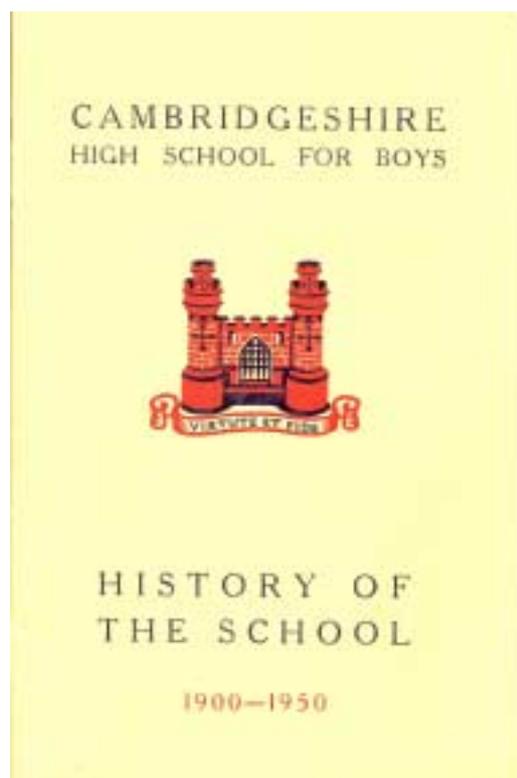


A History Of The Cambridgeshire High School For Boys



FOREWORD

The Committee responsible for the preparation of this booklet consisted of the Headmaster and the following masters : Mr. T. Howells, Mr. T. P. R. Layng, Mr. E. Warne and Mr. G. Barlow ; the Head Prefect, D. M. Stead ; and Mr. S. French, an Old Boy.

The Committee is pleased to acknowledge the help given by masters who have written the accounts of the societies, etc., by groups of Old Boys who attended meetings of the Committee, by Old Boys who sent reminiscences of their schooldays and by Old Boys who have read various sections of the history. Not all the material collected could find its way into the final version but the whole of it is to be bound and kept in the School Library under the title "Materials for the History of the School."

In compiling this brief history the Committee has been guided by the belief that a Jubilee is an occasion for rejoicing rather than for critical appraisal. The indulgence of the reader is asked if we seem to stress the good and pass quietly over the not so good.

The more personal note in the early sections is due partly to our having based the work on reminiscences, partly to the security provided by distance. We have as far as possible avoided references to members of the Masters' Common Room, since the favourite memories of past members and what may well be ephemeral judgements on present were felt to be more suitable for conversational exchange than the fixity of print.

Academic success is not the sole purpose of a School, but we are conscious that emphasis has been laid on games and societies. This is partly because they are more picturesque in the telling, partly because greater numbers shared in their making and their enjoyment.

Scholarships and Exhibitions are listed in the Appendix but no reference is made to other academic successes nor has any list been made of such distinctions as knighthoods, or civil and military awards, etc.

The names of those members of the School who fell in the two wars—87 in the first, 97 in the second—are inscribed on the Rolls of Honour in the Library and the Assembly Hall,

THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL

1. GENERAL.

2.

The educational problem of the nineteenth century was to adapt or, indeed, to recreate the system of English education to meet the great

increase and redistribution of the population that accompanied the Industrial Revolution. The Education Act of 1870 completed the construction of the framework of elementary school education. Secondary education remained in the hands of the ancient endowed schools where a curriculum mainly classical and literary was pursued. These schools were inadequate in number, increasingly so as the effects of the 1870 Act were felt, and, as many thought, inadequate in their preparation for a society whose development depended more and more upon scientific, technical and commercial knowledge. Apprenticeship and similar arrangements, no longer in any case as efficient as they had been were also insufficient both in number and in quality.

A few of the larger and more enterprising School Boards founded " Higher Grade Schools"—in Cambridge the Paradise Street School for Boys and the Park Street School for Girls—which attempted to provide Secondary education up to the age of 14 under the Elementary School Code. Some of these schools were soon equipped with laboratories, art rooms and handicraft shops.

The subject of technical education had been raised before the Taunton Commission on the Endowed Schools which sat from 1864 to 1867. It published a very brief but not unsympathetic "Report relative to Technical Education," but no action was taken upon it until the government appointed in 1881 a Royal Commission "to enquire into the instruction of technical and other subjects..."

Meanwhile in 1853 the Science and Art Department had been set up in South Kensington. Control over it passed to the Department of Education when it was established in 1856. Its main work was to give grants for successful study of scientific and technical subjects. From 1872 its grants were paid to "Organised Science Schools" which were usually new departments of Higher Grade or Endowed Schools giving a 3-year course.

In 1889 and 1891 Lord Salisbury's Second Ministry passed two Technical Instruction Acts which empowered counties and county boroughs to levy a penny rate for supplying or aiding technical instruction, defined as "instruction in the principles of science and art applicable to industries ... or any other form of instruction . . . sanctioned ... by the Department of Science and Art . . . (as) required by the circumstances of the district."

G. J. Goschen was the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this Ministry. He proposed to

reduce the number of public houses and in his budget of 1890 imposed an extra duty of 6d. a gallon on spirits, the proceeds of which, with a third of the existing duty on beer, were set aside to compensate publicans whose licences were not renewed. There was a double outcry, from the liquor trade against any such reduction, from the temperance party against compensation. The money accumulated until Goschen persuaded Parliament to hand over this "Whisky Money" to local authorities who applied for it, for the support of technical education. It was a considerable windfall—in 1901-2 the sum available had reached £895,000.

In January, 1894, in accordance with the Technical Instruction Acts, Austin Keen was appointed Organising Secretary of the Technical Education Committee of the Cambridgeshire County Council. He was a Worcestershire man educated at the Borough Road Training College and the University of Wales, Aberystwyth. Twelve years earlier, at the age of 24, he had been appointed Organising Secretary of the Huddersfield Technical School ; during his time there, it became the second largest technical school in the country.

Keen observed that there was no form of agricultural education in Cambridgeshire. He drew up an Agricultural Science Course which was accepted by the Department of Science and Art. It was his hope that the Course could be incorporated with the Commercial Department then in existence at the Perse School, but the Headmaster was not in favour of his scheme and it had to be abandoned.

He next proposed—and he now had in mind also the need for a School midway in status between the Elementary Schools and the Perse—that with the provision of proper accommodation and equipment the Paradise Street and Park Street Schools might adopt the Course. Thus, he wrote, "the educational system of the Town and County would be complete." This proposal involved both the Borough and the County Education Committees. Co-operation between them was made easier as Keen was by this time Secretary to both. Yet it was not until May 12th, 1900, that a joint meeting of representatives took place.

It was quickly decided that the Park Street Girls' School should develop as he proposed, but as it had already been realised that the Paradise Street School was not suitable, the meeting could do no more than affirm their belief that something should be done.

Accordingly on June 23rd, Keen proposed to the

County Education Sub-Committee—the county because the boys concerned would come almost entirely from the county—that a new school should be established with courses in agricultural science, building construction and commercial subjects. The Sub-Committee was "unanimously of the opinion" he wrote later "that the school would not have a fair chance of doing the work it was intended to do ... if it was merged in any existing organisation. The school was to strike root as a seedling, and not as a parasite, or even as a scion on any existing stock."

The Sub-Committee as readily supported his further proposals, that the Rev. C. J. N. Child, a member of the Technical Institute staff, should be Headmaster at a salary of £250 a year with a capitation grant of £1 for each of the first 100 pupils and 10/- a boy thereafter ; and that Mr. E. F. D. Bloom, a local man who held a County Major Scholarship at St. John's and who would teach in this school, at Park Street, and in the Technical Institute, should be Chief Science Teacher at a salary of £150 a year with five annual increments of £10.

On July 7th, the County Education Committee gave unqualified approval to the recommendations of its Sub-Committee and agreed to award 25 scholarships to be held at the school. On the same day the Joint Sub-Committee of the County and the Borough agreed, after a lengthy discussion, to recommend the proposals to the Borough Education Committee, except that the commercial course should be dropped—no doubt because there was such a course, as has been mentioned, at the Perse School. It seemed for a time that the whole project would founder on this issue but during August a compromise was reached—no special effort was to be made to bring the Commercial Course into effect during the first year.

On August 31st the School was advertised in the Cambridge Chronicle. During the negotiations of the previous two months the proposed new school had been referred to as "The Cambridge Technical School" and as "a Secondary School for Boys." Now it was called "The Cambridge and County School" which, with the addition about 1923 of the word "High" before "School," was to be its name until the end of 1946. It was described as "a Secondary School for Boys preparing for Farming, Market Gardening, Building, Surveying and Business Life generally" and was to be opened on Tuesday, September 18th, 1900, in the Victoria Assembly Rooms, Market Hill. The fees were to be 30/- a term, including books.

It opened in fact in the larger of the two rooms at the Lecture Hall of the St. Andrew's Baptist Chapel in Regent Street. The proprietors of the Victoria Assembly Rooms had quoted as for the week a rent which they intended to be for the day and were unable to offer suitable accommodation for the 50/- a week asked by the Chapel. Manual Instruction, Science teaching and instruction in Drawing were given at the Technical Institute, now the Drill Hall in East Road, which was also the temporary home of the newly-founded Girls' County School, by Mr. E. A. Taylor, Mr. Bloom and Mr. E. Broome. Mr. Broome, who was to remain at the School as a part-time master until his retirement in 1923, was the friend of everyone.

One of the pleasures of the earliest days of the School was the promenade backwards and forwards across Parker's Piece.

There were 41 boys at the opening. In September, 1901, there were 112 and the School moved to the almost adjacent St. Columba's Presbyterian Sunday School where there was a large hall and two very small rooms. It remained there until September, 1903, when, with 205 boys, it reopened at Hills Road.



The Rev. C. J. T. O'Leary in 1912.

Application had of course been made to the Board of Education for recognition of the new school as a Science School and a Government Enquiry was held on October 26th, 1900. The real point at issue was whether there would be undue and unreasonable competition with existing schools in the Borough, and in particular with the Perse Boys' School. Its case was put forward vigorously by one of its trustees, the Rev. J. B. Lock. He pointed out that the Perse School had served the town well since its foundation in 1615, that the low fees charged by the new school were impossible for the Perse which would be seriously injured, that the education offered by the Perse was "of a higher and better kind" and that the decision to found a new school had been hasty and taken without due regard to the Perse School.

The Board's report was issued on January 22nd, 1901. It was wholeheartedly in favour of the continued existence of the School.

Austin Keen's six years of hard thinking and hard work were thus crowned with success. In January, 1922, Sir George Fordham, Chairman of the County Education Committee, said of him in an obituary speech, "The County School for Boys and the County School for Girls were primarily the work of Mr. Keen. Upon his work depended their foundation and their growth has been consistent with his forethought." Their foundation, without any doubt at all; but other factors were to have powerful and in some ways inconsistent effects upon their growth.

It is not difficult to picture the School Buildings as they originally were. From the octagonal Hall opened the Headmaster's study, Miss Dawson's room (the present office), a waiting room for callers, and the Staff Common Room, less than half its present size. The corridor led to three classrooms looking on to the school field, and to the Biology Laboratory (now Room 22) at the end on the left—it stood out towards Hills Road to balance the Octagon. There was no room in between, the corridor windows looking direct on to Hills Road. The North staircase out of the Octagon led to three rooms, the present 4, 5 and 6. 6 was the Art Room, a use still indicated by the especially high window.

The South staircase led to the Chemistry Lab., over the Biology Lab. (now divided into Rooms 15 and 16). In between was the Assembly Hall. It was panelled half way up as at present, but with a brown varnished finish. The walls above were of pointed brick and the roof beams were exposed, as they still are. The Hall could be divided into two classrooms by a curtain.

Lunches were eaten here. The Basement was approached by the two staircases and by the sloping way at the back of the building which led to the cycle store. The present Room 20 was a wood and metalwork room. At the north end were the wash-basins and the school kitchen, connected with the Hall by a lift.

It was pointed out at the opening ceremony that the authorities "had spent as little as possible in ornamentation and decoration."

For the sake of convenience the growth of the school buildings is summarized here. In his 1903-4 Report to the Governors, Mr. Child informed them that the buildings were in use but that the School was already too large for them. This complaint was repeated in the Report of the first full inspection held in November, 1904. It was noted that classes had to be held in the Staff Common Room and in a store-room, and that a Dining Hall was needed.

In 1905 the workshop was converted into the Physics Lab., the cycle store into a workshop, and the cycle shed was erected behind the Caretaker's Lodge. Four new classrooms, 7, 8, 9 and 10 were added, two on each floor, at the South end of the building, and were ready for use in January, 1907. In 1908, 7 and 8 were equipped, by private subscription, for use as a gymnasium after school— Mr. Child thought it would do much good in a school where hardly half the boys played, or indeed on the ground available, could play any game. The Governors sanctioned the appointment of a part-time instructor to be paid by the hour.

There were no more changes until after the 1914-18 war. In 1920 the Huts were built to the south, parallel with Purbeck Road. The space between the Octagon and the Biology Lab. was filled to provide two new Labs, and above them the extension to the Assembly Hall which, used for the time as an Art Room, later became the Library. These additions were opened in April 1924, by the Master of Trinity, Sir. J. J. Thomson.

In 1928, the Masters' Common Room was extended and the Workshop and Changing Room were built; in 1935 this building was provided with a second storey—Room 18 and the Chemistry Lab., the original one being divided into two classrooms. In the same year the Assembly Hall, which is also used as a Gymnasium, and the Art Room and Room 17 were completed, the extensions being opened by Lord Rutherford. In 1947 the Canteen came into use and in 1949 Rooms A and B were built. These structures, which are of a temporary kind, flank the two sides

of the School Field.

This piecemeal construction of the School buildings is reflected in the chaotic numbering of the rooms which is presumably tolerated on antiquarian grounds.

A comprehensive plan of adaptation and additional building has been approved and if circumstances allow, the School may find itself early in its second half century, adequately housed for the first time in its history.

