

## A Chronological History of the GA:

### Key people, achievements, places and events

1884

- Douglas Freshfield instigates a Royal Geographical Society (RGS) investigation into the teaching of geography in England and overseas. John Scott Keltie is given the task; his report reveals the great advances made in the teaching of geography and the resources it used.

1890s

- The opposition of the RGS to the use of 'The Lantern' and to women members, and enthusiasm in some public schools (especially by B. Bentham Dickinson of Rugby School), led to the setting up of the Geographical Association (GA).

### OXFORD: 1893–1917

1893

- 20 May: The GA is founded at a meeting in the New Common Room, Christ Church, Oxford, led by Sir Halford J. Mackinder, Douglas W. Freshfield (Honorary Secretary of the RGS) and ten others (mainly Masters from public schools). A subscription of five shillings is set. Oxford becomes the GA's operational headquarters.
- 3 August: a committee chaired by Dr Hugh Robert Mill (Librarian at the RGS) is set up to run the organisation. GA members qualify for reduced subscription rates to Geographical Journal.
- The Royal Colonial Institute joins as a corporate member with a three guinea subscription.
- GA membership stands at 35.

1894

- 21 December: the GA's first General Meeting is held at the Royal Colonial Institute.

1894–95

- Four points, or key questions, are identified: Should geography examination papers be prepared and reviewed by experts? Should physical geography be an essential feature of a geography course, and if so what should be the syllabus? Should a knowledge of the whole world in general or a more detailed knowledge of a region be required? Should geography be a compulsory subject for some competitive examinations?

1897

- Douglas Freshfield becomes the first President of the GA after resigning from the RGS because the organisation would not admit women into the Fellowship.
- Dr Mill produces a compilation called Hints to Teachers of Geography on the Choice of Books for Research and Reading.

c. 1897

- The GA publishes a number of specimen syllabus schemes and gives publicity to the topic which appeared in the American Journal of School Geography.

c. 1898

- The GA asks headmasters of public boarding schools to make geography a subject for their entrance examinations.

1898–99

- The GA negotiates with publishers in order to improve the standard of school atlases.

1899

- The School of Geography is set up at Oxford University with H.J. Mackinder as the first chair.

1900

- GA membership opened up to all teachers of geography irrespective of age, gender or type of school.

c. 1900

- Key lectures given by H.J. Mackinder on 'Geography as training for the mind' and B.B. Dickenson on 'The use of the lantern slide'.

1901

- The GA's first journal The Geographical Teacher (renamed Geography in 1927) is launched in October, at first financially guaranteed by Mr T.G. Roper, an H.M. Inspector of Schools. The journal is free to members and one shilling to non-members. Fieldwork is mentioned six times in the first issue.

1902

- The Education Act creates the County Secondary School structure in England and increases demand for specialist geography teachers.

1903

- The Geographical Teacher begins to include reviews of publications.
- Co-operation with the Ordnance Survey starts and maps are available for schools at educational rates (1d a sheet).

1904

- 17 March: the South London Branch is founded.

1905

- The Bedfordshire Branch is founded on 13 May, followed by Bournemouth Branch on 17 May.
- The Geographical Teacher publishes A. J. Herbertson's famous paper on 'The world's major natural regions'.

1909

- With the help of J.F. Unstead, the GA publishes The Guide to Geographical Books and Appliances (a new edition of H.R. Mill's Hints to Teaching Geography).

1911

- The Presidency of the GA becomes an annual appointment.

1913

- 9 January: the GA Constitution is agreed.

1914–18

- Many Branches close down for the duration of the First World War but The Geographical Teacher continues publication.

1916–1939

- The loan of slides to members is handed over to the Diagram Company.

### ABERYSTWYTH: 1917–30

Hon. Secretary H.J. Fleure becomes Professor of Geography and Anthropology at the University of Aberystwyth and moves the GA's library and office to Aberystwyth.

1917

- Professor Fleure takes the opportunity of his Chairmanship of Council to 'promote international understanding as well as promoting geography.'

1920

- The GA membership is opened to geographers overseas, with the objective of providing up-to-date articles for the journal. Members are recruited from Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa, Egypt, India, Burma, Canada, the Bahamas, Trinidad, the Leeward Islands, Australia, New Zealand as well as China, Japan, USA, Chile and Argentina.

