUDENTS, 369–71
Proclamations, collection of, in Queen's College library, 206
Procter, Jane Eliza, Visiting Fellowship (Princeton University), 389
PROCTORS, 6, 32
— are Curators of University Chest, 120
— are members of General Board of Faculties, 123
— are members of Hebdomadal Council, 118
— duties, 119, 272–3
— election, 119
— have no disciplinary authority inside the college, 272
Professorial system, 33
PROFESSORS, 37, 125
Provost title of head of a college, 131
PSYCHOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY, AND PHYSIOLOGY, Final Hon. School of, 152–3, 365
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: Certificate in, 417
— exempts from one group in Final Pass Schools of 2nd Public Exam., 367
PUBLIC AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION. Diploma in, 154, 417
— exempts from two groups in Final Pass School of 2nd Public Exam., 366
PUBLIC HEALTH: in 2nd Exam. for B.M., 174
Pullen, Robert, 1
Punting, 324
Pusey, E. B., 31, 32
Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship, 384
Pusey House, 333, library, 207

Quadrivium, the, 6
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, THE:
— admission, expenses, &c , 434–5
— architecture, 83, 87, 97, 100
— Eglesfield Musical Society, 329
— history, 10, 12, 13, 28
— laboratory, 217
— library 210; special collections in, 206
— tutors, 253

Rackets, see Squash rackets
Racquets, 36
Radcliffe, Dr. John, 170, 210
RADCLIFFE CAMERA, 28, 41, 83, 98, 199, 212
— INFIRMARY, 170–1, 230, 245
— Observatory, 171
— SCIENCE LIBRARY, 199, 211
'Ragging', 265
Raleigh Club, 271
Raleigh, Sir W. A., 202
Ralph of Maidstone, 6
Randolph, Dr. Francis, 236
Randolph Gallery, 236, 237
Raphael, 236, 241
Rashdall collection in New College library, 206
Rawley, W., 21

Read (Amy Mary Preston) Scholarships, 186, 378
Readerships, 125
Recognized Students, 352
Recorde, Robert, 215
Rector: title of head of a college, 131
Rede, Bp., 11
Reformation, the, 17–18
Regent, the, 7
REGISTRAR, THE, 115, 119
— and Committees, 127
— appointed by Hebdomadal Council, 117, 129
— duties, 127
— Assistant Registrar, 115, 127
Relay races, 311
Religion in Oxford, 331–6
Religious opinions, 276
Religious tests, 30, 33
RESIDENCE. Terms of, 280, 355–6
RESPONSIONS, 7, 132, 262
— this (or an equivalent exam.) must be passed before matriculation, 361
— see also EXAMINATIONS
Rewley abbey, 78
Rhetoric, 6
Rhodes, Cecil John, 293–300
RHODES HOUSE, 105, 300, library, 199
RHODES SCHOLARS, 35–36
- and Advanced Studies, 181
— method of selection, 299
— numbers and achievements of, 296–8
— spread over the University, 297
RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS, 35, 293–300
— for German students, 295
— number and distribution of, 296–8
— purpose of, 293, 294
— where to obtain detailed information, 298
Rhodes Trustees, 229, 230
Ribbaud, 57
Rich, Edmund, 6
Richard I, King, 56
Richard III, King, 9
Richard de Bury, 209
Richard of Wych, 6
Ridley, Bp., 18
Rifle shooting, 318
Riots, 3–4
RIPON HALL, 334
Robert of Eglesfield, 12
Roberts, J. V., 327
Rockefeller Foundation, 172, 222
Roger of Salisbury, 55
Roger the Chancellor, 55
Rolleston Memorial Prize, 386
Roman Catholics, 334
ROMAN HISTORY, see HISTORY
ROMAN LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY: in GREATS, 139–42
ROMAN LAW, see LAW
ROMAN-DUTCH LAW, see LAW
Rotherham, Bp., 14
Routh, Dr., 30
Rowing, 36, 278–9, 302–5; for women, 324
Royal College of Surgeons, 245
Royal Naval Division, 38
Rugby football, 307–9; Cambridge match, 308
Rupert, Prince, 61
RURAL ECONOMY:
— laboratories for, 232
— Professor of, 232
— — St. John's College and, 232
Ruskin, John, 34, 50, 93, 99, 242, 246
RUSKIN COLLEGE, 36
Ruskin Drawing School, 236, 242
Ruskin Master of Drawing, 242
RUSSIAN:
— in Final Hon. School of Modern Languages, 149, 364

