

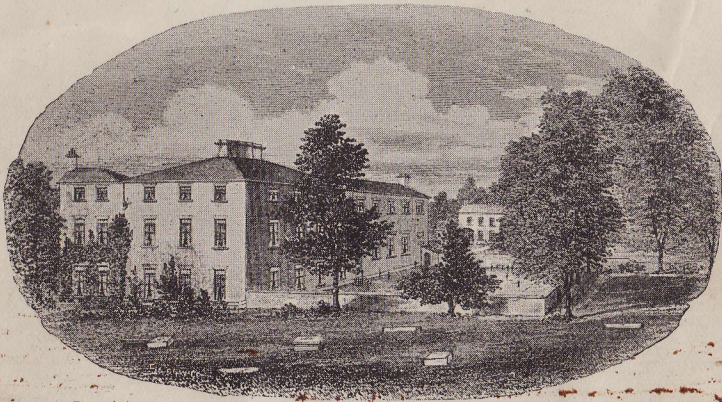
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VOL. III.

EASTER, 1915.

No. 11.

The Southwellian



SOUTHWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Grammar School Magazine.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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The Southwellian.

Vol. III.

EASTER, 1915.

No. 11.

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WE are bringing out the present Magazine in unprecedented circumstances. Since our last issue Great Britain has become embroiled in a titanic struggle with an unscrupulous and well-prepared Power, which has aimed for years past at wrecking our Empire and establishing in its place a world-wide tyranny which calls itself Culture, but which is in reality the negation of all Christian ideals of right and wrong. The world is being convulsed and shaken as it has never been shaken for more than a hundred years. In that Napoleonic crisis we had a Pitt, an Abercromby, a Nelson, a Canning, and a Duke of Wellington. Now the nation reposes with sure and quiet confidence upon a Kitchener, a Fisher, a Jellicoe, a French and a Sir Edward Grey. The call has come to every Briton of military age to shoulder arms for the cause of truth and the triumph of right—aye, and for the very life-blood of our nation and Empire. How nobly our own Old Boys have responded is shown by the long list which will be found on another page! Stirring tales they will have to tell us, at future Old Boys' gatherings, of dangers they have encountered and of terrible scenes they have witnessed. Their names deserve to be written in imperishable letters, for they have given themselves not only to their own country in the throes of its destiny, but also for the supreme and imperilled cause of European freedom. They will be the heroes of the greatest war in history, and the part that they play in it will add glory to the traditions of the old School, and shed a never-fading lustre upon all their later life, besides filling their friends and schoolfellows with an undying pride and admiration. We are confident that they will all acquit themselves well and nobly wherever they may be serving and in whatever capacity. Meanwhile let them be assured that our thoughts and prayers are ever with them. In the words of the prayer suggested by our Bishop: "May GOD be to each one of them a shield and a defence, and when they have faithfully served their country, may HE bring them back to their homes in peace."

SOUTHWELL MINSTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

... ROLL OF HONOUR. ...

J. W. Houseman, B.A.	1911-1914.	Lieut.	Army Service Corps.	T. F.
L. Gilbert, B.A.	1900-1906.	Capt.	Notts. & Derby.	T. F.
G. Musgrave	1905-1911.	"	"	"
† T. Musgrave	1902-1907.	-	"	" <i>and</i>
J. Eaton	1900-1905.	"	"	"
G. Moore	1902-1908.	"	"	"
W. Gregory	1909-1913.	"	"	"
W. J. Clarke	1908-1911.		Royal Horse Artillery.	"
J. Walker	1905-1910.	"	"	"
F. Tatham	1909-1911.	"	Army Service Corps.	"
C. Carding	1900-1902.		South Notts. Hussars.	"
J. Wagstaffe (Sergt.)	1895-1897.	"	"	"
J. Bett	1900-1903.	"	"	"
E. Boyes	1903-		East Yorkshire Regiment.	"
C. Clarke (Sergt.)	1903-1909.		Brecknock, South Wales Borderers.	"
J. F. Adams			Sergt.-Major. Royal Engineers.	"
L. Bently			Notts. & Derby.	T. F.
† G. A. Cottam				
J. J. Dodd		Corpl.	4th Hussars.	
R. C. Douthwaite				
A. E. Dowling				
H. S. Edmonds		Lieut.	1st City of Birmingham Battalion.	T. F.
L. Gant				
J. Godber		Lieut.	Royal Army Veterinary Corps.	
G. Hill				
† A. E. Horsley			12th Lancers.	
W. B. Huskinson		Lieut.	Welsh Fusiliers.	
L. Larrington			Sherwood Foresters.	
O. Longmore		"	"	
S. A. Parkes		"	"	
E. C. Rumford			Wireless Telegraphist. Army Flying Corps.	
G. D. Schumach			Quarter-Master Sergt.-Major. Sherwood Foresters.	
S. V. Smith				
W. H. Wagstaff				
W. Wilson				
C. G. Woodward			Artificer. Royal Engineers.	
C. Ball			Sherwood Foresters.	
S. Hallam			L. Corpl. South Notts. Hussars.	T. F.
S. Smith			Canadian King's Rifles. <i>Sec. Lieut 2/6 West Yorks Reg.</i>	
M. Wilkinson			17th Batt. Royal Empire Fusiliers.	
G. Wright			Sportmen's Battalion.	
W. E. Mills			Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry.	
A. Mills			"	
W. Lester			West Australian Contingent.	
A. Chambers			Sherwood Foresters.	
E. D. Mettham			Legion of Frontiersmen. Burma M. C.	
† F. P. Hargreave			Sec. Lieut. 11th King's Own Yorkshire Lt. Inftry. <i>Captain</i>	
B. Johnson			Capt. Sherwood Foresters.	
J. Sail			Royal Horse Artillery.	
L. Paling			Sec. Lieut. Sherwood Foresters. <i>Captain R.A.F.</i>	
A. Jebbett			Royal Army Medical Corps.	
† W. Taylor			Royal Navy. Lost in H.M.S. Good Hope.	

The Editors will be glad to receive any names that ought to be added to the above List, and also to receive from Old Boys accounts of their experiences for insertion in the next number of the "Southwellian."

"DUNGOYNE,"

WESTBOURNE ROAD,
LUTON,
BEDS.

DEAR MR. WRIGHT,

APRIL 17TH, 1915.

Thank you very much for your letter and its most interesting Southwell news, which I am always glad to have.

I am very pleased to write something for the School Magazine, but doubt whether it will be worthy of a place therein.

After leaving Southwell in November, I joined my company at Nottingham, from which town most of our men had been recruited. The work of the Army Service Corps is, of course, to convey and issue food and supplies for horses and men from some military base to different units in the field. This transport is of three kinds, railway, motor and horse transport. The railway transport is done from the base to a point as far distant from the base as is tolerably safe; the next stage of the transport of supplies is done by motors, and the last stage, that is to say, up to the troops themselves wherever they may be, is done by horse transport. That is the general system for carrying supplies to troops; for the conveyance of ammunition, special "columns" are formed. The Company to which I belong deals only with issuing and supplying by means of horse transport; this company, in conjunction with three other companies recruited respectively at Birmingham and Leicester, form the "North Midland Divisional Train," and supply in all, about 18,000 troops.

When I joined my company in November the men had been engaged for some time on A.S.C. foot-drill, which was done either in Wollaton Park or on the "Forest." Day after day of "foot-slogging" can become very wearisome, and all were glad when the work was varied more by riding, driving, and lectures on Army Service Corps duties. Eventually the glad news came in January that we were to move to Luton for training; this was one step nearer the Front. Indeed, this impression was stamped on one more, really, than the circumstances justified, if one judged by the many fond, and in some cases quite pathetic "good-byes" given on the Nottingham Railway Station. Generally, first impressions of Luton were not gladdening. It had been very fine when we left Nottingham, but at Luton it was bitterly cold, dark and cheerless. Perhaps one feels these things more on an empty "tummy." I remember well the company being guided, very shakily it seemed, by one of our officers who had been given the duty of finding billets, from the station to our billeting area on the outskirts of Luton. In one of the streets there the company was formed up, and the men were glad to seize the opportunity of putting down their kit-bags. Shivering in the cold, and under the fitful glare of a dismal street lamp our O. C. (officer commanding) unfolded and read out the list of billets, and we other officers detailed our men in

parties to them. We numbered altogether four officers and 103 men. When all the men had been dismissed to their billets, which were as near together as possible and all on the same side of one road, we officers proceeded to ours. (Since then billeting has been made easier by us; *experientia docet*). Everyone knows that a good billet is more to be desired than most things, and I was very fortunate with my first one.

One awoke the next morning to find everything inches deep in snow; and it was my duty to take the men for a march. It reminded me much of former experiences at Southwell.

Our work at Luton rapidly extended and assumed more an appearance of real A.S.C. work instead of training only. Horses were issued to different companies (at Nottingham they had been hired), and also we were equipped more or less completely with army waggons. Now, there was not so much time for technical drill, most of the men being engaged in the transport and supply work for the 16,000 troops then stationed in and around Luton. The horses were sheltered in open wooden stables, specially erected for them just on the borders of the town; and we all, horses I am sure as well as men, cherish very *tender* memories of the wintry blasts, especially at a dark 6.30 a.m., blowing across the downs on to the expanses of mud surrounding the stables—expanses into which we used to wade cheerfully, eighteen inches deep usually, in our gum boots each time the horses were watered. Such times soon sullied the spick and span appearance of our men. But that didn't matter much; we were all frightfully keen. A typical day's work commenced at 6 a.m. and ended at 6 p.m. On some days an officer's work would commence at 6 a.m. and end with a visit to the stables for the purpose of inspecting the guard and counting the horses, about 11 p.m. The duties were not particularly arduous: they fell to one's lot about once weekly. Inspection of, and payment for billets, kit examinations, special convoy or transport work, used to vary the daily routine.

After a stay of exactly four weeks at Luton our company was detached for transport and supply duty at Brentwood, in Essex. Here we had to supply troops posted over a wide area, and engaged in digging trenches included in the scheme for the defence of London. Besides horse transport we had here the assistance of a motor detachment, and as the area we had to serve was thirty miles wide, our company was split up into two portions, the larger portion remaining at Brentwood. I was put in command of the smaller portion detached to Epping; to which place with twenty-five men, thirteen horses and five wagons, I "trekked" late in February. Epping is fifteen miles from Brentwood. Daily supplies were brought by motor from Brentwood to Epping; there they were transferred to our horse transport which conveyed them to such places as Rosling, Bronbourne, Rye House (the historical one), Huddesdon and

North Weald. The motors would return for other duties. Our longest journeys were of twenty-three and twenty miles length daily; the shortest four miles; of course we arranged matters so that no horse was kept constantly on the long journeys. The waggons on the long journeys used to leave Epping about 9.30 a.m. and return about 6 p.m. Those men not engaged in driving would spend their time in harness-cleaning, attention to sick horses, stable duties, or instruction in horse mastership. Generally the day's work commenced at 6 a.m. and ended for most men at 5.30 p.m., and for certain drivers at 6.30 p.m. The rations which we carried (and which incidentally were and are excellent) were for the next day's consumption.

Everyone enjoyed the stay at Epping and Brentwood. The men never had such good billets before. But also, it was excellent experience for our company, which managed the transport and supply work quite independently and practically under foreign service conditions. After a stay of five weeks at Epping and Brentwood we were moved again to Luton, the trenching work of troops of our division having been finished. Work at Luton has been resumed practically as before; one valuable exception is that the weather is kinder. Soon we expect to go under canvas before going abroad—to what part of the globe none has any idea, but we are all most anxious to go as soon as possible. Some have already gone. Thus, the history of about five months of war training.