Charles James Napoleon Child, the first Headmaster, was born in London, on November 10th, 1870. He was educated at St. Peter's College, Peterborough, and after keeping three terms as a Non-Collegiate student, was admitted to Christ's College as a pensioner in 1895. He took his degree in 1897 and in the next year was placed equal with the Earl of Lytton for the Winchester Reading Prize.

He was later, during his headmastership, to be one of the examiners for this prize.

In 1897 he had been made deacon in Ely Cathedral and curate at St. Botolph's Church, a post he held until 1904. He was ordained priest in 1898 and from that year until 1903 was Chaplain of Emmanuel College. He was also teaching at the Technical School where he attracted the notice of Austin Keen. He remained Headmaster of the School from its foundation until April, 1917, when he was appointed Rector of Moulton, near Newmarket, and again, for reasons which will appear, from September, 1917, until July, 1919. Between 1914 and 1917 he was Chaplain of Girton College,

After his final resignation he undertook to start the new Secondary School at Newmarket and was Headmaster there for about three years. He resigned his living in 1928 on account of ill-health and died in the same year at Oulton Broad, near Lowestoft.

Below the average in height, clean shaven, shallow-complexioned, awesome in clerical attire and gown to at least one new boy, Mr. Child was not a really impressive figure. He was a very good speaker, with a pleasing voice and a good command and careful choice of words. His was a dominating personality and he was a good organiser, just the Headmaster a new school needed to guide it through its early difficulties. To the boys he was distant, but they always respected, even feared him. As the years passed their esteem for him grew—he remembered the

Old Boys and kept in touch with them.

We catch a pleasant glimpse of him arriving on his bicycle and greeting with a smile the boy who wheeled it to the sheds, and again, practising golf shots on the school field, with boys to search for lost balls.

To the staff he was always most friendly, entertaining them in later years at his home in Tenison Avenue with great frequency. To parents and governors he was readily accessible—he obviously rejoiced in the opportunities for conversation provided by the public occasions.

In the early years "At Homes" were held. The first was on December 20th, 1901, when there were upwards of 300 present. They later became a regular feature of the Summer Term, with an exhibition of work, and tea. Music appealed to him. An orchestra was started in 1902 and became an essential feature of Speech Days. These, held either in the Guildhall or at Homerton College, were considered of great importance and were prepared with great care.

It is perhaps unkind to recall the Speech Day of 1911. Prizes were presented by Sir Rider Haggard. His eagerly anticipated speech was devoted not to Darkest Africa but to Agricultural Education in Denmark. The Lord Lieutenant absent-mindedly thanked Mr. Rudyard Kipling for his address. Haggard cordially replied—as Kipling.

He was a very strict disciplinarian—where Child was, there was order. He wore rubber soles and had a habit of appearing unannounced. Single file was the rule in the corridors and no running was permitted. Tidiness was stressed all the time—the Headmaster himself was known to inspect the boys' lockers, at that time in the corridors.

One boy in fact was unfortunate enough to commit an assault upon him, judging it to be another boy whose head was in his locker. He found that the Headmaster had a very quick temper, which damage to school property also roused without fail. A boy who reported the breaking of a window was rewarded with left and right slaps in public.

Discipline outside was equally firm. The field and the playground were closely supervised from the Masters' Common Room window and the window on the North staircase. The awesome rapping of his key ring on the glass checked any conduct he deemed unruly. In season the orchard was kept under observation through a pair of binoculars.

Behaviour in the streets was to be decorous, caps were always to be worn and hair kept properly trimmed—the school was regularly paraded for him to pick out offenders against this rule. On one occasion "it was brought to his notice" writes an Old Boy, "that boys wearing school caps had been seen smoking in the town. An inveterate pipe smoker, he felt the disgrace so keenly that he gave up smoking himself"—we are not told for how long.

As in the school, so in the town he had a knack of appearing at the most awkward moments. Yet he was not satisfied and complained from time to time of the difficulty of maintaining any high standard.

He took a great interest in the grounds—a subject to be referred to later—and in the gardens. Their general supervision was in Miss Dawson's hands. The gardener was sometimes the caretaker, sometimes not. The boys had to take their share in maintaining them. There was a gravel playground but as much ground as possible was laid out as Experimental Gardening plots. One of these, which backed on to the School Field, was a rockery. The Field was separated from the rest of the grounds by a privet hedge. On the far side of the hedge was a sunken fence, a ha-ha, with two gates. It is clear that the ditch was an efficient drain for from the time when it was filled, in the early thirties, and the present low wall built, surface water around the premises has been a perpetual problem.

In 1905 the greenhouse was provided. The plots and the orchard (the trees were presented by Messrs. Chivers) "provided," as Miss Dawson writes, "quite good crops for School dinners and for private sale to staff and parents—one of the side lines in my Biology department." Altogether the buildings in this green setting made a very pleasant impression. "I recall a quite stately edifice, clad in creepers, and screened from the road by shrubs and trees. The frame was completed by gardens on the north and south sides, which contained many rare and semi-exotic plants."

After Mr. Child's retirement, interest in the grounds and gardens declined. It is fair to remember that the ever-increasing numbers in the school made it more and more difficult to keep boys to the official playground. It is pleasant to notice the determined efforts now being made to restore some part of the gardens.

When the School opened Mr. Child was the only full-time master. On October 6th, 1900, at the first meeting of the Education Committee after its

opening a full-time assistant, Mr. E. H. Wakely, B.A. (Cantab.), was appointed, to teach Modern Languages. He left in April, 1904.

Mr. Bloom joined the Inspectorate in 1902 and was succeeded by Mr. James Dumas, B.Sc. (London), who had been teaching at Trent College. He taught Chemistry. He was Second Master until his retirement in 1925 and Acting Headmaster for a term in 1919. He died at Rugby in March of this year, 1950. Miss M. Dawson, D.Sc. (Wales and London) also joined the Staff in 1902. She had taken her first degree in 1896 from University College, Cardiff, was for three years a Research scholar in Botany at Cambridge, took her Doctorate in 1900 and was for two years Lecturer in Botany at University College, Aberystwyth. She remained at the school until 1920 when she, too, joined the Inspectorate. In 1903, Mr. R. Pask came to the School. At the time he had a London Intermediate B.Sc. He took a Cambridge degree in Maths later. When a laboratory was provided for Physics in 1905 this became his subject. He remained at the school until his retirement after 32 years in 1935.

There can be no doubt that these three science teachers who stayed so long at the school exercised an influence of outstanding importance upon its development which in its first twenty years was along almost exclusively scientific lines. They were all good teachers. Mr. Dumas was liked by everybody, quiet, firm and effective. "The chemistry lesson . . ." writes an Old Boy, "always fascinated me and I found it easy to learn. . . . We were permitted to carry out plentiful experiments ourselves in the very well equipped lab." "I was moved," writes another, "by Johnny Dumas's gentle, fatherly attitude to us, and the interregnum when he acted as Headmaster seems to me the happiest term I spent at the school ... I always enjoyed the saying of prayers by the gentle, white-moustached Dumas."

Mr. Pask made boys work hard. He was very keen on good hand-writing and maintained perfect order—with the help, some say, of a set square or as he himself said in his farewell speech, a half-metre ruler. His lessons were enlivened by a flow of Kipling quotations.

Miss Dawson's contribution was particularly important. The intended agricultural bias accounts for the inclusion of botany and later biology in the curriculum, subjects rare at that time in any school. During her eighteen years at the school she provided the profession with a large number of biology specialists who taught in

schools throughout the country. "We had plenty of interesting practical work. . . . When I prepared for my professional examinations, I was surprised at how much useful work we had covered at school and at the standard reached."

It will not be invidious to mention one other of the early-members of the staff who stayed a very long time, Mr. G. P. Thornton, who was appointed instructor in woodwork in January, 1905, and retired in 1945. "I thank him," writes an Old Boy "for instilling in me a lasting love of handicrafts," and refers to "the splendid exhibits of his pupils' work on Speech Days and at other times." Newly-married members of the staff—never a specially affluent kind of people—found him always ready to turn his skill to the production of furniture from boxes and packing-cases. But it was his ability as a sportsman, referred to in the section on Games, that was particularly appreciated.

It may well be that in these and other appointments and in the creation of an atmosphere which they found congenial, Mr. Child performed his greatest service to the school and proved himself worthy of the confidence placed in one who, on his appointment, was so young and inexperienced.

In the school's earliest years he is said to have taught practically every subject, including even shorthand, but as time passed he restricted himself to Scripture and English Grammar. He was most insistent on a good standard of English, on careful and exact expression.

Mr. Child took a very liberal view of the responsibilities of the new school to its members. The first number of the Magazine appeared at the end of the first term ; the Library was opened at the beginning of the next term ; there was a Natural History Society which organised frequent expeditions and endeavoured to establish a Museum. Regular visits were made to places of interest. The Debating Society was founded and an Orchestra, consisting at first of 12 performers, came into existence in 1902. Arrangements were made to receive boarders in the Headmaster's and other houses and lunches were provided from 1903.

Games were played from the first despite the difficulties. The House system was introduced in the Lent Term, 1908. There was also a Cadet Corps from 1904. An unusual society known as the Order of the Upper Ten was formed under the presidency of Mr. E. J. Cushion. "The Knights " wrote the Headmaster in 1917 "still keep loyally together and in touch with their Knight-

Commander." Mr. Cushion, who had a Classical degree, was at the school from 1910 to 1913. He had a great influence upon able boys ; ,]. F. A. North's History Scholarship was largely the result of his direction.

An important development of the Library deserves special mention. In 1904, Alderman Mr. R. Stephenson resigned his Chairmanship and other offices of the County Council. A sum of £120 was raised as a tribute to his services and at his wish the money was placed at the disposal of the school governors to found the Stephenson Library, a name still preserved on the Library bookplate.

The management of the School was first vested in a Committee of the two authorities., under the chairmanship of the Rev. G. E. Finch. When the new buildings were opened a Governing Body of 15 members was appointed, 6 representing the County, 4 the Borough, 2 the University, the remaining 3 being co-opted for their knowledge of the technical subjects it was intended to teach.

The Governors were given a great degree of independence and, like the Managers before them, they took their responsibilities very seriously—they even arranged a rota so that they could all pay regular visits to the school at proper intervals.

The school drew its pupils from an area even wider than the county—some for instance came from Baldock and Haverhill. The country boys almost all came by train—in the early days one boy came by pony and trap which lie stabled in Hills Road—and many had a considerable walk to their nearest station. H. M. Treen of Wicken, for instance, had a 5 mile walk to Fordham Station, yet he was never late for school and received the prize for homework.

Trains were often at inconvenient times. W. G. Greaves had to leave Duxford at 7-5 a.m. and arrived at school at 8 o'clock. He did not reach home until 6 p.m. Train prefects were appointed and behaviour was satisfactory on the whole, although at one period boys travelling on the Linton line had and deserved a very bad reputation.

The original aims of the school as defined in the advertisement of August, 1900—to prepare for "Farming, Market Gardening, Building, Surveying and Business Life generally"—were not to be achieved. This was not for want of trying. The appropriate subjects were included in the curriculum, the practical approach to these subjects was carefully defined, local occupational needs were

borne in mind, yet from the first the Headmaster and the Governors perceived that their efforts were not succeeding. This was recognised by the Board's Inspectors as early as 1904. They reported that few boys were taking the Agricultural Course "but this need not be discouraging as the ordinary course is a good preparation for farming or agricultural study at the University. . . The development of the School is rather different from that which seems to have been contemplated when it was founded—it gives a general training in Science and Maths rather than a biased one leading to a specific occupation."

As far as can be judged it was the wish of the parents that it should be so. It was also natural for the staff to teach their subjects in the way in which they had learned or were learning them. There was already a third influence in the same direction—the Board of Education's Regulations for Secondary Schools issued after the passing of the Act of 1902. There were to be two classes of such schools, Schools of Science and Grammar Schools—the County School came to be administered as a School of Science. This academic approach to its teaching was further encouraged when under another Regulation the School was reorganised as suitable for the training of teachers for elementary schools.

Teaching of this kind, and in such hands—here we refer especially to Miss Dawson—could lead to *one* result only. Three boys passed the Senior Locals in 1904 and one of them, T. N. Morris, was placed first in Botany in all England. It was in vain that the Inspectors insisted that the school "should offer a good second-grade education" or that the Headmaster protested that "it is not intended to be a preparatory school for the University," and that its policy was "the average boy."

In 1903 Dr. Rouse, Headmaster of the Perse Boys' School, was feeling concerned about the implication of these developments, Mr. Child reported that Dr. Rouse had written about "a rumour that the County School intended to prepare boys for the University" and had suggested a meeting of interested parties to discuss the situation. The Governors assured Dr. Rouse that the aims of the School had not been changed—the University Agricultural Department had been specifically mentioned in the Scheme of 1903. They also asked the Headmaster for information about J. A. Wilmott, the source of the "rumour." Mr. Child told them that he was working for a Natural Science Scholarship. This he was fully entitled to do if his studies were intended to lead, in his case, to a career in agriculture. The Headmaster was accordingly asked to communi-

cate at once with Wilmott's father—he was a lecturer at Homerton College—and make it plain that if he intended his son to train as a Secondary School master he must transfer him to the Perse.

There was in fact an understanding that boys showing marked aptitude should transfer there to prepare for the University —three very promising boys did so in 1907, in 1911 and in 1914.

Apparently Mr. Wilmott's intentions were suitable. Wilmott stayed at the school and in December, 1905, was awarded a Natural Science Scholarship of £40 at St. John's College. His work in Botany was the best of all the candidates. He went on to take Firsts in both parts of the Natural Science Tripos. Dr. Rouse renewed his protest but so far as is known he received no more 'than an acknowledgment'. It may be an indication of strained relations that the School roller was found to be no longer available for use on the Perse Field.

Mr. Child was gratified at this success although he assured the Governors that he had "no intention of making special efforts to win such honours for the School." The natural development of the School did not demand special efforts. Mr. Austin Keen looking back in 1917 commented on the remarkable achievement of the new school which had sent over 70 boys to Cambridge University alone.

