



castellum

THE MAGAZINE OF THE DURHAM CASTLEMEN'S SOCIETY

No. 34 1981

DURHAM CASTLEMEN'S SOCIETY

COMMITTEE

President:

THE MASTER, DR. E. C. SALTHOUSE,
B.Sc., Ph.D., C.Eng., M.I.E.E.

Vice-Presidents:

MR. L. SLATER, C.B.E., D.L., M.A., J.P.
DR. D. W. MACDOWALL, M.A., D.Phil., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

Secretary/Treasurer:

*MR. R. F. APPLETON, B.Sc.

Editor:

MR. D. HOLBROOK

Ex-Officio:

SENIOR MAN IN RESIDENCE
CURRENT J.C.R. REPRESENTATIVE
THE BURSAR-WING COMMANDER A. E. CARTMELL
THE CHAPLAIN-REV. P. H. E. THOMAS

Elected Members:

MR. J. G. BRIDGES
MR. P. C. THICKETT
MR. J. H. BRUCE
MR. D. C. MARTIN
MR. M. K. PULLING
MR. J. E. THOMPSON

Society Representative on the College Governing Body:

Vacant

Communications for the Secretary/Treasurer which are not private should be sent to him c/o the College Office, University College, Durham Castle, where formal matters receive attention.

THE MASTER'S LETTER

Those of you who were at last year's Reunion will recall that we decided to mark the 150th Anniversary of the foundation of the University in two ways, first by making every attempt to have a memorable Reunion and second by having a rather special issue of *Castellum*. I hope that you find the extra articles in this issue of interest. Among those who have contributed Mr. Wright and Dr. Preece are both members of the Senior Common Room and Edgar Jones is a well-known member of the Society. The extra time involved has meant that I have not had to put pen to paper quite as soon as usual and it does mean that I can include news of some of the other events which are being held this year.

I know that the resignation last year of Hugh Price came as something of a surprise to many of you. Mr. Price came to Durham in 1964 and was well-known to many generations of students and to Old Castlemen as well. He left Durham in June to take up his appointment as Bursar and Fellow of Darwin College, Cambridge. He probably knew as much as anyone in Durham about College finances and related bursarial matters and I was very glad to have the benefit of his experience in College. In recent years he has been very active in building up the vacation trade which is now such an important part of our finances. (Bookings for bed and breakfast during the summer are always welcome and applications should be made to the Bursar – reduced rates for Old Castlemen!). During the year we also lost Tom Lister who retired after 9 years as Handyman and Madge Storey, a well-known personality in the kitchen, who had been with us for 16 years.

As noted elsewhere the new Bursar is Wing Commander Cartmell, an Old Castleman he rapidly discovered at interview that his previous membership was clearly remembered by Cicely Shaw and Jean Oliver. He joined us in October and is settling down well. He and his wife are living in Moneyers Garth but will move into Cosin's Hall this summer. They have been taking an active interest in college life and the Bursar has already been known to grumble about committee meetings on Wednesday afternoons when the University Rugby team are playing!

As most of you will know from my circular letter, the West Courtyard Appeal is going quite well. The response has been good and we now have



Lunch in the Master's garden.

some £15,000 pledged towards the new Common Room. Governing Body has decided to go ahead with the project and we hope to be able to go out to tender around Easter this year. Unless the prices are well outside our estimates we intend to start building during the summer. I am hoping that the Society will be able to continue with its efforts and that our final figure will be quite a lot more. The Junior Common Room have already contributed £1,000 to the Appeal and have recently agreed that a contribution should be made through battels over the next two terms. This is excellent and should raise another £1,200. In addition Mrs. Pat Slater, whom many of you will remember, has agreed to organise a Flower Festival to be held in the Castle early in the summer of 1983 and one half of the proceeds will go towards the Common Room project. There are still many of you who can join in and John Hollier and I are only too keen to encourage you to do so.

During the summer of 1981 we were able to do some much needed maintenance work to the Organ in the Tunstal Chapel. The work was carried out for us by Messrs. Walkers of Suffolk and they undertook a couple of modifications to the pipework at the same time. There is no doubt that the Organ has been very much better and the work has been much appreciated by the Organ Scholar and his assistant. We are fortunate at present in having Jonathan Newell as Organ Scholar and he is ably assisted by an enthusiastic Choir. They will be releasing a record later this year (and hope you will all buy one – preferably through the College please); they will also be making one or two broadcasts with the B.B.C. later this term. On a sad note, those who knew him and remember him will be sorry to hear of the death of Michael James who was Organ Scholar in 1972-73 and more recently Assistant Organist at Wimborne Minster in Dorset. There is a Michael James Memorial Fund and if anyone would like to contribute donations should be sent to:– The Administrative Trustee, 45 East Street, Wimborne, Dorset.

Gordon Berriman will also be much missed. I find it very hard to realise that he is no longer with us; he was so much a part of life in the Cathedral and College – always an enthusiast and willing to help in whatever way he could. Last year he was Chairman of the Durham Regatta Committee and the prize-giving was held in the Great Hall much to his delight, particularly when U.C.B.C. walked off with two of the trophies. We also lost Dr. Prowse who was resident at Lumley from 1953-64 and later the

first Master of Van Mildert, Professor Edward Allen as well as Professors Abrams (Sociology), Grant (Philosophy) and Waddington (Chemistry) who died in service during the year. I should also mention that there have been some notable changes in the academic staff of the University. Professor W. B. Fisher, Chair of Geography since 1956, Professor W. K. R. Musgrave, Chair of Chemistry since 1960 and a member of staff since 1945, both retired. Professor J. F. Dewey has joined the University to replace Malcolm Brown and is presently living in Castle.

The University had a very successful sporting year and established something of a record, winning the U.A.U. Rugby (1st XV and 2nd XV) Championships, Cricket (1st XI and 2nd XI) Championships and Rowing (1st and 2nd Eights). There were also successes in Hockey, Athletics and Swimming. Julian Johnson, who left last summer, played for Cambridge against Oxford and Alan Kirkpatrick has gained a place in the Oxford crew for this year's Boat Race.

University business has been largely concerned with two main items over the past year, the celebration of the 150th Anniversary and the appointment of a new Chancellor, and – inevitably – the economies which are being made as a result of the Government's decision to reduce expenditure on the Universities. Durham did not fare as badly as some Universities but cuts there have been and these will have to be accommodated. We will have to reduce the total number of students in the University and to cut our expenditure to meet the reduced income from the U.G.C. The financial implications are such that much will have to be pruned – expenditure on vacation grants, student welfare, library, technical and secretarial staffing and academic staffing. It is hoped that the necessary reductions in staff can be achieved without involuntary redundancy but this is not certain. The colleges are affected in two ways; the reduction in student numbers will cause a small drop in the number of students resident in the colleges and there will be an almost total elimination of money provided from the University to the colleges for welfare purposes. While both of these factors are small in themselves they come at a time when college income from student maintenance fees cannot be increased in line with inflation due to the reduced student grant, and vacation trade is not doing as well as earlier as a result of the general depression. I would like to think that we can weather the next two or three years but if not there will

have to be severe economies in all the colleges. On a more cheerful note the University Grants Committee have finally given us the go ahead to construct a new Library. The contract has been placed and work started at the beginning of February. It will be built beside the existing Science Library in front of the Dawson Building and will take approximately two years to complete. Most of the modern collections in the Palace Green Library will be transferred to the new building in due course. This is a project which the University has been pressing for some considerable time and it is difficult to believe that it is now going ahead.

The 150th Anniversary Celebrations will start very soon. They are centred on the installation of Dame Margot Fonteyn de Arias as the new Chancellor of the University. This will take place at a special ceremony in the Cathedral on Wednesday, 30th June. The other celebrations include a performance of the Berlioz Te Deum, Fireworks Display and an Anniversary Ball as well as a whole series of other events running from the beginning of March till the 4th July and including a Fun Run, Cycle Races and a Mediaeval Mystery Play. Anyone living locally is very welcome to attend these events and the official calendar is available from Old Shire Hall and local newspapers.