We have some excellent men in our company who are most keen on their work, and willing. And whether it is transport directing at the railhead, that one has to do, or fatigue work among the horses, or a gentle amble at the rate of three and a half miles per hour with a convoy, the work has generally something in it to interest one. Incidentally, the gentle amble is very agreeable on a nice warm day, but when the temperature is 32 degrees F. one would sometimes prefer a slightly more rapid form of travelling. In the course of one's work one meets with men of every branch of the army; indeed every town and village around seems packed with soldiers. "Soldiering" impregnates the very atmosphere nowadays; it seems a new world. The life of a soldier has of course its ups and downs; but there is no doubt that at a time like this, it is THE life.

I should like to inquire what the Cadet Corps is doing. Such a corps is tremendously useful, and one realises this more and more when one sees recruits training.

With very kindest regards to Mrs. Wright and the baby, and to all the boys, and hoping you will please accept the same yourself,

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN W. HOUSEMAN.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LENT TERM—1914.

The games during this term were disappointing owing, firstly, to the loss of players and, secondly, to the inferior size of our eleven.

The matches with Mansfield Grammar School, Notts. High School and Magnus Grammar School, Newark, were all fought against teams superior in size and skill, and were all lost.

Against the "Thursday Boys" eleven the size of the opposing team left little doubt as to the probable result of the game, but the school played wonderfully well and managed to win.

For four matches our eleven was strengthened by the inclusion of old boys, and of these games three were won and one lost.

The Old Boys' Match proved an exciting encounter. Cartlidge played splendidly and scored two fine goals. For the Old Boys Wilkinson and F. Schumacher were the best players and they, incidentally, scored the goals for their team.

The second eleven played five matches, of which only one was won and one drawn; the third eleven lost three matches.

A full list of matches follows:—

FIRST ELEVEN.

Feb. 4—	Newark Magnus G.S.	..	home.	lost.	..	2—7
„ 7—	Magdala Amateurs	..	„	won.	..	3—1
„ 14—	Southwell City Res.	..	„	lost.	..	1—4
„ 21—	Woodthorpe	..	„	won.	..	5—0
„ 25—	Newark Magnus G.S.	..	away.	lost.	..	0—4
„ 28—	Newark St. Mary's	..	home.	lost.	..	4—6
Mar. 4—	Mansfield G.S.	..	away.	lost.	..	1—4
„ 14—	Nottingham High School	..	away.	lost.	..	1—3
„ 26—	Old Southwellians	..	home.	won.	..	4—2

Summary—Played 9. Won 3. Lost 6.
Goals for—21. Goals against—31.

SECOND ELEVEN.

Jan. 31—	Mr. Pratt's 1st XI.	..	away.	lost.	..	1—2
Feb. 4—	Newark Magnus G.S. 2nd XI.	..	away.	lost.	..	0—21
„ 12—	"Thursday Boys"	..	home.	won.	..	2—1
„ 25—	Newark Magnus G.S. 2nd XI.	..	home.	lost.	..	1—6
Mar. 11—	West Bridgford Modern School	..	away.	draw.	..	1—1
„ 19—	Southwell "Thursdays"	..	home.	lost.	..	1—4

THIRD ELEVEN.

Jan. 31—	Mr. Pratt's 2nd XI.	..	away.	lost.	..	0—4
Feb. 4—	Newark Magnus 2nd XI	..	away.	lost.	..	0—4
„ 25—	„ „ „	..	home.	lost.	..	1—3

HOUSE MATCHES.

Feb. 11—	Booth's	..	6.	Thomas's	..	0.
	Aldred's	..	9.	Gray's	..	1.
Mar. 18—	Thomas's	..	15.	Gray's	..	0.
	Booth's	..	8.	Aldred's	..	2.
April 1—	Booth's	..	12.	Gray's	..	0.
	Aldred's	..	11.	Thomas's	..	2.

TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	Gls. F.	Gls. A.	Pts.
BOOTH'S	3	3	0	26	2	6
ALDRED'S	3	2	1	22	11	4
THOMAS'S	3	1	2	17	17	2
GRAY'S	3	0	3	1	36	0

COMMENTS ON HOUSE MATCHES.

Booth's, having by far the biggest team, easily won their three matches, and finished the term as champions. Ewers, Parr, and A. Straw, were their stalwarts in defence, whilst Jarvis, F. Straw and G. Gregory, were their best forwards. Jarvis scored 8 goals, Witham 6, Ewers 4, and F. Straw 3.

Aldred's and Thomas's had each a great goal scorer. Cottam, of Aldred's, scored 12 goals, whilst Cartlidge scored 14 goals for Thomas's. Thirteen in one match!

Gray's team, consisting mainly of little boys, fared very badly but Mills, Adams, Bostock and Lockwood, deserve every praise for their plucky efforts against overwhelming odds.

CRITICISM OF FIRST ELEVEN PLAYERS.

- J. R. PARR. Played in a few matches—very keen but rather slow.
 A. STRAW. Improved wonderfully and become a fine centre-half, better in tackling than in feeding his forwards.
 F. STRAW. Improved also, but is still much too slow—does not make sufficient use of his height and weight.
 K. COTTAM. Our best forward, very clever with the ball and has scored five goals. Shoots hard and true, inclined to be selfish.
 H. EWERS. Our best half-back—is never beaten and has often proved our mainstay in defence; clever with his head.
 A. CARTLIDGE. A clever forward, shoots well, rather timid with big opponents.
 C. BOSTOCK. A strong, bustling player—a clever dribbler but inclined to overdo it.
 H. JARVIS. Our "Tiny Tim." Very clever and plucky—has played many fine games, though always handicapped by his size and weight, or want of it.
 M. WITHAM. A coming half-back—must improve in his kicking.
 W. SCARPELLO. A diminutive full-back, but is a splendid kick and a good tackler.

FOOTBALL.

AUTUMN TERM—1914.

Having lost the Straws (major and minor), Ewers, Parr, Bostock, Cartlidge and Scarpello, our team has had to be completely remodelled. All the boys are on the small side, some being quite diminutive. In consequence of this, the matches with Mansfield Grammar School, Mansfield St. Peter's, and Nottingham High School, were lost by fairly large margins. However, when we played the Southwell Town team, our boys rose to the occasion and made a creditable draw.

The 2nd XI., now almost our 1st XI., without masters, succeeded in beating Mr. Pratt's 1st XI. for the first time in two years, truly a great performance.

Booth's have now lost their big players, and Aldred's have taken all before them this term.

For the coming Lent Term, our team will be strengthened by Maurice and Corneille Degroote, who are both very enthusiastic, and have already made auspicious appearances for Gray's and Booth's respectively.

SCHOOL 1ST XI. v. NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.

Played at Nottingham, on Wednesday, October 7th, in very warm weather. The Notts. eleven were superior in size in every department, and their weight told heavily in the concluding stages of the game. Notts. attacked almost continually, but were held at bay until, after thirty minutes play, they scored the first goal. This was quickly followed by two more goals and then Cottam, by a brilliant individual effort, scored our first point. Notts. scored just as the whistle went for half-time. Half-time—Notts. 4 goals; School 1 goal.

Immediately after the re-start Jarvis secured the ball, and running forward with three big opponents in attendance, scored a really clever goal. No further scoring took place until ten minutes from the close when, Notts. attacked continually and scored four goals, two being very lucky points. Result—Notts. 8 goals; School 2 goals.

SCHOOL 2ND XI. v. MR. PRATT'S 1ST XI.

Played at Newark, in wet weather, on Saturday, October 24th. The first half proved very even, neither side being able to make much impression on the opposing defence. But shortly before half-time Cottam scored a goal in very clever fashion. Half-time—School 1; Mr. Pratt's XI. 0.

The second half opened with a goal for us, Gregory scoring splendidly from outside right. Then Cottam, who had wandered into the outside left position, put in a splendid centre and Jarvis drove the ball straight into the net. Cottam and Gregory each scored again and the school ran out winners by five goals to none. This was a splendid victory and due solely to a great improvement in combination.

Of other matches the less said the better. Mansfield Grammar School had a brilliant forward line and beat us easily. Mansfield St. Peter's were overwhelming in size. The second match with Mr. Pratt's 1st XI. was very exciting, and we were very unfortunate in having Mills absent. The re-arranged half-back line was scarcely successful and we just lost.

The 3rd XI. lost 6—1 with Mr. Pratt's 2nd XI. Our only goal was scored by Foster ii., who received the ball in his own half, beat four opponents in succession and registered a brilliant point.

For the coming Lent term the whole school is duty bound to do whatever it can to make the football a success. All boys who can play football at all should play in practice games. When the school teams play home matches all other boys should be present as spectators to cheer on their eleven. The term promises to be more successful than the previous one, and every boy is asked to give his whole-hearted support for the honour of the school.

SUMMARY OF MATCHES.

Oct. 7—A.	Notts. High School	..	..	Lost	2—8.
.. 10—H.	Mansfield Grammar School	..	..	..	0—5.
.. 29—H.	Southwell "Thursdays"	..	..	..	2—3.
Nov. 21—H.	Mansfield St. Peter's	..	..	..	0—6.

2ND ELEVEN.

Oct. 24—A.	Mr. Pratt's 1st XI.	Won	5—0.
Dec. 12—A.	Lost	2—3.

3RD ELEVEN.

Oct. 24—A.	Mr. Pratt's 2nd XI.	Lost	1—6.
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HOUSE MATCHES.

Wed., Sept. 23—Aldred's .. 4.	Booth's .. 2.
Thomas's .. 6.	Gray's .. 1.
Wed., Oct. 14—Booth's .. 7.	Gray's .. 0.
Aldred's .. 4.	Thomas's .. 0.
Wed., Dec. 9—Aldred's .. 5.	Gray's .. 1.
Thomas's .. 4.	Booth's .. 3.

TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	Gls. F.	Gls. A.	Pts.
ALDRED'S ..	3	3	0	13	3	6
THOMAS'S ..	3	2	1	10	8	4
BOOTH'S ..	3	1	2	12	8	2
GRAY'S ..	3	0	3	2	18	0

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1914.

On July 9th, the 29th Annual Sports were held on Lowe's Wong, in beautiful weather, it being a unique fact that during the whole of these series of events rain has never on a single occasion marred the proceedings, and, as already indicated, precedent was followed on the present occasion. The Southwell Brass Band was in attendance. The officials of the sports consist of:—President: Rev. J. S. Wright; Committee: J. Parr, A. Straw, H. Leonard, F. Straw, and H. Ewers; Secretary and Treasurer: Rev. H. R. Collins; Judges: Rev. J. R. Thomas, Mr. J. W. Houseman, Mr. F. W. Hodkin, Mr. N. Metcalfe, Mr. J. E. Merryweather, and Mr. F. Walley; Starter: Mr. R. Atkin; Clerk of the Course: Mr. J. W. Houseman, and Referee: Mr. F. B. Footitt.

