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First Governing Body (1958)

Peter Ady (1914-2004) was an undergraduate at Lady Margaret Hall, and became Tutor (later Fellow) in Economics at St Anne's in 1947. Her Fellowship was held alongside a University Lecturership in her research area, Development Economics. Her eminence in the world outside Oxford is shown in a commission by the United Nations to advise the Burmese government and prepare a report on its finances (1951), and in her secondment in 1964-66 to the Economics Directorate of the Ministry of Overseas Development. In 1976 she served a term as Director of Queen Elizabeth House and the Institute of Commonwealth Studies. She travelled widely in Africa particularly, and wrote on Ghana's sterling area as well as producing the *Oxford regional economic atlas* of the whole continent.

Annie Barnes (1903-2003) was born in Geneva. Meeting visiting German lecturer H.G. (Roger) Barnes while working for her doctorate at Berne University led her to a long and distinguished academic career based mostly in Oxford. She worked at Somerville and Lady Margaret Hall before being appointed Tutor (and subsequently Fellow) in French at St Anne's in 1947. Her distinction was recognised by the University who made her Reader in French Literature in 1966. A research career stretching from the 1920s very nearly to her death in January 2003 took her from the influence of Shakespeare on Alfred de Vigny, through Jean Leclerc, Pascal (a life-long interest and inspiration), and the Abbé de Saint-Cyran, to Proust, Péguy, and Valéry. Her intellectual dynamism and rigour, and her sparkling, distinctive personality and humour, informed decades of dedicated teaching and generated an ever-refreshed network of friends and collaborators.

Dorothy Bednarowska (1915-2003) was herself a Home Student, graduating with a First in English in 1937. Her graduate studies in Herbert and Donne were interrupted by the War. After a temporary teaching post at St Hilda's she became Lecturer in English at St Anne's in 1946 and a Fellow in 1954. A type of professional academic not uncommon in her day but hard to imagine now, she published nothing but poured all her energies into devoted and inspiring teaching of undergraduates, graduates, mature students, and (innovatively) Summer school students from all over the world. She taught the whole canon from Chaucer onwards and had astonishing knowledge and recall of texts from the whole range, with particular interests in the 19th century and the early American novel. Her students remember her as rigorous but painstakingly supportive, with an outstanding ability to communicate her own deep love of literary texts.

Elizabeth Ely (1932-1961) died tragically young of cancer after a brilliant early career as an academic lawyer. She read Law at St Anne's, winning a Winter Williams Law Scholarship and a First, and was President of the Junior Common Room. She took the BCL at Oxford and LL.M at Yale, returning to St Anne's as a Research Fellow and elected Fellow in 1958. As well as teaching and researching with great distinction, she played a crucial rôle in the College's acquisition of full collegiate status, re-drafting the Statutes speedily to bring them into harmony with

those of the other four women's colleges. Her lively and charismatic personality left a strong impression on all who knew her. The year before her death she married Wadham's Law Fellow Peter Carter.

Elaine Griffiths (1909-1996) matriculated as a Home Student in 1928. After taking her degree in English she undertook research under the supervision of J.R.R. Tolkien, developing the interest in Old English Philology which was at the heart of her work. Her teaching career began with tutorials for the residents at the Home Students' Catholic hostel, Cherwell Edge. She became Tutor (later Fellow) in English in 1938, and during her long St Anne's career undertook many College offices. On the University level she was Chair of the English Faculty Board and a member of the General Board. One of a great teaching trio with Kirstie Morrison and Dorothy Bednarowska, she shared with her colleagues a total commitment to teaching as the essence of a college Fellow's work, and like them she is remembered with enormous gratitude and affection by her students. She was a person of great taste and elegance and a consistent upholder of civilised aesthetic values.