E. C. Salthouse

NEW BURSAR

Wing Commander Cartmell joined the College as Bursar on 1st October 1981. An Old Castleman, he graduated in History in 1953 and then took a P.G.C.E. course at Cambridge. Apart from a short spell teaching in school most of his career has been spent in teaching and administration with the Royal Air Force. He was seconded to the University of London in 1969 to read for a higher degree and in 1974 to take up a Defence Fellowship. Wing Commander Cartmell is married and has two children. He and his wife will be living in Moneyers Garth in the first instance. He played rugby for the University and the County.

NEW CHANCELLOR

From the Vice-Chancellor's Address to Convocation.

"The Degree Congregation is now dissolved, and we become instead the annual meeting of the Convocation, and I have the duty of reporting to you some highlights of the year. I start on a sad note. This time last year, Convocation was presided over by the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald—our much loved Chancellor. Malcolm died in January. Warm tributes have been paid to him – at Westminster Abbey and in the media. We, here in Durham, remember a modest but wise man, small and slightly built, but truly a giant among men. His name will be remembered, not least in Durham because we have established the Malcolm MacDonald Studentship for students from developing countries.

Great people pave the way for others, and it is with pleasure that I bring to you for your approval the name recommended by Senate and Council of our next Chancellor, Dame Margot Fonteyn de Arias. She is, of course, best known for her superb artistry, spanning more years than many of those in this hall can remember. In addition to being Prima Ballerina of the Royal Ballet, she has been President of the Royal Academy of Dancing since 1954 (one of the four British Royal Academies). She holds many international awards of the Arts, and Honorary degrees of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, London, Manchester and Leeds. Whilst she has written a number of books, it was perhaps her recently presented programme on BBC Television, 'The Magic of Dance', which more than anything else was responsible for bringing her warm personality into countless homes in Britain. It is not only in the service of the Arts that she has travelled the world. As the wife of Roberto Arias (formerly Panamanian Ambassador to Britain) she is known and respected by the world's diplomatic services.

Senate and Council, in recommending her name to you, believe that you will welcome this association of the highest office of our University with someone of such grace, charm, and dedication – dedication both to the Arts and to the importance of sheer hard work."

OBITUARIES

Dr. W. A. Prowse (1907-1981)

Castlemen from more than one generation will be saddened by news of the death, on 14th July 1981, of Dr. W. A. Prowse who was Vice-Master of University College from 1953 to 1964. Castlemen will perhaps especially recall his gracious, kindly and efficient tutelage at Lumley Castle, an 'annexe' to Castle, much loved by those who lived there. Arthur Prowse never encouraged the view that Lumley was other than an integral part of the College, but there was a distinctiveness of atmosphere in his guidance and authority which, for former Lumley men even now, will be almost palpable. Subsequently Arthur Prowse was to serve with distinction elsewhere in Durham but these earlier days remained close to his heart as they will live on for many of us. We will remember him with gratitude and affection.

S.G.R.

GORDON BERRIMAN

Gordon Berriman has died at the age of 64.

He was a student Castleman from 1939 to 1941. He was Senior Man in 1940-41 and President of the D.U.S.R.C. As well as retaining close and enthusiastic links with the Castlemen's Society throughout all the years that it has existed, including many years as a Committee member and almost 100% attendance at Reunions, he was the Society's Representative on the College Governing Body from 1977. The following report of his death is re-printed with the permission of the Durham County Advertiser, in which it was published on 8th January 1982.

The Rev. Canon Gordon Berriman has died at the age of 64 at his home in The College, Durham.

He was one of the best-known and best-loved priests in the Diocese of Durham and was Honorary Vicar-Choral of Durham Cathedral at the time of his death.

He came from a local family with business interests in Fencehouses and spent his whole life and ministry in the Diocese and County of Durham.

From his early years as a chorister in Durham Cathedral he went to both Durham School and the city's university.

After training, he worked at Dawdon and Gateshead before becoming vicar of Whitworth with Spennymoor in 1947, where he managed to get St. Paul's Church rebuilt after fire.

In 1958 he moved to the famous South Shields church of St. Hilda's, where he stayed for 17 years and gradually took control of St. Thomas's at Westoe and Holy Trinity.

He also served as Rural Dean of Jarrow, Proctor of Convocation for the Archdeanery of Durham and in 1965 he became Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral.

When his health began to cause concern he retired from Tyneside in 1975 and was made Honorary Vicar-Choral at the Cathedral where he did remarkable work.

Outside the church, he was chairman of Durham Regatta Committee, President of the NSPCC and one-time national president of the Old Cathedral Choristers.

He was active in the Royal School of Church Music and the Church Lads' Brigade, was a Freemason and Rotarian and was involved with Prisoners' Aid in the city.

Canon Berriman died on December 30. He left a widow, Betty, a married daughter, Jean, with two children, and a son, Christopher.

MICHAEL JAMES

To be told; as I left Durham Cathedral after the Advent Sunday Procession; of the death, the previous July, of Michael James caused me suddenly to feel unnaturally cold. It was not just the unexpectedness of the sad news nor the sorrow at such an untimely death that caused my chill reaction; it was far more brought about by the immediate sense of a light extinguished. Michael James was so gracious, so gifted a person that instinctively one 'raged against the dying of the light'.

When I the new Chaplain first met Michael James the new Organ Scholar I recognised a person of talent, humour, humility and above all

sensitivity. These qualities coloured everything he did. The accomplished organist and dedicated musician he was, combined with his deep faith to enhance the worship in Chapel and the music in College and University through his year of office.

A career in which he would offer much to the music of the Church lay ahead of him. After P.G.C.Ed. at Cambridge where he was assistant organist at Jesus College he taught at Canford School for four years. Schoolmastering, though, was not fully for him. Already assistant organist at Wimborne Minster he left Canford to live wholly by and for music. His new life in addition to the bread and butter of his pupils saw him leading Choral and Instrumental groups throughout Hampshire and Dorset. At his death his Career was blossoming with future concerts planned in Stuttgart and the Wigmore Hall, and he had just been appointed assistant organist at Rochester Cathedral.

Amongst his papers was found a poem which apparently he has used to prepare himself for death. It closed with the lines:

*'Complete these dear unfinished tasks of mine,
And I, perchance, may therein Comfort you'.*

His friends felt that, as Michael would have wished, something positive should come from his death so the Michael James Music Trust has been established. Its aim is to provide a Scholarship so that Michael's work can continue: the making of music in a Christian setting.

If you would like to contribute please contact the Administrative Trustee at 45 East Street, Wimborne, Dorset.

A.H.N.

CASTLE IN THE THIRTIES:

A note by Mr. R. P. Wright

The Master was Canon H. Ellershaw, Professor of English, and on his death in 1932 he was succeeded by the Professor of Latin, J. H. How, with the new Professor of English, Dr. C.C. Abbott, as Censor. Lieut.-Col.A.A. Macfarlane-Grieve was Bursar, and after Canon How's death in 1938 became the next Master. The students, less than fifty in number, were accommodated in the Castle itself and Cosin's Hall, a very compact community. Those who were not oarsmen, a popular sport, had to man the other college teams. They still had the advantage of two fives courts later to be absorbed into the University Library. Until after the war Hatfield had no adequate kitchens so their dons and about seventy men took their meals in the Castle.

For this decade the external fabric of the Castle was under substantial restoration after the foundations of the Great Hall had been cross-tied into a concrete mass below the courtyard. The work was completed by 1939 with a final donation by the Pilgrim Trust. A sprung wooden floor replaced the heavy stone slabs in the Great Hall, providing a great amenity for the university dances. To get a bath meant trekking from Hall Stairs to the foot of the Keep, until Council on its shoe-string budget installed baths at the end of the Norman Gallery and on Hall Stairs in 1935 and 1937.

Access to the Junior Common Room and Junction and Keep lay through the Norman Chapel which was restored in 1951 as a war memorial to the R.A.F.V.R. cadets. The sets of rooms were still double, heated by coal fires until the district heating was installed in 1950. Even the Great Hall was heated by only two fireplaces. Gowns had to be worn outside college in the morning and after dark. Gates shut at 10 p.m. and fines which went to the College Library were imposed on late-comers. When the porter, Mr. Shaw, died Mrs. Shaw and her family undertook his duties with firmness and kindness.