The programme of the sports was of the usually representative character, and practically the whole of the competitions were well filled. In throwing the cricket ball K. Cottam made a good throw of 83 yards. Five heats were down for the football race, the most noticeable being the third, when S. Marshall, who showed wonderful form, won, amid great enthusiasm, but was beaten in the final through "kicking out." The sack race was as popular as ever, and the graded races of 100 yards, according to age, were full of interest, and included some very close finishes. In the high jump, under 14, G. Gregory established what is believed to be a school record for his year, and cleared 4ft. 7in., while the high jump for the older boys produced a splendid contest between A. Cartlidge and A. Straw, the former winning at the finish with several inches to spare. The 220 yards, under thirteen, saw a good struggle, and the old Southwellians' race was so well responded to that there had to be a couple of heats, but the final was a runaway for A. Chambers. The 440 yards over thirteen was again the most exacting race of the day, and the half-mile and mile were also real tests of endurance. In the first-named, Morley ran grandly and won, while in the latter A. Straw, whose luck was out, led for five laps and was challenged in the sixth by K. Cottam, who nearly

overtook him, then fell in the rear, only to make a remarkable spurt and win, amid much enthusiasm. The team race, which is always looked forward to with interest, again proved most exciting, and in the tug-of-war the lightest and least fancied team secured the victory, and were accorded an ovation. The following are the details:—

Egg and Spoon Race.—Heat 1: 1 A. Thomas, 2 R. Jesson, 3 W. Scarpello. Heat 2: 1 M. Witham, 2 W. Spray, 3 J. Bricknell. Heat 3: 1 A. Gibson, 2 K. Cottam, 3 W. Moore. Heat 4: 1 A. Cartlidge, 2 A. Hill, 3 H. Adams. Final: 1 A. Gibson, 2 A. Thomas, 3 A. Hill.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—1 K. Cottam, 83 yards; 2 C. Bostock, 3 F. Milner.

Football Race, 220 yards Handicap.—Heat 1: 1 H. Moyns, 20 yds.; 2 A. Thomas, 10 yds. Heat 2: 1 H. Jarvis, 5 yds.; 2 K. Cottam, scratch. Heat 3: 1 S. Marshall, 20 yds.; 2 A. Cartlidge, 3 yds. Heat 4: 1 E. Aslin, 20 yds.; 2 W. Hall, 12 yds. Heat 5: 1 M. Witham, 5 yds.; 2 J. Corah, 20 yds. Final: 1 H. Moyns, 2 M. Witham, 3 E. Aslin.

Sack Race.—Heat 1: 1 H. Jarvis, 2 E. Aslin, 3 J. Corah. Heat 2: 1 E. Buckels, 2 S. Marshall, 3 R. Jesson. Heat 3: 1 A. Taylor, 2 A. Gibson, 3 C. Alcock. Heat 4: 1 G. Gregory, 2 W. Moore, 3 H. Pitchford. Final: 1 H. Jarvis, 2 G. Gregory, 3 E. Aslin.

100 Yards (over 14).—Heat 1: 1 C. Bostock, scratch; 2 H. Jarvis, 3 yds.; 3 R. Bush, 5 yds. Heat 2: 1 A. Cartlidge, 3 yds.; 2 R. Jesson, 6 yds.; 3 S. Kirkby, 2 yds. Final: 1 C. Bostock, 2 H. Jarvis, 3 A. Cartlidge.

100 Yards (12 to 14 years).—Heat 1: 1 E. Morley, scratch; 2 H. Foster, 2 yds.; 3 W. Hall, 2 yds. Heat 2: 1 G. Gregory, 2 yds.; 2 H. Redgate, 3 yds.; 3 J. Corah, 4 yds. Heat 3: 1 G. Hallam, 4 yds.; 2 A. Hill, 3 yds.; 3 A. Taylor, 3 yds. Final: 1 G. Gregory, 2 E. Morley, 3 H. Foster.

100 Yards (under 12).—Heat 1: G. Lineker, 3 yds.; 2 E. Aslin, 4 yds.; 3 G. Redgate, 1 yd. Heat 2: 1 E. Buckels, 3 yds.; 2 W. Foster, scratch; 3 M. Lucas, 3 yds. Final: 1 G. Lineker, 2 E. Aslin, 3 G. Redgate.

High Jump (under 14).—1 G. Gregory, 4ft. 7in.; 2 E. Bennett, 4ft. 3in.

High Jump (over 14).—1 A. Cartlidge, 5ft.; 2 A. Straw, 4ft. 10in.; 3 C. Bostock.

220 Yards (under 13).—1 J. Lineker, 5 yds.; 2 G. Redgate, 10 yds.; 3 H. Foster, scratch.

Old Southwellians' Race.—First and second prizes given by Mr. A. M. E. Dodsley, late President of Old Southwellians' Society; third prize given by Mr. Summers. Football Race, 220 Yards Handicap.—First heat: 1 A. Chambers, 2 R. Maidens. Second heat: 1 V. Smith, 2 H. Rumford. Final: 1 Chambers, 2 Rumford, 3 Smith.

440 Yards (over 13).—1 C. Bostock, scratch; 2 E. Morley, 15 yds.; 3 A. Straw, scratch.

Half-mile (under 14).—1 E. Morley, scratch; 2 H. Redgate, 25 yds.; 3 J. Corah, 35 yds.

Mile (over 14).—1 K. Cottam, 2 A. Straw, 3 F. Milner.

House Team Race.—Booth's: A. Straw, F. Straw, E. Moore, H. Jarvis, F. Milner, H. Limb, M. Witham, G. Parr, G. Gregory, H. Redgate, W. Shipside, C. Alcock.

Tug-of-War between Houses.—Thomas' beat Aldred's; Booth's beat Gray's. Final: Thomas' beat Booth's.

During the interval the Headmaster and Mrs. Wright entertained their visitors to tea in the Trebeck Memorial Hall.

After the tug-of-war, the Headmaster said he should like to thank all the ladies and gentlemen who had helped them to hold their sports by the liberal subscriptions they had given to the prize fund. He was especially pleased to see a larger gathering of old boys than they had had before, which was partly due to the growing interest and increase in membership of the Old Southwellian Society. He need not introduce Mrs. Hicking to them, for they knew her and Mr. Hicking well. (Applause.) Mr. Hicking was a Governor of the School, and was not only one of the most generous contributors to the Athletic Sports, but also gave a very handsome School Prize. It was very kind, also, of Mrs. Hicking to come there and distribute the prizes.

On the call of A. Straw, three lusty cheers were given for Mrs. Hicking, shortly after which the proceedings terminated.

We append the List of Contributors to the Athletic Sports Prize Fund, and express our thanks to all those who have thus shewn their interest in the School.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Hicking	1	1	0	Mr. Bennett	0	2	6
Mrs. Titley	1	1	0	Mrs. Bates	0	2	6
Archdeacon Hacking	0	10	6	Mr. Bentley	0	2	6
Mr. Bush	0	10	6	Mrs. Bond	0	2	6
Mr. Walley	0	10	6	Mr. Buckels (Southwell)	0	2	6
Archdeacon Wild	0	10	0	Mr. Ewers	0	2	6
Canon Tebbutt	0	10	0	Mrs. French	0	2	6
Rev. E. A. Coghill	0	10	0	Mr. Foster (Easthorpe)	0	2	6
Rev. H. K. Warrand	0	10	0	Mrs. Hargreave	0	2	6
Mr. Harold Browne	0	10	0	Mr. Hutchinson	0	2	6
Mr. J. R. Starkey	0	10	0	Mr. Jesson	0	2	6
Mrs. Scarpello	0	10	0	Mr. Lucas	0	2	6
Canon Singleton	0	5	0	Mrs. Lineker	0	2	6
Rev. W. J. Peacocke	0	5	0	Mr. Mills	0	2	6
Mr. Attenborough	0	5	0	Mr. J. E. Merryweather	0	2	6
Mr. Barnett	0	5	0	Mrs. Moore	0	2	6
Mr. Bricknell	0	5	0	Mr. Moyns	0	2	6
Mr. Burrows	0	5	0	Mr. Parr	0	2	6
Mr. Cartlidge	0	5	0	Mr. Salt	0	2	6
Mr. Coleman	0	5	0	Mr. Spray	0	2	6
Dr. Elliot	0	5	0	Mr. C. G. Taylor	0	2	6
Messrs. Foster (Upton)	0	5	0	Mrs. Wagg	0	2	6
Mr. Gregory	0	5	0	Mr. Wand	0	2	6
Mr. Hall (King St.)	0	5	0	Mr. Watts	0	2	6
Mr. Kirkby	0	5	0	Mrs. Bostock	0	2	0
Mr. Jones	0	5	0	Mr. Hill	0	2	0
Mr. Lees	0	5	0	Mr. Hallam	0	2	0
Mr. Maltby	0	5	0	Mr. Milner	0	2	0
Mr. Merryweather, senr.	0	5	0	Mr. Taylor (Thurgarton)	0	2	0
Mr. Metcalfe	0	5	0	Mr. Gibson	0	1	6
Mr. Redgate	0	5	0	Mrs. Leonard	0	1	6
Mr. Tinley (Sandiacre)	0	5	0				
Mr. Wilkinson (Nottm.)	0	5	0				
Dr. Willoughby	0	5	0				
Mr. Buckels (Farnsfield)	0	3	6	Brought forward from			
Mr. C. G. Caudwell	0	3	0	last year	1	4	6
Mr. Allfree	0	2	6				
Mrs. Adams (Shipley)	0	2	6				
					£18	4	0

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Pearson (Nottingham)	0	7	0
„ Butcher & Webb . . .	0	9	0
„ Griffin & Spalding . .	0	3	10
„ Boots	1	9	4
„ Bates (Nottingham) . .	1	16	6
Mr. Summers	2	9	6
Mr. Whittingham	2	10	0
Mr. Mather	0	12	0
Mr. A. J. Loughton	0	19	0
Messrs. Ford	3	0	0
Southwell Band	2	12	6
Sundries and Stamps	0	12	0
Trebeck Hall	0	6	6
	17	7	2
Balance in hand	0	16	10
	£18	4	0

CRICKET SEASON, 1914.

The weather, though not always ideal, was mostly fine, and few matches were interrupted by rain. The season was a fairly successful one. Of the 20 matches played 6 were won, 5 drawn, and 9 lost.

Matches were lost by a few runs in several cases. The "tailers" seemed to lose confidence in themselves when left to win a match. The fielding, in general, was very good, though catches were dropped frequently. F. Straw, our best fielder, took 12 catches, Mr. Hodkin 11, and Cartlidge 8.

The young players promise well, and must practise assiduously when the time comes, for we have lost our six best players.

SUMMARY OF MATCHES.

May 9th, 1914. S.C.G S. *v.* NEWARK ST. MARY'S C.C. *Won.*

Played at Newark in very cold weather. We went to Newark expecting to be severely beaten. Newark batted first, but fared badly against the bowling of Mr. Collins and Mr. Houseman. Nine wickets fell for 37 runs, but the last two batters carried the score to 70. Three of our players were quickly dismissed, but with 5 wickets down we had won the match. Mr. Houseman played well for his 92 runs. Cartlidge (29 not out), and Bostock (20), added 49 for the 8th wicket. (Rev. H. R. Collins took 6 wickets for 38 runs, and Mr. Houseman 4 for 22 runs).

May 13th. S.C.G.S. *v.* GROSVENOR SCHOOL. Played at Nottingham. *Won.* The school were superior in both batting and bowling, and secured an easy victory. (Parr scored 33 and took 7 wickets for 29 runs, whilst Cartlidge scored 27 and took 3 wickets for 7 runs).

May 16th. S.C.G.S. v. KELHAM S.S.M. Played at Southwell.
Lost. S.C.G.S. 50; Kelham 55. (Bostock 15; Parr took 3 wickets for 8 runs).

May 20th. S.C.G.S. v. MANSFIELD G.S. Played at Mansfield.
Drawn. A match with a disappointing finish. In the last over, a catch, beautifully taken behind the wicket by Witham, should have dismissed Mansfield's last player, but the home umpire decided against us. (Mr. Houseman 39; Cartlidge 15; F. Straw 13; Parr took 6 wickets for 38 runs).

May 23rd. S.C.G.S. v. SOUTHWELL RES. Played at Southwell.
Won. S.C.G.S. 125 for 7 wickets; Southwell Res. 116. (Mr. Houseman 77 not out; A. Straw 21; Mr. Houseman took 9 wickets for 48 runs).

