

EXTERNALS FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A. IN GERMAN LANGUAGE STUDIES

- 1972 - 1974 Norman Denison, Senior Lecturer, London School of Economics, later Professor in the University of Graz
- 1975 - 1977 R.K.K. Hartmann, Director of the Language Centre, University of Exeter
- 1979 - 1981 Donald Barker, Senior Lecturer in German, University of Liverpool
- 1983 Charles V.J. Russ, Head of the Department of Language, University of York

E. ACADEMIC STAFF AND STUDENT NUMBERS

1. In 1901, under Professor Wichmann and his "probationary teachers", the Department comprised 9 Day Students and 7 Evening Students (the respective numbers for French at this time being 43 and 14). The classes for evening students continued with similarly-sized groups, until they were discontinued in 1942 and not subsequently reinstated.
2. From 1901 to 1905, the day-student numbers varied between 9 (1901) and 33 (1903). After 1906, the University Report to Court distinguishes between students taking degree courses in German, and those not doing so. During the period up to 1918, the first category peaked at 7 in 1913, the second at 17 in 1907. Total numbers for the same period peaked at 17 in 1907, going down to 2 in 1916.
3. Numbers of day students over the period 1919 to 1929 increased greatly, owing to the introduction of the Honours School of German (Dr Willoughby). The category of those taking degree courses in German peaked in 1927 at 28, while non-degree candidates were at their most numerous in 1921 (41). Total numbers over this period were at their lowest in 1926 (23) and at their greatest in 1921 (46). For 1924, the list also includes 4 post-graduates.
4. In 1927, when total numbers stood at 40 (28 B.A. level, 12 non-B.A.), Willoughby was joined by an Assistant Lecturer (C.A. Weber, Ph.D., Göttingen). (This post had begun as Temporary Assistant in German, with E. Zettl, in 1926.) On Weber's resignation in 1929, the Assistant Lecturership was held by August Closs (Ph.D. Graz).
5. From 1930 to 1940, the team of lecturer and assistant lecturer continued. B.A. student numbers peaked in 1933 at 41 (15 Honours, 16 Subsidiary, 10 Pass), while the category of non-B.A. was at its greatest in 1931 (23). In that same B.A. peak year of 1933, A.C. Dunstan received the designation "Head of Department", the first 3 graduates in German Honours appearing that same session. For 1932 and 1933, 2 post-graduates are listed.
6. In 1935, numbers begin to contain reference to an "intermediate course". These vary between 8 in 1938 and 14 in 1939.

7. Total numbers of students for German between 1930 and 1940 stood at their lowest in 1930 (35) and their highest in 1936 (51).
8. In the period 1941 to 1945, numbers of Arts Students taking German varied between 13 (1944) and 26 (1941). The post of Assistant Lecturer during this time became temporary, being filled by Mrs W.D. Elcock, wife of W.D. Elcock, lecturer in French, later RN, (1940/41), and Gertrud Kolisko, Ph.D. Vienna, (1941/42). Also during these years, up to 19 students from Pure Science (1943) and 14 from Engineering (1945) were being taught by the German Department. Total numbers for these and the Arts students peaked at 46 in 1945.
9. From 1946 to 1952, when the Department was in the expansionist period of the immediate postwar years, numbers rose greatly, from 34 Arts students taking German in 1946, to 80 in 1949. The greatest leap came in 1947, when numbers almost doubled compared with the previous year (from 34 to 62). In 1950, sheer numbers studying German were expanded even further, when 80 Pure Science students joined the 76 Arts-based students that year, making the largest group of students (156) ever to study German at the University of Sheffield in its entire history up to that time. This subsequently fell, however, to 120 in 1952 (55 Arts, 65 Science).
10. To accommodate the expansion of 1947, the University promoted Dr Pickering, who had taken over as Lecturer and Head of Department in 1945, to Senior Lecturer and Head of Department, while W.F. Mainland moved from Assistant Lecturer to Lecturer, and a further Assistant Lecturer was appointed (Kenneth Brooke, B.A. Birmingham). Dr Kolisko continued as a temporary Assistant Lecturer.
11. In 1948, Brooke was promoted to Lecturer. However, he resigned in 1949, and was replaced by W.E. Yuill (M.A., Aberdeen), Assistant Lecturer. The team of four continued until 1952, when Mr Yuill was promoted to the post of Lecturer, (also gaining in that year a further M.A., from the University of London), and Dr Pickering resigned in order to take up the Chair of German in the University of Reading. During this period up to 1952, Dr Kolisko's post became "Assistant" and no longer "Temporary Assistant Lecturer" (1949). In that same year, total numbers of German students stood at 80 (Arts-based).

12. In 1950, the Department numbers were expanded greatly through the addition of 80 students from the Faculty of Pure Science. German classes for Scientists were not, however, a totally new undertaking (Professor Freund had begun them in 1909), but between 1946 and 1949 numbers had fallen to nil. The increase in 1950 is therefore particularly noticeable, and had the immediate effect of boosting the actual number of students involved with German to approximately twice what it had been the previous year.
13. Despite this, there was no immediate increase in staff numbers.
14. German for Scientists continued to be listed with other Departmental numbers in the University Annual Report until 1963, when at that time it also included Metallurgists as well as Engineering and Pure Science Students. The greatest numbers of students involved with the course came in 1961 (111), 1963 (105) and 1958 (97), with 1962 as a year for which, curiously, no students are listed. It was over this period (1958) that the first Lektor post appeared (Ingeborg Lorck, for the Michaelmas and Lent terms only).
15. Teaching of German to Scientists became more and more peripheral to the work of the permanent lecturing staff of the Department. In 1963/64, J.H. Kirk (B.A., II,1, 1958, Sheffield) and J.O. Illmann (B.Sc., London) were appointed as part-time tutors in German for Science Students, and in 1965/66 J.H. Shaddock (B.A., Sheffield) and H.G. Müller (Diplom Physiker, Aachen), at which time the student numbers for the Course no longer seem in the Annual Report to have been allotted to German.
16. For the Arts-based students over the same period (1950 - 1963), the 1949 figure of 80 remained the highest until 1961, when it once more reached the same number. After this, the numbers grow steadily, to 142 in 1965, falling thereafter to 91 in 1967. Teaching staff was increased by a Tutor (Geoffrey C. Bird, B.A., London, c.f. footnote 3), and other lecturers and tutors, who were part-time. It also became normal to employ two Lektoren, and to finance part-time native-language assistance in Dutch.
17. Changes in the actual lecturing staff came slowly. From a Department of three with two senior lecturers in 1952/53, the numbers fell to one lecturer the following year (on W.F. Mainland's promotion to the Chair of German at Sheffield). In 1954/55 an additional lecturer was appointed (K.J. Northcott, M.A., London). Thereafter numbers increased by one lecturer in 1959/60 (G. Kolisko), and an assistant lecturer (Priscilla Jane Hodgson, B.A., London) in