The joint High Table of the two colleges served as a focus of university life. Three times a year H.M. Judges of Assize resided for a fortnight in the state rooms, and an official dinner was given to them. Dons in residence were expected to attend such college functions as the Freshers' Coffee, the College Wine and the College Debate. Among the dons who lived in the

college were Jack Longland, of Everest fame, and A. P. Rossiter. When the new warden was appointed, J. D. Duff, later Sir James, he spent his first session with us. We lived well, even having a pre-war selection of cold joints to carve from for Sunday supper. On dance nights Miss Colquhoun invariably provided fried onions and mashed potatoes with little regard to the sensitivity of our partners.

R. P. Wright

CASTLE IN THE EIGHTEEN NINETIES

by Edgar Jones

Each one of us who looks back on that deep experience that is his three undergraduate years at Castle is made suddenly aware that his is shared experience: that *The Others* too have been this way before.

But they have all seen it differently. It? The rain-gouged yellow walls of Master's Garden; the vanished faces; the buried Self. All these, and many more.

For Stanley, it was the black oak door that he first came upon at Lumley Castle. I was concerned at his pale face, his hand clinging to the iron bell-pull, his cheek resting against the shiny jamb.

"What's up?" I said. "Are you done in? I say, these bags of yours weigh a ton. Didn't you come by taxi?"

He shook his head.

"Awful long way to fag with all this luggage. Bus stop's a mile away, No wonder you're done in."

"No, it's not that. I was just. . .thinking forward."

He looked hard at me, assessing; then, convinced that he could safely make the astonishing revelation:

"Anticipating the day I shall have to leave here, when I stand here for the last time, holding on to the bell-pull like this as if it was the College's hand saying Goodbye!"

To me, it has been in the main the vanished faces; the buried Self. But certain other images obtrude: the shining constellations of wild garlic in

Lumley woods; the crowding daffodils on the hump of the Keep; pale yellow lamplight splashing the wet cobbles of Owengate; and young men's laughter pealing and clanging into the night out of the numberless open windows.

Very rarely are we given the chance to eavesdrop on *The Others*. But we can on one of them, a private man who was up in the dying years of the old century, and wrote it all down, as he saw it, out of love a lifetime later, calling it.

MEMORIES OF DURHAM 1896-1899¹

C. F. Turnbull, who wrote these Memories down over sixty years later, in 1965, went up to University College from Rainton on the 7th October, 1896. He went with a Foundation Scholarship in Classics. It's a prosaic account of his life there that he gives, dry, factual, not without some moralising; its distinguishing characteristic – understatement. And yet. . . "I hardly realised at the time in what a good ground my lot had fallen, and I did not then know, as I later did, how beautiful and historically interesting my new home was." And the word "beautiful", together with the fact that sixty nine years later he saw fit to write it all down, just as it was, even to his failure – through illness – to get the expected First, show that the three years he spent in Castle were a transfiguring experience. Certainly the beauty of the place made its mark on him, for two Octobers later, when the realisation of how transitory was his stay there no doubt added an additional poignancy, he wrote how glorious the Castle looked ranged round the moon-flooded Quad. "I expressed a wish," he remembered all those years later, "to be a poet, to express my feelings in immortal verse."

Writing about the Keep (his first home was No. 45) Turnbull recalls the very hierarchical structure of the College in the 'Nineties. As a freshman, he was not supposed to sport his oak, and could indeed be fined for doing so, by any second or third year man who caught him offending. The procedure was simply to send in the culprit's name to the Bursar, who thereupon entered the sconce on his weekly battels.

Social life among the undergraduates was much the same in 1896 as it was in 1947, when I was up, with minor differences. Condensed milk then,

¹ Deposited in the Lowe Library, University College.

as fifty years later, was "in great demand", biscuits and cakes ("Windermere's at half a crown were favourites") were on hand for friends "who would drop in in ones and twos or in hordes in the late afternoon after rowing or games. . .before changing for dinner."

And there were then, as always, those merry men for whom social life took precedence over the academic. Such a man in Turnbull's time was Blackett, who held the record for sitting finals, since a Pass Degree man could take the examination an indefinite number of times. Blackett was Captain of Boats one year, and "President and King Pin of the College Musical Society". He must have spent a fortune, Turnbull mused, on private coaches. Such jovial souls are always popular; and great was the joy in College, in Turnbull's last year, when he passed.

Blackett, for all that he diverted his energies into other than academic channels, must nevertheless have "kept Terms". Keeping Terms involved, as well as attending lectures, attending morning chapel, held from a quarter to nine to nine each week day in the Galilee Chapel in the Cathedral, and dining in Hall at half past six. Any day on which one missed any of these three requirements was "lost"; however, as one was allowed to lose one day in four, the rule cannot be said to have been stringent.

Turnbull was called early by his gyp Fred, who was gyp to perhaps half a dozen men altogether, and was "very smart in his gyp's uniform with large buttons and tails." He would bring from the Buttery two large jugs or tins of water, one hot and the other cold, and set out his young men's hip baths. He would clean their boots. And he would fetch from the Buttery the breakfasts which they had ordered on being called. Turnbull saw a lot of Fred.

Not so though with the bedders who, despite their being "by ancient statute *mulieres senili ac deformi vultua*, seem to have been, again perhaps by ancient statute, rarely seen. However, they curtsied on entering or leaving a room, if a Castleman was studying there.

Turnbull had to be in College at night by ten. The wicket-gate in his time was locked at nine, so that later entrants had to ring the bell, when "Old William" Robinson, or his daughter, would open up. Between ten and eleven there was a fine of sixpence; between eleven and midnight half a crown; and thereafter a guinea. William Robinson, who died in 1902 at the age of 88, was born in the year before Waterloo. Turnbull's *Memories*

contains Old William's obituary, as it appeared in *The Durham Advertiser* of 20th June 1902, as well as the following (perhaps apocryphal) story about him.

A man who had been told he would be sent down the next time he came in after midnight slipped a sovereign¹ under the gate before Old William admitted him. Next morning though he was rusticated for the rest of term. Furious he asked Old William why he had reported him."

"Because you were late."

"But didn't I give you a sovereign?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you took it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then why did you report me?"

"I was bound to do my duty, sir."

There was an engaging formality about undergraduate life. During one's first term, senior men invited freshmen to their rooms by leaving their cards on them. Indeed formality seems to have been a characteristic of Castle life in Turnbull's day, not a surprising circumstance when one remembers the class background of most of the undergraduates, as well as the preponderance of ordinands among them.

The dons too were in the main in Orders. Turnbull gives short biographies of those who taught him. Dr. Plummer, who was Master for close on thirty years, and whose edition of St. John's Gospel attained a worldwide reputation, was reported to be so thorough a scholar that he counted the number of times the conjunction KAI (and) occurs in the original Greek. Turnbull recommends his readers, if they look for a specimen of Plummer's thoroughness, to read his notes on the first verse of the first chapter of this Gospel, in the 1882 Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools series. There are, he tells us, sixty pages of Greek text in this Gospel, fifty two pages of Introductions, and three hundred and twenty pages of closely printed notes. The Master lectured to Turnbull, throughout his three years, in Greek history, and in his first year in Ethics. He was nicknamed Polycarp, for having studied the Fathers so much.

1 The coin appears as the guinea in the story as Turnbull was told it, but, as Turnbull remarks, "guineas went out with George IV."

Professor Kynaston taught Turnbull Greek and Latin Literature, and Composition. Another notable scholar, Camden and Browne Medallist and Porson Scholar at Cambridge, his *Theocritus* in the Clarendon Press Series had "reached a fifth edition in 1924"; but, in company with Plummer, he was not an inspiring teacher. Kynaston was a rowing man, who had rowed stroke for Cambridge. Turnbull reminds us that there is a photograph of him, when aged sixty six, in Macfarlane-Grieve's *History of Durham Rowing*.

W. Kercheval Hilton the Bursar was, Turnbull notes with detectable surprise, "a Southerner". He merits mention for two things. For having once remarked that "a Yorkshireman was a man who from the top of the tower of York Minster could see more counties than there were." And for being nicknamed Agag : "because he walked delicately."