1921

- International Branches are set up in Canada, West Africa and Ceylon.
- The first Spring Conference is held in Southampton.
- The introduction of 'conducted motor tours' resulting in the formation in 1922 of the 'Touring Branch' (five home tours and two to Europe – France and Switzerland in the first year). The 'Branch' closes in the late 1920s, however, due to a tax issue.

1923

- The GA library and postal borrowing service is moved to Aberystwyth. Members have to pay an extra five shillings to use this service and to borrow one of the 500 books.
- The growth of the GA leads to the cessation of interest in educational matters by the RGS.

1924

- The GA becomes involved with the BBC on the production of programmes on geographical topics; the first, 'Climbing Everest', is broadcast on 9 May.

1925

- The Carnegie Trust gives the GA a grant of £1000 to buy more books and the total rises to 2000.

1926

- Over 2000 slides are available to members.
- The Spring Conference in Bristol becomes an annual event. There is also a Christmas Conference. The conference achieves renown for the geographical games and entertainment provided at the annual dinner and the introduction of an exhibition of books and apparatus.

1927

- The Kent Experiment is designed to review the effectiveness of geographical broadcasting.
- The GA's journal, The Geographical Teacher, is renamed Geography.

1929

- Publication of Geography is increased from three times a year to quarterly.

## MANCHESTER: 1930–46

Professor Fleure is invited to take up the newly-established post of Chair of Geography at the University of Manchester. The Chief Education Officer in Manchester generously gives the GA free accommodation in the Manchester High School of Commerce. When this becomes unavailable, temporary accommodation is provided at 103 Princess Street, Manchester.

1930

- The GA, led by Professor Sir L. Dudley Stamp, the Ordnance Survey and the Ministry of Agriculture undertake the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain.
- The GA library holds 4000 volumes.

1932

- The Spring Conference, planned to be held in Heidelberg, is abandoned due to the political problems in Germany.
- Handbook for Geography Teachers is published under the direction of Miss D.M. Forsaith.
- James Fairgrieve spearheads the use of educational films in geography.

1933

- The Bradford Branch takes 800 pupils to York and Whitby on a day excursion.
- A drop in GA membership numbers is attributed to the foundation of the Institute of British Geographers (IBG).

1934

- 'The place and value of geography in the curriculum other than those administered under the elementary schools code for pupils under 16' is submitted to the Board of Education.
- 1271 schools listen to BBC Travel Talks promoted by the GA.

c. 1935

- The GA library has 7300 volumes, with 1700 being loaned each year.

1937–1942

- H.J. Mackinder, at the age of 82, writes much of what is to be in the National Curriculum for schools in 1990!

1938

- The GA submits evidence to the Barlow Review on the geographical distribution of the industrial population.

1939

- The extensive evacuation of children and their teachers due to the onset of the Second World War decimates the GA's autumn programme.

c. 1940

- The Land Utilisation Survey is used by the County War Agricultural Executive Committees charged with the task of increasing food production.

1940

- The GA postpones its planned Annual Conference in London until March and relocates it to Blackpool.
- The High School of Commerce in Manchester, containing the GA's library and offices, is saved from an immense air raid fire in December, only by the courage of the caretaker, Mr Sim, who brought the blaze to a halt by keeping a hose working for several hours. The Land Utilisation Survey is not so lucky though, losing many valuable records in a London air raid.

1942

- The GA Conference is held in Exeter just before the disastrous April 'Baedeker' air raids.

1943

- The Association's 50th anniversary is marked at the Conference in Cambridge. Owing to paper shortage, the historical address cannot be printed until the Diamond Jubilee celebrations in 1953.

1944

- Partly stimulated by the 1944 Education Act, the GA's Secondary Schools and Preparatory and Public Schools Committees are reactivated and Branches restarted.
- The MacNair Report on Teacher Training recommends the use of film and broadcast material in schools. The GA argues for more 'real' geography broadcasts.

1945

- Over 300 geographers, including many from the GA, are known to have contributed their specialist knowledge to the war effort especially in cartography, geomorphology,

meteorology, climatology and general intelligence. The Naval Intelligence Handbooks – in effect regional geographies – were written by geographers.