May 27th. S.C.G.S. v. NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL. Played at Nottingham. *Lost.* S.C.G.S. 67. Notts. H.S. 109 for 8 wickets. (Witham 19).

June 6th. S.C.G.S. v. UPTON C.C. Played at Southwell. *Lost.* S.C.G.S. 46; Upton C.C. 52. (Mr. Houseman took 5 wickets for 13 runs).

June 10th. S.C.G.S. v. GROSVENOR SCHOOL. Played at Southwell in beautiful sunshine. (Parr 23; F. Straw 19; Bostock 15; Witham 12; Cartlidge took 5 wickets for 28 runs and Parr 4 for 30 runs).

June 13th. S.C.G.S. v. THURGARTON C.C. Played at Southwell.
Drawn. S.C.G.S. 136; Thurgarton C.C. 88 for 4 wickets. (Rev. H. R. Collins 13; Mr. Houseman 34; Mr. Hodkin 18; A. Straw 13 not out).

June 17th. S.C.G.S. v. FARNSFIELD C.C. Played at Southwell.
Lost. The game lasted for hours and provided an exciting finish. (Rev. H. R. Collins 16; Mr. Hodkin 43; Parr 16; Cartlidge 18).

June 20th. S.C.G.S. v. KIRKLINGTON C.C. Played at Southwell.
Lost. S.C.G.S. 53; Kirklington 127 for 7 wickets. (Mr. Houseman 20 not out; Witham 11).

June 24th. S.C.G.S. v. KELHAM S.S.M. Played at Kelham.
Lost. The Rev. Father Couldrey played a fine innings for 59. (Mr. Houseman 17; Bostock 18; Witham 16; Cartlidge took 4 wickets for 27 runs and A. Straw 3 for 23 wickets).

July 1st. S.C.G.S. v. FARNSFIELD C.C. Played at Farnsfield.
Won. The team were generously entertained by Mr. A. Straw after the match, which was curtailed by heavy rain.

We had won the match with only three wickets down, and revenged the defeat at home earlier in the season. (Mr. Houseman 27; Rev. H. R. Collins took 3 wickets for 16 runs and Mr. Houseman 7 for 23 runs).

July 4th. S.C.G.S. v. SOUTHWELL RES. Played at Southwell.
Lost. S.C.G.S. 36, Southwell Res. 78. (Mr. Hodkin 10; Mr. Houseman took 4 wickets for 13 runs).

July 8th. S.C.G.S. v. NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL. Played at Southwell. *Lost.* The school were short of Parr. Mellor, for Notts., scored 77 runs, after being missed twice before he had scored 10. S.C.G.S. 96, Notts. H.S. 151 for 7 wickets (decl.). F. Straw batted extremely well. He went in at the fall of the first wicket and was unbeaten at the end of the game, having scored 38 runs.

July 11th. S.C.G.S. v. NEWARK ST. MARY'S. Played at Southwell. *Won.* S.C.G.S. 65, Newark St. Mary's 52. (Mr. Houseman 20; Parr 14; Rev. H. R. Collins took 6 wickets for 22 runs).

July 15th. S.C.G.S. v. MANSFIELD G.S. Played at Southwell.
Drawn. School batted first and 8 wickets had fallen for only 55 runs. Cartlidge and Jarvis, however, scored 56 for the ninth wicket. Both played good cricket, Jarvis playing in quite a stylish fashion, and making his highest score of the season. The school declared at 106 for 9 wickets. Mansfield lost 7 wickets for 49 runs, and then left to allow one boy to catch a train. Cartlidge took the last four wickets in 8 balls. (Cartlidge 30; Jarvis 20 not out; A. Straw 11; Cartlidge took five wickets for 6 runs).

July 16th. S.C.G.S. v. "OLD SOUTHWELLIANS." Rain fell continuously through the afternoon. The school lost the first wicket at 25, but Mr. Houseman and Mr. Hodkin carried the score to 74 before being parted. The innings was declared closed at 148 for 5 wickets. The Old Southwellians made 96 for no wicket, and the match was drawn. (Rev. H. R. Collins 17; Mr. Houseman 50 not out; Mr. Hodkin 42; Bostock 14).

July 18th. S.C.G.S. v. UPTON C.C. Played at Upton. *Lost.* Bostock batted finely, scoring 30 runs out of a total of 49. S.C.G.S. 49, Upton 91. (Bostock 30; Mr. Houseman took 5 wickets for 15 runs and Cartlidge 2 for 5 runs).

July 25th. S.C.G.S. v. KIRKLINGTON C.C. Played at Kirklington. *Drawn.* S.C.G.S. 96, Kirklington 92 for 4 wickets. (Mr. Houseman 23; Mr. Hodkin 22).

CRITICISM OF THE XI.

J. R. PARR.	(Captain.) Good batter and bowler. Has a splendid defence in batting, but does not take full advantage of "loose" balls.
A. CARTLIDGE.	A clever batter but rather weak on the off. A splendid fast bowler.
A. STRAW.	A keen and useful batter. Has a tendency to "slog." Has bowled in several matches.
F. STRAW.	A steady batter. Distinguished himself against Notts. High School. A splendid fielder; has taken many fine catches at point
C. BOSTOCK.	An erratic player. Has played many good innings, his best being at Upton. Must try to rid himself of nervousness.
M. WITHAM.	Must improve his style. Has played several useful innings of the "hit at anything" variety.
H. JARVIS.	A stylish batter. Played a fine innings against Mansfield G.S. Will improve.

H. C. ADAMS, W. M. SCARPELLO, K. COTTAM and E. N. BENNETT, have played in several matches and have proved very useful. ADAMS and BENNETT should gain permanent places in the first eleven.

BATTING AVERAGES, 1914.

	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Highest Score.	Total Runs.	Average.
Rev. H. R. Collins	13	0	17	73	5.6
Mr. Houseman	16	3	92	428	32.9
Mr. Hodkin	16	0	43	183	11.4
A. Cartlidge	17	1	30	191	11.9
J. R. Parr	17	1	33	142	8.9
C. Bostock	19	0	30	164	8.6
H. Jarvis	8	4	22*	30	7.5
F. Straw	18	2	38*	114	7.1
M. Witham	15	0	19	98	6.5
H. C. Adams	5	1	8	26	6.5
A. Straw	19	2	21	109	6.4
W. M. Scarpello	11	1	9	25	2.5
K. Cottam	10	2	5*	18	2.3
E. N. Bennett	7	1	7	9	1.5

HOUSE MATCHES, 1914.

June 3—ALDRED's 87 (Cottam 45; Foster i. 14).
GRAY's 15 (Scarpello 6 wickets for 5 runs; Cottam 2 for 5).
BOOTH's 157 (Parr i. 61 not out; F. Straw 50 not out; Limb 17).
THOMAS's 5 (Milner 2 wickets for 1 run; Parr i. 4 wickets for 1 run). Thomas's had only 7 players.
July 24—ALDRED's 41 (Scarpello 30).
BOOTH's 3. Booth's had only 7 players.
THOMAS's 64 (Cartlidge 11; Thomas 11; Tinley 11 not out; Aslin 10).
GRAY's 46 for 4 wickets (Adams 18 not out; Lockwood 10 not out). Drawn.
July 27—ALDRED's 61 (Cottam 25).
THOMAS's 47 (Morley 17; Cartlidge 12).
GRAY's 39 (Bostock 16).
BOOTH's 18 (Bostock 6 wickets for 6 runs).
Booth's had only 9 players.

TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
ALDRED's	..	3	3	0	0
GRAY's	..	3	1	1	1
BOOTH's	..	3	1	2	0
THOMAS's	..	3	0	2	1

Played at Newark, May 9th, 1914.

NEWARK ST. MARY'S.		SOUTHWELL MINSTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	
Rev. A. Parkinson, b Collins..	0	A. Straw, c and b Shelbourne	9
H. A. Shelbourne, b Houseman	2	F. Straw, run out.....	0
N. Cocking, c Collins, b Houseman	1	Mr. Houseman, c Harrison, b Donson	92
P. Harrison, b Collins.....	3	Mr. Hodkin, b Shelbourne....	0
W. Renshaw, b Houseman ..	4	B. Foster, b Irliffe	9
F. W. Drewery, c A. Straw, b Houseman	9	Rev. H. R. Collins, b Shelbourne.....	5
J. Richardson, c Hodkin, b Collins	12	J. R. Parr, st Shelbourne, b Renshaw.....	13
A. W. Irliffe, c F. Straw, b Collins	0	F. Tongue, st Shelbourne, b Renshaw.....	3
S. Donson, c Houseman, b Collins	2	A. Cartlidge, not out	29
H. Renshaw, not out	22	C. Bostock, b Harrison	20
T. P. Marshall, b Collins	14	K. Cottam, c Drewery, b Renshaw	1
Extras	1	Extras.....	23
	70		204

Played at Nottingham, May 13th, 1914.

GROSVENOR SCHOOL.		SOUTHWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	
Pearson, b Cartlidge.....	0	A. Straw, c Pearson, b Paco ..	11
Fowkes, b Parr.....	6	A. Cartlidge, c Watson, b Fowkes	27
Hallam, b Parr	0	J. R. Parr, c Pearson, b Fish ii.	33
Paco, b Cartlidge	20	F. Straw, st Pearson, b Brown	4
Fish i., b Parr	0	C. Bostock, st Pearson, b Browne	12
Waterfield, c F. Shaw, b Cartlidge	4	K. Cottam, c and b Browne ..	1
Browne, c F. Straw, b Parr ..	5	R. Mills, c Fowkes, b Browne	9
Fish ii., c Mills, b Parr	1	M. Witham, b Browne	0
Watson, hit wicket, b Parr ..	0	W. Scarpello, c Fowkes, b Fishii.	0
Goddard, b Parr	0	E. N. Bennett, not out	0
James, not out	1	H. Ewers, b Fish ii.....	0
Extras	4	Extras	4
	41		101

Played at Mansfield, May 20th, 1914.

SOUTHWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		MANSFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	
A. Straw, b Wharton	2	Walkerdine, b Cartlidge.....	21
A. Cartlidge, b Wharton	15	Bray, b Parr	0
Mr. Houseman, b Ingham	39	Ingham, c Limb, b Parr.....	29
J. R. Parr, lbw, b Whyatt....	3	Beazley, b Parr.....	15
F. Straw, c Wharton, b Walkerdine	13	Smith, lbw, b Houseman.....	1
C. Bostock, c Bray, b Ingham	2	Wharton, c Cartlidge, b Parr	8
H. Limb, c and b Walkerdine	0	Whyatt, c F. Straw, b Parr ..	1
R. Mills, b Whyatt	3	Beely, c A. Straw, b Parr	5
K. Cottam, st Topley, b Walkerdine	0	Barnett, b Houseman	4
M. Witham, c Beazley, b Whyatt	6	Bingham, not out.....	0
F. Milner, not out	5	Topley, not out.....	0
Extras	15		
	103	Extras.....	7
		(9 wks.)	91

Played at Southwell, May 23rd, 1914.

SOUTHWELL RESERVE.	
T. Templeman, lbw, b Mr. Houseman	14
Wyles, b Mr. Houseman	22
Baxter, b Mr. Houseman	20
Horsley, c Mr. Hodkin, b Mr. Houseman	0
H. Barlow, b Mr. Houseman	20
H. Greenfield, c and b Mr. Houseman	10
Shepherd, b Mr. Houseman	2
T. Barlow, c F. Straw, b Parr	10
B. Foster b Mr. Houseman	8
Jackson, not out	7
Parker, c Mr. Collins, b Mr. Houseman	0
Extras	3
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116	

Played at Southwell, June 10th, 1914.

SOUTHWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	
A. Straw, b Fowkes	7
A. Cartlidge, b Fulward	7
J. R. Parr, b F. Fish	23
F. W. Straw, b Fowkes	19
C. Bostock, c Fowkes, b Browne	15
K. Cottam, b Fulward	3
W. M. Scarpello, b Fowkes	9
F. Milner, b Fulward	2
M. Witham, c and b Fowkes	12
H. C. Adams, not out	6
E. N. Bennett, c and b Fowkes	1
Extras	4
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108	

Played at Southwell, June 13th, 1914.

THURGARTON.	
H. Jenkinson, not out	66
W. Shepherd, b Houseman	7
F. Richardson, lbw, b Collins	4
E. Taylor, b Parr	26
G. Allwood, lbw, b Parr	0
J. Kirk, c Witham, b Parr	7
W. Killick, c Hodkin, b A. Straw	3
W. Straw, c and b A. Straw	0
W. Wood, b A. Straw	0
R. Thornton, c Witham, b Parr	1
T. Paling, c Witham, b Houseman	13
Extras	9
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136	

SOUTHWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	
J. R. Parr, b Wyles	9
A. Straw, b Shepherd	21
Mr. F. W. Hodkin, lbw, b Shepherd	0
Mr. J. W. Houseman, not out	77
A. Cartlidge, b Wyles	12
F. Straw, b Wyles	1
Mr. R. Atkin, b Wyles	0
C. Bostock, run out	1
Rev. H. R. Collins, K. Cottam, M. Witham, did not bat.	
Extras	4
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(7 wks.)	125

GROSVENOR SCHOOL.	
A. J. Pearson, ht wkt, b Parr	1
F. Waterfield, b Cartlidge	0
N. Goddard, c Witham, b Parr	0
F. Fowkes, b Cartlidge	7
H. A. Hallam, c Milner, b Cottam	31
P. Paco, b Cartlidge	19
L. C. Browne, c Cartlidge, b Parr	0
F. Fish, b Parr	0
G. Fish, c A. Straw, b Cartlidge	1
R. Fulward, not out	8
C. James, c Milner, b Cartlidge	8
Extra	1
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76	

SOUTHWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	
Mr. F. W. Hodkin, c Allwood, b Jenkinson	18
J. R. Parr, b Kirk	1
Mr. J. W. Houseman, b Jenkinson	34
Rev. H. R. Collins, b Richardson	13
F. Straw, not out	7
A. Straw, not out	13
A. Cartlidge, C. Bostock, W. Witham, K. Cottam, and H. Leonard, did not bat.	
Extras	2
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(4 wks.)	88

Played at Southwell, June 17th, 1914.

SOUTHWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	
Mr. F. W. Hodkin, c J. Blatherwick, b A. Straw	43
A. Straw, b J. Blatherwick	0
Mr. J. W. Houseman, c J. Blatherwick, b Millington	6
J. R. Parr, b Wilson	19
Rev. H. R. Collins, c Wilson, b J. Blatherwick	16
F. Straw, c & b J. Blatherwick	1
A. Cartlidge, c Musson, b Tipping	18
C. Bostock, c and b Tipping	0
M. Witham, c Wilson, b Goulding	11
W. Scarpello, c Millington, b Goulding	8
K. Cottam, b J. Blatherwick	4
A. Hutchinson, not out	0
Extras	3
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129	

Played at Kelham, June 24th, 1914.

SOUTHWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	
Mr. F. W. Hodkin, c Cosgrove, b Everett	3
F. Straw, b Everett	2
Mr. J. W. Houseman, b Bolton	17
J. R. Parr, b Bolton	6
A. Straw, b Everett	7
Rev. H. R. Collins, c Wyllie, b Everett	3
A. Cartlidge, b Everett	7
C. Bostock, c Wyllie, b Palmer	18
M. Witham, c Bolton, b Palmer	16
H. Jarvis, not out	0
E. Bennett, run out	1
Extras	6
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86	

Played at Farnsfield, July 1st, 1914.

FARNFIELD.	
H. Musson, b Houseman	1
J. R. Parr, b Houseman	0
J. Blatherwick, c F. Straw, b Collins	1
A. Straw, c and b Houseman	4
F. H. Moore, b Houseman	14
T. W. Tipping, c Bostock, b Collins	1
D. Millington, lbw, b Collins	0
W. Blatherwick, c Straw, b Houseman	5
Mr. Roe, c Bostock, b Houseman	0
S. Wilson, not out	14
N. Golding, b Houseman	3
Extras	3
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46	

FARNFIELD C.C.	
H. Musson, lbw, b Houseman	23
Mr. J. Parr, b Collins	24
Mr. A. Straw, c Hodkin, b Cartlidge	21
Mr. J. Blatherwick, c F. Straw, b Collins	2
Mr. T. Tipping, retired	31
Mr. W. Blatherwick, b Collins	0
D. Millington, b Collins	8
Mr. Roe, b Cartlidge	0
Mr. S. Wilson, b A. Straw	20
Mr. E. Smith, run out	0
F. Buckels, b A. Straw	0
N. Goulding, not out	0
Extras	6
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135	

KELHAM S.S.M.	
Rev. A. E. Couldrey, b Cartlidge	59
W. H. Gray, b Houseman	2
W. E. Smith, b A. Straw	26
E. Cosgrove, lbw, b Cartlidge	0
W. C. Bolton, run out	15
F. C. Pond, c Bostock, b A. Straw	4
F. R. Waring, b Cartlidge	5
J. W. Corbett, b Cartlidge	2
F. W. Palmer, not out	8
R. A. Wyllie, c Collins, b A. Straw	3
P. B. Everett, not out	6
Extras	17
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(9 wks.)	147

SOUTHWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	
Mr. F. W. Hodkin, c and b Blatherwick	8
C. Bostock, c Parr, b Millington	9
Mr. J. Houseman, c Millington, b Wilson	27
J. R. Parr, c Musson, b Millington	11
A. Straw, not out	0
Rev. H. R. Collins, c Musson, b Millington	0
F. Straw, A. Cartlidge, M. Witham, W. M. Scarpello and H. Jarvis, did not bat.	
Extras	3
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(5 wks.)	58

Played at Southwell, July 15th, 1914.

SOUTHWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		MANSFIELD G.S.	
J. R. Parr, b Wharton.....	5	Ingham, c Houseman, b Parr	12
F. Straw, run out.....	3	Walkerduine, b Houseman	17
A. Straw, c Ingham, b Whyatt	11	Beeley, c F. Straw, b Cartlidge	13
Mr. Houseman, b Warner	8	Topley, c Scarpello, b Cartlidge	1
A. Cartlidge, c Bingham, b		Bray, b Cartlidge.....	2
Bray	30	Wharton, not out	2
M. Witham, b Whyatt	5	Warner, b Cartlidge.....	0
C. Bostock, c Ingham, b Whyatt	0	Whyatt (did not bat).	
H. Adams, b Whyatt	4	Barnett, b Cartlidge.....	0
W. Scarpello, b Whyatt	3	Bingham (did not bat).	
H. Jarvis, not out	22	Smith (did not bat).	
K. Cottam, not out	0		
Extras	15	Extras	2
(Declared for 9 wks.) 106		(7 wks.) 49	

Played at Kirklington, July 25th, 1914.

SOUTHWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		KIRKINGTON.	
Mr. Hodkin, c Hallam, b Naile	22	W. Taylor, b Houseman.....	13
C. Bostock, run out	8	G. Cross, not out	36
Mr. Houseman, c Hallam, b		H. Smith, b Houseman	0
Cross	23	F. Welsh, c Hodkin, b Cart-	
F. Straw, run out	2	lidge	15
Rev. H. R. Collins, b Hallam	3	B. Roberts, c Cartlidge, b	
M. Witham, c Doubleday, b		Houseman	6
Cross	0	J. Allwood, not out	13
W. Scarpello, b Cross	0	H. Naile	
H. Adams, b Welch.....	4	R. Doubleday	} did not bat.
A. Straw, b Doubleday	9	G. Beighton	
A. Cartlidge, c Doubleday, b		H. Fairchild	
Welsh	10	J. Swift	
H. Jarvis, not out.....	2		
Extras	13	Extras	9
96		(4 wks.) 92	



SPEECH DAY.

December 16th, 1914.

THE Prizes were distributed in the Assembly Room by the Venerable Archdeacon Hacking, who in an excellent speech gave the boys valuable advice. We reproduce his speech from the report in the *Newark Herald*.

An innovation was made in the proceedings by the giving of the programme of Songs and Recitations before the Distribution of Prizes, instead of afterwards. This year we did not attempt the presentation of a play. One scene from Shakespeare's *Henry V.* was well rendered by Leonard, Mills, and a Belgian refugee, M. Degroote, who is attending the school. Parr gave a spirited rendering of Rudyard Kipling's poem on Lord Roberts, and Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior," the poet's description was felt to be as completely applicable to the hero who had just passed away with the Army in France as to him whose life character first inspired the lines. H. C. Adams gave that amusing extract from *Punch*: "Tommy Brown, Recruiting Sergeant." The musical programme consisted of the National Anthems of Britain, France, Russia and Belgium, and other patriotic songs, and was therefore most suitable to the times in which we are living: which are such as demand the most patriotic sacrifices from every Englishman. Eric Moore's contribution on the 'Cello was also appreciated; such an item not being frequently found in a school performance.

PROGRAMME.

SONG	"Rule Britannia"	Arne
THE SINGING CLASS.		
"The Marseillaise"		
RECITATION ..	"Lord Roberts" ..	Rudyard Kipling
	"The Happy Warrior" ..	Wordsworth
J. R. PARR.		
PART SONG ..	"Fly, Singing Bird" ..	Elgar
THE CHORISTERS.		
'CELLO SOLO ..	"Berceuse" ..	J. Squire
ERIC MOORE.		
RECITATION ..	"Tommy Brown, Patriot" ..	
H. C. ADAMS.		
NATIONAL ANTHEMS OF RUSSIA AND BELGIUM ..		
THE SINGING CLASS.		
RECITATION ..	Shakespeare's "HENRY V." Act IV., Sc. 4.	
	<i>Pistol</i> ..	H. T. LEONARD.
	<i>French Soldier</i> ..	M. DEGROOTE.
	<i>Boy</i> ..	R. E. MILLS.
PART SONG ..	"The Snow" ..	Elgar
THE CHORISTERS.		
RECITATION ..	"Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington"	
J. R. PARR.		
Tennyson		
SONG ..	"The Golden Vanity" ..	
THE SINGING CLASS.		

After this the Head Master gave his report :—

The Head Master said he did not propose to detain them many minutes with the remarks he had to make. The past year (he spoke of the school year, which ended in July) was an uneventful one. There was no particularly brilliant performance by any boy, either in work or games. He supposed they would not in a school of that size expect every year to have an *annus mirabilis*, and last year they had a distinction of which any school might be proud. But though there was no outstanding event to be reported, yet sound work had been done, and he felt certain they would have some creditable results of that at the end of next year, when the next Speech Day was held. Among those who did themselves most credit he would name a comparatively young boy. Spray—(applause)—who, while still eligible for the Oxford Preliminary Examination, passed the Junior with second-class honours, being successful in all the subjects he was allowed by the regulations to take. He and Buckels had won every prize in their respective forms, and, although they were told it was unwise to prophecy unless they knew, yet he ventured to say that they would hear of these boys again, if they continued to work as they had done. The only new feature in last year's routine was the re-introduction of the Royal Drawing Society's examination. The school drawing classes were regularly examined by the Society a good many years ago, and he had thought it advisable to return to their old arrangement, and he could already see good results. The Society's scheme of work was a very interesting one, and such as must be useful to every boy, no matter what his future calling might be. Mr. Jackson was to be congratulated on the result of the first examination. Forty-one papers were taken, 34 were successful, 16 with honours. His (the Head Master's) thanks were due to the rest of his staff, as well as Mr. Jackson. They had just parted with Mr. Houseman, who felt it his duty to offer himself for the service of his King and country, and he had received a commission in the Army Service Corps. They all regretted his departure, but at the same time they appreciated and admired the motives which had caused him, at any rate, for a time to relinquish his post. He was proud also to think that a large number of old members of the school are now already serving their country in France, or preparing themselves for service at various camps in England. They had already made a roll of honour of about 40 names, and there were, no doubt, others of whom they had not heard. (Applause.) He had to thank all the Governors and other gentlemen who so generously provided prizes for the encouragement of the boys, and especially did he wish to express his gratitude to Archdeacon Hacking for consenting to distribute the prizes that afternoon. It would be difficult for him to find anyone whose advice to the boys on such an occasion as this could be more valuable than his.