The literary side of the school was not wholly neglected— after all, the Headmaster's own interests lay on that side. But for one reason or another teachers comparable to those on the Science side were either not appointed or did not stay for long. Nor was there suitable timetable provision. Even as late as 1923 a boy who elected to read English and History in the Sixth Form was left to do almost the whole of his work in private study. During the whole period of Mr. Child's Headmastership there was only one University award in an Arts subject—J. F. A. North's History Scholarship to Downing in 1913.

The 1914-1918 War had a tremendous effect upon the School. The Headmaster had to report 17 changes of staff in the first two years of the war. The eight men eligible for military service had all volunteered. At one time there were as many as seven women on the staff—not that this effacement was altogether a disadvantage. "The seniors tended to improve their manners and the juniors did not find all the newcomers as soft as they had hoped." There were very many Old Boys in the Forces—more than two hundred shortly after the beginning of the war—and their

visits on leave became almost a part of the school routine. The Officers' Training Corps was soon the focal point of the school. Practically everybody belonged to it, uniforms became the normal wear, and there was much drilling and route marching, many Field Days and many Night Operations. Simple munition work was carried on in the Metalwork shop in term time and during the summer holidays.

The Headmaster's first retirement came during the war, in 1917. As he looked back over the seventeen years since the school was founded, he did not permit himself an exaggerated opinion of what had been achieved. "Some of the boys here make good use of their opportunities. . . . Allowance for age, environment, heredity, and many other conditions and influences must always be made ; and the ultimate results are encouraging."

Our brief account makes it clear that he was doing less than justice to the School and to himself. "He was ever eager," wrote E. J. Maskell, "to prove himself our friend—and always ready to help with advice." The Memoir in the School Magazine justly says that "it is difficult to speak too highly of the work Mr. Child did here . . . Meticulously careful and . . . a good organiser . . . his foresight and anticipation of future developments in English Education were remarkable and . . . of the greatest service to the School. . . . His aim throughout was the development of character." "The School itself, the tone and standard, the scholars, all bear his stamp," wrote A. J. Wilmott. It is a fitting postscript to Mr. Child's Headmastership to record that he is still remembered at Moulton as a very good preacher and a faithful parish priest.

Mr. Peter Henderson, M.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (London), the second Headmaster, had been Headmaster of the Elland and District Secondary School, Yorkshire. Appointed in the spring of 1917, he won the immediate respect of the boys and the confidence of parents. "The games of the school were his special care, and he joined in all . . . cricket and swimming being most favoured." To everybody's deep regret he died from pneumonia while on holiday with his family at Hunstanton during the Summer Vacation.

Mr. Child returned and was finally succeeded in September, 1919, by Major C. J. R. Whitmore, M.C., M.A. A graduate in Natural Sciences of Downing College, he taught for a few years before joining the Army in November, 1915. He was awarded the Military Cross and was demobilised in June, 1919.

Major Whitmore remained at the School for three years only, leaving to become Headmaster of Portsmouth Grammar School in 1922. Yet he had an important effect. The 1917 Regulations for Secondary Schools issued shortly after H. A. L. Fisher had become President of the Board of Education, offered special grants to Schools which could provide advanced courses of study, intended to lead to university admission. Mr. Child, Mr. Austin Keen, and the Governors recognised immediately the opportunity to develop Sixth Form work that was thus offered.

They made certain internal adjustments to provide suitable boys for a Sixth Form and opened the necessary negotiations with the Board. These were continued under the new Headmaster and in 1921 the school received its first Grant for an Advanced Course, in Science and Maths. So far, advanced work, even on the Science side, had been done almost in spite of the timetable—a Sixth Form boy spent by far the greater part of his day doing private study.

Major Whitmore could now introduce a timetable for the School much more akin to a Grammar School timetable of to-day than anything that had preceded it. He also pressed hard for increased accommodation, particularly laboratory accommodation.

Secondly, he appointed to the staff men who were intended to teach at an advanced level. "With the old stalwarts, they formed a team," writes an Old Boy, "which would not have disgraced the most famous schools in the land." An advanced course in Modern Studies was not, however, to be recognised until 1929. Another matter to which he gave attention was the great need for extra playing space.

Mr. C. K. Dove, who was to become Second Master, was one of his earliest appointments. "I vividly remember my first glimpse of Dove," writes the same Old Boy. "Two enormous brown army boots appeared round the door one day, followed at a quite perceptible interval by a beaky little head in an enormous collar. We took him to our hearts at once." Educated at Kingswood School, Bath, and Magdalene College, Cambridge, he was teaching in 1934 at the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster. He was in the army from the end of 1915 until September, 1919, coming to the School two days after demobilisation as Senior Mathematics Master. He was Acting Headmaster for two periods, while Mr. Mayne was ill, in 1943 and 1945. He retired in 1946.

Arthur Brinley Mayne was appointed Headmaster at the beginning of 1923. Educated at Swansea Grammar School and Llandovery College, he was a Scholar of Balliol. He obtained a First Class in Mathematics Moderations and in the Final Honour School. In 1913 he was awarded the Goldsmiths' Co. exhibition and the Junior University Maths. Scholarship, and in 1914 the



King Edward VII British-German Foundation Studentship. He taught in a number of schools, coming here from the Cathedral School, Hereford, where he had taught from 1920 as Second Master, Senior Mathematics and Senior House Master.

He took up his new post with a clear idea of what he wanted and of the methods by which his aims could best be achieved.

The School had to be enlarged and adapted ; there were to be adequate playing fields. These improvements are described elsewhere in this History. Here it remains to be said that in these as in other developments, his was the driving

force. He led the Governors and managed the Board's Inspectors very skilfully. So in the 1928 Report of Inspection the developments since the 1922 Inspection are commended and the next steps supported with great emphasis—a Library, an Art Room and a Gymnasium are "urgently" needed; the Assembly Hall is "uncomfortably cramped"; the reconditioning of the Luard Road field should be "carried through with as much energy as possible,"

There can be no doubt who was behind this emphasis nor that it was the Headmaster who made sure that the Report should not be a dead letter.

The acquisition of the Purbeck Road field illustrates his quick appreciation of an opportunity and his readiness to act on his own initiative—it was no more than a rubbish dump, the decision had to be made without delay. He was able to secure personal guarantees of the amount asked, he appealed for subscriptions and gave generously himself, and, to complete the purchase, he used a large profit accumulated under his administration in the School Dinners Account.

"After the ground had been levelled," writes an Old Boy, "squads of boys were allotted small strips of the ground to work on during two days of a summer holiday, picking off the pieces of glass, stones and general debris to prepare it for the sowing of grass seed. He never seemed to regard anything as quite hopeless."

The development of the timetable begun by Mr. Whitmore was completed. This meant particularly the development of Sixth Form work on the Arts side; he was helped, as we have seen, by earlier appointments of suitably qualified men, and in making his own appointments, this development was one of the things he kept in mind. In 1926, he points out that this development "has only been possible owing to the generosity of the masters in giving time out of school hours."

By 1929 there were recognised Advanced Courses in English, Classics, Modern Languages and History, as well as in Science and Maths, and proper timetable provision could be made. We may take his attitude to Modern Languages as typical. When the present Senior Master arrived in 1937 he found a flourishing Sixth Form Set for which Mr. Mayne had already made possible the study of Spanish. He readily agreed that the time allotted to it should be increased, and that Spanish should be an alternative to French in the main body of the School. He had also encouraged the study of German in the Science Sixth and he gave his support to the proposal to make German a third option for the Sixth Form

Set (although this change was not to be made until after his retirement).

The improvement in the status of the School since 1919 was recognised by the election of the Headmaster to the Headmasters' Conference in November, 1923.

Although these changes on the Arts side were almost entirely his work it was always in his mind that it was better for able boys to go into the Science Sixth and read Mathematics or Science. Boys who did not wish to do this he often pressed very strongly to change their minds, especially if in his view they had an aptitude for these subjects.

As far as his own subject is concerned, he was not successful; after 1924 only one really able boy, R. E. W. Saunders, specialised in Mathematics. He gained a Scholarship to Balliol in 1931. The Science side in general, however, attracted greater numbers than the Arts, though whether this was the result of the Headmaster's policy it is difficult to decide.

It was an axiom that no boy could have got to this School without natural ability. It was, therefore, clear that if boys worked they would justify themselves and bring credit to their School—none ought to fail to get a School Certificate, many should obtain Higher Certificates and a good number University awards.

Mr. Mayne had no great faith in the natural willingness of men and boys to work. It was not enough to lay down the general policy and to rely mainly on interest and ambition in others for its carrying out. It was his conviction that without his constant supervision nothing outstanding would be achieved. That supervision, to be effective, must reach down to the smallest detail.

He had the character and the rare qualities of mind to enable him to act upon this conviction. The basis of his knowledge was to be a Marks Scheme. Every lesson was to have its equivalent in marks and every third week (in the first years it was every second week) a Form Order Sheet was to reach him. These sheets he studied and correlated with the most minute care. It has been said of him that "he could quote almost any boy's marks on any subject back through a whole term."

It is an exaggeration, no doubt, but it is a plausible one. He frequently tested the reliability of the marks that came to him by scrutinising exercise books. Sound marks, he thought, were a

good index of a boy's worth, and, when his worth was established, of his industry. They could therefore be used as a measure of the correction a boy deserved.

Every other fact that came to him about a boy was similarly tabulated and retained in a remarkable memory. It was very rare indeed for him to make an error in fact. He knew every boy by name, setting himself deliberately to learn the names of all new boys—he made a practice of sitting in Second Form lessons memorising their names. In Prayers he could often be seen checking his memory, row after row. It was typical of him that his desk was always a sea of papers yet he could find the one he wanted, or the one you wanted, immediately. "It was uncanny."

The B and C Forms especially concerned him. He spared no effort to persuade their members both that they should work and that by doing so they would achieve success. He drummed into them his own certainty that they could do as well as anybody in the School Certificate—and they did.

At one time the percentage of passes in the C Forms was higher than the percentage of passes for the country as a whole.

"There is not the slightest doubt that we had an unrelenting driving force behind us," writes an Old Boy. "Our attitude towards that training now is one of genuine satisfaction that we accomplished something well worth while. A man who can and does drive four to five hundred school boys in that fashion is by any standards a remarkable man."

He drove himself hardest of all. His determination to let no detail escape him, to subject every activity to the most minute scrutiny imposed upon him a burden that to almost any other man would have been intolerable. He wrote all the school correspondence by hand, he looked at every boy's work in every subject, he checked and counter-checked mark sheets, detention sheets, examination entries, absentee lists, names and figures in the Magazine, everything. He was always early at School and he was often there still at eight or nine o'clock at night.

Even so, some things escaped him, perhaps because even he could not find time to cope with anything more. He had drawn up some 300 Rules of Conduct, yet there can be no doubt that in these years there was a decline in manners and appearance and in respect for the property and amenities of the School.

It was not to be expected that there should be

unanimous approval of his methods. They were bound to cause much resentment among the indifferent and the lazy, and they caused much heartsearching also among those who would have preferred to put their trust in a freer, more liberal theory of education.

Mr. Mayne had never had a strong physique. The immense strain he had imposed upon himself, aggravated by the knowledge that his great achievements had not gained him wholehearted support, undermined his health. He was compelled to take two terms' sick leave in 1943 and to retire, after being absent on sick leave once more throughout the Michaelmas Term, 1945, at the end of that year. His health did not recover and he died, still a comparatively young man, in 1948.

His had been a conspicuous achievement. He left the School unquestionably a Grammar School, he equipped it in buildings and grounds as liberally as circumstances permitted, he obtained for it a reputation for scholarship hardly equalled by any comparable school.

A fortuitous result of Mr. Mayne's retirement was that the School ceased to be represented on the Headmasters' Conference. This was the effect of the decision of the Conference that in future no Maintained School should be represented.

While Mr. Dove was Acting Headmaster, Mr. Boyle acted as Second Master. He was confirmed in this position, which he still holds, by the new Headmaster. Mr. G. L. Boyle, M.B.E., T.D., M.A., was educated at Swansea Grammar School. He gained a Scholarship in Mathematics at Peterhouse in 1914. He served throughout the First World War with the 14th Welsh Regiment. He came up to Peterhouse after the war and obtained a Second Class in Part I of the Maths. Tripos and a First Class in Part 1 of the Geography Tripos. Between 1922 and 1926 he was Senior Maths, and Geography Master at Silcoates School coming to this School in 1926 as Senior Geography Master. His help with the O.T.C. is referred to elsewhere. During the Second World War he gave distinguished service to the Home Guard, for which he was decorated.

The present Headmaster, Mr. Brinley Newton-John, M.A., was appointed on January 1st, 1946. He was educated at the High School (Canton) Cardiff and was a Major Scholar of Caius College. He was placed in the First Class in both parts of the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos and in the First Division of the Second Class in Part II of the Historical Tripos. He taught

at Christ's Hospital and at Stowe. Throughout the war he served in the R.A.F. (Special Duties Branch) and was demobilised with the rank of Wing Commander.

During the past four years the School's high standard of scholarship has been maintained ; in the Sixth Forms, indeed, it has been raised still further. A less centralised, more flexible system of discipline has been created, and a much more liberal conception of the content of the syllabus and of school life in general introduced. An active and most helpful Parents' Association has been established. Mr. C. F. Stilliard was the First President. He has been succeeded by Mr. F. G. Thompson. Mr. F. W. Winfield is Secretary ; Mr. R. W. Lambert was first Treasurer and has been succeeded by Mr. G. C. Fearn.

As the School reaches the turning point in its first century it can justly be said that from fifty years of thought and effort what has been well done survives. In its work, in its games, in its societies, the School can look forward to its next half century, confident that it will continue to develop

VIRTUTE FT FIDE.

O.T.C. ; J.T.C. ; A.T.C. ; C.C.F.

The history of the pre-service training units is a reflection in miniature of the history of the country. It is a history compounded of apathy, great enthusiasm and pacifist opposition. It mirrors also the growth of the School in the development from a mere drill squad, which introduced P.T. into the curriculum in the guise of "military training," to the present Combined Cadet Forces Pre-entry Unit.