- The new Director of the RGS, Lt Col. L.P. Kirwin, aided by Leonard Brooks establishes a new era of cordiality and co-operation between the three geographical societies (GA, IBG and RGS). The House of the RGS, which had escaped undamaged from the war, was made available to both other societies.

1946

- The Le Play Society and the Geographical Field Group organise a variety of fieldwork visits to Lapland, Norway, Switzerland for GA members.

1947

- The first post-war conference is held at the London School of Economics in January, with a spring conference in Sheffield in April.
- The debate about the introduction of sociology into the curriculum prompts Professor S.W.Wooldridge into giving the lecture 'On taking the "ge" out of geography' (see Geography September 1950).

## PARK LIBRARY, SHEFFIELD: 1947–64

Post-war developments in Manchester forced the GA to relinquish its accommodation there. Dr Alice Garnett (Honorary Secretary since 1947) and Professor David Linton (Honorary Editor since 1947) were both based in Sheffield, so a move to Sheffield was agreed and made possible by the Sheffield City Librarian's generous offer of free office and library space at Park Library, Duke Street. This was opened on 13–14 October 1950.

c.1950

- The Making of Geography Teaching Films is produced by the GA's Films Committee.

1951

- The Public and Preparatory School section of the GA opens its membership to women teachers.
- 'Seven Lamps of Geography' are included in the March issue of Geography.

1952

- GA Secondary Schools Section Committee produces a new Secondary Handbook.

1953

- At the GA's Diamond Jubilee celebrations in Sheffield on 26 September, an address is given by Professor Frank Debenham, a survivor of Scott's last Antarctic expedition 1910–12.
- A definitive account of the North Sea floods of 1 February 1953 is published in Geography.
- Geography in the Primary School is published.

1954

- The Visual Aids Section Committee produces an influential publication called The Geography Room in the Secondary School.
- The Field Studies, Urban Spheres and Further Education Section Committees are set up.
- Due to GA encouragement, geography is brought into line with all the other subjects in the Civil Service Examination.
- This Changing World section introduced to Geography.

c. 1954

- The Central Council for Educational Broadcasting becomes the Schools Broadcasting Council and includes many specialist geographers.

c. 1955

- Revival of summer schools led by the GA.

1955

- GA subscription is set at one guinea.
- Overseas geography teachers associations from Kenya, Sierra Leone and Jamaica become affiliated with the GA.
- The Field Studies Section Committee is formed.
- Geography is redesigned with a distinctive red cover.

1958

- The GA is involved in a morphological survey of Great Britain leading to the production of morphological maps.
- Geography published in a larger format.

1959

- The GA has 56 Branches.
- Teaching Geography in the Junior School is published.

1960

- The Pilkington Report on Broadcasting supports the educational role of the BBC.
- British Landscapes through Maps series launched, the first is The English Lake District.
- The second Land Utilisation Survey launched by Alice Coleman.
- The GA sets up a committee to investigate the alleged overlap of the work done in the sixth form and that done in the first-year university courses. The report is published in 1962.
- The GA becomes a registered charity.

1961

- 18 February: the Lincolnshire Branch organises the placement of a plaque in the entrance hall of Queen Elizabeth Grammar School to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Sir Halford J. Mackinder.

343 Fulwood Road, SHEFFIELD: 1964–97

1964

- GA headquarters move to premises owned by the University of Sheffield on Fulwood Road.
- The Falmouth Spring Conference is remembered for the nearly disastrous expedition in the old SS Scillonian to the Scilly Isles, one of the roughest passages for many years!
- 100 members undertake a study tour to Montreal, Ottawa, New York, the Appalachians, Washington, Baltimore and Puerto Rico.
- Special 'theme' issues of Geography introduced.

c. 1965

- Standing Committee for Environmental Studies is set up.

1965

- 11 December: official opening of the new GA headquarters by the Lord Mayor of Sheffield.

1966

- The Bolton Branch organises two sixth-form conferences attended by 1300 students from 50 schools.

1967

- Role of Models and Quantitative Techniques in Geography Teaching group is formed.
- Teaching Geography Occasional Papers series launched. The first is 'A topic list of vertical photographs in the National Air Photo Libraries' by Alan D. Walton.

1969

- The January issue of Geography deals with the role of models and quantitative techniques in geography.
- Professor Fleure dies on 1 July; the last link with the formative years of the GA. An obituary is published in the November issue of Geography.
- A special conference is organised to bring members up to date on statistical methods and models in schools.
- A new Primary Schools Handbook is published.