Archdeacon Hacking said the Head Master had spoken about

the advisability of him giving advice to those boys, so if he kept that in his mind it would be because he was doing what was rather suggested to him, and perhaps, the few words he should say would be of some interest to those interested in the school, because they knew it or were bound to it, as they were residents in this neighbourhood. Of course, that afternoon they were conscious of the fact that there was nothing anywhere to-day that was just the same as it would be if there had been no great war. The homes of everybody were altered; in so many homes they knew somebody was away who generally would have been there, and had been so long. They were living in a time which had a startling effect on the domestic life of England. It was just the same in the world of business. They saw placards bearing the words, "Business as usual." That was all nonsense. There was

NO BUSINESS GOING ON THAT DAY AS USUAL.

If there were any business men attempting to carry on their business just as they would have done if there had been no war, the probability was that those businesses would very soon be non-existent. All men of business, especially those in a large way, were aware of the fact that business had altered in its course. Therefore, if domestic life and business life had been changed by the war, so university life was absolutely different. He had read that day what some of them were well aware of, and what his friends on the platform know—the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge had lost a large percentage of young men, and not only young men, but lecturers and fellows of those Colleges and others who had gone to the seat of war, so that the Universities, owing to the war, had been depleted of their men. And while this was the fact of the home, business, and the Universities, it was also true of the school. He should not have been surprised if the report by Mr. Wright had been just a little bit darker and more pessimistic than it was. But after all there was not much pessimism in it. He should not have been surprised if he had said things had gone badly with the school, because men, masters and boys saw one thing—that the ordinary affairs had suffered and school life had suffered of necessity, and many schools which had been prosperous in times of peace were not so likely to be so well filled as in the past. The war affected them all. It would be unwise and unnecessary, to his mind, to give an account of how the war began. He was not going to give a lecture about the cause of the war, because they knew what it was. Those boys there that afternoon connected with the Grammar School knew, and not only they, but other little chaps.

A BOY AND THE WAR.

A little chap saw him the other day and they got into conversation. He asked the boy if he knew about the war, and he replied that he did. He asked him if he knew what we were fighting for, and the little chap said, "I do; because Germany

did not stand to her bargain with Belgium." (Hear, hear). It was a very good answer for a little lad. He asked him, "How do you know?" and he said, "Because Mr. Salt told me." (Laughter). He said, "How do you think it will end?" and he answered: "It will end alright; we shall win." "How do you know we shall win?" asked the Archdeacon, and the boy replied: "Mr. Salt said so." (Laughter and applause). "I was delighted," continued the Archdeacon, and stated that he remarked to the lad, "Perhaps you can tell me another reason," and he replied: "It is because God is on our side." That was the best answer of all. Those boys there that afternoon could tell him about the murder, the attack on Servia, and Russia backing up Servia. But those were not the causes of the war. It was not because of a single incident they could put their finger on. It was wider, deeper, and broader than all that. They had to think of the spirit in the nation responsible, and it had been a spirit growing little by little for over forty years. The incident was only the smoke to the fire, showing it had been smouldering down below so long. And that led him on to something else.

He wished to congratulate Mr. Wright and those boys who had been successful, and those boys he had mentioned, who had so creditably carried off all the prizes out of their Forms, and they were looking to their success to secure other honours for themselves and the school. He congratulated the boys who had won prizes. But he wanted the prize-winners to know that it was not altogether knowledge that made the spirit of the school, not merely knowledge that made the tone of the school. It was not research that made the spirit of the school; it was not that which made people differentiate between this school and other schools, so that it could be accounted as a better school than others. It was not simply prize-winning; but it was the spirit of every boy, the spirit of the little boy, which could give tone, leading to the success of that and any school in the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear). It was that spirit which would lead them to be a credit, in years to come, to themselves, the school, and the neighbourhood. It was that spirit he wanted them to get and try to realise, and carry out in the days to come. What was the spirit which was not in research, knowledge, nor memory? What did the boy say who recited to them just now about the Duke of Wellington? Something about his living for truth and "never sold the truth to serve the hour." He would like that spirit to be taught in that school—he had no doubt it was—but that it might be still more manifest in the days to come—a regard and respect for truth. They might say sometimes, "Well, it doesn't matter very much, there are two ways of telling a tale, and two ways of giving an answer." Of course, there were tales which were not intended to be true, but that was different. Some lacked accuracy in the most important things in life. But let him tell them what he thought—however deep and great their knowledge might be, however many prizes they won, unless they had the

spirit of truth, they were doing damage to that which was of the utmost vitality, value and success to the school to which they belonged. (Hear, hear). So let them cultivate it and adhere to it, for it was most important.

He could remember quite well, and it was a shock to him, when he was a boy, and he first understood it was possible for a person to profess to be telling the truth, and yet to be telling a lie. He could remember telling a tale to his mother of what somebody had said to him, and then being told by her that what had been said was not the truth. He was a very little chap, and he remembered what a shock it was to him. That was the spirit they must get in the world, so that they, their school, and their country might be very different to what Germany had been in the past few years—ready to give an undertaking which was absolutely untrue. Beside truth, the next thing he wanted them to think of at all times was to be dependable and reliable. Lots of folks seldom knew what was meant by being at a certain place at a certain time. He impressed upon them the value of reliability. If they wanted to get on in the world they must not only be true, but be depended upon. What would they think of eleven fellows chosen to play football or play cricket, and three slackers did not turn up? Why they would spoil the whole show. (Hear, hear). It was not only in cricket and football, but it was the same in everything in life. Whatever there was to be proud of in the Army to-day was because they could depend on the men who were trying to serve our country, and that was what we trusted would see us through. (Hear, hear). Some of those boys who would carry their prizes home would feel self-satisfied and have a sort of consciousness that they were superior sort of boys to those who had not got prizes. That spirit did get into the poor head sometimes, that, because they had done better than somebody else they were uncommonly fine fellows. Do not let them have it—(applause)—and instead of being cocksure and proud, they would be much wiser if they felt a sense of their own humility. The truly great man was always the truly humble man. (Hear, hear).

They had heard that afternoon not only of the Duke of Wellington, but also of Lord Roberts. Was he proud? He (the Archdeacon) remembered the last time he saw Lord Roberts, and he would never forget it. He was very glad he did see him, for Lord Roberts did not seem conscious of his own greatness. Do not let those boys be conscious of any greatness; leave other people to do that part of the business. He saw Lord Roberts in St. Paul's Cathedral in the chancel; he was going up to where he could learn how to be truly humble, to receive the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, as a humble, simple, devout layman. That was the secret of Lord Roberts' true greatness—he was one of the most humble of men, not because he contrasted himself with other men, but because he lived in the

presence of Almighty God, and to do that was to be a humble man. He (the Archdeacon) had tried to suggest something which would be useful to them, in trying to get the true spirit into the school, so that they might be useful in days to come. He could only hope that what the Head Master had suggested would be realised and that those who had got prizes would be encouraged to work, because they could not get knowledge without work, and they could not get prizes without work, and he would tell them something else—that was they would not be likely to get on in life unless they knew how to put their backs into it. (Hear, hear). So might they be encouraged in their labours. To those who had not been prize winners let him say “There’s a good time coming if you only work and try to do better in the future than you have in the past, and you will, perhaps, be on the list next prize day.” But whether they did that or not, they would not have knowledge, nor the capacity of knowledge, unless they had the capacity of truth, of being dependable and reliable, not with mere education, because they needed religious education, and then they would be more likely to be humble in the sight of God, which might secure respect and regard as did that man who served his country, and had entered into rest. (Applause.)

The Archdeacon then distributed the Prizes and Certificates.

FORM VI.

The Rector of Southwell’s Prize for Religious

Knowledge	A. Straw.
French, German, and English	H. T. Leonard.
Mathematics and Science	A. Straw.

FORM V.

The Rector’s Prize for Religious Knowledge	W. Spray.
French, German, and English	W. Spray.
Mathematics and Science	W. Spray.

FORM IV.

The Bishop of Southwell’s Prize for Religious

Knowledge	H. C. Adams.
Latin, French and English	T. Corby.
Mathematics and Science	H. J. Bond.
Woodwork and Drawing (given by Mr. Walley)	E. J. W. Morley.

FORM III.

The Bishop of Southwell’s Prize for Religious

Knowledge	C. Buckels.
Latin, French and English	C. Buckels.
Mathematics and Science	C. Buckels.

FORM II.

The Bishop of Southwell’s Prize for Religious

Knowledge	H. S. Peacocke.
English and French	A. V. Tinley.
Mathematics	M. Lucas.
Nature Lessons, Writing and Drawing	J. Lees.

FORM I.

First	G. Redgate.
Second	H. A. J. Merryweather.
Third	R. S. Jones.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

The Starkey Scholarship	H. T. Leonard.
The Starkey Prize	A. Straw.
General Knowledge Prize, given by Mr. Hicking)	J. R. Parr.
Reading Prize (given by Canon Tebbut)	J. R. Parr.
Writing Prizes (given by Mr. Merryweather) {	C. Buckels.
	G. Hallam.
	A. Hill.

The Head Master remarked that there were two boys who, he considered deserved Prizes though they had not won any, and he himself had therefore given Prizes to R. E. Mills and G. Hallam.

Bentley, also, had done very good work, though he was not a Prize winner.

OXFORD LOCAL CERTIFICATES.

Senior	H. T. Leonard.
“	A. Straw.
Junior.—Second Class Honours	W. Spray.
“ Pass	F. W. Straw.

ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY CERTIFICATES.

DIVISION IV.

Honours :—	Pass :—
A. Straw.	H. T. Leonard.
	F. W. Straw.

DIVISION III.

K. E. Cottam.	A. Hutchinson.
H. R. Ewers.	R. E. Mills.
A. Straw.	W. Spray.
	F. W. Straw.

Royal Drawing Society Certificates.—Continued.

DIVISION II.

Honours :—

K. E. Cottam.
H. R. Ewers.
A. Hutchinson.
A. H. L. Salt.

Pass :—

R. F. H. Bush.
R. Jesson.
T. Corby.
R. E. Mills.
E. J. W. Morley.
J. W. Smith.
W. Spray.

DIVISION I.

H. C. Adams.
H. J. Bond.
C. Buckels.
A. Cartlidge.
G. Gregory.
A. Hill.
W. Hall.
G. Hallam.

C. W. Allcock.
C. W. Bostock.
J. Lineker.
S. Marshall.
W. T. Shippide.

E. Vickers passed Examination for Associate of Bankers' Institute in all subjects.

L. Ewers, Civil Service, Second Division Clerkship.

The proceedings closed with the singing of the
National Anthem.



THE HOUSES AND THEIR NAMES.

(Concluded.)

GRAY.