Jenifer Hart (1914-2005) read History at Somerville. A brilliant success in the home Civil Service exam in 1936 was followed by eleven years' distinguished service in the Home Office. In 1947 she left the Civil Service to join her husband Herbert Hart in Oxford. After work for the Delegacy of Extra-Mural Studies she became the first ever Gwilym Gibbon Research Fellow (a fellowship specifically designed for present or past civil servants) at Nuffield College. In 1952 she succeeded Mary Leys as Modern History Fellow at St Anne's, where she continued until her retirement in 1981. A committed "College person" until very near to her death, she flung herself into teaching, research, and administration with great enthusiasm and skill. Her academic interests were always on the borderline between history and social sciences, and she took charge of Politics teaching for PPE as well as Modern History, and wrote and lectured on the history of the Police, on local government, and on proportional representation. Consistently committed to radical social and political values, she was active in various movements for reform and modernisation in College, University, and City.

Margaret Hubbard (1924-), having taking a first degree in her native Australia, came to St Anne's from Somerville in 1957 as Tutor in Classics. A classicist of great distinction and international reputation, she worked with R.G.M. Nisbet on the first two volumes (1970 and 1978) of a monumentally authoritative *Commentary on Horace*. Her book on Propertius in the "Classical life and letters" series was published in 1974. She was prominent in University as well as College affairs, acting as Assessor (then popularly known as "female Proctor") in 1964-65. She was a Fellow of St Anne's for 29 years, retiring in 1986.

Mary Kearsley (1931-) was at Somerville and at Manchester University before coming to St Anne's in 1958 as Tutor in Mathematics, though her research area was theoretical physics. She published on potential theory and Newtonian

gravitation, and, a brilliant linguist, was one of the translators from Russian of Landau and Lifshitz's *Electrodynamics of continuous media*. Her linguistic skills led also to an interest in Japanese culture, films in particular. Her devotion to her students, and the amount of time she was willing to expend on them, were legendary, and many successful generations of St Anne's mathematicians are proportionately devoted to her. She retired in 1998 after nearly 40 years as a Fellow.

Dora Livock (d.1968) was a Fellow of St Anne's from 1957 to 1961 as Bursar and then Treasurer. She retired early through ill health but in her short time at the College was a key figure. She brought with her professional skills in accountancy and administration, having in 1926 been one of the first women to qualify as a Chartered Accountant. She worked for Guy's Hospital, for the Radcliffe Infirmary, and for the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust. This last employment led to her being one of the founders of BUPA, of which she later wrote a short history. At St Anne's she re-organised the College's finances, skilfully negotiated the acquisition of several College houses, and crucially worked with Lady Ogilvie to achieve the building of the dining hall and kitchen. She was known as a skilful expositor of financial arguments to non-specialists, and as a devoted and much loved manager of staff.. In retirement she continued to offer advice to St Anne's, while also publishing for the Bristol Record Society a history of the City Chamberlains' accounts in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (1966).

Margery May (Booth) (1928-2000) came to St Anne's as an Exhibitioner in 1947. In 1954 she became Lecturer in French, and in 1958 Tutor and Fellow. After her retirement she was Emeritus Fellow and then Senior Research Fellow. Her research areas were mediaeval French and particularly Provençal literature, and philology and history of the French language ; her B.Litt. dissertation was a literary study of the 12th century author Raimbaut de Vacqueiras. Students remember fondly her kindness and humour, and her willingness to take trouble over both their academic progress and their personal and social development ; a memoir in the *Ship* shows her mingling French literature with medical care and advice on wedding dress fabric.

Kirstie Morrison (1903-1998) grew up in St Andrew's and came to Oxford as a Home Student in 1923. By her own account she was told by another college that she was "not university quality" before taking the Home Students' exam and winning a scholarship. She took a First in English and taught briefly at Bradford Grammar School, before returning to the Home Students as Assistant Tutor (1930) then Tutor (1933). She became a Fellow of St Anne's in 1952, and our first ever Emeritus Fellow in 1973. Her membership of St Anne's thus spanned 75 years ; an exact contemporary of Evelyn Waugh, she was still an active user of the College Library in the 1990s. Like the others (Dorothy Bednarowska and Elaine Griffiths) in the great triumvirate of St Anne's English Tutors, she did not publish but was a gifted and unforgettable teacher of generation after generation of students, noted especially for her mischievous sense of humour and her positive outlook. Like the

others she would teach more or less any period, but her interests tended particularly towards Shakespeare and other Elizabethan drama. She gave an innovative series of lectures in the 1960s on the relationship between literature and art.