The formality of much of Castle life seems to have been counter-balanced by the ubiquitous ragging, which seems a feature of wholly male societies. Few rags that Turnbull tells us of deserve mention, except for a sophisticated one on a man called Gilmour, who had taken a violent (but alas unreciprocated) fancy to a member of a female orchestra performing in the Town Hall. Gilmour managed to get a letter, confessing his passion, to her, and asking her to meet him on Prebends Bridge. Arriving at the trysting place, he found not Her, but – the entire orchestra, with conductress. One suspects that Gilmours were given this treatment in every town on the orchestra's tour.

Turnbull was cox for the College, and he also rowed. He was asked to cox the University crew for the Regatta of 1897, but refused: being "a reading man" as well as a rowing one, he did not think he could spare the time. There is a lot in the *Memories* of the sporting life of '96-'99; but games played and races run are as ephemeral as yesterday's news.

Of more general interest is Turnbull's account of the club life of his years at castle. Once again that characteristic formality makes itself felt. Some of this, one suspects, must be due to the greater seriousness of the age; but one must remember too that many of Turnbull's contemporaries were destined for Orders. Most of his friends indeed. He gives later, at the end of these *Memories*, a list of those who "became dignitaries in the Church." There was:

Adams an Archbishop (of the Yukon), Bennet a Dean, Phillips a

Canon, Palmer a Prebendary, Bagshaw Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Londesborough, Gillingham a Chaplain to King Edward VII, Gillingham, Knight, and Froggatt (became) Hon. Canons of Southwark, York and Durham respectively.

Thus, few in Castle now (or indeed in 1947, when I was up) would have recognised the prestigious *Read and Weed* in the *Patres Placidi* of Turnbull's day. Turnbull, who was "elected on Wed. 10th Nov., 1897", gives a very full account of the *Patres Placidi*, who "on special occasions" were called "the Mystic Nine".

Men did not apply to join, so blackballing (an odious thing really) was avoided. A man's name was proposed at one of their meetings, and, if agreed to unanimously, he was invited to join. . . The club met on Tuesday evenings at 8.30. On the table was an alabaster death's head, life-size, lit up by a wax candle inside. We wore a special club blazer, with a skull and crossed churchwarden pipes on the pocket, and the motto *While I smoke I read* in Latin underneath, *Dum fugo lego*. Hence the alternative name, since while we read aloud a play of Shakespeare, we solemnly smoked (or, in some cases, pretended to smoke) long-stemmed white clay pipes. . . Everything was done in due form, the Secretary advising each member, by letter, on special Club notepaper, bearing, in addition, the College arms, what play would be read at the next meeting, and usually assigning parts, though (but this was rare) parts were sometimes not assigned and we read in turn. This notification beforehand gave members, if they wished, an opportunity of reading their parts beforehand, and made for a more finished and enjoyable performance. . .

On winning the University Classical Scholarship I had solemnly conferred on me the title of *Avus*, and so was no longer *Pater*, but *Grandpater*. . .

It was all very enjoyable, reading for an hour, and ending up with tea (or coffee) and cakes, and animated talk for another hour or so.

Two further accounts of the proceedings of the *Patres* add a good deal more colour to this prosaic general description. On 16th November 1897 Turnbull wrote up his diary after his own initiation. The Masonic

suggestions make interesting reading:

Ordained a member of the Mystic Nine tonight in Trietschel's (a fellow undergraduate's) rooms – incense – death's head – Ego Pater te Patrem saluto – oath – solemnity – eyes blindfolded – suddenly on floor on rug – raised : presented with emblem and declared Pater. 8.30 Romeo and Juliet in Adam's room. Coffee – disbanded at 10.

And on 1st November 1898:

At ¼ to 8 Howard (Pater Supremus), Turnbull (Avus and Pontifex Maximus), and Adams (Sponsor) initiated Cummins and Evans in due style to the *Society of the Mystic Nine*. Great sport, especially our dresses. Met in Howard's rooms. The initiation in Adam's.

Turnbull, together with his friends Koch and van der Heyden, came together at the start of Turnbull's second year in another gathering which, while not a club, was a successful literary fraternity. This Literary Trio were:

to meet turn and turn about in one another's rooms on Sunday evenings at 8 o'clock, to read aloud an essay by a well-known writer, each member reading quarter of an hour till the essay is finished, and to discuss it, when read, till 11 o'clock, when the meeting should break up – the host of the evening to write. . . a summary of the discussion, the said summary to read out at the beginning of each session, like the minutes of a meeting.

These evenings tended, of course, to go on longer than 11 o'clock. the list of essays read is impressive, and says a lot for that seriousness of Turnbull and his friends referred to above. At the first meeting. Arnold's "Spinoza and the Bible" struck the required note. Macauley on Machiavelli; Grant Allan's "recent book about God" (probably *The Evolution of the idea of God: an inquiry into the origins of religions*, Grant Richards, 1897); the autobiography of Mrs. Besant; Carlyle's "Inaugural Address at Edinburgh, 2 April 1866, on being Rector of the University; Arnold's "The Study of Poetry"; Froude's "Essay on Spinoza" and "The Science of History"; Dollinger's "The Policy of Louis XIV"; Macaulay on Pitt; Carlyle again on "Boswell's Life of Johnson"; Arnold again on Milton and Keats; Carlyle on "The Opera"; Romanes on "The mental difference between man and woman"; unidentified essays by Dollinger, Schlegel, Sainte Beuve and Dowden, as well as others by the Trio's favourites,

Arnold, Carlyle and Macauley – these form an impressive list.

Interestingly, Turnbull disclaims any thought at the time of deriving practical advantage from these readings and discussions : “we engaged in them purely for pleasure and intellectual enjoyment”.

All College life was not carried on at this superior level, however. In marked contrast to the *Paters* and the *Literary Trio*, a group in Turnbull’s third year, of whom he so thoroughly disapproved that he disclaims knowledge of their names even, set themselves up to “make as much noise as possible in one another’s rooms.” The life of the “Brass Button Brigade” was necessarily of short duration; the very energy expended must surely have burned them out quickly, even had the disapproval of “the men generally” not been visited on them. Turnbull recalls hearing them, on the occasion of someone’s twenty-first birthday, “roaring out songs accompanied by a horn, till they were tired.”

Turnbull’s account of his Third Year makes sad reading. A Foundation Scholar and a First Year Exhibitioner, he was now also a University Classical Scholar, and thus might, according to custom, “look confidently to a First Class in his final.” His friends Adams and Van der Heyden, who together had won the University Mathematical Scholarship, looked equally confidently towards a First; and they were not disappointed. The wording of Turnbull’s Scholarship Award also gave him confidence. While the other two Awards pinned up read merely, “The Hebrew Scholarship is awarded to. . .” and “The Long Reading Prize is awarded to. . .”, that announcing the Classical Scholarship read: “The examiners are unanimous in awarding this scholarship to C. F. Turnbull, University College.” It was signed by Kynaston, Plummer and one H. A. White (“a triple Oxford First”).

While he seems to have been a good examinee, Turnbull only rarely did not think he had done miserably. Once was in the Theological portion of his finals, which took place in December 1897. He was questioned on Paley’s *Evidences*, Greek New Testament, St. John and the Acts. While on this occasion “all our men passed but one”, the “plough lists” in this particular examination had been somewhat heavy : 70%. In Classics, however, Turnbull need not have worried, he had sat, when seventeen, for a Senior Classical Scholarship at Cambridge and been placed Third in a year when the second man was so good that the examiners awarded two

scholarships instead of the usual one.

But – in his seventh term Turnbull's health broke down. He took the whole term off.

Plummer, the Master, took the unusual course of excusing him from keeping the full nine terms, and he returned to College for Epiphany term, to take his finals in June. He moved into 6 Hall Stairs.

Finals, for Turnbull, began that year, 1899, on Saturday 10th June. The Pass-list came out at four o'clock on 16th June. He got a Second.