- 1960/61, the latter post as a replacement for K.J. Northcott, who resigned to become Associate Professor of German in the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures in the University of Chicago (30 September 1961). The lecturing staff remained at 5 until 1971/72, the loss of Science German being compensated for by the increase in Arts-based student numbers.
18. The introduction of Dutch (W.F. Mainland) and Danish (Dr Pickering; from 1954 to 1970 Dr Kolisko; 1969 to 1975 Mr D.E. Le Sage), which came in during the 1948/49 session, seems to have had little effect on numbers, the figures for Arts-based students even falling from 80 in 1949 to 47 in 1954. The teaching of Dutch was however taken over by Mr G.C. Bird in 1953, when Mr Mainland was appointed to the Chair. In 1966/67, when the Department was renamed "Germanic Studies" to keep pace with Spanish, which had become "Hispanic Studies", the post of Lektor (for German and Dutch) appears, followed in 1967/68 by a Lektor for German and Danish. In both instances these are extra to the two Lektor posts in German. In the years without Dutch Lektor, part-time native language assistance was sought elsewhere (c.f. Theodora Hoytink, 1967/68).
19. During 1968/69, David Ernest Le Sage was appointed Assistant Lecturer to replace Jane Bonner, nee Hodgson, and began to work also towards assuming responsibility for Danish teaching from Dr Kolisko on her planned retirement in the summer of 1971. Her replacement on the lecturing staff in October 1971 was Gerald Newton, who had already been teaching Dutch in the Department of German at the University of Hull, and agreed to help with the teaching of Dutch and take over responsibility for the subject on the retirement of Mr Bird in the summer of 1974. The turn-about system of Dutch and Danish Lektoren continued until the autumn of 1974, when the Dutch Lektorship became a permanent annual appointment, and Swedish replaced Danish in that same year, also at that time being given a permanent annual Lektorship. Dr Newton remained in overall charge of Dutch, and Mr Le Sage assumed responsibility for Swedish.
20. The lecturing staff in 1971 was increased to 6 (F.A. Lösel, Dr. Phil., Frankfurt, M.A., Dublin, Lecturer, December 1971; Senior Lecturer 1977). It remained at six until 1982, when it was cut to five on the voluntary redundancy of one lecturer (Mr. M.A. McColgan). Through the opening-up of Dutch and Swedish generally to students in the Dual Honours School of German, these subjects became greatly vitalized in the period from 1982 onwards.
21. Student figures for the period 1968 to 1971 have so far proved unobtainable. The period after this date and up till 1987, however, varies between 165 (1979) and 198 (1980). The figures reflect Arts-based students who actually sat examinations, and also include the Beginners' Course in German (set up 1973/74, with help from the Goethe Institut, Manchester, who also participate in the examination of the Course). The Beginners' classes reached their greatest size in 1980 (33 students), declining thereafter as the result of deliberate policy within Germanic Studies to 23 in 1986, and similar numbers thereafter.
22. During the same period, the number of students graduating in Dual Honours with German has overtaken that in the Single-Honours School of German. In 1973/74 the position was 19 Single Honours students to 5 Duals. This has risen in 1986/87 to 25 Dual and 12 Single, with 28 Duals and 4 Single graduating in 1988. Numbers have shown some fluctuation, but the real move in the direction of Duals seems to have come in 1983/84 (27 Duals, 15 Single), Duals maintaining numbers in the 20s after this, Singles being kept down to the 10s, or less. The change towards Duals appears to have developed as the result of Admissions Policy.
23. Further boosting to the Dual Schools has come from the establishment of degrees in German and Linguistics (1973), German and Business Studies (1982/83, with Economics a few years earlier), German and History (1984/85). From 1982/83 Dutch and Swedish became options open to Duals generally, while in 1985/86 the former "Seminar" subjects, previously restricted to Singles and special Duals only, i.e. Linguistics and German, Economics and German, were opened up to them, as "German 20th Century Studies". Since 1985/86, German has also become available in Major or Minor combination in the new degree of B.A. in Modern Languages, as also have Dutch and Swedish.
24. Since 1982/83, the numbers engaged over the 2 years of study in Dutch and Swedish have increased enormously. Dutch peaked at 34 in 1983/84 and Swedish at 32 in 1986/87. Total numbers involved each year in the study of these subjects has varied between 43 (1982/83) and 60 (1984/85), the number for the 1986/87 session standing at 53.
25. Since 1976/77, the two German-language Lektoren who come to Sheffield each year have been drawn from the Federal Republic and Austria, each receiving additional financial support from the DAAD and the Austrian Institute respectively. Except for some financial help during the summer, in cases where



Lektoren have remained for more than one year at Sheffield, and require "tiding-over" money for the summer vacation, the Dutch and Swedish Lektoren are not supported financially by their own governments.

26.

A one-year M.A. in German Language Studies, which was taught by Dr Newton, Mr Le Sage and Dr Colin S. Stork (Language Centre/Department of Linguistics), was set up in 1971 and ran through to the summer of 1983. Despite additional help from Mr N. Gotteri (Department of Linguistics), the programme had difficulty in sustaining momentum after the death of Dr Stork in the spring of 1980, and has since lapsed into an ad hoc degree only.

F. STUDENT NUMBERS (UNWEIGHTED), DAY STUDENTS ONLY, 1901 - 1988

1901/2	9
1902/3	12
1903/4	33
1904/5	29
1905/6	28
1906/7	23 (1 B.A., 22 others)
1907/8	17 (0; 17)
1908/9	11 (1; 10)
1909/10	7 (2; 5)
1910/11	15 (6; 9)
1911/12	7 (5; 2)
1912/13	13 (5; 8)
1913/14	16 (7; 9)
1914/15	12 (4; 8)
1915/16	12 (5; 7)
1916/17	2 (2; 0)
1917/18	3 (2; 1)
1918/19	8 (1; 7)
1919/20	18 (2; 16)
1920/21	27 (10; 17)
1921/22	46 (5; 41)
1922/23	29 (6; 23)
1923/24	34 (11; 23)
1924/25	24 (10; 10; 4 PGs)
1925/26	29 (13; 16)
1926/27	23 (15; 8)
1927/28	40 (28; 12)
1928/29	28 (10 Hons; 4 Subsid; 2 Pass; 12 others)
1929/30	36 (9; 10; 5; 12)
1930/31	35 (6; 11; 3; 15)
1931/32	47 (11; 11; 2; 23)
1932/33	50 (11; 9; 6; 22; 2 PGs)
1933/34	49 (15; 16; 10; 5; 2 PGs)
1934/35	44 (19; 11; 9; 5)
1935/36	42 (11 Hons; 7 Subsid; 7 Pass; 9 Intermediate; 7 others; 1 PG)
1936/37	51 (11; 3; 8; 11; 18)
1937/38	46 (8; 1; 12; 11; 14)
1938/39	43 (10; 2; 10; 8; 13)
1939/40	41 (8; 3; 5; 11; 14)
1940/41	43 (27 Arts; 11 Pure Science; 4 Engineering; 1 other)
1941/42	37 (26; 11; 1; 0)
1942/43	29 (22; 7; 0; 0)
1943/44	35 (16; 19; 0; 0)
1944/45	27 (13; 14; 0; 0)
1945/46	46 (15; 17; 14; 0)
1946/47	48 (34; 0; 0; 12)
1947/48	62 (62; 0; 0; 0)
1948/49	72 (72; 0; 0; 0)
1949/50	80 (80; 0; 0; 0)
1950/51	156 (76; 80; 0; 0)
1951/52	151 (77; 74; 0; 0)
1952/53	122 (55; 65; 0; 2)
1953/54	122 (54; 68; 0; 0)