Iris Murdoch (1919-1999) was born in Dublin but grew up mostly in London. She read Greats at Somerville, taking a First in 1942. A period as an assistant principal in the Treasury was followed by relief work for the UN with refugees in Belgium and Austria. Discovery of Sartre and other existentialists led to a passionate engagement with Philosophy, and after a year's studentship in Cambridge she became Tutor (later Fellow) in Philosophy at St Anne's. She published on Sartre and on Plato, on metaphysics and moral philosophy, and of course her philosophical concerns are at the heart of the 25 novels for which she became famous, gaining the CBE (1978) and DBE (1987), the Whitbread Prize (*The sacred and profane love machine*) and the Booker Prize (*The sea, the sea*). She resigned her Fellowship after 15 years in 1962 in order to devote herself full-time to writing. She is remembered as a dazzling colleague and teacher, little interested in constraints of the syllabus, leading students on fascinating journeys from Rousseau to Wordsworth, from Thomas More to Michael Oakeshott, from St Anselm to Engels.

Marjorie Reeves (1905-2003) read History at St Hugh's then acquired a teaching diploma and a PhD from London University on medieval mysticism and heresy. She taught History at a teachers' training college in Camberwell before becoming Tutor in History for the Home Students, thus beginning a 65-year association with St Anne's. Her work on Abbot Joachim of Fiore and on prophecy and millenarianism in the middle ages and in later centuries brought her an international reputation recognised in her CBE and Fellowship of the British Academy. She also wrote widely on educational policy, local history of her native Wiltshire, and the Anglican church. She contributed decades of devoted teaching and administration to St Anne's. Ruth Deech in her address at Marjorie's funeral commented on the lack of compartmentalisation in her life, and wondered if this was the secret of her remarkable serenity.

Ann Gaynor Taylor was a "new Lecturer in Physiology" in 1957, and at that time was awarded the Henry Goodger Scholarship, a University award. She became Tutor in Physiology and a member of Governing Body. She left in 1963 to join her husband at Stanford University, but subsequently returned to Oxford as Physiology Tutor at St Edmund Hall. Lady Ogilvie wrote "Not only has she been a distinguished Tutor in Physiology, but she has devoted much time and energy to College affairs, especially in connection with building and furnishing. She will be greatly missed". She was succeeded by Marianne Fillenz, with whom she now shares a research office at the Oxford Physiology Department.

Annie Rogers (1856-1937) grew up in an Oxford academic family and in 1873 was entered in the newly established exams set by Oxford's Delegacy of Local

Examinations. Having come top in both junior and senior examinations, she was automatically offered an Exhibition at either Balliol or Worcester, until it was discovered that she was a girl, at which point the Exhibition was given to a boy who had come sixth on the list, and Annie Rogers received four volumes of Homer as a gift from Balliol. When in response to the controversy caused by this story the University instituted separate degree-level examinations for women, she promptly took them and won first-class honours in Latin and Greek (1877). She became a determined but canny campaigner for women's admittance to full membership of the University, a story she tells with much dry humour in her book *Degrees by degrees* (1938). She was herself one of the group of women who were (retrospectively) admitted to degrees when the ban was finally lifted in 1920. Meanwhile she had become Secretary of the Association for the Education of Women and of St Anne's pre-cursor the Society of Oxford Home Students ; she was also on the Council of St Hugh's. Alongside her campaigning she was an assiduous and gifted Tutor in Classics to Home Students and other women studying at Oxford.

Principals

Bertha Johnson (1846-1927) became involved in promoting women's higher education in Oxford in the 1870s. She was secretary to Lady Margaret Hall from 1880 to 1914, and to the Association for the Education of Women from 1883 to 1894. The Home Students however were her chief responsibility, and the AEW made her their Principal in 1894, a post she held on an entirely honorary basis until 1921. Ironically she was an opponent of the full admission of women to the University, believing that women's education should not be assimilated to patterns developed for men. She and Annie Rogers, who succeeded her as Secretary of the AEW in 1894, were thus on opposite sides when a bid for women to be admitted to the Oxford BA failed in 1895-6. When in 1910 the University formally recognised the women's societies by setting up its own Delegacy for Women Students, though, Bertha Johnson as Principal of the Society of Home Students became the first woman to hold a senior University appointment. Gradually reconciled to the campaign for full membership, she was also the first of the five women principals to receive the MA by decree in 1920. She was married to an academic (A.H. Johnson, historian and Chaplain of All Souls) but not an academic herself; nevertheless, enabling and organising women's education at Oxford was her life's work.