In the course of its life the "Corps" has had four titles. With each change of title has come a change of policy, a development of character, purpose, method, equipment, establishment and housing : (a) 1903-07 Cadet Corps, (b) 1907-36 Officers' Training Corps, (c) 1936-48 junior Training Corps, (d) 1948- Combined Cadet Forces.

The future contingent was already envisaged when, in 1902, after the introduction of drill into the curriculum, the Headmaster reported that "the value of military drill has been well illustrated by the improvement of the carriage and bearing of many of the boys, especially those from the country."

Sgt.-Maj. Pillow, of the University Volunteers, was in charge and remained as Staff Instructor after Mr. G. Hussey founded the Corps in 1903, having

first urged in a debate that " all boys over thirteen should learn to shoot " and that " the volunteer movement is the life blood of the British Army."

A grant from the National Rifle Association and a gift by Mr. Louis Tebbutt enabled a miniature range to be built in the N.W. corner of the school field. It was to do duty for over thirty years and on it many of the outstanding shots of the town and county teams received their first training.

The unit was soon forty strong and appeared, armed with rifles purchased from the War Office for drill purposes, in a "uniform which does not cost more than an ordinary suit of clothes, being of dark blue serge, which can be worn on any day as an alternative suit."

Lieut. Hussey left the School in 1905 and was succeeded in command by Lieut. E. Norton-Fagge under whose guidance rapid progress was made in shooting, field day training and the provision of guards for such national observances as Empire Day and Trafalgar Day,

Affiliation was sought and gained with the Suffolk Regiment ; the War Office granted its recognition and the Officer Commanding was gazetted captain ; ammunition and blanks, belts, rifles and bayonets were issued, and the first official inspection made.

The prefects' room which led off the entrance hall—behind the present shelves—was taken over as the armoury to house a hundred rifles and all equipment not on issue. The shooting team had improved so much that, in 1907, matches were held with the Perse School and Town and County teams, which resulted in two wins and four losses. Lieut. A. E. Machin joined the unit as second officer in 1907 and shooting became still more popular under his supervision. In 1908 the Leys was challenged to a match but was victorious by a wide margin. The School's victory over the Perse in the first round of the Lord Lieutenant's Cup was some consolation.

Empire Day that year was celebrated with great enthusiasm, for the whole school turned out for the ceremony and picked cadets fired a "feu de joie."

Soon after the return from the summer holidays the announcement was made that "following the good report by the adjutant of the Suffolk Regiment" the School would be henceforth recognised by the War Office as providing a contingent of the Officers' Training Corps. The unit thereby became grant-earning, was eligible to attend annual camp, could establish a signals

section, and enter for Bisley. All opportunities were seized with alacrity. The signals section was formed and equipped. Sgt. S. Ellis won the Donegal Medal, went to Bisley and secured third place in the Guinness Cup. Khaki uniform was made available at 46/-, a cost which was to remain fixed for over twenty years. Field Days now became exciting affairs under command arrangements and supervision, the unit being one of some twenty gathered from the schools of East Anglia and exercised by the Cambridge University Officers' Training Corps and Yeomanry in the Haslingfield area.

Further "great things" were done in 1909 when L/Cpl. A. E. Ogle was selected to shoot for the England "B" team against the Colonies at the London Rifle Club H.Q. ; three cadets went to Queen's Hall as part of the guard of honour to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts ; the contingent attended its first camp at Aldershot and C.Sgt. M. M. Eastwell passed Certificate "A" Examination Part I. With the end of this year Capt. Norton-Fagge, who had striven so hard and so successfully, left the School. At the outbreak of the First World War he enlisted and in 1917 he died on active service in Persia.

For the next four years the contingent was commanded by Capt. A. E. Machin. To him fell the task of combating the indifference of so many of the senior boys, the unwillingness of parents to co-operate by encouraging their sons to attend camp, and the lethargy of the younger boys, all of which was characteristic of the nation in the years just before 1914.

In spite of the difficulty in carrying on with a unit always struggling to get enough recruits to replace inevitable losses, Capt. Machin succeeded in making the contingent increasingly efficient and more representative of the best the School produced. On great occasions the O.T.C. was always present. The American Ambassador opened the Girls' School in 1909 ; the O.T.C. provided the guard of honour. King Edward VII died in 1910; with that of the Perse, the School O.T.C. paraded at the Memorial Service. The British Women's Patriotic League gave a donation for the provision of a bugle band which appealed to the "smallest, noisiest and most enthusiastic members of the contingent" and which played in the Coronation Celebrations on Parker's Piece in 1911.

One officer and thirty-five cadets attended the King's Review in Windsor Great Park. Light operations were held in Croxton Park ; Field Days occurred near at home and far afield ; cadets

marched and fought over miles of country, returning to School between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., very tired but very satisfied. The Headmaster complimented the band on the progress made and the smartness of its turn-out. In the summer term of 1914 a large number of relatives and friends came to the Inspection parade, and with them the girls from the sister school to enliven the visitors with a "gym" display and singing, when the military parade was over. And with it all there were only 60 cadets in the unit, and but one of these each year could get up to the Certificate "A" standard.

Captain Machin left the School in 1913 and his place was taken by Lieut. F. L. D. Davies.

By Christmas, 1914, Lieut. Davies had been called up. Lieut. J. F. H. Beddow, later killed at Gaza in Allenby's famous advance, carried on, and recruits came with a rush. The strength was more than doubled in three months. By Easter, 1915, ninety per cent of the rifles and equipment had been withdrawn for the regular and Kitchener armies. Training was reduced to drill and route marching and field days were "off."

Old Boys enlisted in great numbers and commissions were gained by many of the former cadets. Casualties began to mount, but with them battle honours too. C. L. Naylor won the M.C., P. H. Denver, H. Crabtree and F. J. Gatward the M.M. J. Mann received the first naval commission. A. E. Thoday gained the first D.S.O. and was closely followed by R. H. Collier.

Captain Beddow had meanwhile departed to be succeeded by Lieut. E. J. Sumner who had, for a brief space in 1917, the ill-fated Headmaster, Mr. Henderson, as his Second Lieutenant.

The war ended in November, 1918. Sixty-nine former cadets and two Officers Commanding had given their lives. Twenty-three decorations or mentions had been awarded. The War Office wrote : "The lists of those who have fallen and of those who have been decorated or mentioned in despatches show how grandly your ex-O.T.C. cadets have fought for King and Country, and form a record of which the School may justly be proud."

At the end of the war the contingent found itself with a new O.C., Lieut. T. E. Jones. Unfortunately he was able to be present in little more than name, and for a while the cadets were left much on their own. Lacking leadership they lost pride in themselves, and the numbers fell heavily.

When Captain C. K. Dove came to the School in 1919 he at once took over command of the contingent and set to work to rebuild. Equipment and accommodation were almost non-existent and records were inaccurate and erratic. With Lieut. D. T. Jones to help, Capt. Dove attacked his task. Signals sections and band were reformed, re-organised and rehearsed. Certificate "A" was restarted and four certificates gained. Yet improvement came painfully slowly and one inspecting officer after another was amazed at the smallness of the contingent in relation to the size of the School.

C.K.D. and "Nigger" Jones struggled on and managed to raise a first-rate guard of honour for the unveiling of the Borough War Memorial by H.R.H. the Duke of York in 1922.

Mr. A. B. Mayne, who was appointed Headmaster in this year, realised remarkably quickly the urgent need for encouragement and support. At his first Speech Day he declared : "In this, our O.T.C., we have an almost unrivalled instrument for the training of character. A boy is taught to act on his own initiative, to shoulder responsibility, and to take command of others. We have in the School a small but very efficient and enthusiastic contingent. I would like to see this much larger. I would like to see the large majority of boys in the contingent. It is difficult to exaggerate the advantages to be gained from membership of it."

This dose, administered with all the pomp of a full Speech Day, had for a time a good effect which was obvious to the G.O.C. Eastern Command when he inspected the unit in the following term. At camp that year the contingent first entered the limelight among the other big schools when L/Cpl. L. T. Ambrose won the flyweight championship in the Inter-Schools Boxing Competition. Further prodding by the Headmaster in the following year brought official recognition for an establishment of two platoons and Mr. Mayne reported that "those who represent the contingent in Camp do an enormous amount of good to establish the reputation of the School outside Cambridge."

Having put the "Corps" on its feet again, Capt. Dove withdrew from the leadership (though not from the interest he has ever since maintained) and Capt. Jones took over, to be assisted by 2nd Lieut. G. W. Mantell. The work of rebuilding went on. For camp the unit went, in record strength, to Mytchett, where it was inspected together with some 750 others by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The camp, pleasantly situated and super-efficiently run by the Guards, gave the unit its first opportunity to mount the battalion guard. The

duty thus begun has been ever since that in which the contingent has striven to excel. Year by year it has risen in the order of merit : Strensall, Tidworth Park, The Pennings, Rushmore have come and gone ; the Second World War has taken its toll but the aim has been achieved, and for two years past the "Corps" has mounted the champion guard in camp.

Promoted to a directorship of Education, Capt. Jones departed in 1927. In that year the contingent went to the Pennings with 2/Lt. Mantell in command. Thanks to a misunderstanding over train times the cadets found themselves at Paddington on their own, and the acting O.C. at Waterloo on his. The cadets, acting on the initiative of the N.C.O.s, decided to carry on. The officer having had an express stopped at Swindon, crossed country by bus, and walked the rest ; officer and unit arrived in camp within a few minutes of each other.

On the return from camp, Capt. G. L. Boyle took over command for a period of eight years which was to cover the second of the phases of indifference and lethargy, pacificism and idle excuses for doing nothing. Yet through it all the efforts of the few ensured that the unit not only survived, but grew stronger and more and more efficient, slowly training many of those who, a decade later, were to contribute much to make good those deficiencies which almost brought disaster to the country. The assistance of the C.U.S.O.T.C. and the strenuous efforts of a sequence of outstanding P.S.I's, helped enormously at this time.

Under R.S.M. Moon second place was won in the Guard Mounting Competition at Strensall. R.S.M. Povey's efforts resulted in the winning of the Inter-Unit Line's Cup at the same camp three years later. Steadily the number of successful candidates in Certificate "A" increased. N.C.O.'s became instructors with increasing responsibility, and the long tradition of brilliant senior sergeants like D. I. Strangeways, C. J. Parsons and J. R. C. Metcalfe, was built up.

The system of training was developed rapidly. Battle Drill was introduced in 1931 and provided a novelty which did much to make the work more attractive. A year later the old breeches and puttees were discarded and general smartness in turn-out at once became obvious. The establishment was increased to three platoons, and N.C.O.'s were put in charge of all branches of training including the march-past and demonstrations at the Annual Inspection.

His task well done, the unit firmly re-established and the foundations laid for greater things in the future, Capt. Boyle handed over in 1935 to Capt. Mantell but sportingly stayed on as Second in Command for a further spell of ten years.

In 1936 Lieut. H. F. Perkins joined the contingent in time for the establishment to be increased to a company with L. W. Wilson as the first cadet C.S.M. and E. J. King as cadet C.Q.M.S. Three cadets, C.S.M. L. W. Wilson, Cpl. F. D. Ingle and L/Cpl. D. F. Woor represented the contingent in the Coronation Parade at Buckingham Palace in 1937.

The international situation was rapidly becoming critical and numbers increased steadily after the Abyssinian and Albanian invasions. By Munich there were more than 200 on the strength. Fortunately the N.C.O.'s rose brilliantly to the situation and, led by such cadets as J. R. C. Metcalfe, P. E. Ilsley, A. Ormond and J. A. Smith who were individually congratulated by the Inspecting Officer of the year, training went rapidly ahead. By a strange mischance the contingent had received two years before one of the original Bren Machine Guns and enthusiastically became expert in their handling, much to the entertainment of visiting officers who had often never seen one.

At the outbreak of war Lieut. Perkins had already been called up as a reservist. Captain Mantell and Capt. Boyle were both ordered to report, but returned under instructions to stand by. Trenches appeared all round the School Field for protection during possible air raids. First Aid parties were trained and posted for duties.

Unlike the First World War, this second one did not cause the cancellation of field days, but rather increased their importance. True, courses and camps for a time were in abeyance, but home-run courses were held during the vacations on the Gogs and at Grange Road, by courtesy and with the assistance of the C.U.S.T.C.

Training broadened almost alarmingly to include light and heavy machine guns, mortars, grenades, light tanks, field engineering, military survey, wireless, mapping and intelligence. By 1940 Lieut. A. F. Brown had replaced Lieut. Perkins and P.T. became an essential feature of outdoor training. A new range was built on the Purbeck Road field and was soon in use every day. After the formation of the L.D.V. which became the Home Guard, this range became a central point of training and instruction with—to the amusement of many—Capt. Mantell and

Capt. Boyle as the first two sergeant instructors of the local units.

The Lent Term of 1941 produced two innovations. The title O.T.C. was replaced by J.T.C. to distinguish school from university units and the A.T.C. (Air Training Corps) was founded. Lieut. Brown transferred from the J.T.C. to become its first O.C. Within a matter of days the new unit was fifty-five strong and eager to be up and doing, though its O.C. was soon removed by an illness which proved fatal in 1942 and F/O. H. F. Boulind took over. Eleven proficiencies were gained in the first year's working.

By 1943 flying training was a normal part of the programme and visits were made for the purpose to the parent station at Waterbeach, and, later on, to Central Command. The unit made rapid progress in every branch of training and, towards the end of 1944, gained third place in the Eastern Command Trophy from sixty-three competing units.

The officer establishment had been increased by the entry of P/O. G. A. C. Harden as unit adjutant in 1942 and was further strengthened when F/O. A. B. Adamson joined it in 1944. When F/O. Boulind resigned in 1946, F/Lt. S. F. Everiss took command for a year and was succeeded by the present O.C. F/Lt. Adamson, under whose leadership success has followed success with encouraging frequency. Gliding was started in 1947, the first "A" certificates being gained by Sgt. R. H. Bowering and Sgt. G. R. Ibison.