Sacheverell, Dr., 26
Sadler, Sir Michael, 337
Sailing, 320
St Alban's Hall, 19
St Aldate's Church, 87, 92
ST ANNE'S COLLEGE, 42, 125, 287, 289
— admission, expenses, &c, 446–8
ST. ANTONY'S COLLEGE, 41
— admission, expenses, &c., 435–6
St. Barnabas's Church, 99
ST BENET'S HALL, 436
St Bernard's College, 14, 18
ST. CATHERINE'S SOCIETY, 129, 132, 261, 282
— admission, expenses, &c, 436–8
St. Clement's Church, 98
St Columba's Church, 334
St. Ebbe's Church, 87, 92
ST. EDMUND HALL, 261
— admission, expenses, &c., 438–9
— architecture, 96, 100
— history, 20, 35
— position in the University, 132
St. Frideswide, Church of, 15, 17, 84; cloisters of, 1
St. Giles's Church, 89, 91, 92, 101, 102
ST HILDA'S COLLEGE, 285
— admission, expenses, &c., 448–9
— architecture, 289
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE:
— admission, expenses, &c, 439–40
— and Bagley and Wytham woods, 231
— and Schools of Forestry and Agriculture, 230–2
— architecture, 53, 95, 96, 102
— gardens, 104
— history, 14, 18
— library, 209
— Pointer collection of local sands and clay, 245
ST. MARY'S CHURCH:
— architecture, 91, 92, 96
— as a common meeting-place for the University, 331
— history, 5, 6, 9, 12
— University Church, 332–3
St. Mary's College, 14, 71
St. Mary's Hall, 19, 96
St. Mary Magdalene Church, 91, 98
St. Michael's Church, 54, 91, 92
St. Mildred's Church, 5
St. Peter's-in-the-East Church, 87, 92, 100
ST. PETER'S HALL, 132, 261
— admission, expenses, &c., 440–1