Christine Burrows (1872-1959) went from Cheltenham Ladies' College to read History at Lady Margaret Hall, but had to interrupt her studies to assist her mother Esther Elizabeth Burrows when in 1893 the latter was appointed Principal of the newly founded St Hilda's Hall. Christine continued as a home student and completed her History degree in 1894, immediately becoming a History Tutor at St Hilda's ; in 1895 at the age of 23 she became Vice-Principal, then in 1910 she succeeded her mother as Principal. In 1919 she resigned in order to live with her mother whose health was deteriorating. When in 1921 (the year she also received her MA by decree) she was asked to succeed Mrs Johnson as Principal of the Home Students, she accepted because this appointment was compatible with her living at home. She is thus a very rare if not unique example of someone who has been head of two Oxford houses. She devoted her energy and teaching and administrative skills to the Home Students for eight years, consolidating the Society's position and laying the foundations for collegiate status by building up the strength of the tutorial team, before her mother's ill-health forced her to resign in 1929. For the remaining thirty years of her life she did much quiet work for the advancement of women.

Grace Hadow (1875-1940) read English at Somerville College and gained first-class honours in 1903. She taught at Bryn Mawr and Lady Margaret Hall, and edited/wrote the *Oxford Treasury of English Literature, Chaucer and his Times*, and volumes of essays on Addison and Goldsmith. Alongside her scholarly work she developed a life-long commitment to adult education for the study and promotion of social welfare, particularly in rural areas. From these interests came her secretaryship of Barnett House (Oxford's new centre for social and economic studies and social work training) and her founding of the Oxfordshire Rural

Community Council, the first body of its kind in Britain. Her time (1929-1940) as Principal of the Society of Home-Students saw the Society build for itself (with Mrs Hartland's benefaction) for the first time, and move firmly in the direction of the collegiate status achieved in 1952. She died in post of viral pneumonia at the age of 65.

Eleanor Plumer (1885-1967) read English at Oxford as an external student from King's College for Women in London. She remained at King's College as a Lecturer and Tutor to women students, and subsequently became Warden of the Mary Ward Settlement (1923-1927) and of St Andrew's Hall in the University of Reading (1927-1931). Selected in 1940 by a small panel of advisers as Principal of the Society of Oxford Home Students, she retired in 1953 as Principal of St Anne's College. The change first of name and then of status within the University was a complex and contentious business, steered with great skill and determination by Miss Plumer. She was the daughter of Field-Marshal Plumer and was in her element organising war work ; for a time the Library's Fulford Room became a highly productive munitions factory, and Miss Plumer herself spent long vacations working as a factory hand at the Morris works in Cowley. She gave the newly constituted College permission to use the Plumer family shield as its coat of arms.

Mary Ogilvie (1900-1990) read History at Somerville, and shortly afterwards married Frederick Ogilvie, then a fellow of Trinity. She was much involved with his academic career, at Edinburgh and at Queen's Belfast (where he was Vice-Chancellor), at the BBC where he was director general in war-time, and finally at Jesus College where he was Principal. After his death she was Dean of Women Students at Leeds University before coming to St Anne's as Principal. Her thirteen years here were a time of bold and rapid expansion, of building and of adding existing properties (including the whole of Bevington Road South side) to the site.

Expansion in numbers and in academic ambition accompanied the building; during Lady Ogilvie's time 10 Fellows became 18, 30 graduate students 47, and 252 undergraduates 295; and towards the end of her Principalship St Anne's came top of the Norrington table of finals results. She created Oxford's first ever nursery for the children of staff, first ever mixed graduate institute (with Balliol, at Holywell Manor), first ever schoolteacher fellowship. She achieved a triumph of negotiation with the University Grants Committee (on one of whose committees she subsequently served) over the building of the Dining Hall. She is remembered as kindly and accessible to students, a shrewd entrance interviewer with a liking for "taking chances" on students.