1954/55 96 (47; 49; 0; 0)  
 1955/56 106 (51; 55; 0; 0)  
 1956/57 146 (68; 75; 0; 3)  
 1957/58 139 (68; 38; 24; 9)  
 1958/59 163 (66; 72; 25; 0)  
 1959/60 not found; estimate 150  
 1960/61 145 (70; 63; 11; 1)  
 1961/62 194 (80; 93; 18; 3)  
 1962/63 92 (89; 0; 0; 0; 3 Econ/Soc St)  
 1963/64 226 (118; 99; 6 Metallurgists; 2 Econ/Soc St)  
 1964/65 123 (121 Arts; 1 Econ/Soc; 1 other)  
 1965/66 143 (142 Arts; 1 Econ/Soc)  
 1966/67 104 (99 Arts; 3 Econ/Soc; 2 others)  
 1967/68 not found; estimate 110  
 1968/69 not found; estimate 120  
 1969/70 not found; estimate 130  
 1970/71 not found; estimate 140  
 1971/72 not found; estimate 150  
 1972/73 not found; estimate 160  
 1973/74 170 (67 post A-level 1st year;  
 22 Beginners' 1st year;  
 16 2nd year; 19 Single Hons Finalists;  
 5 Dual Hons Finalists; 12 Subsid;  
 3 others; 26 year abroad)  
 1974/75 168 (51; 19; 21; 16; 13; 21; 0; 27)  
 1975/76 186 (49; 34; 21; 15; 12; 18; 0; 37)  
 1976/77 178 (48; 19; 30; 19; 18; 18; 4; 22)  
 1977/78 170 (46; E20; 30; 10; 13; 12; 6; 33)  
 1978/79 167 (40; E24; 30; 11; 23; 11; 0; 28)  
 1979/80 165 (46; 26; 27; 9; 20; 8; 0; 29)  
 1980/81 198 (63; 33; 28; 12; 18; 11; 8; 25)  
 1981/82 184 (47; E24; 43; 7; 18; 16; 2; 27)  
 1982/83 196 (56; E22; 37; 15; 12; 12; 0; 42)  
 1983/84 199 (51; 21; 37; 15; 27; 11; 4; 33)  
 1984/85 185 (50; E16; 35; 12; 21; 12; 1; 38)  
 1985/86 171 (45; 13; 27; 10; 29; 12; 1; 34)  
 1986/87 166 (43; 23; 36; 12; 25; 9; 1; 27)  
 1987/88 28 Dual, 4 Single Honours Finalists

TOTAL: E 7,218 students

- N.B. (1) E indicates an estimated figure  
 (2) Numbers from 1973/74 onwards do not include Post Graduates. With these, the total number of students for 1980/81 and 1983/84 was certainly greater than 200.

# NUMBERS STUDYING DUTCH AND SWEDISH SINCE 1982

DUTCH			
YEAR	2nd Year	4th Year	TOTAL
1982/83	13	10	23
1983/84	18	16	34
1984/85	17	13	30
1985/86	11	18	29
1986/87	5	16	21
1987/88	8	8	16

SWEDISH			
YEAR	2nd Year	4th Year	TOTAL
1982/83	12	8	20
1983/84	11	13	23
1984/85	18	12	30
1985/86	7	11	18
1986/87	16	16	32
1987/88	6	5	11

## OVERALL TOTAL NUMBERS INVOLVED WITH DUTCH AND SWEDISH

YEAR	TOTAL
1982/83	43
1983/84	57
1984/85	60
1985/86	47
1986/87	53
1987/88	27

# GERMAN SINGLE HONOURS, FIRSTS

1936	Jack Sykes
1950	Eric Ashmore (deceased by 1962)
1956	George E. Wilson
1959	Gillian White (Mrs Waters)
1969	Ann D. Walker
1970	Charles B. Hill
1973	Martin Fee
1974	William J.R. Burrows
	Richard J. Griffiths
	Philip M. Heathcote
1976	Christine Wilson
1977	Graham P. O'Keefe
	Adrian B.J. Tissier
1978	Philip H. Alison
	Alan Marshall
1979	Jill Faulkner
	Philip R. Walsh
1981	Yvonne J.H. Novakovic
1982	Philip Olden
1983	Tracy A. Jones
	Jillian Thompson
1984	Dilys Tonge
	Helen S. Vandervoet
1985	Lerleen L. Willis
1986	Philip M. Birch
	Jennifer S. Dunn
	Anthony E. Ruse
1988	Claudia Lundt
	Daniel K. Westlake

TOTAL: 29 Firsts

# H. HONOURS GERMAN, SYLLABUS DEVELOPMENT 1901-1988

1. Under Professor Wichmann and Professor Freund, the syllabus was strongly biased towards the acquisition of practical written and spoken skills in German, Commercial German at first being a main feature. However, even by 1902/03, Wichmann was offering a course on Goethe and Schiller (lectures in German), along with a course on the development of Modern Literature in Germany (lectures in German) and a Tutorial Class discussing Periods in German Literature.
2. By 1909/10, Freund had expanded this element of the Course, and stress on Commercial German had lessened, as interest grew stronger in German classes for Science Students. The B.A. Honours Courses for that year included texts by Goethe, Schiller, Sudermann, Lessing, Grimmshausen, Hartmann von Aue, and passages from Braune's Old High German Reader. The development of the language historically was also covered, using Behagel's Deutsche Sprache. There was an additional optional course, with lecturers in German from Professor Freund, on "The Literary Renaissance of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries".
3. The Regulations changed in 1920/21 to allow the introduction (under Dr Willoughby) of a Single Honours School of German; there were, however, no graduates for this until 1934 (under A.C. Dunstan). Single Honours comprised eleven subjects for study, these being: 3 papers in language (prose, translation with 'literary, historical and linguistic questions arising therefrom', German Essay); 1 paper on OHG and the History of the Language; 1 paper on the Outlines of German Literature; 1 paper on MHG; 2 papers of special periods or authors from Modern German Literature; 1 paper on the outlines of German History and Institutions (covering the Middle Ages and the two special periods of Modern Literature); 1 paper on Modern German Philosophical Thought (Kant to Nietzsche); 1 paper drawn from a Special Subject list (or a thesis to act with Faculty approval as a substitute for this). The Special Subjects available were: Germanic Philology; a period of English, French or Spanish Literature with special reference to Germany; the Economic Development of Modern Germany; the History of German Education; the Geography of Germany; any other subject relating to German Life or Thought approved by the Faculty. The division of Class 2 degrees into 2,1 and 2,2 was first introduced for the session 1923/24. The Ph.D. was introduced by the University in 1919, in an attempt to attract students who had hitherto studied for this degree abroad.