What is engaging about this dead and gone Castleman is his modesty : if not his humility. Though "a brilliant First" had been confidently expected, and one of the Examiners had been overheard saying that "Turnbull had done a brilliant paper in Ethics", he can write the following:

I was (not) woe-begone because I did not gain a First. No, I was too thankful at having gained a Second. Firsts are quite rare, at any University, and all my family and friends were delighted. To break down early in November, to be forbidden to study, to miss a term, so near the date of the Finals, to be given the all-clear as it were on the 7th March, and to have to sit a gruelling examination lasting five days only three months afterwards : who was I to dare to expect even a Second?

Castlemen such as Turnbull need no eulogy. They are, when all is said and done, part of the weave of the College: like the pocked yellow walls of Master's Garden, the spring wallflowers along the cobbled path to the wicket, June Balls now dust and for some the dullest of ashes, and yesterday's laughter come flinging out of evening windows in the Keep. As Turnbull himself would no doubt have put it: the *genius loci* – the everlasting spirit of the place.

Edgar Jones

THE DURHAM ENGINEERING STUDENTS OF 1838

by

Dr. C. Preece

In 1838 Durham University established a course in Civil and Mining Engineering. The early editions of the university calendar describe the aims of the course as follows:

“The extensive public works of this country, and the vast national interests involved in them, seemed to require that the Civil Engineer should have an education expressly adapted to his profession. And the University of Durham was considered from its local position, to have peculiar facilities for combining with the requisite instruction in science, a practical insight into all the ordinary operations of Civil Engineering and Mining.”

The course at Durham was the first of its kind at a British university, and very much a pioneering venture for the ‘Northern University’ founded only six years beforehand. At first Durham provided tuition for students in Arts leading to a B.A. degree. A course in Theology was also provided. The staff of the university included teachers in Law, Medicine, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, as well as professors of Divinity, Greek, and Mathematics. The initiative for starting the engineering course came from inside the university, from a small group of the staff who recognised the increasing importance of the applications of science in contemporary life. The traditional attitudes towards science were being questioned in the early part of the nineteenth century, by men who saw the developments on the continent of Europe where the true impact of science was beginning to be recognised. A group of scientists, based in Edinburgh, and led by Sir David Brewster, was in the forefront of the reform movement. Pressure by these men, and others, led to the formation in 1831 of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

One of the Edinburgh group, and someone who was involved in the formation of the British Association was James F. W. Johnston. He arrived in Durham in 1832 as a lecturer in Chemistry. This appointment gave him the opportunity to put his radical ideas on science teaching into practice, and provided the university with one of its most influential teachers.

Johnston was convinced that a sound university education would be of benefit to those in the civil and mining engineering professions, who until that time had learned their craft through the system of apprenticeships. Johnston was fortunate in finding sympathy for his views within the university and in particular with the professor of mathematics, Temple Chevallier. The Rev. Temple Chevallier was appointed to Durham from Cambridge, very much a product of the strong mathematical tradition of that institution in the early years of the nineteenth century. He was particularly enthusiastic about the proposed engineering course and gave it every encouragement. Together with the lecturer in Natural Philosophy, Charles Whitley, Chevallier was closely involved in drawing up the syllabus and piloting the course through the university senate. The arrangements were completed in a remarkably short time; in less than two months at the end of 1837, the regulations for the new course had been approved, and students were admitted in January of 1838.

Chevallier wrote to the bishop of Durham giving his hopes for the course.

“My Lord,

I send a copy of the Regulations and orders of Senate relating to the instruction of Students in Civil Engineering. I am not without hope that the facilities offered in this place both for the theoretical and practical studies connected with engineering and mining may be attended with good effects. The great national works in daily progress and the immense amount of capital involved render it essential that the first studies of those who shall be engaged in the direction of those works should be such as to qualify them to form a sound and independent judgement. And I consider it to be also a consideration of no slight moment that the profession of Civil Engineer should take the rank in society which its importance demands, and as a preliminary step, that those who aspire to its highest stations should have received the education of Christian Gentlemen.

Your Lordship's obedient and faithful servant,
Temple Chevallier.”

The reference in Chevallier's letter to practical studies indicates that

from the start the course had a strong practical emphasis. In the early nineteenth century institutional laboratories were not common in England. Durham had some of the earliest scientific laboratories in the country. In 1836 the university calendar records that laboratory classes in chemistry were given – on payment of an additional fee – and in 1846 we find a reference to a fire in the laboratory “where the chemicals are kept”. Occasional classes in chemistry were given by Johnston before 1838 but regular scientific classes were only established as part of the engineering course. A room was provided by the university for the engineer students and was equipped with books and drawing instruments. It is probable that this room served as a general workroom for the students.

We must assume that Johnston was responsible for the emphasis on practical studies. He had travelled widely in Europe, and had been impressed by the developments in Germany and in Scandinavia. He had worked for a time in the famous laboratory of the Swedish chemist Berzelius, and had become convinced of the value of the experimentation. Johnston’s duties at Durham included lecturing on Chemistry to the B.A. students, but also as we read in the calendar

“The lecturer in Chemistry and Mineralogy. . . has also more especially the charge of instructing the Students in Civil Engineering and Mining in these branches of science as connected with their respective pursuits.”

For a student’s comment on the practical nature of the course we must turn to one of the very few contemporary accounts written by an engineer student. Charles Grey entered the engineer class in 1842. He wrote:

“We were taken out and taught levelling and laying down sections. I . . . drew plans and sections which I was required to show to, and explain to, the Warden and Senate for the purpose of laying water pipes. I don’t know if ever they were laid.”

The engineer students participated in the life of the university to the full. Durham was established along collegiate lines with students living in college rooms in Durham Castle and nearby buildings. Engineer students were treated as ordinary students by the university except for one important difference, they did not read for a degree. The title of the qualification awarded to the engineer students posed a major problem for the university. Chevallier explained the dilemma:

"We gave what we denominated academical distinctions, the Academical Rank of Civil Engineer, we did not give it the title of a degree. It was equivalent to a degree; but as such a degree did not exist I believe, at any other university we thought that it would be too strong a measure for a small body like us to take it upon ourselves to create a degree."

The Academical Rank of Civil Engineer, was in all other respects, treated as a degree. It was awarded in Congregation with the B.A. degrees, and academic dress was designed especially for the engineer students. Those who obtained the 'Academical Rank' were allowed to use the letters C.E. after their names.

There was considerable flexibility in the students' choice of course within the university. Engineer students were able to transfer to the Arts course, and were able to count the years in the engineering course as part of the requirement for the B.A. degree. Similarly students in arts were able to transfer to engineering. Charles Gray was one of the students who transferred to the B.A. course after completing his engineering studies. He writes:

"January 1845. Term began on the 18th. but I did not go up (to university), professing to read at home. . . though I spent much time hunting and otherwise amusing myself."

Most of the young men in the university at this time could be described as the 'sons of gentlemen'. Some were from families owning estates or mines in the region, and most were from the North of England. The records indicate that the engineering course attracted some students from less well off backgrounds. Chevallier refers to one student as a particularly bright and intelligent man, but who

"is a very poor person, and who has to take pupils and other literary drudgery to make both ends meet."

The engineer students were further penalised by the high fees for the engineering course. Engineers attended more lectures than the other students, and because of the method of charging for the classes—each student effectively paid a fee to the lecturer—the resulting charge was £10 . 10s. per term compared with £5 for students in Arts. The estimated cost to a student for one year's tuition and accommodation in college was around £80 – £100. This was a large sum for those times, but comparable to the pre-

miums demanded of apprentices by engineers' offices which could amount to £200 – £300.

To a young man embarking on a career in engineering, the university course must have seemed an attractive alternative to the long hours and poor conditions of an apprenticeship.

The syllabus for the course was wide ranging. Under the influence of Chevallier the Mathematics content was high. Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydraulics were studied, together with courses covering the Steam Engine, Optical Instruments, Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, Theory of Heat, Mineralogy, Geology and Metallurgy. The practical courses included Surveying, Levelling, and Mapping, the theory of Perspectives, and Architectural Drawing. Engineer students were also required to attend classes in Modern Languages. The first regular instruction in modern languages in the university was to the engineer students

The first final examination papers were set in 1840, and are preserved in the university library. The questions on engineering topics reveal the state of engineering at that time. many are surprisingly detailed, and must have seemed very 'up to date' to the students. Questions appear on the operation of the latest types of steam engine, and particular attention was paid to the economics of rail transport. Geological questions were directed to mining applications, with many examples taken from local geology of the county of Durham. The design of docks and harbours seemed to have been a popular subject for questions on Civil Engineering.