Nancy Trenaman (1919-2002) read English at Somerville, taking a First in 1941. She entered the Civil Service and rose to be Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Materials, Counsellor at the British Embassy in Washington, and Under-Secretary at the Board of Trade. She came to St Anne's as Principal in 1966 and continued with great energy and skill the many projects begun by Lady Ogilvie. To her fell the task of chairing the long and difficult discussions, begun in 1968, which in 1979 finished with St Anne's accepting male undergraduates, graduate students, and

Fellows. Her administrative skills and forthright personality, while they could not ensure a unanimous decision, did achieve a series of full and open discussions where the College's options were understood by all. Outside College she served on the Civil Service Selection Committee and on the Royal Commission on the Constitution, as well as on the University's Hebdomadal Council and many of its committees. She had a lifelong interest in music and was Moral Tutor to St Anne's undergraduate Musicians. Her commitment, common sense, and independence of mind helped steer the College through difficult times of financial stringency and student unrest. After her retirement in 1984 she served as Chair of the Leprosy Relief Association.

Claire Palley (1931-) received her BA and LLB from Cape Town University, and in 1965 a PhD from London University. She was called to the English Bar as a member of Middle Temple. Her distinguished academic career began in Cape Town and Rhodesia and continued at Queen's University Belfast. She moved to the University of Kent at Canterbury where she was Professor of Law and Master of Darwin College from 1973 to 1984. She was a Council member of the Minority Rights Group, and her long and continuing association with the United Nations included crucial work on the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Her publications include an authoritative *Constitutional history and law of Southern Rhodesia* (1966). Becoming Principal of St Anne's in 1984, she poured her energy and acumen into moving the College from a period of necessary stringency and caution to an atmosphere of expansion and confidence. Student numbers grew to the maximum permitted, the Fellowship grew particularly in the social sciences, and she led the College into ambitious and successful building projects even when at the outset there was little sign of where the funds would be found. Never less than whole-hearted in anything she did, she took great care over the individual concerns of students. Claire retired in 1991 to continue her advisory work in constitutional and human rights law, and was awarded the OBE in 1998.

Ruth Deech (1943-) took a First in Law at St Anne's College. After some years studying and teaching in America and Canada, she returned to St Anne's as Fellow and Tutor in Law in 1970. She was called to the English Bar (Inner Temple) in 1967. She served as Senior Proctor, as a member of Hebdomadal Council (where after a long campaign she succeeded in setting up a University nursery), and as Vice-Principal of St Anne's, and on Claire Palley's retirement in 1991 was elected Principal. She has published on family law and property law. She was Chairman of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority from 1994 to 2002, and was awarded the DBE in 2002. She took over as Principal with the ambition of raising the academic aspirations and culture of St Anne's, and was rewarded towards the end of her incumbency with Finals performances (and thus Norrington Table positions) far better than any achieved since the College went mixed, and a Fellowship strengthened in many areas and particularly at the professorial level. Ambitious building programmes continued, and progressive developments in areas such as student welfare, computer networking, and fund-raising. Her consistent

devotion to St Anne's, to its students and all its members and staff, sprang from gratitude for the place she was offered in 1962. She retired as Principal in 2004 to become the first ever Independent Adjudicator for UK higher education.

Tim Gardam (1956-) read English at Caius College Cambridge and received a double First. He is thus not only the first male Principal of St Anne's but also the first Cambridge graduate. His career in broadcasting began as a BBC trainee in 1977. He went on to produce Newsnight, Timewatch, and Panorama, and to executive roles at Channel 5 and Channel 4 TV, where he was Director of Programmes and Director of Television. In 2004 he was a member of the group appointed to review the BBC's Royal Charter. Having left Channel 4 in 2003, he was attracted to the "commitment to intellectual emancipation enshrined in the beliefs of the remarkable women who founded" St Anne's, and was selected as Principal from a distinguished short list. In his first year he has sought to build on the achievements of his predecessors, and in particular to put St Anne's at the forefront of developing new University thinking in delivering what Oxford does best: the individual tutorial system, the close connection of undergraduates to academics at the top of their field, and a structure of Colleges, each small enough yet diverse enough for students to meet across a range of different subjects, in a cross disciplinary culture.