Meanwhile since 1941 the J.T.C. had still further broadened its field of interest. Gas training, camouflage, aircraft and tank recognition were added to the training scheme, and gave further opportunities for instructive experience to cadets who enthusiastically lapped up the new subjects, devising many skilful means of rendering their particular responsibility more interesting to their juniors. Physical training, augmented by the assault course—built where the dining halls now stand and extending via the orchard to the Purbeck Road range—was so popular that at one time nine holders of the Aldershot Crossed Swords were on parade together. C.S.M. J. G. Starling won first place with distinction at Aldershot, and thereafter it became accepted that every year there would be at least one outstanding exponent from the School.

Rapidly growing strength brought increasing establishment and with it the need for more officers. 2/Lt. G. F. Hodges was first quartermaster in 1942 and in 1943 2/Lt. W. E. Gumbrell



THE HEADMASTER AND STAFF, 1950.

Back Row : S. SMITH, C. J. FOWLE, C. A. RUSSELL, S. W. GREEN, D. B. FIELDER, S. ATKINSON, C. R. HATTERSLEY, D. F. METCALFE, K. M. M. CRAPPER, H. F. PERKINS.
 Centre Row : MRS. J. U. POORE, G. W. MANTELL, A. J. PICKETT, H. ECKERSLEY, D. W. H. MARY, D. G. D. YORKE, T. P. R. LAYNG, W. J. LOWEY, W. E. GUMBELL, F. S. SNOW, G. BARLOW, MISS M. ASHFORD (Secretary).
 Front Row : L. HOLLINGWORTH, A. D. BULMAN, A. B. ADAMSON, G. HYDE, G. L. BOYLE, B. NEWTON-JOHN (Headmaster), T. HOWELLS, W. H. PALMER, T. MARSDEN, G. F. HODGES, E. WARNE. [Abscht : G. A. C. HARDEN].

and 2/Lt. G. Hyde became the first Company Commanders. With more than 300 cadets a full signals platoon was formed under Lt. J. J. Sankey and equipped with such a wealth of stores that it became necessary to build a company office, signals office and stores where the old concrete cricket pitches had once been.

The Old Boys excelled in every branch of service. Promotions were rapid, decorations won were frequently noted. The casualty list ran high particularly after the fall of Singapore with the loss of the local regiments. The news of fine deeds by "Jimmy" Strangeways at Alamein, "Doughie" Barber in the first 1000 raid on Essen, "Jock" Finlayson over the North Sea, the Bensons in Africa and others far too numerous to mention was received with pride.

There were more than 60 decorations and awards. 92 former cadets gave their lives. Among the younger Old Boys, A. T. Stock won a First Class in the Naval Exams. at Dartmouth and D. J. Lumb the Sword of Honour at Sandhurst. Within the unit many British Red Cross Certificates were gained by the First Aid Section, courses were attended with the R.A.C., R.O.C., R.E.M.E., R.S.C. and quite often reports showed that our cadets led the field. Camps restarted locally.

Twice the contingent joined with the Army Cadet Force at Babraham, and, in 1945, had a memorable trip to Inveraray to train on the lovely country of the Duke of Argyll's estate. For the first

time over a hundred cadets attended camp.

From V-J Day to September, 1948, was a period of re-organisation. Much of the training essential during a war was no longer necessary. Instead concentration was transferred to Certificate "A" with Certificate "T" (Technical) thrown in and awarded on the results of certain specialist courses.

The C.U.S.T.C. at the end of the war almost vanished overnight and at the request of the Commandant, Lt. Col. W. A. Smith, D.S.O., who was left with a fine staff and no one to train, all our N.C.O.'s were nominally transferred to his command to be trained as instructors in Signals, R.A.C., R.E. and Infantry. All were given the opportunity of working for Certificate "B", hitherto only attainable by graduates and undergraduates.

The opportunity was accepted and seven "B" stars were gained in the first year, among them one with the distinction we expected of C.S.M. J. G. Starling. Unfortunately for these senior N.C.O.'s but fortunately for the contingent which had felt their loss acutely, the War Office abandoned the Certificate "B" examination and, after little more than a year, transformed the C.U.S.T.C. into a territorial unit. The experiment was over.

Rumours had been current for more than a year when, in September, 1948, the C.C.F. (Combined

Cadet Forces) was created.

The J.T.C. and A.T.C. disappeared. Instead the Army and Basic Units and R.A.F. section came into being, joined by the newly founded Royal Naval Unit. Henceforth all cadets receive basic training, take Certificate "A" Part I and thereafter have free choice to carry on in the Army Unit for Part II and specialization in military subjects or to transfer either to the R.N. or R.A.F. units. The first unit commanders of the newly styled or newly formed units were Lieut. A. J. Pickett, R.N.V.R., Capt. H. F. Perkins and F/Lt. Adamson, with Lt.-Col. Mantell as O.C. Contingent.

All three units began their new careers in fine style. In the R.N.U. progress was rapid. Equipment came irregularly, but with it a unit headquarters of generous size which occupies a site on the western side of the School field. On the "Headmaster's Lawn" is a cutter gig of ancient vintage and a brand new mast.

The Army celebrated by securing over 80 Certificates "A" in the year and the R.A.F. in addition to adding further laurels to its credit sent F/Sgt. J. P. Ladds to Malta and F/Sgt. M. J. Palmer to the U.S.A.

At Camp success attended all three. The R.N.U. on H.M.S. *Implacable* at Portsmouth received high commendation from Captain and Commander, and came second in the whaler race, inspired by A/P.O.'s H. C. A. Easton and J. P. Little who worked like Trojans to produce a very trim unit.

The R.A.F. Section journeyed to Wattisham, near Ipswich, and found themselves in virtual charge of the station. High praise was given them at the end of the period for their work and efficiency and the airmanlike manner in which they had manned and maintained their quarters.

At Colchester the Army and Basic Units swept all before them -except in athletics; the Guard won for the second year running and were congratulated as being the finest cadet guard ever seen by the inspecting officer; C.S.M. P.E.V. Allin and C.Q.M.S. A. Stops were promoted Under-Officers by command of the Camp Commandant for outstanding ability as instructor and quartermaster respectively: S/Sgt. D. J. Williams captained the Camp Cricket XI v. Regular Staff and with Sgt. Bowyer ensured victory for the cadets: and the unit basket ball team proved once more unbeatable.

With a tradition which has stood the test of two

world wars and is to-day more firmly established than ever, the Contingent looks forward confidently to the next verdict of the historian upon it.

7th CAMBRIDGE (COUNTY SCHOOL) SCOUT GROUP.

Early "scribes" of the School Scout Group had little consideration for the future historian and precise information of their activities is rather scanty.

The Troop was founded in May, 1915, by Mr. H. E. F. Pracey (Christ's), the first patrols were the Lions and the Peewits and the scarf colours were yellow and purple. Prominent among the founder members were A. W. Burrell, H. J. Ladds, W. C. Mansfield and L. E. Tavener. Their programme was influenced by war conditions—the Scouts acted as orderlies at Addenbrooke's and 1st Eastern General Hospitals, helped with potato, fruit and flax picking and took part in O.T.C. Field Days. Badge work was not neglected, however; meetings were held in form rooms after school and outdoor tests were passed on Saturdays on the Roman Road and the Gogs.

The Troop soon began to suffer from the war-time shortage of Scouters and, after the departure of Mr. Pracey, of Mr. H. Collingham (Queens') and of Mr. A. X. Phillips (Queens'), the Troop was taken over from 1917 to 1919 by the Rev. C. T. Wood, S.M. of the 9th, and later County Commissioner, who has continued to be a good friend of the Group.

In 1919, Mr. P. D. Power, now an I.H.Q. Commissioner, became S.M. He was succeeded by Mr. A. J. Betts and Mr. H. G. Goldsmith (Jesus) with Mr. R. Butler (Trinity) assisting. From 1922 to 1925, the Troop had the advantage of the continuous leadership of Mr. B. Armstrong (St. John's) assisted by Mr. D. P. Kennedy (Trinity) and Dr. T. M. Cherry. During this period, the Troop settled down after the difficulties of war-time, numbers rose to over 40, camping and other activities increased; A. Maw, E. J. Saunders, E. G. Collins, C. Hersey, G. F. Abbs, M. Gilbert-Smith, L. D. Roper and S. A. V. Roper were leading members.

In 1925, Dr. T. M. Cherry, assisted by Mr. R. G. Martin and Mr. A. H. Marks, took over from Mr. Armstrong who was elected Hon. S.M. and continued to assist when his duties permitted. In 1926, Mr. J. S. Bousfield became the first member of the School Staff to take out a warrant with the Troop and he, Mr. G. R. Gedye, Mr. P. G. Handford and Mr. H. J. Paine were A.S.M.'s to Dr. Cherry until 1928 when Mr. Bousfield became

S.M. A. M. Barrett became T.L. in 1927 and was succeeded by E. J. Roper and C. J. North. In 1928, A. M. Barrett had the distinction of being the first Old Boy to become an A.S.M. in the Troop.

In this year, Mr. H. A. Cartledge and Mr. C. H. R. Grimes (Christ's) also became A.S.M.'s and, in 1929, Mr. Cartledge became the second master to be appointed S.M., with Mr. W. Taylor-Young (Trinity), Mr. C. W. Lewis (Christ's) and Mr. T. E. M. Barber as A.S.M.'s and W. M. Points as T.L. In 1931, Mr. Lewis became S.M. Two new members of the Staff, Mr. G. H. Stapleton and Mr. W. J. Lowey, the previous year's T.L., W. M. Points, and Mr. R. Leader became A.S.M.'s, and K. A. Barrett and H. A. S. Hayling successively T.L.'s. In 1934, Mr. Lewis was succeeded by Mr. Stapleton who remained as S.M. until 1938.

During this time, Mr. J. W. Jenkins (Christ's), Mr. J. E. Boxley (Christ's) and two members of the Staff, Mr. A. B. Swallow and Mr. E. A. Yonatt became A.S.M.'s and D. C. P. Shoote, H. G. Edwards and R. Randell were T.L.'s. When Mr. Stapleton left Cambridge, Mr. Lowey became S.M. with Mr. D. Durrant, Mr. G. F. Farnworth (Selwyn) and three old members of the Troop, H. G. Edwards, I. W. Stearn and R. Randell as A.S.M.'s.

During Mr. Lowey's absence on military service, Mr. Farnworth carried on as S.M. for a year. Thereafter T.L.'s and Senior P.L.'s, C. P. Brand, K. E. Snelson, D. E. Varley, J. M. Gwynn, J. M. Varley, P. D. Snelson, I. S. Burling and R. S. King, successfully ran the Troop through what was probably its most difficult period. Despite black-out, rationing and other restrictions and frequent change of Scouters, the Troop maintained a high degree of efficiency and increased its patrol camping and other activities, as well as collecting paper, jam-jars, hips and conkers, delivering pamphlets, running messages for the W.V.S., erecting Morrison shelters, acting as casualties at A.R.P. exercises, running a band and giving performances of a special 7th Cambridge brand of pantomime.

In these tasks, the Seniors carried a heavy burden with a large measure of success but they were most grateful to Mr. T. P. R. Layng who came to camp with them and generally acted in a fatherly capacity. Luckily, the tradition of the Troop providing its own Scouters outlived the war and several old members returned as A.S.M.'s when they had completed their National Service.

K. E. Snelson, R. Randell, P. D. Snelson, D. E. Varley and D. V. Jude held warrants until they

were again called away from Cambridge, and C. P. Brand, D. O. Hopkins, I. S. Burling, D. G. Brewer, J. F. N. Woolfenden and two post-war T.L.'s, C. S. G. Selmes and T. H. Brewer now hold warrants in the Group. Mr. A. J. Pickett also helped with the Troop, until his duties with the Naval Section left him little time. The other post-war T.L.'s have been N. G. Tuck, A. J. Prior and D. P. J. Guiver.

The 7th is proud of its camping tradition and 1940 is the only year since 1917 when a Summer Camp has not been held. The first camp of which information has been obtained was one held in Grantchester Meadows, organised by a New Zealander stationed in Cambridge, who is remembered as "Toe."

Troop camps have been held at Runton (1918, 1919, 1920), Ingoldmells Point (1921), Corton (1922), Robin Hood's Bay (1923), East Lulworth (1924, 1927), Winterton (1925), East Quantoxhead (1926), Sidestrand (1928, 1934), Beeston (1929), Flamborough (1930), Borth (1931), Sidmouth (1932), Llanhamlach (1933), Southwold (1935), Brans-combe (1936), Hunstanton Hall (1937, 1939), Stainforth (1938), Holywell (1941), Icklingham (1942), Houghton (1943), Hemingford (1944, 1945), Northrepps (1946, 1947), Chelmondiston (1948) and Overstrand (1949).

In 1923 and 1924, P.L.'s held sailing "camps" on the Broads, and from 1925 to 1933, Easter Camps for P.L.'s and Seconds were held at Waresley Park, Rothwaite, E. Halstead, Wolferton, Ampthill and E. Hatfield. From 1934 to 1940, Whitsuntide training camps for the whole Troop were held at Croxton and Longstowe.

Since 1940, there has grown up a tradition of Easter patrol camps within cycling distance of Cambridge and since 1946, the Seniors have had strenuous walking tours at Easter, twice in N. Wales and twice in the Lake District.

The Group has taken quite a prominent part in Local Association rallies, concerts, Scouts' Own and competitions. In 1917, it is recorded, General Baden-Powell, the Founder, took a keen interest in the Troop naturalist display at a local rally; in 1920, at a rally held in King's College paddock and attended by the Prince of Wales and taking the form of a "Stourbridge Fair," the Troop was responsible for staging a fortune-teller's booth and a display of weaving; in 1925, the Troop staged a spectacular fire-fighting display at a rally attended by Sir Alfred Pickford; in 1934, the Troop provided a guard of honour for

Prince George when he visited Cambridge; the Kingfishers gained distinction for their good camping in the 1936 rally at Ely ; the Troop took part in the 1946 rally attended by the present Chief Scout, Lord Rowallan, and, in 1948, gave a successful tumbling display at the 40th Anniversary Rally.