4. By 1933/34, the list of Special Subjects had grown to involve Russian Literature (with the caveat that 'The Department of Russian is at present constituted on a temporary basis, and the provision of consecutive courses is not guaranteed'.) In 1935/36, however, only Germanic Philology of the original list of Special Subjects remained, English, French, Spanish and Russian Literature being substituted for the rest. The regulations for M.A. were changed in October 1934. Prior to this date, the M.A. had been available as of right to all registered Bachelors of Arts of not less than one year's standing, provided they had graduated from an Honours School, with first or second class degrees, without further examination. After this date, the M.A. became a research degree only.
5. By 1947/48, Final Examinations had been divided up into Part I and Part II, with History of the German Language and Prescribed Modern German Texts being taken as Part I's. The Special Subjects had reverted to German themes, and comprised Germanic Philology, Goethe and his Times, Outlines of German Philosophy.
6. The following year, alternative syllabuses appeared. These operated at Part II level, Alternative A comprising the study of German Language and Literature from Medieval times on, and Alternative B the study of Modern German Literature and History, plus either Modern Dutch or Modern Danish. Common to both syllabuses were translation, prose, German essay, and Outlines of German Philosophy. Part I had two examinations, the History of the German Language and Prescribed Medieval and Modern Texts.
7. By 1959/60, the Honours School list of examination topics had come down to 10, and Parts I and II had been discontinued. Papers 1 to 3 were language papers, Paper 4 the History of the German Language, Paper 5 Prescribed Medieval Texts and German Literature 1050 to 1600, Paper 6 German Literature since 1600 (I), Paper 7 Literary Criticism and German Literature since 1600 (II), Paper 8 either Seminar Subjects or Old High German, Paper 9 German History and Institutions, Paper 10 a Special Subject. No further definition of "Seminar Subjects" is offered in the Calendar, but Special Subjects were defined as Germanic Philology or Modern Dutch/Danish or a Dissertation on Medieval or Modern Literature.
8. By 1976/77, Part I and Part II examinations had been reintroduced, Part I being (a) German History and Institutions, and (b) Prescribed Texts from the Goethezeit to the Modern Period. Part II covered Translation and Essay; 2 Prescribed Text Papers from the Medieval, Reformation and Modern Periods; either

Dutch or Swedish; an Option from OHG, German Linguistic Regions or "Seminar Subjects"; either Germanic Philology or a Subsidiary Subject. The total number of papers involved was 10.

9. In the current year of 1987/88, Part I examinations comprise German History and Institutions, German Literature I and either Dutch or Swedish (where taken in Part II also). For Part II, the examinations are: Translation into German; Oral and Communications Skills (oral element plus translation from German and short essay in German); German Literature II; German 20th Century Studies; German Prescribed Texts (from the Medieval to Modern Periods); Dutch or Swedish (where already taken as Part I); and either Aspects of the Language I and/or II (formerly Germanic Philology) or a special subject chosen with the approval of the Head of Department, this latter being not the Special Subject required under the older Regulations, but a selected section of another approved University Course, such as French or Russian, replacing the earlier "Subsidiary Subject". The number of examination papers required for Graduation in the Single Honours School of German now stands at 9.
10. The Syllabus has therefore moved gradually away from the original format which demanded the study of early, middle and late medieval periods to one which lays more stress on the modern period. This has been achieved largely through the addition of Dutch (1948) and Danish (1948)/Swedish (1974), and the movement towards the 20th Century, both in Literature and analysis of the Language. A further development could possibly involve the setting up of a "pool" of options, from which the students would have to choose two for each examination paper (such as already exists in part for the B.A. in Modern Languages).
11. Compulsory time in the country of language studied was first introduced in 1950, where the requirement was for one term. This was changed in 1970 to a compulsory year for those students studying a single main language, and one term for both of the language studied in a Dual School. Duals with Economics, Linguistics, Business Studies, Biblical Studies, Music, English and History later followed with a requirement to spend one year abroad. The year in all cases could be taken either at a University or as a language teaching assistant in a school. With Business Studies further possibilities now exist.



I. PUBLICATIONS OF THE SHEFFIELD GERMAN STAFF  
AS LISTED IN THE UNIVERSITY REPORT TO COURT AND OTHER SOURCES

1901	none
1902	none
1903	none
1904	none
1905	none
1906	none
1907	none
1908	none
1909	none
1910	J. Freund, 'The Sounds of West Middle German as spoken at Marburg an der Lahn', <u>Modern Language Review</u> .
1911	J. Freund, 'Eine ältere Fassung der Petrarcaode von Carl Friedrich Cramer', <u>Modern Language Review</u> , VI, April 1911.
1912	J. Freund, 'Unbekannte Jugendgedichte von Carl Friedrich Cramer', <u>Modern Language Review</u> , July 1912.
1913	none
1914	none
1915	none
1916	none
1917	none
1918	none
1919	none
1920	L.A. Willoughby, 'English Peaceful Penetration of Germany during the Middle Ages', <u>Discovery</u> , March 1920.
	L.A. Willoughby, 'Research in Old and Middle High German literature during the War', <u>Modern Language Year Book</u> , 1920.
1921	L.A. Willoughby, 'English Translations and Adaptations of Schiller's "Robbers"', <u>Modern Language Review</u> , July 1921.
1922	L.A. Willoughby, 'F. von Schiller, <u>Die Räuber</u> , ein Trauerspiel', ed by L.A. Willoughby, Oxford University Press, 1922.
1923	none
1924	L.A. Willoughby, 'Schiller's Kabale und Liebe in English translations', <u>English Goethe Society Publications</u> , 1924.
1925	none
1926	L.A. Willoughby, <u>The Classical Age of German Literature</u> , Oxford University Press, 1926.
1927	none
1928	none
1929	none
1930	none
1931	A.C. Dunstan, <u>Englische Phonetik mit Leseübungen</u> , 3. Auflage, de Gruyter, Berlin, 1931.
1932	A.C. Dunstan, 'The Middle English Canticum de Creatione and the Latin Vita Adae et Evae', <u>Anglia</u> , XLII, Halle, 1932.
1933	none