A selection from one of the papers entitled 'Practical Questions' is given below. No rubric was provided with the examination papers. We must assume that all questions were attempted. This particular paper had no less than 46 questions.

The results of the examinations were assessed by the university teachers and also by external examiners. The question of the status of the course in the eyes of the profession was a matter of some importance to the university. It was felt that by bringing in well known and respected engineers as examiners, recognition would be forthcoming. Chevallier was responsible for arranging the examining of the course. He wrote to a former colleague in Cambridge:

“March 21. 1840

“I am at a non-plus to find some good practical as well as theoretical mathematician to aid in examining our engineer students in June. . . We wish to set the style of examination for future years and to have some examiners whose names will carry weight. If you happen to know such a one, let me know and that speedily.”

Some questions from one of the final examination papers of 1840, the first final examination for engineer students.

1. How do you calculate the effective power of a steam engine?
8. What quantity of coals, in lbs., should be consumed per horse power in a well regulated engine?
20. In marine engines, where salt water is used for condensing and feeding the boilers, what are the usual means adopted to prevent the saturation of salt in the boilers – of lime which prevents the steam from being generated so fast, and in other respects accelerates the destruction of the boiler?
22. What is the general proportion between the tonnage of a vessel, and the power employed to propel it in steam vessels employed either in river navigation or at sea?
27. What is the principal upon which a locomotive engine draws a load upon a railway?

It is not recorded which name was forthcoming as a result of this appeal, but over the years many distinguished examiners visited Durham and took part in the examination of the engineer students. The names that appear in the university calendar include Sir John Rennie; James Walker, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers; Nicholas Wood, president of the North East Institute of Mining Engineers; and John Buddle, a local mining engineer and colliery viewer. Some of the examiners became closely involved with the course, in particular Thomas Sopwith of Newcastle. Sopwith was an engineer and surveyor, with close connections with the mining industry. He was a personal friend of Robert Stephenson and William Armstrong. He has left us a vivid account of a visit to Durham to examine the engineer students which is to be found in his remarkable diary. In considerable detail he tells of his welcome by the Warden of the

university and by the professors, and the splendid rooms that were put at his disposal in Durham Castle. It is clear that the university considered the visit an event of major importance, and elaborate arrangements were made to entertain the visitor. Sopwith gave a lecture to some of the students and a party of staff and their guests, a distinguished company including two bishops. He dined at High Table and the evening was taken up in long discussion over dessert and port.

Sopwith's influence on the Durham course was considerable. He took a particular interest in it over many years. He visited Durham regularly to give lectures on surveying and isometric drawing, his book on this subject became a standard work. Other local engineers contributed in other ways. Some gave drawing instruments and others gave books. One of these books, entitled

"The Steam Engine"

by Thomas Tredgold was presented by a Durham engineer and coal owner Frank Lloyd Wharton in 1838. The book is still preserved in the university library at Durham and bears the inscription:

The Engineer Students Univ: Dunelm: Feb: 1838

In the first years of the course recruitment was good, and by the year 1840 there were more students registered as engineers than there were reading Theology. It is interesting to speculate that Durham might have become the first technological university if the engineering course had continued to prosper. The reasons for the decline are not difficult to determine. The cost of tuition was high, and this became an increasing burden to many students. Records show that many engineers did not complete the third year of the course, but left the university after one or two years. There was however a more fundamental reason for the rapid falling off in student numbers. The intention of the university was that the training obtained in Durham should provide an entry into the engineering profession and for this the degree required a wide recognition. Despite support from distinguished examiners and others, Durham students who applied to join the offices of engineers discovered that they were asked to pay the full premium demanded of juniors. Little or no credit was given for their university studies. Far from providing an alternative route into the profession, the three years at university were soon seen by the students to have been an expensive, if enjoyable, interlude before starting their

apprenticeship.

Numbers on the course began to drop, many students withdrew before the final year, and the number who actually obtained the certificate of the Academical Rank of Civil Engineer was small. Examinations continued to be held until as late as 1851, but after that no further students were registered.

At about this time, due partly to the renewed national interest in science and engineering in the wake of the great exhibition of 1851, the university planned a new engineering course. Thomas Sopwith was involved in the proposals which truncated the course to two years, and introduced a large amount of industrial participation in the training of the students. In this the proposals were far ahead of their time. Students were admitted to the new course in 1858, but for the same reasons as before this course too collapsed. No further attempt was made to establish engineering in Durham for, in 1871, a new College of Science, part of the university, was opened in Newcastle upon Tyne, and all science teaching in the university was transferred there. The new college, situated in the centre of a major industrial city, flourished, and became the nucleus for what is now the University of Newcastle. In Durham itself, engineering students had to wait over a hundred years until the present department of Engineering Science was opened in 1965 for the unique tradition of engineering teaching at Durham to be re-established.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Durham University Calendar, 1833-1871.

The Diary of Thomas Sopwith, Newcastle University Library (microfilm).

Thorp Correspondence, Durham University Library.

Chevallier Correspondence, Durham University Library.

Cardwell, D.S.L. "The Organisation of Science in England", Heinemann, 1957

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mr. R. C. Sopwith for permission to use the Diary of Thomas Sopwith; Dr. A. I. Doyle of Durham University Library; Mr. R. C. Norris of Durham University Library; Mr. A. Elliott of Newcastle University Library; the staff of the Department of Paleography and Diplomatic, Durham University, Dr. E. C. Salthouse, Master of University College, Durham.

THE J.C.R. REPORT

The academic year commenced with a large intake of first year students. This meant the J.C.R. was at its largest ever in terms of membership, somewhat coincidental with the approach of the 150th Anniversary of the University. The activities and anecdotes of such a large body are hard to relate but I hope I will have conveyed in sufficient depth the fact that University College J.C.R. remains an active and diverse community of students who will enter the next 150 years with enthusiasm.

The intake of new students created a shortage of rooms, the consequence of which was that some freshers were "relegated" to the guest rooms below the Servery. Despite being such small rooms the guest rooms have become quite popular; I suspect the close proximity of both the Undercroft and the Great Hall have had no mean effect. Unfortunately the large intake has had some undesirable repercussions; many first years have commented that their year lacks the cohesion a smaller unit encourages. As the year has progressed, however, the first years have begun to assert themselves and I am certain they will disprove many of the pessimists in College: after all, it seems every consecutive year is declared to be of a lower standard than its predecessor!

The College now has about 345 resident members which means the facilities are somewhat stretched. The Castlemen's Society appeal project will be of considerable help in alleviating the problem but in the meantime the J.C.R. had to arrange additional common room facility. Permission was obtained for the use of the lower Tunstal Gallery for Table-Tennis. This area, not normally in use during term time has proved to be extremely popular as a centrally sited facility and its use has emphasised the fact that the Castle is a place of residence and not a museum. Agreement was also reached, subject to student admissions this year, for the use as an additional common room of Owengate 1. This can be used as a Postgraduate Common Room with combined use as an alternative television room, perhaps reducing the inevitable "World about Us or The Muppets" arguments.

The demand for places in Castle remains high but it falls considerably

behind the application rates of mixed colleges. Thus for the second time in two years the Master put forward proposals for discussion on the desirability of a mixed Castle. The issue was put to the J.C.R. by means of a referendum which indicated very strong support of the status quo. With this mandate the J.C.R. Officers attended Governing Body and with the help of a paper written by Nick Acklam, the J.C.R. Secretary, put forward opposition to the plans. Our main tenet of opposition was towards the common fallacy that a single sex college was unnatural; firstly, Castle is certainly no monastic bastion but it is a single sex unit within a thoroughly mixed University, and secondly we felt living with 150 women was no more natural (although possibly desirable!) To counteract the falling applications we felt we should sell ourselves for the College we are and not the Castle we live in. We have a responsibility to retain the unique nature of Durham University and the variety of colleges is an essential feature. The proposal was dropped at Governing Body but it may still arise for discussion again in the future.