St. Scholastica's Day, 4, 58
ST. STEPHEN'S HOUSE, 334
Sampson, Thomas, 19
Sanderson, Burdon, 171
SANSKRIT: Boden Professor of, 243
— in Final Hon. School of Oriental Studies, 146, 364
— in Responsions, 362
Sarawak, Rajah of, 71, 230
Savile, Sir Henry, 20, 22
Savilian Professorships, 22
SAXON, OLD: in Hon. School of English Language and Literature, 148
SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES, ETC.:
— College, 353–4
— Extra-Mural Delegacy, 397–8
— for Advanced Studies, 186
— University, 33, 373–90
SCHOOL CERTIFICATES, and exemption from Responsions, 365–6
Schools, Committee for exam. of, 129
SCHOOLS, THE (buildings), 22, 35, 95, 96, 99
SCHOOLS, THE (examinations), 135–75
SCIENCE, see NATURAL SCIENCE, PHYSICAL SCIENCES
Science Library, see RADCLIFFE SCIENCE LIBRARY
SCIENCE MUSEUM, 33–34, 128
— departmental libraries of, 199
Scientific Instruments, Lewis Evans Collection of, 244
'Sconces', 267
Scotland, Church of, 334
Scott, Gilbert, 35, 98
Scott, Sir Giles Gilbert, 100, 289
Scott, John, Earl of Eldon, 27
Scott, Sir Walter, 75
Scott, William, Baron Stowell, 27
Scotus, John Duns, 8
Scout (college servant), 266
Scroggs, Sir William, 67
Sculling, 324
SECOND PUBLIC EXAM., see EXAMINATIONS
Selden, John, 235
Selden End, part of Bodleian, 197
SENIOR STATUS, 366, 369–71
Senior Training Corps, 38
Septuagint Prize, Junior, 374
SERVICE STUDENTS, 369
Seven Liberal Arts, the, 6
Shakespeare, William, 68
Sheldon, Abp., 24, 25
SHELDONIAN THEATRE, 25, 27, 63, 96
— Curators of, 128
— musical festival (1669) at, 325
Shelley, P. B., 30, 74–75
Sheppee (Edgell) Scholarship in Engineering Science, 386
Sherard, Dr., 225
Sherardian Professor of Botany, 225
Sherrington, Sir Charles, 171
Shippen, Dr., 27
Shooting, 318
Sibthorp, Prof., 232
Siddons, Mrs., 69
Sidney, Philip, 21
Simnel, Lambert, 59
Skating, 318
Skelton, John, 68
Ski-ing, 318
Slavonic collection at Queen's College, 206
Slavonic Studies, Diploma in, 416
Smalridge, Bp., 26
Smith, Adam, 27
Smith, F. Hindley, 237
Smyth, Bp., 16
Social life, 268–9
Social reform, 36
SOCIAL STUDIES:
— Board of Faculty of: and degrees of B.Litt. and D Phil, 179
— Faculty of, 38, 123, 150
— special library for, 213
SOCIAL TRAINING, CERTIFICATE IN, 418
Societies, 269–71, 328–9
SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME-STUDENTS, 286, 287
Somers, John, 25
Somerset, Duke of, 17
SOMERVILLE COLLEGE, 35, 284, 288
— admission, expenses, &c., 450–1
— architecture, 289
— sports ground, 323
Southey, Robert, 30
Southwark, 336
SPANISH:
— in Final Hon. School of Modern Languages, 149, 364
— in Responsions, 361
— scholarships, &c., 382
Special libraries, table of, 213
Spencer, Sir Thomas, 79
Spiritual life, 276
Sports, 277–9, 301–24
— College Amalgamated Clubs, 321
— finance, 321–2
— for women, 323–4
— government of, 301–2
Springfield St. Mary Hostel, 334
Squash rackets, 277, 317
Squire Scholarships, 388
Stafford, Humphrey, 59
Stainer, Sir John, 326, 327
Stanhope Historical Essay, 380
Stanley, Arthur, 31, 34
Stapeldonhalle, 11
Stapledon, Walter de, 11
State Scholars, 350
Stationers' Company, 193
STATISTICS, Diploma and Certificate in, 154, 418
STATUTE, a structure of, 117
Stead, W. T., 294
Stephen, King, 50, 55, 78
Sthael, Peter, 216
Stone, Nicholas, 96
Stoner, family, 65
Street, G. E., 99
Student Christian Movement, 335
Students of Christ Church, 131
Subscription Concerts, 329
Summer Term, 280
Supervisor for Advanced Studies, 180 181, 184, 187–8

SURGERY: degrees in, see DEGREES
— in 2nd Exam. for B.M., 174
Sutton, Sir Richard, 16
Swimming, 277, 318, for women, 323, 324
Sydenham, Thomas, 24, 170

Tait, Archibald, 31
Talbot, H. Fox, 245
Tatham, Dr., 30
Taunton, Mr., 75
Taxation of Colleges for University purposes, 121, 133
Taxors, University, 6
TAYLOR INSTITUTION, 36, 236
— Curators of, 128
— Modern Languages library in, 201
Teachers, 126
Teachers, training of: Committee for, 129
TEACHING: College, 133
— University, 116, 121–6
Temple, Frederick, 34
Tennis, 36, 317; see also Lawn Tennis
TERMS, academic, 280, 355
— number necessary for admission to a degree, 356
— times of, 356
— of Standing, 356
Tesdale, Thomas, 22
Theobald of Étampes, 1
Theological Colleges, 334
THEOLOGY, 7
— Board of Faculty of: and degrees of B.Litt. and D.Phil., 179
— Diploma in, 154, 417
— Faculty of, 123
— Final Hon. School of, 145–6, 364
— Prelim. Exam. for, 363
— scholarships, &c., in, 373–4, 388
— special library for, 213
THERAPEUTICS: in 2nd Exam. for B.M., 174
'Toggers', 278, 303
Tomkins, Thomas, 325
Torpids, 278, 303
Town and Town, 3–4, 19
Townesend, William, 97
Toynbee (Paget) Prize, 383
Tractarian Movement, 31, 32, 34
Tradescants, the, 26, 216, 235
— Musaeum Tradescantium, 235
— Zoological collection, 245, 249
Tresham, Dr., 17
Triflers Cricket Club, 307
TRINITY COLLEGE:
— admission, expenses, &c., 441–3
— architecture, 97, 102
— gardens, 109
— history, 11, 18, 27–28, 35
— laboratory, 217
— libraries, 209, 211
— Triflers Cricket Club, 307
Trinity Term, 280, 355
Trivium, the, 6
Turkish, Classical, in Responsions, 366
Turner, J. M. W., 242
Turner, Peter, 234
Tutorial Fellowships, 254, 255
Tutorial system, 121–2, 253–60
Tutorials, 256
TUTORS: functions of, 255–7
— moral, 258
— undergraduates and, 259 60
Tutors' Meetings, 258
Twyne, Brian, 23