1934	none
1935	E. Zettl, <u>An Anonymous short English Metrical Chronicle</u> . Edited from the MSS, published for the Early English Text Society by the Oxford University Press, 1935.
1936	none
1937	none
1938	A.C. Dunstan, 'Lutwin's Latin source', in: <u>German Studies presented to Professor H.G. Fiedler</u> , Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1938.
	C. Baier, <u>Der Bauer in der Dichtung des Strickers</u> , A. Becht, Tübingen, 1938.
1939	none
1940	none
1941	none
1942	none
1943	none
1944	none
1945	none
1946	W.F. Mainland, 'An example of "Baroque" Elaboration', <u>Modern Language Review</u> , XLI, 3, July 1946.
1947	none
1948	none
1949	F.P. Pickering, Goethe Bi-centenary article, <u>Times Educational Supplement</u> , August 1949.
	W.F. Mainland, Introductory Articles to <u>West Flanders and Bruges</u> , De Reyghere, Bruges 1949.
1950	W.F. Mainland, Articles and illustrations in <u>Things English</u> , Stockholm, 1949-50.
1951	W.F. Mainland, Schiller 'Über naive und sentimentalische Dichtung', edited with introduction and annotations (Blackwell's German Texts), Oxford, 1951.
1952	F.P. Pickering, 'Christi Leiden in einer Vision geschaut' (A German Mystic text of the fourteenth century): A critical account of the published and unpublished manuscripts, with an edition based on the text of MS. Bernkastel-Cues 115, Manchester University Press, 1952.
1953	F.P. Pickering, 'Das gotische Christusbild', <u>Euphorion</u> , 47, 16-37.
	F.P. Pickering, 'Hauptschwierigkeiten der englischen Sprache', (reprint of lectures delivered in Münster and Hanover), published by The English Society E.V., Münster.
1954	W.F. Mainland, 'Freedom: Some German thoughts from the eighteenth century', Inaugural lecture, delivered in the University of Sheffield, 3rd March 1954.
1955	W.F. Mainland, 'Schiller and the conquest of fear', <u>German Life and Letters</u> , NS VIII, No 3, 171-181, 1955.
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NOTE: The reasons for the absence of publications in certain years may be explained either by the high number of students in that particular year, or by the climate of the years which immediately preceded WW I and WW II. In addition to this, the University Annual Reports to Court list lectures given by University Staff in almost as equal prominence as original publications themselves, and the names of German staff often appear here. The greatest period of publication, however, within the German Department falls between 1970 and 1987.



occupied by football, training which possibly enabled him to make his desperate dash to freedom from Berlin (c.f. Obituary below).

Dunstan's salary on appointment was £500 p.a. In addition to this, the Council was asked to remit the class fees of his son for the degree course in Engineering. "These were just short of £40, so it would seem that Dunstan's salary was increased by £50 to cover this" (P.A. Linacre). (C.f. footnote 20).

Dunstan's address in Sheffield was 89 Brooklands Crescent, Fulwood.

University of Sheffield Gazette, 1965

DR. A.C. DUNSTAN (Obituary by W.F. Mainland)

Dr. ARTHUR CYRIL DUNSTAN, who was Head of the German Department from 1930-45, died in York on 15 March 1965, at the age of eighty-seven. Born in Liskeard, he came of farming stock. His father, a pharmacist, moved to Stamford in Lincolnshire. At Stamford School Dunstan's interests were largely on the Arts side and after a prospect of studying medicine at London University had to be abandoned through lack of funds he took up school-teaching in the Bradford-Dewsbury district. The opportunity came of becoming a Lektor in English at Königsberg University in East Prussia and Dunstan, with very little knowledge of German, seized upon the chance. While at Königsberg, he obtained a Doctorate in Philosophy in 1908 and this was followed by an Honours B.A. in London in 1909. As he had formed a friendship with the Head of the English Department at Königsberg and had started to publish original work there, he was still in Königsberg at the outbreak of the First World War. He and his wife and a small child were imprisoned as unfriendly aliens and taken to Berlin. On the platform of the Berlin railway station he eluded his guards, collected his wife and child and escaped by way of Sweden to Great Britain. For a time he taught German at Battersea Polytechnic and was engaged on censorship work concerned with German espionage. He joined the staff of Queen Mary College, London, where he remained until he succeeded L.A. WILLOUGHBY at Sheffield. After his retirement he assisted the German Department of Hull University for a short period. His publications include:

RESEARCH WORK:

1. The Tragedy of Miriam, edited for the Malone Society, Oxford University Press, 1914.
2. The German Influence on Coleridge, Modern Language Review, July 1922 and April 1923.
3. Sources and Text of the Middle High German poem Die Hochzeit, Modern Language Review, July 1925 and April 1926.
4. Lutwin's Adam und Eva and the Latin Vita Adae et Evae, Modern Language Review, April, 1929.

TEXT BOOKS FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS:

1. A Short History of English Versification, George Allen and Co., London 1911.
2. Englische Phonetik (Sammlung Götschen, No. 601), W. de Gruyter, Berlin 1912, Second Edition 1921
3. A German Course for Science Students, Methuen and Co., London, 1925, 2nd ed. 1929.

4. A Modern German Course, Methuen and Co., London, 1928.

Dunstan's main interests were in the field of language rather than literature; the German Courses which he brought out show in their selection and arrangement that experienced awareness of the needs of readers which made them so valuable and so welcome on both the Arts and the Science sides. As a colleague he enjoyed great respect and affection, and he always seemed to be a man of equable temper and understanding nature. Those of us who knew him will not forget the kindly resonance of his voice or the friendliness of his eyes behind what seemed, in those days before the horn-rims, unusually large spectacles. Nor will those of us who ventured into the field of publication where he was a past-master ever cease to be grateful for his genial and ready advice on content and method.

EXTRACT TAKEN FROM

Examination of two English Dramas, "The Tragedy of Mariam" by Elizabeth Carew, and "The True Tragedy of Herod and Antipater; with the Death of faire Marriam", by Gervase Markham and William Sampson.

Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde bei der philosophischen Fakultät der Albertus-Universität zu Königsberg i. Pr. von Arthur Cyril Dunstan aus Liskeard. Königsberg i. Pr., Hartung'sche Buchdruckerei, 1908 (Text in English).

Endpiece: Ich, Arthur Cyril Dunstan, bin am 17. Januar 1878 in Liskeard in der Grafschaft Cornwall in England als Sohn von John Dunstan und seiner Ehefrau Mary Dunstan geb. Sowden geboren, und gehöre der anglikanischen Konfession an. Von 1888 bis 1896 besuchte ich die Grammar School zu Stamford, von 1899 bis 1902 das King's College zu London. Im Oktober 1904 wurde ich an der Albertus-Universität zu Königsberg immatrikuliert, und habe mich daselbst während sieben Semestern dem Studium des Englischen, des Deutschen und der Philosophie gewidmet. Ich besuchte die Vorlesungen der Herrn Professoren: Baumgart, Kaluza, Meissner, Neumann, Schade, Uhl und habe in vier Semestern an den Uebungen des Englischen Seminars teilgenommen. Seit Oktober 1905 bekleide ich das Amt eines Lektors der englischen Sprache an der hiesigen Albertus-Universität. Die mündliche Doktorprüfung bestand ich am 29. Juli 1908.