WALTER de GRAY was a younger son of Henry de Gray, of Thurrock, in the county of Essex, and was a member of a family of high position. He was educated at Oxford, and always retained a very strong affection for that university, becoming one of its greatest benefactors. He was not perhaps a man of great learning, and it is evident that he must have largely devoted himself to secular business, for on October 2nd, 1205, he paid the king five thousand marks (a mark being of the value of 13/4) for the office of chancellor, his uncle John, Bishop of Norwich, becoming his bondsman. He made himself the submissive instrument of King John's will, and many benefices were given to him by that monarch, including the appointment in 1207 to the prebend of Malling, in Rochester Cathedral, a prebendal stall at Exeter, the archdeaconry of Totnes, together with the vicarage of Holkham in Norfolk, and the rectory of Stradbroke in Suffolk. By the king's command the chapter of Lichfield elected him bishop in 1210. This was in opposition to the monastic chapter of Coventry, which had elected Prior Gosbert, but both elections were annulled by Pandulf, Papal Legate, and Bishop of Norwich, who had succeeded Gray's uncle John.

Gray was present when John made submission to the Pope at Dover, but does not appear to have sealed the document. Shortly afterwards he was employed on an embassy to Flanders, and before setting out he resigned the chancellorship, though his resignation was evidently intended as temporary, for on January 20th, 1214, he was again in England, had resumed the chancellorship, and was elected Bishop of Worcester. He then accompanied the king abroad, and shortly after his return was consecrated at Canterbury, on October 5th, when he finally resigned the chancellorship. In common with his brother-bishops of both sides, he appeared as one of the king's supporters at Runnymede, on June 15th, 1215, and in the autumn of that year he was sent to raise troops abroad for the king's service.

On June 18th, 1216, King John wrote to the chapter of York to procure Gray's election to the archbishopric. The canons persisted in electing Simon Langton, an act displeasing to John, and refused Gray on the plea that he was illiterate. The case was therefore taken to Rome, and the canons made a bold attempt to procure the appointment of Langton. This the Pope refused, and on his threatening that if they did not choose some one else he would choose for them, they named Gray, alleging as the reason of their choice the chastity of his life. Gray was in Rome at the time. He therefore received the pall at once and bound himself to pay the enormous sum of £10,000

for his promotion. Shortly after his return he quarrelled with Archbishop Stephen Langton, of Canterbury, about his right to have his archiepiscopal cross carried before him in the southern province and, rather than yield the point, abstained from attending the coronation of Henry III., in May, 1220. He persisted in his claim, and in 1222 had an interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury, near Lincoln, to discuss the question, but the meeting had no result.

Standing high in the king's favour, he was engaged in various political capacities and took a leading part in several missions abroad, and during the king's absence he was left in charge of the kingdom. He greatly distinguished himself by his magnificent hospitality at the marriage of Alexander III. of Scotland, to Henry's daughter Margaret, in 1252. The wedding was held at York, and Gray gave sixty oxen for the feast, and everything else in proportion, provided lodgings for all who had none, pasture for horses, fuel and utensils, at a cost of four thousand marks. He lived in the greatest splendour imaginable, behaving as became one who was "the prince of the north."

The next year he excused himself from coming to the parliament, on account of his old age and the length of the journey. Later on, the queen leaving England to join the king in Gascony, he was again requested to take charge of the kingdom, but refused, feeling old age and sickness pressing heavily on him. However, he attended the parliament which met on April 6th, 1255, being in London at that time. This anxiety about the affairs of the kingdom, together with his habit of fasting, affected his head, and at the invitation of the Bishop of London, he withdrew to Fulham Palace for rest. He died there on May 1st, the third day after his arrival, having held the archbishopric for nearly forty years. His body was embalmed, and conveyed to York with great honour by Walter, Bishop of Durham.

During the lifetime of Archbishop Gray, a great development had taken place in religious art, and especially in architecture. The round arches and massive walls of the Norman period were now being replaced by the pointed arches and lofty vaulting of the graceful Gothic style, known as Early English. A few years before his death, Gray had enriched the fabric of York Minster by the addition of the south transept, considered to be a most perfect example of Gothic work. In the centre stands the tomb of the archbishop, truly a noble monument to a noble man. He is represented in his robes and mitre, his head resting on a cushion, his right hand raised in blessing. His left hand is holding the pastoral staff, and thrusting it into the mouth of a dragon under his feet. Over the tomb is a massive canopy supported by nine slender pillars.

In his diocese Gray was wise and active, and seems to have done much to re-organise the parochial system. His zeal and liberality seem to have known no bounds. At York he not only

built the south transept, but founded the sub-deanery and otherwise enlarged and enriched the prebendal chapter. At Ripon he translated the body of S. Wilfrid to a new shrine, and added the present west front. He bought the village of S. Andrewthorpe, near York, now known as Bishopthorpe, the residence of the archbishops, and a house in London, now Whitehall, but formerly known as York House. He also purchased the park of Hexgrave, near Southwell, and all these estates he gave to the See of York for the use of his successors.

Gray considered that the Norman choir at Southwell, built by Archbishop Thomas, was too small, and issued in 1233 an indulgence for thirty days to those who should assist towards the erection of the new Early English building, which to this day is internally almost exactly as he left it, and a most fitting memorial of his reign. Surely one of the few good services rendered by King John was the influence he brought to bear upon the York chapter to secure the election of Walter de Gray to the vacant See.

Notwithstanding Gray's liberality to the churches of York, Southwell, and Ripon, he appears to have been very harsh and mean during the early part of his occupancy of the See of York, the enormous sum which he had to pay at Rome for his promotion perhaps accounting for this, and the fact that John liked and trusted him suggests that he was at that period of his life base and time-serving. In Henry's reign he helped to put English benefices into the hands of foreigners, and in many other ways committed distasteful acts. Towards the close of his life, he became dissatisfied at the evils of the administration, made no secret of his feelings, and was looked upon as one of the most prominent of men who had a genuine love for their country.

In the midst of all his great activities and political duties, he yet found time to govern his diocese well, and as we have seen, to build extensively. He drew up a code of statutes and regulations to which the chapter of Southwell had to conform, and though at times he may have failed, yet he did many things to improve the general condition of the church in his province, and had it been in his power, he would not have shrunk from withstanding the oppressions of the Roman See, which at this time were coming heavily on our land.

BOOTH.

Now that the last chapter has been reached in connection with the great and notable men whose names have been attached to the school "houses," a strange position occurs, in that the house of "Booth" may claim to take its name from two brothers, who each became Archbishop of York. Even in our own time examples of brother bishops have occurred frequently, but never in the history of the English Church, except for this one instance, has any archbishopric been held by two members of one family.

William Booth was born at Eccles, in the county of Lancaster, in the year 1390, and was the third son of John Booth, of Barton, in that county. He is said to have studied law at Gray's Inn, but disliking that pursuit, moved to Pembroke College, Cambridge, and studied theology.

Shortly after being ordained he was appointed on April 9th, 1416, to the prebendal stalls of Oxtun, in Southwell Minster, and Dunholm, in Lincoln Cathedral. The latter appointment he resigned in 1421, on becoming sub-dean and chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, while at the same time he was also Rector of Hackney, and of Prescott, in Lancashire. On May 2nd, 1429, he was made Archdeacon of Middlesex, and in 1434 he again renewed his connection with Lincoln as prebendary of Langford Ecclesia. His promotion to the episcopate took place on April 26th, 1447, when he was called to preside over the See of Coventry and Lichfield, being consecrated on July 9th following.

Booth seems to have rendered himself unpopular by taking part with the Lancastrian ministers, Suffolk and Somerset, and in 1450, there were hostile demonstrations against him in his diocese. This led to the matter being brought up in the House of Commons, and resulted in a demand for the banishment of Booth from the kingdom. No notice, however, seems to have been taken of this request, and chiefly through the influence of Somerset, he was translated on July 21st, 1452, to the archbishopric of York, and was enthroned on September 4th of that year. He seems to have taken a very small part in politics, but for a time was chancellor to the queen, Margaret of Anjou. He supported Henry IV.'s claim to the throne and assisted at his coronation, but shortly afterwards was exempted from parliament on account of feebleness and old age. The archbishop was particularly fond of Southwell. He resided at the palace and carried on the work of restoration begun by his predecessor, Cardinal Kemp, whose arms of three corn sheaves (in allusion to his father, a husbandman of Rye, in Sussex), supported by an angel, are still preserved in the walls. Booth improved many matters connected with the staff at Southwell, which at this time numbered about sixty. He died at the palace on September 12th, 1464.

Shortly before his death he had been busy with the enlargement of the chantry chapel of S. John the Baptist, adjoining the south-west corner of the nave, and here he elected to be buried. While still used as a chapel, it was also the Grammar School, the chancellor being the head master. As the Grammar School it continued until in the year 1784 it was demolished on the ground that it marred the symmetry of the buildings, and on the site of the old college of chantry priests the present school was built, after the chapel had been its home for nearly four hundred years. The archiepiscopal ring and pastoral staff used by Booth, were bequeathed by him to York Minster, where they are still preserved.



SOUTHWELL MINSTER.

:: THE CHOIR LOOKING EAST. ::
Showing the work of Archbishop Gray.

A. J. Loughton.

Directly under the arch of the first bay of the nave, on the south side, is to be seen the much mutilated stone, now forming part of the pavement, which once covered the grave of the archbishop. It is a most fortunate thing, that although the stone has been subjected to such rough usage caused by people frequently passing over it, a part of the inscription is still to be seen, and this the most important and interesting. From what letters are left it is yet possible to complete the inscription on one side, which was as follows :--

Wilhelmus Booth, Archiepiscopus de Ebor, ob 1464.

Laurence Booth was the youngest son of John Booth, of Barton, and brother to Archbishop William Booth. He studied at Pembroke College, Cambridge, subsequently rising to be the master of his college and chancellor of the university. During his residence in Cambridge he also held the rectory of Cottenham in that county. Outside the university preferment was showered thick upon him. In 1449 he became a prebendary of S. Paul's, and after being thrice transferred to more valuable stalls, he was appointed in 1452 to the Archdeaconry of Stowe, in the diocese of Lincoln. The next year he was made Provost of Beverley, and Archdeacon of Richmond, in Yorkshire, holding at the same time prebendal stalls at York and Lichfield. He returned to S. Paul's as dean in 1456, and to all these other duties were added that of chancellor to the queen, keeper of the privy seal, and tutor to the Prince of Wales.

Booth's main business, however, was legal and political, rather than ecclesiastical. Having held the deanery of S. Paul's for about a year he was appointed on September 15th, 1457, to the Bishopric of Durham. Henry had already nominated his physician, John Arundell, to the Pope for the vacant See, but the energetic supplication of the queen, together with the request of many nobles, and the remembrance of an old recommendation of Henry himself, determined Calixtus to appoint Booth, whose position, wisdom, noble birth, northern origin, and local knowledge made him, in the Pope's opinion, peculiarly fitted to be bishop of the great palatinate. Henry, therefore, did not press his physician's claims, and on September 25th, Booth was consecrated by his brother, the Archbishop of York.

His reign at Durham was a troubled one, for after having given offence for helping the queen in her northern campaign his temporalities were seized by the crown, officers were appointed in the diocese as in the case of a vacancy, the coals, which even then formed some part of the wealth of the Lords of Durham, were ordered to be sold, and he is spoken of in an official document as the late Bishop of Durham. The suspension continued for two years, when his revenues were restored, probably in return for submission and repentance. He was now allowed as a special favour to absent himself for three years from all parliaments and councils, and live wherever he liked within England, and during this period there is no record of his doings.