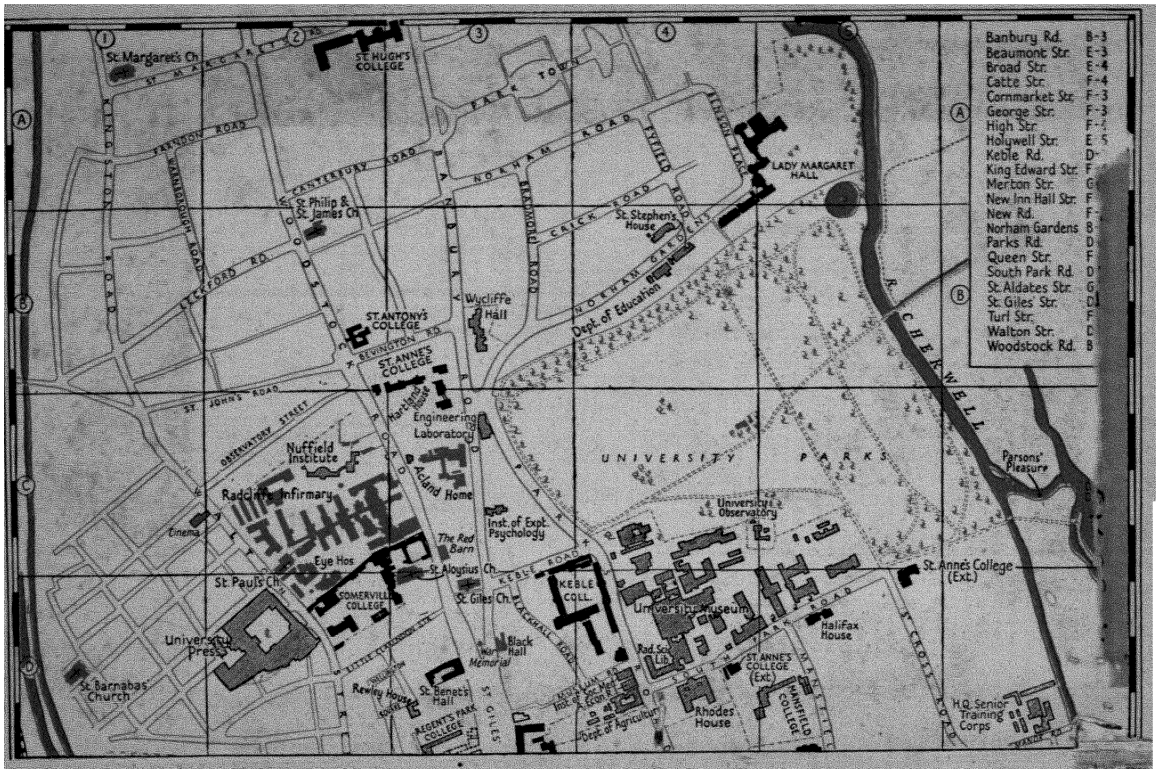
UNDERGRADUATE, THE:
— choice of college, 263–4
— has no share in governmental institutions, 130
— his arrival, 264
— his first year, 265–6
— his meals, 266–7
— other aspects of college life, 268 sqq.
— personal freedom, 275
— progress of his studies, 273
— relations with his tutor, 259–60, 267–8
Underwood, H. L. 98
UNION, THE, 31, 270
— Debating Hall, 34
— library, 205, 270
UNITED STATES books on the history of, in Rhodes House, 200
— early Americana at University College, 206
— Students from (notes for), 351
— see also RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS
Universities Catholic Education Board, 334
UNIVERSITY, THE:
— admission to, 349–52
— CONSTITUTION OF, 113–33
— — a self-governing corporation, 113
— — character of administration, 115, 116
— — Colleges and the University, 130–3
— — Colleges severally autonomous, 113, 114
— — finance, 120–1
— — institutions and Committees, 126–33
— — legislative structure, 117–19
— — summary of administrative offices, 114–16
— — teaching, 116, 121–33
— functions of, as distinct from Colleges, 126
University Catholic Chaplaincy, 334
UNIVERSITY CHEST, see CHEST
University Church, see St. Mary's
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE:
— admission, expenses, 443–4
— architecture, 82, 93, 96, 99
— Bees Cricket Club, 307
— college MSS. stored in the Bodleian, 197
— early Americana, 206
— history, 10, 11, 13, 35
University Commissions, 32, 33, 37
University dues, 354
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, see EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, see MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OBSERVATORY, 234
University Park, 107; Curators of, 128
University Press, 9; see Clarendon Press
University Scholarships and Prizes, 373–90
University Sermon, 332–3
University Settlements, 36
University Training Corps, 319
University Visitors, 17, 19
URDU: in Final Hon. School of Oriental Studies, 146