1970

- 152 GA members take part in a Canadian study tour –the largest and most ambitious tour ever organised by the GA.
- The first Radiovision broadcasts by the BBC, replacing the Traveltalks and Exploration Earth broadcasts and accompanied by 35mm film strips. Many of these are authored by GA members.

1972

- The Isle of Thanet Branch stages a study tour of Canada and the Rocky Mountains for 150 members in a chartered aircraft and coaches.

1974

- The tradition of holding a Christmas Conference ends due to the introduction of the annual public holiday on 1 January.
- The Sir Dudley Stamp Memorial Index to Geography Volumes 1 to 54 edited by L.L. Jay and Hilary Todd.
- Groups are formed to look at the links between schools and higher education and the environment.

1975

- Teaching Geography journal is launched as a more practical guide for teachers. Its first editor is Patrick Bailey. This was at first a joint venture with the Longman Publishing Group.

1976

- The Easter Conference becomes the main GA annual conference.
- A complete revision of the GA constitution is undertaken (introduced 1977). This sets up a Council with three standing committees – Finance and General Purposes; Education; and Publication and Communications. These are supported by a number of Section Committees and Working Groups.

1977

- Sheila Jones is the first teacher to become GA President.

1977–79

- James Callaghan's Government initiates 'The Great Education Debate' (Ruskin College, Oxford, October 1976). Various proposals are made and responded to by the GA to replace A-Levels with Normal and Further levels which eventually developed into AS and A2.

1978

- GA members appointed to the Government's Ordnance Survey Review Committee.
- The GA Package Exchange (GAPE) funded by the British National Development Programme for Computer Assisted Learning (CAL) and the Council for Educational Technology (CET). This enables computer software to be produced, listed, reviewed and distributed. The project is run from Loughborough by David R. F. Walker and is the forerunner of the ITWG working group.

- The Images of Canada project is funded by the Canadian High Commission.

1979

- Scottish geography teachers form the Scottish Association of Geography Teachers (SAGT)

c. 1979

- Discussions are held with the BBC and IBA on the content of geography programmes. The GA addresses ethnic minority teaching.

1980

- A new Secondary Handbook, edited by Professor Norman Graves, is published.
- Computer Assisted Learning in Geography, by Ifan D.H. Shepherd, Zena A. Cooper and David R.F. Walker, is published by CET. It is one of the first works on the use of CAL in geography.
- A Framework for the School Curriculum is published by the Department for Education and Science. Geography is not included in the school curriculum framework as a mandatory core despite being the third most popular subject. The GA makes a response to the Department and circulates 50,000 leaflets on 'Geography and the School Curriculum 5–16'.

1981

- A new Middle School Handbook, edited by David Mills, is published.
- The Council of Subject Teaching Organisations (COSTA), with evidence submitted by the GA, gives evidence to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Education.
- Fieldwork Location Guides launched with Brighton and the Downs by C.M.J. Allen.

1982

- The GA's Fleure Library is transferred to the University of Sheffield Library.

1983

- A board is established by GA Council for the in-service education of teachers.

1984

- Worldwide Quiz initiated by Michael Morrish and Rex Walford. Worldwide Quiz Book Number 1 is published.
- The GA establishes the International Relations and New Initiatives Funds.

- 'Mapwatch' – GA members monitor media maps for a month and the results are analysed by Professor Balchin and published in Geography October 1985.
- A List of Geography Microcomputer Software by Peter Fox and members of the Educational Computing Working Group, published.

## 1985

- An article in the April issue of Geography by Michael Williams outlines the GA actions to fight for the place of geography in the curriculum.
- 19 June: The Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Joseph Bt MP, Secretary of State, addresses the GA on the place of geography in the school curriculum – the first time a Minister had spoken to the GA. The address is followed by one from Trevor Bennetts, HMI on Geography from 5–16 (see Geography October 1985 and Teaching Geography January 1986).
- GA News launched under the editorship of Michael Morrish.

## 1986

- The BBC's Domesday Project is supported by the GA and an interactive video project follows to produce a video disk of geography resources for schools.
- The Role and Value of New Technology in Geography, edited by Peter Fox and Andrea Tapsfield, is published.