Zu ganz besonderem Dank bin ich Herrn Professor Kaluza verpflichtet, der mir die Anregung zu vorliegender Arbeit gegeben und mir jederzeit ratend und helfend zur Seite gestanden hat. (C.f. footnote 21).

Referenten: Prof. Dr. Kaluza; Prof. Dr. Meissner; Prof. Dr. Schult-Gorn.

K, 7 FREDERICK PICKERING PICKERING (1909 - 1981)

Head of Department, 1945 - 1953

Academic Who's Who, London, 1973-74:

BA, Ph.D.; Professor of German, University of Reading, since 1953; b. 1909; m. 1939. BA Leeds 1930 (1st cl. Mod. Languages, French-German), Ph.D. Breslau 1934. Asst. Lectr. Manchester Univ.

1932-37; Lectr. 1937-45; Hd of German Dept, Sheffield Univ. 1945-53; Dean, Fac. of Letters, Reading, 1957-61; Dir. Grad. Centre for Medieval Studies, Reading, 1966-69, 1972. Intelligence, Foreign Off. 1941-45.

At Sheffield, "Pick" is remembered for establishing the alternative "Modern" German syllabus, which for the first time included the study of Danish and Dutch (1948), and for the establishment in that same year of the University's enduring link with the University of Münster.

During Pickering's time in Sheffield, the German Department was housed at 1 Northumberland road, together with Spanish, prior to moving in with Philosophy at 306 Western Bank in 1951. Fred Pickering's own address in Sheffield was 9 Collegiate Crescent, Sheffield 10.

University Gazette, No 3, Nov 1948, p6:

Six students of the German University of Münster were registered as students of the University of Sheffield in the Lent Term, 1948. Six students in our own German Department spent the Summer Term at the University of Münster. This is believed to be the first truly reciprocal post-war exchange between a British and a German University.

University Gazette, No 4, Feb 1949, p5:

The Sheffield-Münster Student Exchange  
By F.P. PICKERING, Senior Lecturer in charge of  
the Department of German.

In the period January to March, 1948, six students -- three men and three women -- of the German University of Münster studied at the University of Sheffield. We now have with us eight more, who are busy familiarizing themselves with the conditions of student life in a civic University. All of them are students of English language and literature and, needless to say, they are taking full advantage of our library facilities. The things which strike them most after a fortnight in Sheffield are the cordial relations between students and staff, "open access" in the library, and the liveliness of the Students' Union.

The other side of the picture is that during the Summer Term of 1948 six of our Sheffield students of German studied at the University of Münster, and eight more will go to Münster in April.

It is not possible briefly to indicate the deeper reasons for this, we believe, the first post-war reciprocal Anglo-German student exchange -- not, at any rate, without invoking platitudes and catchwords such as "renewal of contacts," "exchange of ideas", and "re-education." The tangible results have been to give German and English students the opportunity of furthering their studies of a foreign language and its literature, of a foreign people and its problems.

The exchange, then, goes back to January, 1948, or -- if we include the long negotiations which were necessary to put through the Sheffield draft plan -- to October 1947. The arrangements

have attracted a good deal of attention; other Universities have enquired "how we do it?" It is not so simple. When the scheme was first mooted German money was valueless, and only limited support could be expected from public funds. Only two of the first six English students interested in the scheme could themselves offer hospitality in their homes. The problem then was to find a sufficient number of private households willing to take the remaining Germans, and by "take" we mean "offer free board and lodging for ten weeks"! They were found. Without the generous support of, in all, twelve Sheffield households, it would have been impossible to operate the scheme. The hosts have so far been married students, members of the University staff, parents of students, and two families from whom we had no right to expect support. Two families have helped us twice. The rest is, by comparison, easy. The German Education Department of the Foreign Office gives the scheme its strong support, pays fares and provides pocket money for the German students; Sheffield University waives fees and provides lunches, and the Students' Union offers full facilities. Even so, despite all support from inside and outside the University, it is possible that next year a simpler solution will have to be found.

We are sometimes asked whether Sheffield students who take part in the exchange benefit from the efforts we make on behalf of the Germans. The answer is that, in the case of our students, Münster University waives fees, and gives to each of them an allowance of 50 marks a month. From the 50 marks the student is able to pay for a furnished room with a German family -- the family having been specially interviewed by a University Officer -- and to meet his principal out-of-pocket expenses. This is no mean effort for a German University to-day. Our students pay for their own fares and for the Control Commission rations delivered to them.

As for an addendum, it is of interest to note that four of the Münster academic staff have visited Sheffield in the wake of their students, and that two members of our German staff have lectured at the University of Münster.

University Gazette, No 10, February 1951, pg 7:

The Head of the Department of German (Dr. F.P. Pickering), who succeeded Dr. A.C. Dunstan on his retirement in 1945, is responsible for German Philology and Danish, Mr. W.E. Mainland (Lecturer) for Modern German literature and Dutch, Mr. W.E. Yuill (Assistant Lecturer) for Modern Literature, Dr. Gertrude Kolisko (Assistant) for Modern literature and the modern language.

The Times, 23 April 1981:

Professor Frederick Pickering, Emeritus Professor of German at Reading University, died on April 17. He was the author of Literature and Art in the Middle Ages, an expanded version of a similar book written by him in German.

The Times, 28 April 1981, E.E.T. writes:

The deserts of Professor Frederick Pickering to whom you devoted a brief obituary on April 23, were not confined to the



field of German language and literature, great as they there were. For almost the whole of the Second World War he did invaluable work in that part of Bletchley Park (Hut 3) which turned to practical account the vast store of intelligence produced by the breaking of the Enigma cyphers of the German army and airforce.

The end purpose of this activity was to keep the Allies' operational forces appraised of the state of the enemy facing them. This, as has been amply chronicled, was done by a stream of urgent signals which conveyed the intelligence direct from Hut 3 to the operational theatres.

The accuracy and timeliness of these signals depended to a great extent on background research into the obscurities in which the German originals were shrouded. Their elucidation was often second only in importance to the daily breaking of the Enigma.

The conduct of this research was led by a few individuals of outstanding academic ability. As one of them, Pickering was universally respected for the breadth of his knowledge, his dogged search for solutions, and his readiness to help.

He will be remembered as one of the most self-effacing but at the same time most effective members of that remarkable community.