St. Aidan's College is about to enter its first year as a mixed college. It is notable that some of the biggest critics of this move are the students at present in Aidan's who regret the possible demise of panting Castlemen struggling to the top of Windmill Hill. Trevelyan College had an open debate on the proposal that their college should become mixed and I was asked to oppose the motion, probably on the dubious merit of having argued against it in Castle. The proposal was soundly defeated and subsequent debates within their J.C.R. also defeated the idea. However the problem still remains, how can the colleges convince applicants that they will not be prejudiced emotionally or socially by attending a single sex college?

As student numbers have increased so has the use of the J.C.R. Bar. The furnishing and carpeting of the second side of the bar was completed which, rather than providing additional seating and creating a more comfortable atmosphere, seemed to attract even more people to the Undercroft to have a drink. Possibly the happiest person over the above state of affairs was Dave Sadler, the Bar Chairman, who coped admirably with the administration and control of the bar while still managing to obtain an Upper Second to undertake a Ph.D. in Durham.

It was Charlie "Pumpkin" Hayward, the Bar Treasurer, who had to

process all the extra revenue which he did in his inimitable style: every evening he would arrive at the bar at 11 p.m., cash up, go to bed (never later than midnight, hence the nickname) and then arise at 7 a.m. to count the takings to the sound of Land of Hope and Glory. Unfortunately his neighbour on the Norman Gallery didn't appreciate the funny side to this.

One person in College who has seen wide-ranging changes in the University as well as being on the receiving end of numerous J.C.R. proposals is, of course, Mr. Price the Bursar; unfortunately Mr. Price has resigned from the post and left the College on June 1st. Mr. Price deserves our special thanks for putting the College on a sound financial footing, the legacy of which will undoubtedly be felt for a long time to come. In all my dealings with him I can call him a very fair man, a sentiment endorsed by previous J.C.R. Officers and also, which is worthy praise indeed, a sentiment all of the College Staff I regularly chat with also endorse. It is without a doubt a loss to the College and I wish Mr. Price every success and wealth in his new post.

Special thanks are also due to Dr. Salthouse who in the interim between the appointment of the new Bursar and the resignation of Mr. Price has undertaken all the administrative responsibilities of the College, as well as giving good support to the J.C.R. Summer sporting events and the bar. At the June Ball the seating plan was accidently rearranged so that the Master was sitting next to none other than the Senior Man of Hatfield. With admirable restraint they resisted perpetuating deep rooted prejudices and seemed to get on very well. Perhaps this is a new chapter in Hatfield/Castle relations?

Financial matters are a frequent worry for students and with a tightening economic climate the repercussions affect the College and the J.C.R. The maintenance fee paid to College for the coming year will be £921, about the maximum the student grant can cope with, but not enough for the College. Additionally J. C. R. income, the composition fee, has been falling in value in real terms and it is no exaggeration to state that the J.C.R. would be bankrupt were it not for the profits gained from the bar. A number of economies have been imposed which regrettably mean there is less money for expeditions which members or teams from the College undertake.

One concession to changing times, in order to raise more revenue for



Shakespeare in the Fellows garden

social events, was the installation of a Video Game in the Undercroft. A discreet table-top video game was placed in a corner of the Undercroft and has taken a profit of almost £1000 in an academic year. This has boosted the social account quite considerably and has allowed for the greater variety of social events. Two very successful Balls have been produced during the year. The Imperial Ball was the theme of the Michaelmas Ball and the June Ball was the best one I have ever attended; efforts were made to keep the noise level down this year particularly because Candlemass was 'invaded' by the Police the term before after countless complaints. We wrote to all the residents in South Street (delivering the letter at 5 a.m. one morning after the J.C.R. executive dinner and before breakfast in Aidan's) and received one reply after the event saying "I expect that this year's extravaganza is the first that has been enjoyed by both participants and local residents". The success of all the social events, the Balls, the entertainments in the bar (which included a Jazz band accompanying a Scottish piper) and the "double disco" in the Epiphany term amply paid off the tremendous amount of work and nervous energy David Porter put into his task as Social Chairman.

Durham licensing problems arose yet again: the application for the June Ball licence was threatened which prompted David Porter and myself to take such action as would ensure appeal, if necessary, to the House of Lords. As matters transpired such practical application of my degree was not necessary. Mr. Taylor of Ferens & Co., Solicitors, resubmitted our application to the magistrates and successfully countered any objections to the licence. Our very grateful thanks are due to Mr. Taylor who granted his services free of charge.

A different type of "social event", those organised by the Castle Theatre Company, enjoyed great success this year. The pantomime was very well received, being "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs", and is now well confirmed as being on the Michaelmas Calendar. The Company are now beginning to gain international status; they were asked to tour Italy playing "The Lover" and "The Collection" by Harold Pinter! This tour was most successful and was arranged by Professor Watson of the English Department. The Summer play, Romeo and Juliet, was performed in the Fellows' Garden and was again a success attracting capacity audiences and good weather. Nick Bond and Steve Dearden deserve particular credit for

the enthusiasm, hard work and "financial" dealings.

The Food Committee under the auspices of Brendan Padfield did a remarkably successful job throughout the year. After many visits to Dave Watson and the Bursar we have regained many of the choice of courses lost in previous years including "two veg" and even the possibility of a return to cooked breakfasts. The cleanliness of the plates and cutlery, a contentious point with many over the past years, has been dramatically improved after the dishwasher was upgraded. Thanks are due to Dave Watson who I know spent a number of sleepless nights thinking how he could keep us happy and he and his wife (and their two children who often kept David Porter and I occupied early on Sunday mornings!) I feel I can count among my friends at the end of the year.

It is apt that I should give special mention to the Kitchen Staff: a college comprises not just of students but ideally the J.C.R., Staff and the Senior Common Room as a harmonious unit, and certainly relations with the Staff have been very good this year. Madge Storey left after sixteen years service and some members of the J.C.R. joined the rest of the Staff in a most enjoyable social in her honour at the Cross Keys.

The Joint Consultative Committee was re-formed after an absence of some years, with the intention of improving communications between the J.C.R., College Officers and the S.C.R. This was in response to a resolution passed by the J.C.R. and put to Governing Body proposing the formation of a House Committee dealing with domestic day to day management issues. One meeting was held in the Easter term and although it has no formal decision making powers it may be useful in following up J.C.R. decisions and facilitating their implementation.

One decision, that of the installation of a contraceptive machine, was re-proposed to Governing Body but was again unsuccessful; it seems the twelve year saga will continue and in the meantime we have adopted the approach of the post war students and ensured their sale by other means.

As a means of informing the J.C.R. of actions taken on their behalf by J.C.R. meetings or the J.C.R. executive we produced regular printed Newsletters during the year. It was intended the Newsletters be incorporated in a College Magazine by the Easter term; the financing, printing and editorship had been arranged but time was lacking! I hope this is taken on board by next year's executive because a College Magazine

would be a valuable addition to College.

Durham Students' Union was not a force of "opposition" to the J.C.R. this year although some of the more political elements of both the extreme left and right did make the year stormy at times. Castlemen Pete Grey and Steve Darlington (President and Deputy President Finance respectively) did an excellent job weathering the storms. Steve has shown that not only could he manage our J.C.R. finances exceptionally well but he dealt with D.S.U.'s finances in an extremely successful and professional manner while also helping other J.C.R.s improve their accounting procedures.

The J.C.R. passed a motion in the Epiphany term asking that all policy discussed by D.S.U. of a strong party political nature should only be taken to a quorate General Meeting (ie 350 students). The aim was to try and stem the flood of tokenistic policy that is passed by D.S.U. each year which often includes affiliation to groups with aims with which the majority of Durham students disagree. With the help of a number of other colleges, notably Hatfield, Collingwood and Van Mildert, we succeeded in persuading D.S.U. to adopt this approach on international and other related political subjects. This has not precluded discussion on these items, instead it has ensured strong student support before motions are passed.