## 1987

- HMI geographers produce an authoritative statement on the value of geography in Geography from 5–16 – Curriculum Matters 7.
- 30 June: Senior members of the GA hold a meeting with Kenneth Baker, the new Secretary of State for Education and Science, and, as a direct result, produce A Case for Geography edited by Patrick Bailey. At the meeting the Secretary of State indicates that geography would be regarded as a foundation subject in its own right and a Geography Working Group would be set up in 1988 after the three core subjects.

## 1988

- The GA is one of the three founding members of the new Council for British Geography (COBRIG).
- Thematic issues of Geography introduced by the editor Dr D. J. Spooner.

- GA Awards introduced, based on an idea from the Geography Teachers' Association of Victoria, Australia.

#### 1989

- National Curriculum Working Group set up. It has nine well-known GA members including Mrs. E. Rawling, Mr. R. Walford, Mr. M. Storm and Miss K. Edwards.
- Primary Geographer journal launched to meet the need of those involved in primary education. Wendy Morgan becomes its first editor.
- The Science National Curriculum report includes content which the GA considers as geography.
- Fifteen members of the GA visit Poland.
- The National Education Resources Information Project (NERIS), funded by the Department of Trade and Industry, is hosted and operated by the GA to produce reviews of educational resources which could be accessed remotely.

#### 1990

- Thirteen Regional Conferences set up by the GA to help consult with members on the national curriculum for geography, with responses sent to the Secretary of State. Three thousand members participate.
- Images of Poland – Urban and Rural Studies by Patrick Bailey and Peter Fox is published.

#### 1991

- May: a GA-validated Diploma awarded to Edge Hill College of Higher Education.
- 4 January: the Rt. Hon. Kenneth Clarke announces that that only core subjects will remain obligatory at key stage 4. The GA views this as a step backwards.
- 14 January: The Draft Order for Geography is published, reducing by about one third the amount schools would be expected to cover compared with the Geography Working Group's recommendations.
- 24 September: the Geography National Curriculum is launched at the RGS and an address given by the Rt. Hon. Kenneth Clarke.

#### 1992

- The Association of Geography Teachers in Wales is set up.
- Primary Schools, Geography and the National Curriculum by Michael Naish is published.

- GA membership stands at 10,391.

1993

- Centenary celebrations of the GA take place and HRH Princess Royal addresses and tours an exhibition about the GA in the Great Hall of Sheffield University.
- The Geographical Association: The first hundred years by Prof. W.G.V. Balchin is published.

1995

- Teaching Geography is published in full colour. Previously only the covers had been printed in colour.

1996

- The GA mobilises 1500 schools and 50,000 people to take part in Land Use UK – a survey of the way land is used.
- Geography Teacher's Handbook edited by Patrick Bailey and Peter S. Fox is published.
- The first annual Geography Action Week is held.

## 160 Solly Street, SHEFFIELD: 1997–2011

1997

- Post-16 Geography, edited by Andrew Powell, is published.
- The GA moves its headquarters to 160 Solly Street, Sheffield. The new building contains office and warehouse space. The new offices are opened by GA President, Wendy Morgan.

1998

- GA website launched.

1998

- New Primary Handbook, edited by Roger Carter, is published.
- The GA appoints its first Chief Executive, Martin Curry.

1999

- Barnaby Bear brand launched.

2000

- The Coastline 2000 project sees schools collecting data on different stretches of the UK coastline
- A primary-focused day is included in the Annual Conference programme.

2001

- Changing the Subject: The impact of national policy on school geography 1980–2000 by Eleanor Rawling is published.

2002

- GA online shop launched.
- Dr David Lambert is appointed as GA Chief Executive.

2003

- Richard Gill is appointed as the GA's Business Manager.
- Learning through Enquiry by Margaret Roberts is published.
- Two 'Why Argue?' curriculum projects funded by the Innovation Unit (DfES) and Wellcome Foundation: developing 'argumentation' skills with geography, English and science teachers.

2003–06

- Valuing Places curriculum development project funded with £285,000 from DfID (with some help from the Tubney Foundation) over three years, and led by Di Swift.

2003–11

- The Training and Development Agency (TDA) fund the GA to produce the GTIP website and some online CPD materials (over £300,000 over the period).

2003

- GA News is printed in colour.