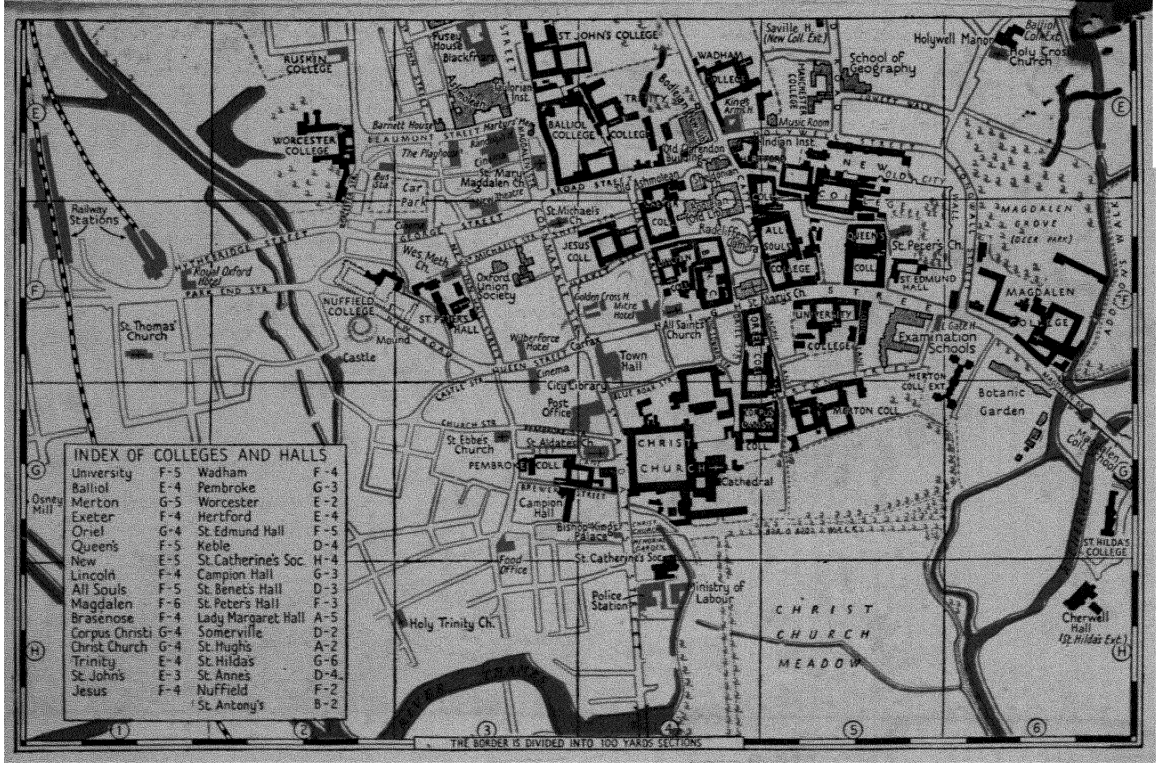
Vacarius, 1
Vacations, 280
Valence, Aymer de, 57
Vaughan-Morgan, Violet, Scholarships, 380–1
Vere, Robert de, Earl of Oxford, 58
VICE-CHANCELLOR, THE, 9
— appointment of, 118–19
— Curator of University Chest, 120
— duties, 119
— has no disciplinary authority inside the college, 272
— member of General Board of Faculties, 123
— member of Hebdomadal Council, 118
— member of professorial electoral Boards, 125
— powers, 116
Vice-Chancellor's Court, 32
Victoria, Queen, 64
Vincent's Club, 271
Visitors, University, 17, 19