In competitions, the 7th have been a force to be reckoned with, gaining the Boxing Competition in 1925 and 1939, the Stratton Ambulance Competition in 1938, the Athletics Shield in 1932 and 1935, the Morley Trophy in 1938, 1939, 1944, 1948 and 1949, the Hele Trophy in 1938, and the Swimming Shield twelve times between 1930 and 1943.

Several attempts have been made, notably in 1925 and 1931, to start a Rover Crew, but the rapidity with which members had to leave Cambridge disrupted these efforts. The Troop has, however, grown into a Group, composed of a Senior Troop of Scouts over 15 and a Junior Troop, each with its own Scouters and separate parades.

The new Senior Troop set off at a keen pace and, in 1949, seven of its members were invested as King's Scouts by the Chief Scout and took part in the St. George's Day march past Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh at Windsor.

Two other post-war growths of the Group have been the Parents' Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. F. Winfield and the 7th Cambridge Branch of the B.P. Guild of Old Scouts with the Headmaster as President, E. J. Saunders as Chairman, S. A. V. Roper as Secretary and T. F. Langley as Treasurer.

Though the Group is now numerically stronger than it has ever been and though its many activities are pursued with keenness, a perusal of the Log Books, which have been kept continuously since 1922, suggests that each period of the Group's existence has something of special value to hand on to later ones.

The Group is proud of its tradition and not only has it learned lessons from the past but it is now beginning to receive the sons of its own Old Scouts. The Group is not complacent and will do its best to ensure that some aspect of its work will be envied by its future historians when the School centenary or its own centenary record comes to be written.

THE DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

In December, 1900, the end of the School's first

term, seven boys put on an "impromptu concert."

Its success justified a further effort in March, 1901, A. C. Taylor, the present Mayor, may like to be reminded that he sang "The Lads in Navy Blue." In the programme of the next concert, given in December, 1901, the important items from our present point of view were Scenes—principally in lighter vein—from " Henry V." They had an enthusiastic welcome.

For many years the major part of the entertainment given at the Annual Speech Day—held sometimes in the Guildhall, sometimes in Homerton College - consisted of Shakespearean excerpts, although there were occasional excursions into such plays as " Becket," " Ulysses," " The Frogs " and " The School for Scandal." Beginning from the Speech Day of 1902, excerpts were also given from French plays. " Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" was the first.

It was the Headmaster himself, the Rev. C. J. N. Child, who was primarily responsible for these achievements. He had a most pleasing voice and the School greatly appreciated a Dramatic Recital he gave in 1905 which included excerpts from " Macbeth " and " Henry V." From time to time also he invited (-anon E. C. Baldwin to give his famous Shakespeare recitals. Thus a very high standard of elocution and interpretation was constantly before the School.

Yet there were many difficulties which persisted right up until 1935. The School Concerts occurred in the (Old) Dining Hall. Many Old Boys will no doubt recall the creaks of the hastily improvised stage and the frenzied struggles of the stage hands with curtains that very rarely responded. The actors will perhaps remember most clearly the discomforts of the Old Chemistry Lab., used then as the " tiring" house. Conditions for the Speech Day performances were even more discouraging—scenes had to be produced without the advantage of any stage-properties whatsoever.

In November, 1919—it was Major Whitmore's first term— a properly constituted Dramatic Society was formed, under the supervision of Captain R. McArthur. He left in June, 1921, and was succeeded in the following term by Mr. T. E. Jones, back at the School for the second of two short periods. W. P. Barrett was Secretary and the best of the actors. The Society's aims were not only to perform plays but to foster interest in all branches of stagecraft and to hold regular play-readings.

In April, 1921, the Society (for a time the Dra-

matic and Music Society) staged an end-of-term concert which included two very successful one-act plays. There followed a decline, although we may assume from the very brief scenes presented at the annual Speech Day that the Society never quite died.

In September, 1923, Mr. N. Poyntz had become President and he was now making his influence felt. In 1925 the Society produced scenes from "Pyramus and Thisbe" at the December concert. An Inter-House Musical Competition was also started in that year. The boys asked that one of the four items to be submitted might be a play. Ultimately this led to a separate House Dramatic Competition.

From 1930, the Dramatic Society, with Mr. T. Howells as President, became fully active once more. There was usually a one-act play at Christmas, and the Speech Day scenes, still for the most part Shakespeare, were continued. All was done with great keenness. In 1933 a Junior Dramatic Society was formed which gave its own play each Christmas. In 1937 a Junior Competition was also introduced for the Second and Third Forms.

In the Lent Term of 1938 the Society produced the School's first full length play, Drinkwater's "Oliver Cromwell." The difficulties of staging were great but they were overcome very successfully. A. W. Luddington gave an outstanding performance as Oliver and J. R. C. Metcalfe and G. F. Stephens also distinguished themselves. Altogether the results were most encouraging and it was resolved that a play of this length should be given every third year. The war prevented this, but the House Plays and the Junior Competition were continued and under the skilful care of many of the ladies on the staff reached a very high standard.

Not long after his appointment, Mr. Newton-John decided that the Society would achieve the best results by a policy of concentration. In February, 1948, the Dramatic and Operatic Society was formed with Mr. A. J. Pickett as its first President.

Play-readings were resumed at once and have continued regularly. Its Christmas production given on the 15th and 16th December consisted of a Junior Musical Play and a one-act thriller, and a Comic Opera written and composed by J. F. Waller and T. L. G. Hawes, members of the VI Form. It had been decided to make a charge for admission to the Society's performance, a policy which has enabled the Society to afford to dress its shows well and to make many technical

improvements in production. It continues, of course, to owe much to the efforts of its members and supporters, as well as to the co-operative attitude of the Borough Education Committee, all stimulated by the keen interest taken by the Headmaster.

In December, 1949, the Society gave three performances of "King Henry IV, Part I," the second full-length play in the School's history and the first complete Shakespearean play. The production was very well received. "For the eighteen scenes to have run smoothly through . . . indicates stage managers who knew their job thoroughly. . . . The costumes and make-up were also highly successful." J. Waller as the King, K. Wetton as Hotspur, D. Steed as the Prince, A. Fell as Vernon, theirs were all fine performances. T. Dickinson gave "a magnificent picture of Falstaffian spirit in all its grossness and abundant vitality." It was an "ambitious undertaking" and it succeeded.

It was a fitting climax for the Jubilee Year but the Society is resolved that it shall prove to be only the beginning. Further improvements to the stage, to its fittings and lighting are already planned—stage hands and electricians deserve the good training which efficient equipment makes possible. There is an abundance of talent and a wealth of enthusiasm.

FLOREAT FABULA CANTABRIGIA.

MUSIC

In the School's early years the Headmaster encouraged listening to music by arranging concerts in the Assembly Hall, given by "The Ladies' Orchestra," the University Madrigal Society and Christ's College Musical Society. Mr. R. Broome made not unsuccessful efforts to persuade the boys to sing and play. A. J. Wilmott and S. J. Peters played the piano with enthusiasm and A. C. Taylor had a lusty voice.

There was always a number of College choir boys in the School, particularly members of the Trinity choir. Trinity College established a connection with the School from the first, sending such of its choristers as wished to the School and paying their fees. This connection still continues; there are no fees to be paid and the choristers have to be chosen from those who enter the school in the normal way, but the College attracts boys by the fine training and generous treatment it gives them.

An orchestra was founded in 1902 with twelve violins and a year later a violin class was started. In 1906, the orchestra is described as "playing

tunefully and in excellent style." Unhappily on the following Speech Day "the musical part of the programme was not well rendered and sounded far away when it could be heard at all."

In 1910, Mr. F. F. E. Harvey, Musical Director at the Cambridge Training College for Schoolmasters, took charge of the singing and the training of the orchestra. For a short time good progress was made—in 1911 it was described as "a transformation." The Upper Ten Society, founded in 1912, organised a series of concerts to be run by the Sixth Form with the assistance of the Headmaster and Staff. This progress was abruptly halted, however, by the outbreak of the war and F. F. E.'s departure on active service.

Shortly after the end of the War, E. T. Wedd and L. V. O. Brown took a leading part. In 1920 Mr. Harvey and C. R. Benstead arranged a concert by the Musical Societies of St. Catharine's and Newnham Colleges, assisted by Mr. T. B. Fverard, Mr. D. T. Jones and Mr. F. G. Taylor. Mr. Everard re-established the Orchestral and Musical Societies, and there was soon a number of competent performers including E. W. Mitchell, W. G. Oliver, E. A. Coningsby, G. E. Sage and V. Dixon, so that the Headmaster was able to refer to "the great progress made by the Musical Society and the time ungrudgingly given by its members" .

Mr. Everard left to become a Headmaster and Mr. G. W. Mantell took his place. The orchestra was by this time becoming a reasonably blended unit and in 1926 had the courage to accompany the Choral Society in Elgar's "Fly, Singing Bird, Fly."

An Inter-House Musical Competition was started and it proved "a great help to the School societies by bringing to light talent which would otherwise have remained hidden." The choir made great strides and the orchestra grew to be forty-two strong. The Staff and the Old Boys gave splendid support although all rehearsals had to be held after school until the actual week of the performance.

Among the works performed were "The Singing Leaves" (Lovell), "The Walrus and the Carpenter" (Fletcher), "John Gilpin" (Colvin), "The Peasant Cantata" (Bach), Haydn's "London" Symphony and Symphony in F, and Purcell's "Symphony" in C ; Handel's "Water Music" and the two Toy Symphonies provided "light" contrast.

The second World War was as disastrous for

music in the School as the first. Impromptu Concerts held after the Sports and Christmas Carol services occurred, but very little else. An unsuccessful attempt was made to revive the violin classes, and Mr. T. Atherton arranged a series of recitals which did not receive much support.

With the arrival of Mr. Newton-John as Headmaster and the appointment of Mr. D. B. Fielder as Director of Music greater opportunities were provided for the study and practice of music than ever before. Music in the fullest sense became part of the official school curriculum. In addition to class singing there is a course in musical appreciation designed to enable everyone to become familiar with the various instruments of a symphony orchestra and to study works from the classical and contemporary repertoire. Music can therefore now be offered for the Public Examinations—in 1948 T. L. G. Hawes offered it as a Main Subject in the Higher-Certificate examination, as a result of which he was awarded a State Scholarship.

The Choral Society flourishes and with the enthusiastic co-operation of the Girls' School Choir under Miss R. Carmichael, of many members of the Staffs of the two Schools and of a sprinkling of Old Members and others, a Combined Choirs' Concert has become an annual feature in the musical life of Cambridge. An orchestra for these concerts has been built round the leaders of the Jacques String Orchestra with Miss Carmichael as pianist. The Schools acknowledge their very great debt to many local musicians for their generous help and to the Arts Council of Great Britain for its assistance.

The works performed include "The Creation" (Haydn), Choral Dances from "Prince Igor" (Borodin), "Songs of the Sea" (Stanford), Cantata—"In Windsor Forest," and "Benedicite" (Vaughan Williams), and "Requiem" (Faure).

In 1949 a Quintet drawn from the School members of the Combined Choirs — D. Steed and T. Dickinson sang tenor and bass— was placed second in an Open Operatic Competition for Cambridge-shire for their singing of scenes from "The Magic Flute." Mr. Clive Carey, of Sadler's Wells, who adjudicated, commended the Quintet very highly.

This Whitsun, a party of tenors and basses joined in the singing of the Bach B minor Mass given by School Choirs at the Royal Albert Hall under Dr. Reginald Jacques.

The School Orchestra, alas, has not been revived. The cost of instruments is prohibitive and until some means can be devised for overcoming this difficulty there seems no hope.

GAMES

The first School magazine, issued at the end of the School's first term, reports that "nearly everyone . . . has joined the Sports Club and football is played with enthusiasm and regularity" on Parker's Piece." The captain has many difficulties to contend with, the majority of boys being "unable to kick a ball." A team was selected which in its only match defeated the Boys' Club 4—3. Some cricket was played in the summer and an informal sports meeting was held on June 4th at Clayhithe.

In 1901 the football team drew with the Higher Grade (now the Central) School and in 1902 twice beat the Perse 2nd XI easily. The cricket team in 1902 included E. T. Jolly and A. C. Sampson who were selected to play for Cambridgeshire Colts and H. B. Hart who afterwards captained Cambridgeshire. Apparently only one match was played, against the Perse 2nd XI, which was defeated by an innings and 78 runs.

A field of about 3 acres—'a most generous provision'—was available for games on the Hills Road site. It had been an ashpit. It was covered with soil which the boys had the job of levelling and sown with a not very suitable mixture of grass seed in drills, except for a square in the middle which the boys sowed by hand. It was still rough and very disfigured by weeds and bare patches. Its only good characteristic was sharp drainage so that it could be used in the wettest weather.

Football was played on the field from 1903 itself. Matches against schools were few as travelling was difficult. Most fixtures 'were with Club and College sides'. The team quickly earned and maintained a high reputation, largely as the result of the efforts of such players as Wilmott, Van Rooyen, Barker, Giordano and many others who worked enthusiastically to establish a sound spirit.

In January, 1905, Mr. Thornton came to the school and for more than thirty years his was the predominant influence in games.

He joined Mr. E. E. Larke in playing regularly for the school side as did other masters later. He was not only a player, he was a first-rate coach—he could spot talent in a boy and develop it, he could see in either code of football a boy's proper

position in the team, and he was a stickler for good manners and a sporting attitude on the field.

In the Lent Term, 1905, the first match played against the Perse 1st XI was lost 1-4. Before the Perse changed to Rugby nine matches were played of which the School won only two. The Rev. G. H. Taylor writes of the team of which he was centre-forward and G. Clarke, captain, "We . . . did not fail to profit by the wonderful coaching of Mr. Thornton. He was young then and as quick as most of us. I think it was the winter of 1907"—he is right—"when we had a team of giants; I think every boy was 19 or thereabouts and big. I know I was playing centre at 6-ft. 1 3/4-ins. and weighing 12 stone. Our halfbacks were a wonderful international trio—Van Rooyen from South Africa, Flanagan from Ireland and Ard from Scotland. That was the last year the Perse played Soccer and the final match with them"—Ard was not playing in this game—"which we won 6-3 was one of the most memorable games of my life."