2004

- The Geography Development Fund (£100,000) announced at the annual conference in Canterbury, by Schools Minister Stephen Twigg.

2005

- GA Magazine (incorporating GA News) is launched.

2006

- The governance of the GA is reformed and streamlined: a new Governing Body replaces Council and all Committees abolished except for a strengthened Education Committee (and its phase committees and special interest groups). The 'Presidents' Group' established as an executive committee of the Governing Body, meeting three or four times a year.
- GA e-newsletter launched.
- GA primary and secondary Geography Quality Marks introduced as part of the Action Plan for Geography.

2006–08

- Academy for Sustainable Communities fund the GA's 'Where shall I live?' and 'Places people want' projects (£200,000).

2006–11

- The Action Plan for Geography (APG), a government-funded project, is led jointly and equally by the GA and the RGS-IBG. It includes eight distinct project lines, including the launch of the Geography Teaching Today website. At the same time, Rita Gardner (RGS-IBG) and David Lambert (GA) are appointed geography education advisers to the Secretary of State for Education.

2007

- Launch of a dedicated Worldwide Quiz web site and new 'My Place' picture gallery.
- The category of Honorary Vice President is re-introduced.

## 2007–10

- The GA leads the geography subject line in the national subject support for the introduction of the new secondary curriculum ('concept-led') KS3 programme of study: approximately £500,000 from 2007–10.

## 2008

- Geography redesigned and relaunched with a new full colour format and an Editorial Collective.
- The Key Stage 3 Geography Teachers' Toolkit series published. These take on the curriculum-making philosophy developed under the APG.
- GA social networking through Nings and Twitter.
- Extension of the Geography Action Plan for Geography for a further three years with £2 million in funding from the Government. Primary Champions launched nationwide as part of the APG project.

## 2009

- First meeting with Mr Nick Gibb as Shadow Schools Minister (with Rita Gardner).
- Refurbishment of part of the HQ office accommodation; meeting room dedicated to Patrick Bailey opened.
- Working Groups renamed to become Special Interest Groups.
- The GA's manifesto, *A Different View*, is launched. It expresses the enduring and contemporary role of geography in education, and the approach the GA adopts to teacher and curriculum support and development.

## 2010

- The GA responds to the Rose Review of the Primary National Curriculum.
- Development of strategic partnership between the GA and ESRI (UK) Ltd., the Field Studies Council and Ordnance Survey.
- The GA becomes a company limited by guarantee and a new charity.
- Purchase of the Solly Street building and official opening (5 November) by the Rt. Hon. David Blunkett MP (a former Secretary of State for Education)
- May: The Schools White Paper *The Importance of Teaching* announces the English Baccalaureate (Ebacc) which includes geography as one of the two humanities GCSE subjects that can be chosen. It also signals a radical review of the national curriculum.

- GA starts to use Facebook.
- Teaching Geography is redesigned.

## 2011

- The GA responds to the National Curriculum Review, calls for evidence concerning vocational education, the make-up of the EBacc (for the Parliamentary Select Committee enquiry) and seeks (and obtains) a meeting with the schools minister to explore the notion of 'core' or 'essential' knowledge – the expressions used in the White Paper.
- Primary Geographer is renamed Primary Geography. The journal adopts the 'collective' editorial approach used successfully by the journal Geography.
- Interactive and live online Continued Professional Development announced to supplement an offer of about 20 face-to-face national and regional event per annum, along with a new GA consultancy service based on a register of GA Consultants.
- New 'entry level' membership category introduced – a low-cost option that qualifies for the GA Magazine, but not the journals.
- The first joint meeting of the Honorary Vice Presidents (HVPs) and the Presidents' Group, particularly to examine academic 'leadership' of the GA and the potential role of the HVPs, which at this time consist: Mr Hetan Shah (Director, Think Global), Dr Vanessa Lawrence CB (Director General, Ordnance Survey), Professor Doreen Massey (Emeritus Professor, Open University), Professor Iain Stewart (Professor of Geology, Plymouth University, and TV presenter).

Acknowledgements: The main source for this chronology has been The Geographical Association: The First Hundred Years 1893–1993 by Professor W.G.V. Balchin, together with members of staff, members of the GA and the Governing Body. Any additions or corrections would be most welcome.

Peter S. Fox

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