WADHAM COLLEGE.
— admission, expenses, &c., 444
— architecture, 93–96
— gardens, 105, 109
— history, 18, 22
— library, 206
Wadham, Nicholas, 22
Wake Archives, 240
Waller, Sir William, 62
Wallis, John, 24
Walter de Stapledon, 11
Ward, Mrs. Humphry, 283
Ward, Seth, 24, 216
Ward, T. H., 237
Warden: title of head of a college, 131
Warham, Abp., 16, 17
Warrigals Cricket Club, 307
Wartons, the, 27
Water Polo, 319
Waterhouse, Paul, 35, 99
Welch (Christopher) Scholarships, 387
Weldon, Mrs. W. F. R., 237
Wellington, Duke of, 31
Welsh collection at Jesus College, 205
Wesley, John, 28, 73
Wesley Society, 335
Wesleyans, 335
Westmorland, Countess of, 245
Westwood, J. O., 249
Whately, Richard, 31
Wheler, Sir George, 235
White, Sir Thomas, 18
Whitley Chair of Biochemistry, 221
Wightwicke, Richard, 22
Wilberforce, Bp., 34
Wilberforce, Robert, 31
Wilkins, Dr., 216
Wilkins, John, 24
Wilkinson, John, 22
William of Durham, 10
William of Ockham, 8
William of Orange, King, 26, 45, 63
William of Waynflete, 14
William of Wykeham, 10, 11, 12, 14
William the Conqueror, 47, 53–54
Williams, Sir M. Monier, 243
Williams (Winter) Law Scholarships, 374
Williamson, Sir J., 206
Willis, Dr., 216
Willis, Thomas, 170
Wolsey, Cardinal, 12, 15, 16
WOMEN: admitted as full members of the University, 37
— admitted to Convocation, 287
— Association for the Education of, 284, 285, 286, 288
— education for, 35, 283–91
Women Students' Delegacy, 286
WOMEN'S COLLEGES, 261, 288–90
— buildings, 289–90
— government of, 131, 287–8
— libraries in, 207
— services at chapels of, 237
Women's Property Committee, 287
Women's University Settlement at Southwark, 336
Wood, Anthony, 25, 54, 66, 235
Woodroffe, Dr., 28
WORCESTER COLLEGE:
— admission, expenses, &c., 444–5
— architecture, 87, 90, 97
— history, 11, 28, 236
— library, 211; Civil War Pamphlets and old plays in, 206
Wordsworth, Elizabeth, 285
Workers' Educational Association, 36, 398
World Student Christian Federation, 335
World War II, 38–40
Wren, Sir Christopher, 24–28, 87, 96, 216
Wyatt, James, 35
Wycliffe, John, 8, 13, 58
WYCLIFFE HALL, 338
Wykeham Professorship of Physics, 218
Wylie Prize, 390