The cricketers had found themselves faced from 1904 with a most disheartening task. The state of the ground was such that for some years matches continued to be played on Parker's Piece. No groundsman was available but in 1907, encouraged by Mr. Thornton and with the cheerful help of the School Caretaker, Mr. Jordan, who in his youth had been at the Oval, the boys undertook the improvement of the "square." Water was carried to it on Friday evenings and the soaked portion covered with sacks. The next morning the team flattened out a pitch with the heavy roller, a pitch that would make the modern batsman shudder. Medium or fast bowling was all that was required to shift any batsman; at the end of an innings the score board generally showed a total round the 30 mark.

Later, water was laid on to the field and a horse mower replaced the scythe for dealing with the outfield, where small patches were worked up for net practice. Mr. Child took the keenest interest in the work and in protecting its results - during the Lent Terms the field was hardly used at all and the notice "Field Closed" was posted for days on end.

The pitches improved year by year and in 1913 Mr. F. L. D. Davies, playing for the School against the Old Boys, made the first century scored on the ground. In the next year, also against the Old Boys, S. M. Taylor scored 144 not out. He and another member, C. R. Benstead, were future county players. 1913 and 1914 were two of the best cricket seasons the school has had.

A Pavilion—the present A.T.C. Headquarters - came into use about this time. The cost—about £160—was met by subscription.

It had been hoped to install two or three baths but funds did not permit.

The Athletic Sports were held on the field in early May. Mr. Young is especially remembered as their enthusiastic organiser. Every boy was cajoled into entering for some event and fields for the mile handicap, for example, often reached 70 or 80. A straight 100 yards was obtained by running the race diagonally across the field but the longer races had to be run on a circuit of less than 300 yards with no straight at all. The surface was usually pretty rough—Mr. Young's resourceful hiring of a steam roller did not achieve the success it deserved ; indeed, the roller was almost through the surface into the asphalt before it was hauled off.

In these circumstances times could only be moderate, although on one occasion in the late twenties hopes ran high during the heats until it was discovered that the chain used for measuring was ten links short..

Sports Days were in fact primarily social events. Governors, parents, Old Boys and other friends of the School came in such numbers as sometimes to be an embarrassment both to the competitors and to Mrs. Child and Miss Dawson, who served them with tea. On these occasions Mr. and Mrs. Child were charming hosts to everybody.

A keenly interested governor, Alderman E. Jackson, was a partner in the firm of Munsey & Co. This firm presented a Cup for the school champion which was won outright by R. S. Starr in 1922 when he was champion for the third year in succession. His father, Alderman R. Starr, also a governor, gave a new cup. He made it a condition that this cup could not be won outright. It is therefore still the school cup, although R. A. Collard won it in '28, '29 and '30.

Swimming was encouraged throughout Mr. Child's time by the holding of Swimming Sports for which the prizes were presented at the annual Speech Day.

In the Lent Terms of 1910, '11 and '12 hockey was played as well as football. Among the players was E. E. Brett—he did not play in his last season owing to injury—who later became the school's first Blue and International—he is considered by many to have been England's greatest hockey goalkeeper. It is remarkable that these triumphs

were achieved "despite a collapsed lung and two broken ribs which have never healed." In the Lent Term of 1913 and '14, under Mr. Young's inspiration, Rugby was played as well as Association football.

The 1914 war caused an inevitable deterioration. Drilling by the army and O.T.C. wore bare patches on the field. The horse mower was no longer available—on at least one occasion the boys responded keenly to a plea to bring any implements with which they could help to cut a pitch. The younger masters, including Mr. Thornton, went to the war. Mr. Young left the school. The boys themselves tended to leave younger. It is little wonder that few matches were held.

Nevertheless, to this period belong F. J. Lange, the Cambridgeshire long-distance runner, C. J. Smith, who still plays cricket for Cambridgeshire and F. J. Mustill, the school's first "soccer" blue. (The school's other "soccer" blues, F. A. Ridgeon and R. A. Taylor, belong to a later period, after the school had changed to "rugger").

Within two years after the end of the war, much of the ground that had been lost was recovered. Mr. Whitmore, the new Headmaster, gave every encouragement. Mr. Thornton had returned and there was soon a group of members of the staff actively interested in the games. A concrete and matting wicket was laid down where the armoury now stands—on this the many good cricketers (among the earliest were W. H. Thompson and G. F. Abbs) of the next ten years were trained.

Unfortunately, in spite of consistent efforts, the increasing number of boys at the School made the field more and more impossible to keep in condition and less and less adequate to the demands upon it. "Four hundred boys and room for only two games of football at a time. One on an 'impossible field' (one of a succession hired at the bottom of Cherryhinton Road) ; the other on the School cricket pitch." Many attempts were made to obtain another permanent playing field but success was not to be achieved until Mr. Mayne had concentrated years of persistent and determined effort upon this aim.

In the Lent Term 1920, mainly under the influence of Mr. W. J. Williams and Mr. D. T. Jones, the School changed from Association to Rugby football. In the first two or three years the keenness of such boys as R. R. Todd, F. A. Samuels and E. G. Cole produced a good start—in the first match the team surprised themselves and everybody else by defeating the Perse 2nd

XV 36-0, but this keenness was not handed on and for some years the school was divided on this issue. The shortage of ground was an important factor as boys in the lower forms of the school could not be properly catered for—they played most of their football outside the school and inevitably that meant Association.

It was an exceptional house-captain who managed to collect a full team for all his 1st XV matches, and some 2nd XV matches did not occur.

Mr. Mayne was determined to alter all this. As a temporary measure he secured the right to play on land behind what is now Mowbray Road. In 1927, the Luard Road field was bought and came into use in 1928. After a skilled groundsman, Mr. E. Clark, had been appointed in 1932 and drainage ditches dug in the winters of 1932-3 and of 1937-8, it produced one of the best Rugby pitches in Cambridge and a good if slow wicket.

It was rather hard to have to raise money for a second pavilion but the response from parents, Old Boys and friends was even more generous than before. The Committee of the Old Boys' War Memorial Fund presented the residue of their fund to furnish the internal fittings as part of the memorial. The Pavilion came into use in 1930.

Meanwhile the Headmaster had put into use a detailed scheme by which without loss of working time every boy in the school had two games a week in the winter terms and one a week in the summer. It was ingenious and it worked—only one modification, in the interests of train boys, was found necessary. Mr. Mayne also took care as appointments to the staff became necessary to appoint men with a keen interest in games.

In 1926, Mr. K. R. J. Saxon, recently a Blue and an international reserve three-quarter, joined the staff. Under his guidance, and two years later, when he had moved to Merchant Taylors, under Mr. S. O. Rees, the standard of the 1st XV and later of junior XV's, rose to new heights. Hitherto, masters had played with the 1st XV in matches against Club and College sides.

This was now changed and all matches were played against school sides. Within a few years schools which had at first been close rivals were being regularly defeated, often by big margins.

The first of the new fixtures was with Deacon's School, Peterborough, in 1925. The Headmaster travelled with the team giving final instructions to the forwards between Cambridge and Ely and to

the backs between Ely and Peterborough. It was Deacon's first Rugby season; their coach and referee who did not know the game had done his manful best with the Laws of the Game and Notes for the Guidance of Referees. Some of his coaching and some of his decisions were inevitably unorthodox, but the School managed to win 3-0 and a happy outing was completed by the provision by Deacon's of a very special meal to celebrate the inauguration of the fixture.

In 1929 the School had its best XV up to that date, scoring 195 points against 27 without being defeated. J. A. Challis was Captain and fly-half; the pack was led by R. E. Wilkins; R. L. Rolph was a skilful hooker. H. J. Palmer, Challis, H. Y. Humphreys and R. A. Collard formed a formidable scoring combination, with C. J. Parsons magnificent in spoiling.

In 1928, the new Headmaster of the Perse had agreed to the playing of junior matches—the School won the two played in that year and the one in 1929. The standard of Rugby was in fact becoming high at all stages of the School. It was accordingly decided to challenge the Perse 1st XV and, after some hesitation, the challenge was accepted. The game was played on the Perse ground and won, amid much enthusiasm, 12-0. Since that time the School has won 18 matches, drawn 3 and lost 4.

Most popular with the spectators for a few years from 1924 was the match against the Staff. As a concession to years it was played for twenty minutes each way and the Staff was allowed to complete its team with boys. In the first game of this series, the Staff led at half-time 14-0; in the second half age told and only knowledge of the game enabled the Staff to hold the School to a draw. The great moment of the 1926 match came in the second half. G. D. Baker, the smallest member of the School XV, crossed the line with four big masters clinging to him to score the only try. Only in 1928 when both Mr. Saxon and Mr. Rees were on the Staff, did the masters win.

During these years of recovery, cricket remained in Mr. Thornton's hands. He coached the promising cricketers the whole way up the school. It was not unusual for the best members of the XI to go straight into the County side. No less than 8 County players came from the teams of 1924-31—K. C. Kerridge, F. A. Ridgeon, D. V. Pask, H. W. F. and R. A. Taylor, S. Brans, S. G. Smith and H. D. Senior. Between 1927 and 1929 Mr. W. J. Huggins coached the 1st XI. Mr. W. E. Gumbrell, who a few years later took over all the cricket, has coached the team since 1931.

With increased numbers in the upper part of the School, especially in the Sixth Form, the School XI's became better balanced. The bigger field at Luard Road with its carefully protected pitch was an enormous encouragement.

As in Rugby, the fixture list was gradually improved. In 1930 the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, brought its cricket XI to Cambridge for a week to play the local schools. These visits were renewed each year until the outbreak of the war and have started again this year.

In 1931, a wet year—the Luard Road pitch is very slow to dry and was slower still before it was drained—the match was played on the delightful St. John's College ground. R. A. Taylor, the captain, opened the batting and made 119 not out. This innings and the support of H. D. Senior and R. E. W. Saunders in particular enabled the School to win by 210 for 9 declared to 154.

The present series of 1st XI fixtures with the Perse—in all games, matches with the Perse are inevitably regarded as crucial—began in 1931.

The School has won 11, drawn 5 and lost 2. S. R. Royston who played for the team in 1932 and 1933 was the great cricketer of this decade.

In athletics during this period the distinguished record of R. S. Starr attracts first attention. He was awarded a Half-Blue for the mile in 1923 and Blues for the Three Miles and Cross Country (he came in first) in 1924, for the mile (first) and Three Miles (second) in 1925 and for the Mile (first in 4 m. 27 2/5ths secs) and Half-Mile (first in 1 m. 59 4/5ths secs.) in 1926. He went on to represent England in the Olympic Games.

It is a sufficient indication of the inadequacy of the track on the School field that Starr had not succeeded in beating 5 mins. there. It was not until the Luard Road track came into use that good times could be recorded. In its first year, 1931, several good athletes including S. C. Truelove, who was to be awarded his Half-Blue for the Mile in 1933 and 1934, S. J. S. Drake and J. R. Stearn, broke a number of school records. Truelove's record for the mile (4 min. 52 2/5ths secs.), Drake's for the quarter (55 2/5ths secs.) and Stearn's for the High Jump (5-ft. 4 1/3-ins.) still stand. K. G. Mason's Long jump of 20-ft. 1-in. in 1937 is the only other pre-war record still standing.

In the 1930's determined efforts were made to teach all boys to swim. There were a few fixtures

with other schools but although T. C. H. Ford, R. G. Griggs and the late D. E. Gwynn did well in national championships, the school team never reached any high standard.

The 1939 war did not cause a second deterioration of the 1914 kind although there had to be some curtailment of the games and many fixtures with other schools had to be abandoned.

There had been some discontinuity in the coaching of the Rugby XV— Mr. J. A. Smith had undertaken it from 1935 to 1937 and Mr. D. Durrant from 1938 to 1939. From 1940 it was undertaken by-Mr. G. F. Hodges who has been responsible for it ever since. There is no doubt that the School Rugby now reached its greatest height, not only in the 1st XV hut throughout the School. Good teams attracted many spectators to the field, partly, perhaps, because there was a dearth of games in the town. From teams of this period F. A. H. Key has played for the Eastern Counties, H. D. Darcus for Oxfordshire and G. A. Robinson for Devonshire ; and the O.C. Rugby Club has recruited such players as R. F. P. Risebro, B. G. Pidgeon, P. B. Harvey, A. E. Sparrow and R. G. Roe.

After the war the team could return without a check to its normal fixture-list. In 1947 the School won all its matches against other schools, losing only to the Old Boys. In B. F. L. Davis, it had an excellent captain who in the next term quickly made his mark at Dartmouth, and it included W. G. Sherman who played for Cambridgeshire while still at school. The teams of the last two years have not reached this exceptional standard.

The Cricket XI has experienced more fluctuating fortunes, but in the 1939 to 1942 seasons it did very well against strong opposition. C. P. Brand, B. B. Parrish, L. Fry and N. A. C. Thompson were the outstanding players. In 1940 the Leys 2nd XI was beaten by 9 wickets ; a last minute fixture was arranged with the Leys 1st XI—the only one the School has had—which produced a sporting game played in a downpour in which the wicket was changed more than once. It was left unfinished. Thompson was captain in 1942. Mr. W. A. Warren's XI was dismissed for 97, and Thompson and Fry knocked off the runs without being separated.

Against the Perse he declared when he and Fry had scored 223 for 0 (Fry 154) ; the Perse just saved the game with a score of 62 for 9. Enthusiasm for the game has been well maintained in the post-war years and prospects for the next few seasons seem to be bright.

For many years the Masters have fielded a side against the School. The Masters prepare for these annual encounters by playing a number of very enjoyable evening games. The School has only defeated the Masters once in this series of games.

The Masters have on many occasions shown a gift for discovering in the crisis unexpected talent in unsuspected places.