The Times, 1 May 1981, Peter Ganz writes:

Your brief notice on April 23 about Frederick Pickering gives little idea of his distinction. With his absolute independence and his great originality he stood out among his German medievalist colleagues.

Those who worked with him and whose books he reviewed, realized that he could, on occasions, be peppery, but he always treated students and young people with immense patience and great gentleness. His work on the Boethian and Augustinian conceptions of history and their roles in medieval literature, and the book on the relation of art and literature in the Middle Ages have given new impulses to medieval studies -- and not only in this country.

During the war he worked in that nursery of British academics -- Bletchley Park. Later, as you have already said, he built up a first-rate German Department in Reading, and helped to found the centre for Medieval studies there. At a time when, in so many ways, academics are becoming more conformist, a man with "Pick's" idiosyncratic sceptical and searching mind will be missed and cannot be replaced.

K, 8 WILLIAM FAULKNER MAINLAND (1905 - 1988)

Professor German, 1953 - 1970\*

BA (1st cl. honours German), Univ. of Edinburgh 1926. Awarded Vans Dunlop Scholarship. MA (London), 1928, 17th century German lit., with Prof. J.G. Robertson; studied German philology and med. lit. with Prof. R. Priebisch. 1927-30, part-time Assistant in German for science students, UCL; 1928-30, full-time French and

German, LSE; 1930-34 Assistant Prof. of German, Univ. of Manitoba; 1934-37 Asst. Lect. in German, Univ. of Manchester; 1937-38, Asst. Lect. in German, UCL; 1938-44, Lect. in German, King's College, London; 1938-39, interim lect. in German, Birkbeck College; ill-health forces resignation, 1946 Asst. Lect. German, Univ. of Sheffield; 1947 Lect. in German, visiting Lect. Univ. of Leeds; 1951, Snr. Lect. German, Sheffield; 1953 Prof. of German Sheffield. Taught English, British Council summer schools, Belgium and Holland, 1946-49.

\*The decision to upgrade German to a Chair (for the first time since 1916) was taken by Senate on 20 March 1953. Other applicants to the Chair included C. Baier, C. Clyde Barber, H.J. Betteridge, R. Hinton-Thomas, H.E. Hinderks, W.B. Lockwood, Miss J. McGaunt, H.S. Reiss, W. Schwarz, Mrs H.S.M. Stuart, H.L. Wardale and W.D. Williams. Baier, Williams and Mainland were eventually short-listed.

Bill Mainland's time in Sheffield is remembered for the enthusiasm with which he continued the promotion of Dutch and Danish. In 1966 this brought about a restyling of the Department's title to "Germanic Studies". He is also well remembered for his keenness in acting in Departmental plays, particularly his favourite Maria Stuart. It was also during his time at Sheffield that the Department underwent the great expansion recommended by the Robbins Committee in 1964.

While Professor, Bill lived at 2 Severn Road S10 2SU, and in retirement he lived at Flat 3, 46 Sale Hill, S10 5BX.

Inaugural Lecture, 3 March 1954:

Among the most welcome duties of this new office with which Council has been graciously pleased to entrust me is that of paying tribute to my predecessors. In my audience this evening are many who are better fitted than I to trace the history of those years when Firth College was moving into the broader life of our University. I will therefore mention from the annals of my own Department only three names which stir in me particular affection. To speak even briefly of the divers merits of each would take far more than the time allotted to my present lecture. When I am asked who are the greatest living exponents of the thought and personality of Goethe, I find myself recalling the exquisite utterance, the wisdom, and the humour of L.A. Willoughby. If anyone in my hearing supposes that a grammarian must of necessity be drily impersonal, I wish that he might meet such a man as A.C. Dunstan, who has done so much in our generation to quicken the study of modern German as a vehicle of expression in the arts and sciences. Nor may we forget the contribution he has made in Germany to the study of the phonetics of English. The third name is that of my immediate predecessor, F.P. Pickering, whose counsel I continue to seek. For it is not only as one of the foremost scholars in Germanic Philology that I think of him; he is a man in whom creative imagination is uniquely blended with profound and active concern for the welfare of his associates. These men, great teachers, my colleagues, my

friends, claim respect and gratitude for setting in their several ways the example of scholarship, and for maintaining in my own field of study a humane tradition.

University of Sheffield Gazette, No 50, November 1970, an appreciation by W.E. Yuill:

With the appointment of BILL MAINLAND to the re-established Chair of German in 1953 the University acknowledged a leading scholar in the field of Germanic studies, a pupil of Oskar Walzel and J.G. Robertson with experience in universities as diverse as Manchester, Manitoba and London. His reputation as an expert on Schiller's aesthetic and dramatic writings was already established and has since become truly international. His edition of Schiller's Über naive und sentimentalische Dichtung is a model of sensitive scholarship, while the essays of Schiller and the Changing Past show remarkable sympathetic insight into the pattern of Schiller's philosophical ideas. The editing of texts for school and university use can be a hum-drum task, but for Bill Mainland it was a challenge that stirred his imagination and brought into play the ample resources of his literary and artistic culture. The introduction and notes to his editions of Die Jungfrau von Orleans and Wilhelm Tell are masterpieces of ingenious argument. Bill Mainland is, however, no narrow specialist: he belongs to a generation that was expected to turn its hand with equal dexterity to the most diverse periods and genres of literature. His essays on Storm, Sudermann, Unruh and Kasack demonstrate a discriminating interest in German literature right down to our own day. But if he has a second love after Schiller it is probably E.T.A. Hoffmann, whose irreverent sense of humour and talent as a caricaturist Bill Mainland shares: there are not many literary critics who can illustrate their insight into an author's imaginative processes in such literally graphic terms. Outside the field of German studies, Mainland continued and strengthened the tradition established by his predecessor. It was some kind of temperamental affinity that led him personally into the exploration of Flemish culture but he also vigorously encouraged the study of Danish -- rare in British universities -- so that a change of designation during his regime to Department of Germanic Studies was fully justified.

As a teacher and head of department Bill Mainland has served Sheffield University well. Former students will testify to the intellectual stimulus he provided in lectures and tutorials that were informal enough within the classroom and became even more joyously energetic when resumed after 'working hours' in the convenient premises of the West End Hotel or the Star and Garter. Bill was always prepared to spend literally hours with the student who came to him with a problem or an idea. He was infinitely patient and infinitely courteous with the diffident, but the brasher of his pupils will recall -- with retrospective satisfaction rather than rancour -- those gusts of honest wrath they provoked by slovenly argument or linguistic barbarism. It is always a salutary revelation for the young that scholarship can and should be pursued with such passion -- and such good humour. Under his leadership the Department was relaxed and happy: Bill

commanded the affectionate devotion of his colleagues and imparted to them his own insatiable intellectual curiosity. Perhaps more than anything else Bill Mainland's enthusiastic and expert participation as actor and producer in Departmental plays helped to cement friendly relations between staff and students: nothing is better calculated to bring people together than mutual dependence in the matter of cues and entrances. Those who acted with Bill or under his direction in performances that were rehearsed with meticulous patience underwent an educational experience of the very finest kind.