Yachting, 319
Young, Arthur, 75

Zaharoff Travelling Scholarships, 383
Zoological collections, 226, 248
Zoological Field Studies, Dept. of, 226
ZOOLOGY Department of, 226–7
— Final Hon. School of, 168, 364
— in Hon. Mods. in Nat. Sci., 160
— laboratories for, 226–7
— Linacre Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, 226, 248
— scholarships for, 387


Banbury Rd. B-3
Beaumont Str. E-3
Broad Str. E-4
Catte Str. F-4
Cornmarket Str. F-3
George Str. F-3
High Str. F-4
Holywell Str. E-5
Keble Rd. D-
King Edward Str. F
Merton Str. G
New Inn Hall Str. F
New Rd. F-
Norham Gardens B-
Parks Rd. D-
Queen Str. F
South Park Rd. D
St. Aldates Str. G
St. Giles' Str. D
Turl Str. F
Walton Str. D
Woodstock Rd. B
St. Margaret's Ch.
ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE
LADY MARGARET HALL
St. Philip & St. James Ch.
St. Stephen's House
Dept. of Education
Wycliffe Hall
ST. ANTONY'S COLLEGE
ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE
Engineering Laboratory
Nuffield Institute
Radcliffe Infirmary
Acland Home
Inst. of Exptl. Psychology
The Red Barn
Cinema
Eye Hos.
St. Aloysius Ch.
St. Giles Ch.
St. Pauls Ch.
COMERVILLE COLLEGE
KEBLE COLL.
UNIVERSITY PARKS
University Observatory
Parsons' Pleasure
St. Anne's College (Ext.)
University Museum
Halifax House
Rad. Sci. (Lib.)
ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE (Ext.)
MANSFIELD COLLEGE
Rhodes House
H.Q. Senior Training Corps
University Press
Black Hall
Hart Memorial
St. Barnabas Church
Rewley House
St. Benet's Hall
REGENT'S PARK COLLEGE
Dept. of Agriculture
RICHEWELL


INDEX OF COLLEGES AND HALLS
University F-5
Balliol E-4
Merton G-5
Exeter F-4
Oriel G-4
Queen's F-5
New E-5
Lincoln F-4
All Souls F-5
Magdalen F-6
Brasenose F-4
Corpus Christi G-4
Christ Church G-4
Trinity E-4
St. John's E-3
Jesus F-4
Wadham F-4
Pembroke G-3
Worcester E-2
Hertford E-4
St. Edmund Hall F-5
Keble D-4
St. Catherine's Soc. H-4
Campion Hall G-3
St. Benet's Hall D-3
St. Peter's Hall F-3
Lady Margaret Hall A-5
Somerville D-2
St. Hugh's A-2
St. Hilda's G-6
St. Anne's D-4
Nuffield F-2
St. Antony's B-2
RUSKIN COLLEGE
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
WADHAM COLLEGE
Saville H. (New Coll. Ext.)
School of Geography
Holywell Manor
Holy Cross Church
WORCESTER COLLEGE
BALLIOL COLLEGE
Indian Inst.
Music Room
Barnett House
The Playhouse
St. Mary Magdalen Ch.
Car Park
Railway Stations
St. Michaels Ch.
JESUS COLL.
Wes. Meth. Ch.
Oxford Union Society
ALL SOULS COLLEGE
QUEEN'S COLL.
St. Peter's Ch.
MAGDALEN GROVE (DEER PARK)
ST. EDMUND HALL
MAGDALEN COLLEGE
St. Thomas' Church
NUFFIELD COLLEGE
Mound
Castle
ST. PETER'S HALL
Wilberforce Hotel
Golden Cross H. Mitre Hotel
All Saints Ch.
Town Hall
Cinema
City Library
Post Office
Examination Schools
Botanic Garden
MERTON COLL.
CHRIST CHURCH
Cathedral
St. Ebbe's Church
St. Aldates Ch.
PEMBROKE COLL.
Campion Hall
Food Office
St. Catherine's Soc.
Police Station
Ministry of Labour
Holy Trinity Ch.
CHRIST CHURCH MEADOW
ST. HILDA'S COLLEGE
Cherwell Hall (St. Hilda's Ext.)
Osney Mill
THE BORDER IS DIVIDED INTO 100 YARDS SECTIONS