Hockey in the Lent Term, introduced for senior boys only in 1937, has gradually improved its status. Some five or six matches a season are now played.

In Athletics the most notable performers during the war were G. A. Phipps, the present Cambridgeshire Cross-Country champion and C. R. Leeson, who was awarded his blue for the High Jump in 1945. In the last two years under Mr. H. Eckersley's guidance more field events have been introduced.

In 1949 the Sports were held at Fenner's for the first time. This year a triangular match has been held with the Perse and Hertford Grammar School which the Perse won with the School second. Since 1947 Mr. E. Warne has been in charge of Cross-country running which has become a recognised alternative to Rugby and Hockey in the winter terms. In the last two years the School has won the Cambridgeshire Junior Championship.

A small piece of land on the other side of Purbeck Road was acquired by the initiative of Mr. Mayne and converted from an ashpit into a useful playing field, the only one adjacent to the School. The old field at the back of the field, disfigured during the war by the digging of air raid shelters and further reduced since by additional buildings has been degraded inevitably and probably finally from a carefully tended playing-field to an unsightly playground.

THE CHESS CLUB.

It is probable that games of chess have been played in the School since 1900 but there is no record of any until 1929.

Shortly before Mr. W. J. Huggins left the School in December, 1929, he bought some chess sets and arranged a few games. Enthusiasm seems to have waned after his departure but in January, 1932, the Club was formed with a membership of over 60. The School team distinguished itself immediately by winning the 1st and 2nd prizes in the Junior Section of the Chess Congress held at

the Guildhall on March 26th. C. M. Whitaker represented the School at the Hastings Congress.

In 1933, Mr. H. I. Nelson became Chairman and under his leadership the Club thrived. Membership fluctuated between 45 and 80 and matches were played against Trinity and Downing and against St. Faith's and the Central School.

W. T. Tutte who played at Board 1 for the School in the match against Trinity in February, 1936, in the following year played at Board 1 for Trinity against the School. Matches against the masters and knock-out competitions were also held. Mr. E. H. Church, a famous town player, who later became a governor and benefactor of the School, took a kindly interest in the Club, visiting the School frequently and playing, sometimes, 12 games simultaneously. In 1938, A. D. Ormond beat W. T. Tutte in the match against Trinity.

When Mr. Nelson joined the R.A.F. in 1941 his place as President was taken by Miss D. Hill and later by Miss M. H. Parry who organised a Senior knock-out and a Junior form competition.

In 1945, under the presidency of Mr. J. J. Davies, the Club entered the Cambridge and District Chess League and was placed in the Second Division. The Club won all its matches, N. Basco playing a very important part. Correspondence games were held with the City School, Lincoln, and King Edward's School, Whitby.

Mr. T. Marsden became President in 1946. The Club had another very successful season. Before the next season the League was re-organised into three divisions and as Basco had by this time left the School, the Club preferred to enter the Third Division. In the 1947-8 season it was promoted to the Second and in the 1948-9 season to the First Division, a position which it has retained.

Mr. F. S. Snow became President in 1948. The Club has been much strengthened during the past year by Mr. C. R. Hattersley who is a talented player and takes a great interest in the Club.

In 1949, G. H. Thompson became the Cambridgeshire Junior Champion and J. H. Burrell and M. I. Large played in the Southern Counties Boys' Championship at Southsea. In addition to League fixtures, matches have recently been played against Downing College, the County Girls' School and the Ministry of Labour.

THE TUCK SHOP

The Tuck Shop opened in 1928 with Mr. R. W. Blaxland as Manager. He was succeeded in 1929 by Mr. A. D. Dixon who was succeeded by Mr. T. Marsden in 1933.

A good trade was done, the takings being some £3 a week—for a hectic season in the summer of 1940 they rose to more than £4/10/-. The whole of the stock was in penny articles and Mrs. Moore's maids—"my girls"—must have had to work very hard during the short ten minutes' break for which the shop was open.

Many Old Boys will have memories of the queue, more or less organised by the prefects, outside the old Pavilion.

The profits were devoted to projects which it was not then considered reasonable to expect the Governors to pay for. The Tuck Shop, for instance, paid for the Library periodicals until 1946. It paid a total of £50 to the Games Fund ; it bought the Radiogram and a large number of records, and a 'cello (since destroyed).

Donations also went to the Scouts, the Natural History Society, the Dramatic Society and towards the expenses of occasional Easter camping tours in the Lake District. There is also an entry of 3/- for the purchase of tomato plants to be grown in the greenhouse. There is no record of any return for this outlay so the project either did not succeed or had not been placed on a proper business footing.

Trade was suspended when sweet rationing was introduced in 1942 and will not be resumed until a plentiful supply of sweets is assured.

THE OLD CANTABRIGIAN SOCIETY

Benjamin Newton, the first head prefect, who left the School at the end of the Lent Term 1901, suggested in the autumn of that year that an Old Boys' Club should be started.

In fact it was not founded until the summer of 1904. The Headmaster, the Rev. C. J. N. Child, was the President and E. T. Jolly (who was killed in an air raid in 1915) was the first Secretary. It was open not only to all Old Boys but to boys in the senior division of the School. The Club colours were blue, white and green. The subscription was 2/6 a term for local residents and 2/6 a year for others and each member was to receive a copy of the School Magazine. It was agreed that news of Old Boys was to be published in the Lent Term magazine but this limitation was not in fact adhered to.

The Club met on Thursdays at the Regent Cafe. It was to be one of its functions to arrange games.

In the magazine of Lent, 1905, it was reported that "a copy of the Old Boys' Register, giving the present occupation and address of every Old Boy, was published and posted early in the term."

A year later the Old Boys presented two prizes to the School. The first annual dinner was held at Ye Olde Castel Hotel (sic) in February, 1907.. In the Headmaster's Report for 1908-9 are the words : "In various ways, which it is hardly necessary to specify, the Old Boys' Club makes its existence felt. I hope it may some day be less impecunious." During these years regular cricket and football matches were played.

Other holders of the offices of Secretary and Treasurer were B. Newton, L. C. Peters, A. D. Campbell and S. E. Bowd. Apparently the Headmaster's hope was not fulfilled and some time before 1914 the Club came to an end.

Meanwhile in 1911, the County Old Boys' Society—"Cobs"-was founded. This society of University Old Boys met frequently during university term in the rooms of members and the houses of masters for the reading of papers, for discussions and for debates, some serious, some frivolous. It was very much alive and there can be no doubt that it diverted from the Old Boys' Club some much needed energy and some ability. It too closed down, temporarily, in 1916.

Although there was no longer any official organisation there was very close touch between the Old Boys and the Headmaster and frequent social meetings were held at the School. The abundant news of Old Boys from all parts of the world published in the magazine all came through Mr. Child. The part he played was especially important during the war and in the summer of 1919 before his final retirement he made a plea for the revival of the Society.

"Cobs" recovered very quickly but its attempt to revive the general Old Boys' Society was unsuccessful. Cricket and football fixtures between the Old Boys and the School continued as they had throughout the war but the teams were still organised from the School.

Mr. Mayne was appointed Headmaster in January, 1923. He turned himself immediately to the question of the Old Boys' Society, and on February 28th it was refounded with an annual subscription of half-a-crown, with himself as

"President. By the end of the year 130 members had been enrolled, weekly meetings were being held, a group had been started at Newmarket by D. O. Watts (now a Vice-President) and a tie had been adopted to the design of the late A. E. Scales.

The first of a long series of discussions on the right name for the Society had also taken place.

In the Lent Term thirty members attended the first dinner of the revived society with Mr. Dumas in the chair. It took a little time to find officers who were well settled in Cambridge. After a few years we find A. C. Taylor and E. J. Maskell, as Vice-Presidents, and D. J. Maltby, S. W. Fish, S. V. Colbran, F. J. H. Stearn, S. French and L. D. Roper in the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, carrying the main burden of the Society. The Rev. C. J. N. Child, Mr. E. Broome, Mr. J. Dumas and Mr. G. P. Thornton were also Vice-Presidents; a few years later Mr. R. S. Briggs undertook the work that only a master can do for an Old Boys' Society. A happy suggestion by Mr. Mayne led to the appointment of divisional secretaries for different groups of years.

The Society provided teams against the School at Rugby and cricket each year, and more occasionally in athletics, swimming and debating. It gave a prize each year to the School. It held occasional socials and concerts at the School.

But the Society did not flourish—the holding of weekly meetings, for instance, did not justify itself. There were many reasons. The appointment of a new Headmaster and other changes in the Staff, the failure to make contact with most of the officers of the earlier society and with pre-war Old Boys in general, the war itself, the existence, undoubtedly, of "Cobs," which included many of the natural leaders of the Old Boys—all these factors played their part.

Yet, for all its weakness, the Society provided throughout the inter-war years a real link between Old Boys and the School, and the foundation upon which the present flourishing Society could be established.

In 1926, an Old Boys' Chronicle was issued. From 1930 until 1939, the School Magazine in the summer term contained an Old Boys' Supplement which gave news of Old Boys and of the School and was for some years edited by W. M. Stuart.

In 1932, 60 attended the annual dinner and it was stated in the magazine that this was believed to be a record. In the same year there were 300.

members. In 1928 a Life Subscription of 10/6 was introduced—in 1934 it was raised to £1 1s. 0d. and has remained at this sum since. About this time "Cobs" came to an end.

For several years Old Boys who were not members of the Society had been wearing its colours, which could be bought at most clothiers in the town. After much discussion it was decided of necessity in 1937 that it was permissible for any Old Boy to wear these colours. L. D. Roper designed a new tie for the Society – silver castles on a blue ground—which can be bought, by members only, from Messrs. A. Roper, of Sussex Street.

With the outbreak of war in 1939 the Society had to stop nearly all its activities. Most of its officers were away in the Forces ; those who remained in Cambridge were fully occupied. Nevertheless, S. A. Benstead, D. O. Watts and F. J. H. Steam sent out occasional news, especially of Old Boys in the Forces, and collected money to send parcels to Old Boys who were prisoners.

In the last months of the war they represented the Society on the War Memorial Appeal Committee. Mr. T. P. R. Layng was one of the Masters' Representatives on this Committee. He gave immense help in the task of collecting the correct addresses of as many Old Boys of the School as could be traced. In 1945 and 1946 a Newsletter was sent together with the War Memorial Appeal to them all.

This was a most valuable preliminary to the task of re-establishing the Society. In May, 1946, a well-attended meeting was held at the School for this purpose. Dr. F. J. Maskell, F.R.S., at that time also the only Old Boy to be a Governor of the School, was elected President. It had been Mr. Mayne's intention that an Old Boy and not the Headmaster should hold this office after the war and this intention was honoured by the recently appointed Headmaster, Mr. B. Newton-John. The Society was fortunate both in the old officers it retained and in the new ones now introduced.

F. J. H. Stearn was elected Secretary and J. E. Squires, Treasurer. On the Committee were D. J. Maltby and D. O. Watts who have both served as ex-officio or elected members of it for a quarter of a century ; it also included L. D. Roper, S. A. Benstead, R. G. Rust and C. M. Whitaker - the last shortly to leave Cambridge for Birmingham.

Two masters, Mr. T. Howells and Mr. Layng, were co-opted to the Committee—some part of the Society's success is undoubtedly due to the

happy relationship thus established with the Masters' Common Room.

At this meeting it was decided to form a number of sports clubs, two of which, Rugby and Badminton, have succeeded. The Badminton Club, with R. H. Myhill as Secretary, has met regularly each week in the winter terms and is now more flourishing than ever.

The Rugby Club through the efforts of N. Nicholes, B. G. Pidgeon, H. A. White, R. F. P. Risebro and others—including Mr. G. Hyde—quickly built up a fine reputation for itself. It became a successful rival and stimulus to the Cambridge Town and Shelford Clubs and was largely instrumental in establishing some Cambridgeshire fixtures within the Eastern Counties area. In G. A. Robinson and P. B. Harvey it provided the first two captains of Cambridgeshire. The Club is to be congratulated also on managing its financial side so successfully in these difficult times.

A third club, a Rowing Club, has been started this year through the initiative of A. D. Beard.

Since its re-establishment the Society has held three dinners in the School Hall with an attendance ranging from 180 to 230. At each of them former masters of different groups of years were guests of the Society. The dinners owe much to the guidance of F. E. Savell, Chairman of the Social Sub-Committee. At the first of them an outside caterer was employed, but at the other two Mrs. Moore, the School Housekeeper, served the Society magnificently.

The outstanding success of these dinners, however, and of the Society as a whole, is primarily a measure of the enormous amount of work and thought which Mr. Layng has given to the Society, of which only his colleagues on the staff and those who have been responsible for the running of the Society can be completely aware.

In 1948 the Society chose Alderman A. C. Taylor as its President. He has been an active Old Boy since 1906. This year he has been succeeded by L. V. Slater, for many years the Society's auditor. In 1948, W. L. Livermore succeeded F. J. H. Steam as Secretary, but happily the latter, who has an unrivalled knowledge of Old Boys, remains on the Committee.

In 1947, Honorary Life Membership was created to honour those who have served the School and Society well but are not eligible for ordinary

membership. It was decided that there should not be more than ten such members at any one time.

The Society proceeded to elect Mr. A. B. Mayne, Alderman E. G. G. Frost, for many years Chairman of the Governors, Dr. M. Dawson and Messrs. R. S. Briggs, C. K. Dove, J. Dumas, S. O. Rees and G. P. Thornton.

In 1948 the question of name was settled, and the Society became the Old Cantabrigian Society.

Each year since the war a news-letter, prepared by Mr. Layng, has been sent out to members, and in 1949 through the generosity of A. C. Taylor, a list of members with their addresses was included with it. The membership has doubled since the war and now stands at about 800. This year the Treasurer considers that the Society is genuinely paying its way, not drawing, that is, more than it should from the fund of life subscriptions.

The Society hopes to increase its membership still further and asks non-members to send a life subscription of £1 1s. 0d. to W. L. Livermore, 85, Windsor Road, Cambridge.