Bill Mainland will be remembered as a congenial member of Crewe Hall commonroom, a jovial and wittily contentious frequenter of the old S.C.R. in Western Bank and of the Staff Club. He has been a good colleague and a staunch friend to many who recall innumerable unobtrusive acts of kindness and generosity. Bill is a man of vehement temperament, totally devoid of malice but impatient of humbug, whether it comes from the so-called establishment or from that mindless sort of radicalism with which we are presently afflicted. He has never hesitated to say trenchant things about the spread of pseudo-education and bureaucracy and one can only hope that some of his more mordant shafts have lodged in the proper quarters. Above all, he has always stood up for individualism and a humane liberalism that is all too rare in the modern university.

We may hope that Bill Mainland and Clarice\* will not lose touch with the University of Sheffield. Indeed, once he is freed from those administrative tasks which he so detests but performs so doggedly one may hope to see Bill in club and common-room in his best form, scattering witticisms and spent matches with equal prodigality and diverting the company with inspired mimicry. Let us hope, too, that he will find the time in many years of retirement to pursue his studies in the literature of the Low Countries and the more recondite Baltic languages, the phonetic anfractuositities of which can be mastered only by a mimic talent as great as Bill's. Time, too, to paint to his heart's content and to pursue that activity which he so loves and for which the educational explosion leaves so little leisure -- reading.

\*Clarice Mainland, d. 1974.

The Times, 27 May 1988

#### PROF WILLIAM MAINLAND

Professor William Mainland, who has died aged 82, was Professor of German at the University of Sheffield from 1953 to 1970 and an international authority on Schiller.

He was precisely as old as his university, having been born on May 31, 1905, which was the day the Sheffield charter was granted.

He brought about the redesignation of his department to be that of "Germanic Studies"; he was promoter of Dutch and Danish.

Mainland's edition of Schiller's Über naive und sentimentalische Dichtung was a model of sensitive scholarship; his essays in Schiller and the Changing Past showed notable insight into the poet's philosophical ideas.



As a teacher he was informal in the classroom and even more joyously energetic when the process of intellectual stimulus was resumed in the West End Hotel or the Star and Garter.

He would spend literally hours with students who came to him with a problem or an idea. Brasher students might recall the wrath they provoked by slovenly argument or linguistic barbarism. Mainland proved how scholarship can and should be pursued with passion and good humour.

K,9 JAMES MCPHERSON RITCHIE (b. 1927)

Professor of German 1970 - 1987

Born 10 July 1927, James ("Hamish", the Gaelic vocative of James) McPherson Ritchie began his study of German at the University of Aberdeen in 1944. After one year, he entered the Royal Air Force as an interpreter and served until 1948 in Austria and Italy. Returning to Aberdeen in that same year, he continued his studies, taking an M.A. with first-class honours in French and German in 1951. He was awarded the Senatus Gold Medal for French and German, and the Fullerton Travelling Scholarship. This took him to the University of Tübingen to study for Dr. Phil., which he gained in 1954, under Dr. Beissner. Immediately appointed Assistant Lecturer in German at the University of Glasgow, he remained there, with Chambers as his Head of Department, until 1961, serving also from 1959 to 1961 as Warden of MacBrayne Hall. In 1961 he took up an appointment in Australia as Senior Lecturer in German, at Newcastle University College, University of New South Wales (subsequently renamed the University of Newcastle), becoming Head of Department in 1963 and from January 1964 Assistant Professor. In 1965 he returned to the U.K. as Senior Lecturer in German in the University of Hull, becoming Warden there in 1966 of Grant Hall. In 1969 he gained his Readership and applied for the Chair of German in Sheffield, which he eventually took up in October 1970.

At Sheffield he became very closely linked to administrative duties, first as Pro Vice-Chancellor, and then as Dean of the Faculty of Arts. During this time, too, his publications increased steadily in volume, an accomplishment which he was able to maintain in addition to being one of the editors of German Life and Letters, a consultant of Hull German Studies, and Chairman of the Conference of University Teachers of German in Great Britain and Ireland (1983 - 1985).

Syllabus changes during his period at Sheffield include the great diversification towards Dual Degrees which took place from the late 1960's, the expansion of Dutch to a permanent Lectorship, and the replacement of Danish with Swedish, similarly with a permanent Lectorship. During this time too links with Austria were taken up, and an Austrian Lektor appointed alongside a DAAD-sponsored German Lektor. A new student exchange, complementary to the one with Münster, was established with Giessen, primarily for students of German and Economics or Business Studies.

In 1987 in virtue of his great service to Anglo-German

relationships, Professor Ritchie was awarded the Bundesverdienstkreuz (2. Klasse) of the Federal German Republic. In that same year he was awarded a Litt.D. by his old University, Aberdeen.

Professor Ritchie's resignation from his Sheffield post in July 1987 proceeded as the result of severe financial pressuring within the University created by the sixth report of the Academic Development Committee (April 1987), under which Germanic Studies was required to reduce to two permanent staff (from 5) and form part of a combined Department of German and Slavonic Studies. Also under pressure from this Plan, Dr Lösel decided to take premature retirement in 1991, and Mr D.E. Le Sage retraining in Japanese and TEFL, leading to redundancy severance in September 1989. Professor Ritchie, instead of following up any similar option at Sheffield, chose to take up the Chair of German in Aberdeen, with effect from 1 January 1988.

At Sheffield, Dr Lösel now continues for three years from 1/1/88, with a permanent staff of Mr Kavanagh and Dr Newton, and 4 non-permanent foreign-language lecturers. The amalgamation with Russian does not now seem likely.

A closing date for applications to the Chair of German has been set at 22 July 1988, and an appointment from October, or as soon as possible after that date, to the Chair. Argument has also been advanced by the Board of Modern Languages for the additional appointment of a junior lecturer in October 1990. Under these circumstances it is envisaged that Dr Lösel will continue as Head of Department until July 1989, whereafter those duties will be assumed by the incoming Professor.

K, 10 FRANZ LÖSEL,

Head of Department 1988 -

Franz Lösel, who became Head of the Department of Germanic Studies in January 1988, joined the teaching staff in Sheffield at the beginning of 1972 and promoted to Senior Lecturer in 1977. Born in 1926 in Northern Bohemia, where his secondary school education was interrupted by the end of the War, he arrived as a refugee in Bavaria in 1946. After taking the Abitur in Frankfurt am Main in 1949, he studied at the Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe University, Frankfurt, gaining his Dr. phil in 1955. Following two years as Lektor in the University of Glasgow, he was appointed to a lectureship in Trinity College Dublin in 1958, later becoming a Tutor and finally Acting Head of Department. Dr. Lösel is married and has two sons and two daughters.