My predecessor, Peter Merrett, predicted that relations with D.S.U. will once again improve in the coming year. I feel confident that this prediction will also be fulfilled next year, particularly as I have just taken office as sabbatical President for 1981/82.

Sporting events had mixed results throughout the year. The intercollegiate trophy football competition was disappointing; after having reached the finals two years in a row we lost to St. Chad's in the first round. We also suffered a lack of success in Rugby which might lead one to assume too many Castle sportsmen were in the bar: not so it seems by our average darts results! The sportsmen probably all took to the river and the squash court. The Boat Club successes were very satisfying and are better than any other college in Durham. We won the Novice in the Senior C Fours in the Northern University Regatta, the Novice in the Graduate Society and Wear Regattas and the Senior C and B Eights in the Durham Regatta. Much credit is due to Nick Pardoe who kept the members of the Boat Club busy and ensured their success.

We also won the intercollegiate squash under the captaincy of Chris



Castle on the river

Holt and we reached the final of the Cricket trophy match. The Cricket Club captain, Charlie Ross, did very well considering he suffered a broken ankle for most of the season.

Those of you who have left Castle in the past three years will no doubt be surprised to hear that the Moatside telephone has finally been installed. It took a telephone call to what was the Post Office every day for three months before they finally arrived to install the long awaited means of communication. Since then the telephone has been regularly out of order, one just cannot win!

I would like to express thanks to all those members of the J.C.R. executive I haven't mentioned, particularly James Moor, the J.C.R. Treasurer, who was struck down with glandular fever at the end of the Easter Term. We realised then how much quiet and necessary work a Treasurer does for which he gets little praise.

As the new academic year is approaching the University will be in upheaval because of the recent Government expenditure cuts in higher education. They are, as the Vice-Chancellor said "irresponsible and short-sighted" and I am very glad I have now finished my course. New executives will be having to make very difficult decisions within College and helping D.S.U. represent to the University, on those areas where the cuts will fall. I wish my successor, Mike O'Loan, all the very best in the difficult task ahead of him and I am confident he and his exec. will continue to ensure Castle remains the best college in Durham.

Rob Beckley
Senior Man 1980/81.

REUNION 1981

Annual General Meeting

The thirty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Undercroft on 21st March, 1981, with the Master presiding and fifty one members in attendance. Once again all present were concerned to hear of the continued illness of two distinguished members, Jack Spedding and Vic Hill. The best wishes of all and signed greetings cards were later sent to both.

The main business dealt with was the Appeal (The West Courtyard Common Room). The Master explained the necessity for work to be completed on the new kitchen and the initial concern of the Fire Officer regarding the new venture. These two factors had caused some delay. The Architect appointed, who was responsible for the new kitchen, had now satisfied the Fire Department and the West Courtyard Appeal could get under way.

Mr. J. Hollier (1949-52) had been asked by the Master to act as Director of the Appeal and he proposed to approach as many Society members as possible on a regional basis and would ask a co-ordinator in each area to send out the letters and brochures. A meeting was held during the weekend of regional co-ordinators and final arrangements made.

Election of Officers

Mr. R. F. Appleton was re-elected as Secretary/Treasurer and Mr. D. Holbrook Editor of Castellum. Canon Gordon Berriman was re-elected as the Society's representative on the College Governing Body. Messrs. R. D. Mackenzie and D. C. Cramb retired from the the Committee and were replaced by Messrs J. E. Thompson and M. K. Pulling. The date of the next Reunion Dinner was agreed as Saturday, 24th April, 1982.

Reunion Dinner

At the Reunion Dinner seventy-four members were in attendance. The Toast of the College was proposed by myself and the Rev. Philip Thomas responded. The proceedings were suitably cheerful, nostalgic and productive of repartee. Following the official part of the evening most gentlemen retired to the Undercroft and continued the festivities.

R. F. Appleton

DATES OF 1983 REUNION

Friday, 15th April to Sunday, 17th April 1983, the Reunion Dinner on Saturday, 16th April 1983.

J. M. TAYLOR

1912-83

1. Organist, Faversham, Chichester

These were the my years of full-time work as 77-80 in the line of education in schools. I met my wife at a Luncheon dance and now have a 21 year old daughter plus 7 other children in 8 houses have been 1-20-78 since the 21-81.

ROGER W. P. THORPE

1904-83

1. Assistant Organist, Little Gaddesden, Faversham, Hereford

As Deputy Head in George Wood Junior School, Tring, Herts. Bell-ringing captain of Little Gaddesden Church, Trustee in Trinity Church, Tring with whom have sung at week-long Summer Cathedral Courses at Hereford (twice), Wells, Norwich, Winchester, Hereford and various meetings at St. Albans and Coventry Cathedrals.

Secretary of the Herefordshire Bell Society and Herefordshire Diocesan School Education Committee. Vice-Chairman of Little Gaddesden Music Club. For whom served 1951 (Cable 1942-66) and friends gave a special concert.

DURHAM CASTLEMEN'S SOCIETY
Income and Expenditure Account for the period ended 28th February 1981

Expenditure		Income	
1979/80	£	1979/80	£
580.25	988.50	624.25	998.00
427.15	417.00	Reunion, 1980	..
19.79	26.93	Subscriptions and contributions	..
	443.93	towards Castellum	..
111.08	102.48	do. in arrears	..
	683.60		669.10
16.00	..		14.50
39.00	33.72	552.99	76.50
	33.72	Less Received in advance	..
2.36	78.98	18.39	..
	£1,647.61	Interest on Investments	..
	£1,195.63		607.10
	£1,647.61		42.51
	£1,195.63		£1,647.61

Balance Sheet as on 28th February 1981

Liabilities		Assets	
	£		£
Sundry Creditors:		Investments:	
University College	782.13	Northern Rock Building Society	
Macdonald Press Ltd.	417.00	Preference Shares	449.43
S. J. Topham	12.00	as on 1st April, 1980
	1211.13	Add Interest
Contributions towards Castellum received in advance	269.62		491.94
Capital Account as on 1st April 1980	191.34	Sundry Debtors: University College
Add Excess of income over expenditure	78.98	Cash at Bank
for the period	270.32	Cash in Hand
			6.50
			1,200.63
			1,207.13
			<u>£1,751.07</u>

I have examined the books of account of Durham Castlemen's Society and confirm that the foregoing statements are prepared in accordance therewith.

18th March, 1981
 Old Shire Hall, Durham.

A. Falconer AAAL.

COLLEGE OFFICERS, 1981-82

MASTER

E. C. Salthouse, B.Sc., Ph.D., C.Eng., M.I.E.E.

VICE MASTER AND SENIOR TUTOR

S. G. Ramsay, B.Sc.

BURSAR

Wing Commander A. E. Cartmell, B.A., M.A.

CHAPLAIN AND SOLWAY FELLOW

Rev. P. H. E. Thomas, M.A., B.D.

LOWE LIBRARIAN

J. S. Ashworth, B.A., M.A.(Econ)

TUTORS

F. Ashton, B.Sc., Ph.D.

J. S. Ashworth, B.A., M.A.(Econ)

J. M. Black, B.A.

G. M. Brooke, B.Sc., Ph.D.

J. R. Bumby, B.Sc., Ph.D.

P. D. B. Collins, B.Sc., Ph.D., M.Inst.P

D. E. L. Crane, B.Litt, M.A.

O. T. P. K. Dickinson, M.A., D.Phil.

G. D. Dragus, B.D., Th.M.

C. H. Emeleus, M.Sc., D.Phil., F.G.S.

D. Flower, B.Sc., Ph.D.

R. F. Frame, M.A., Ph.D.

P. Harbord, M.A. P.L.A.

P. R. Hopkins, LL.B.

C. Jones, M.A., B. Litt.

E. J. Lowe, M.A., B.Phil., D.Phil.

W. T. W. Morgan, M.Sc.(Econ), Ph.D.

D. Parker, B.Sc., D.Phil.

E. G. P. Rowe, M.Sc., Ph.D.

R. B. Thomas, B.A., M.A.(Econ.), Ph.D.

K. Werner, Ph.D.

P. A. Winston, M.A.