Shortly after his return to Durham he was again engaged in parliamentary duties, and was entrusted with the chancellorship, but the burden of the office seems to have been too great for him and he resigned. That his retirement was not caused by want of favour at court is shown by the king putting him in charge of the diocese of York within ten days of the death of Archbishop Neville.

This decided step of Edward's secured Booth's translation to the archbishopric. He was installed with great solemnity on September 8th, 1476, thus occupying the throne vacated by his brother twelve years before. He was the first Bishop of Durham promoted to York, an act rather common in later times, and both at York and Durham he succeeded a Neville, with which family he was connected by the marriage of his niece to the Earl of Westmorland.

Booth did not long survive his appointment to York. He died at Southwell four years later.

Shortly before his death he had been busy improving the chapel of S. John, and had founded therein two more chantries. He therefore directed in his will that his body was to be interred beside his brother, and from this time the building was generally known as the "Booth" chapel.

After the destruction of the chapel, the altar tomb of Laurence Booth found a place for a time in the south aisle of the nave, near the west end, but during some alterations in 1847, the wall of the aisle fell in and the tomb was probably broken beyond repair, for nothing is mentioned about it since, shortly before the unfortunate collapse of the wall. Some time ago, the writer secured a painting showing the appearance of the minster about 1790, and abutting from the corner of the south-west tower is to be seen all that then remained of the building once known as the "Booth," or "Grammar School" chapel.



SELF-RELIANCE.

Why at Fate make such wry faces?
Groaning never bringeth peace;
Buckle bravely to the traces
Time at last shall give release.
Should a wandering hornet sting thee,
Crush not every honeyed hive;
Should one path to sorrow bring thee,
Choose another road—and thrive.
Life affords a faithful warrant
To successful enterprise;
But your boat will stem no current,
Should you help and oars despise.
Resolution is a giant:
Naught his progress can impede:
Man, upon himself reliant,
One day surely shall succeed.

F. W. H.

A Hymn for use in Times of Trouble or Distress.

O God Almighty, may we be
More like Thy Holy Son.
From chains of sin, O set us free
Thou ever Gracious One.
In times of trouble and distress
To Thee Thy people fly;
Their many sins, they now confess
Have mercy, O Most High!
Thou wast our help in ages past,
For our sins Thou didst die;
O, be our guide until the last,
We pray Thee, now, Most High.
In times of danger or distress,
Have mercy on this land.
O Lord, our nation's wrongs redress,
Stretch out Thy Helping Hand!
O guide the rulers of this state,
O help our noble King.
That he all good may imitate
And blessings on us bring.
O God Almighty, may we be
More like Thy Holy Son,
From chains of death, O keep us free
Until our work be done. Amen.

H. SALT.

GERMAN : A COMPARISON AND CONTRAST.

BY A. E. TWEEDY.

IN the following there is no apology for the German people. Such at the present time would be bad taste. But at the present time more than ever our interest goes out to this great land, this mortal enemy of ours.

According to the fashion of centuries we have learned and still learn French. It was never essential for the educated to know German—even Frederick the Great spared himself this barbarity, and sacrificed his mother-tongue to the seductive elegancies of French. And as Frederick, so Europe. We have heard German, as the ear, enchanted by the melodic meaningness of the French and Italian opera, listens for the first time to the strains of the genius of Wagner. Expecting the refined, regulated measures of Faust, we are struck by the hissing of the wind as the tempest bears away the Walküre on its wings; time, order seem to have disappeared; we are in the tempest with the horns blaring out the mad career of the riders to Valhalla. The looked-for charm is gone and the new grandeur is not understood—nothing is heard but a frenzy. And so with the German language. We hear it. It is hard, there is no plaintive nasal, there are no amorous Italian vowels, the frequency of the “sh” and kindred sounds repel us; we say that it is harsh, leave it, and fall back into the usual rut. What do we leave? The language of the champions of militarism. If this were all it is, it would be well to leave German to die out with the militarism itself, in the near future we hope. But it is more. It is the language of the gentle Schiller, the profound Goethe, the hero-poets of the War of Freedom. It is the mother-tongue of Albrecht Dürer, “the evangelist of art,” of the genial Hans Sachs, and the Meistersingers. It is the speech of a great nation, great though misguided by a despotic and bellicose administration, of whom the press is the servant and the people are the dupes. Let it undergo its present ordeal, let the military pride be humbled, let it see and feel the horrors of war, and it shall arise transformed and purified from the flames.

The Latin languages, French, Italian, and Spanish are so closely related that the knowledge of one is a material advantage when acquiring another. The words, sentence-formation and genius of each language are of the same nature. The other language family of western Europe, the Teutonic, whose chief representatives are English and German, have not run in parallel grooves as their romance cousins. The history of the English language is the history of the nation. It has the power of absorbing and of assimilating. Purity is sacrificed to wealth. Words and expressions are borrowed or otherwise introduced.

Used at first as foreign words, they assume at least an English aspect or pronunciation or both, and in a short time are foreign no more. German, on the other hand, is exclusive. Foreign words are looked upon with suspicion. The German patriot dislikes them intensely. Occasionally he rises in rebellion against them, and conducts a vigorous campaign up and down the land. Societies for the promotion of pure German are constantly waging warfare against the foreigners. Yet one who knows only the elements of the language is aware that it teems with foreign words, a fact which seems to be in contradiction with what has been said above. Reconciliation is, however, attempted below. The genius of the German language demands that the language shall develop out of itself, assisted only by its roots among the people and its branches in the sunshine of modern life. The foreign words are parasites, they are the miseltoe on the oak. And on the oak they will remain drawing away its sap, perhaps for ever, perhaps until some future wave of language patriotism sweeps them away. The language is protectionist in spirit: foreign words must be kept out. It can produce any required word out of its own material. From *fahren* (to travel) come *Fahrgast* (travel-guest—passenger), and *Fahrkarte* (travel-card—ticket). But notwithstanding the ability of the language to produce its own words the foreign words flow in. Instead of *Fahrgast* and *Fahrkarte* one hears *Passagier* and *Billet* on the railway, and so must numerous noble German words yield to their foreign rivals. The average German loves, above all, to air his knowledge of foreign languages, especially French, and those that know no foreign language, air the words used by those that do. And so in conversation there is a sprinkling of French words, as in the English of the age of William III. and Anne. There is, besides, a convenience in many of the foreign words which recommends them; and the German admiration of anything foreign is also a powerful ally. Since the time of Frederick the Great the stock of foreign words has been continually increasing. And in Germany foreign words remain foreign words, both in pronunciation and form. Some few have been assimilated and form an essential part of the language, but the majority are at once recognised as exotics.

The German language is therefore a direct descendant of the old Gothic, while English has been so reacted upon by the languages of invading nations; has adopted and anglicised so many words from the classical languages that only the foundation is of that language, brought over by our Saxon forefathers. The superstructure is French, Latin, Greek, Danish, anything but German. The learner of German must be prepared for wide divergencies, he must not rely on the relationship of that language to English. It has no similarity whatever to our own, except in such words as form the foundation of a language, *e.g.*: *Singen*, *Hans*, *Arm*. These are merely the bait to attract the diletante.

Hans

The difficulty in English lies in the pronunciation of printed words. We in England do not realise the absurdity of our spelling, which is so great as to be considered by many the chief bar against English becoming a universal language. Once the separate sounds of German are mastered, practically every word can be read from the printed letters. But in German is the tenfold difficulty of the Grammar. "English has no grammar," is the view of the foreigner. "German has practically nothing else," is the opinion of at least one Englishman. As a mental gymnastic it is about equal to Latin, and being more adapted than the Latin of the classical literature to conversation, the mind must prepare itself to use it with celerity, which is perhaps somewhat neglected by the learners of Latin.

Some king of Sweden has said that French was the language of elegance, Italian the language of love. To the birds he gave English, to the animals, German. The Latin always speaks his language with the consciousness that he is speaking music, he endeavours to realise the harmony of his national speech. The Saxon gives very little attention to the sound of his words. He regards speech only as a means of conveying his ideas to his hearers. In ordinary life we do not listen to the music of spoken words; we never think, unless we are reading poetry that the words are beautiful in themselves. We twitter forth from our teeth our thoughts as unconscious as the lark that his song is divine, as unconscious as the rook that his music is a melancholy caw, caw. And also the Germans. Their full-throated vowels and gutturals may be the roar of the lion or the bray of the ass. Whatever beauties the two languages contain, are natural beauties, there is no painted scenery. Whatever is harsh or unmusical is naturally so. We have it as it comes from the soul, unaided by art. It would be difficult to describe the difference between the German and Italian vowel. They are both the pure vowel, but the former comes so rugged and deep from the mouth, the latter so polished and refined, that the beauty of the Italian against the grandeur of the German may be likened to the chippendale cabinet contrasted with the parent tree. This inattention to the intrinsic beauty of speech sometime produces, especially among the uneducated, an unpleasing result, which is the cause perhaps of the unpopularity of English and German among foreigners. The horror of our language inspired by hearing the grating nasal of American visitors in the street, or the monotony of the conventional drawl in the drawing room, is charmed away when the strangers hear unaffected, natural English. If we are to be affected let it be as the Latins—for the sake of music.

German is, at first, unpleasing or rather humorous to the English ear. It is indeed somewhat like a caricature of our tongue. In many of the words we hear only English mispronounced, resembling in some degree the English of a child. "Das ist ein gutes Ding" seems like a bad attempt at the

corresponding English, "That is a good thing." That is doubtless why we are inclined to laugh at German until we know enough to separate it completely from our own language.

Another humorous feature of the language is its long words, e.g.: *Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft*. Looked at by the non-German it is a desert of letters as awful as such a combination as *Lifeinsurancecompany*, easily decipherable by English eyes, would appear to a German.

Everyone has laughed at the German in the comic papers, who inverts the order of his words. This inversion is the "pons asinorum" of the language. The articles and adjectives can be mastered by rule of thumb, but the construction of a sentence is a work of art. "The child was told to wash its hands" becomes: "It was to the child said, that it to itself the hands wash should." It is a long time before such a sentence is said naturally. Generally it comes from the foreigner's mouth slowly and regularly, like some mathematical thing, and much time flows away before it is animated with life.

But as knowledge increases the humour decreases, the harshness disappears, and the full power of the language unfolds itself. Unsuspected force and tenderness are revealed. We are refreshed by a literature, which, however grand and sublime, is unaided by the classical languages to which the other tongues of Europe owe so much. In short the ugly duckling is discovered to be a swan.

OLD SOUTHWELLIANS' SOCIETY.

The Old Southwellian Society has made good progress this year. There was an excellent Meeting for the Cricket Match, Past v. Present. The Past invited the Present to tea in the Cricket Ground, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent by all.

We append the score:—

Played at Southwell, July 16th, 1914.

SOUTHWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		OLD SOUTHWELLIANS.	
C. Bostock, c	F. Schumach, b	G. Schumach, not out	46
Merryweather	14	H. Wilkinson, not out	50
Mr. Hodkin, c	C. Foster, b	E. Scarborough	} did not bat
Schumach	42	N. Coleman	
Mr. Houseman, not out	50	A. Chambers	
F. Straw, b	G. Schumach	A. G. Merryweather	
A. Straw, b	G. Schumach	F. Bailey	
Rev. H. R. Collins, c	Scarborough, b	C. Foster	} did not bat
Chambers	17	W. Foster	
J. R. Parr, not out	0	F. Schumach	
A. Cartledge	} did not bat.	J. M. Barnett	
H. Jarvis			
M. Witham			
H. Adams			
Extras	13	Extras	0
(Declared for 5 wks.)	148	(for no wicket)..	96

On Thursday, March 26th, 1914, the Annual Meeting of the Old Southwellian Society took place. In the afternoon a Football Match was played between Past and Present, and the Present won by four goals to two.

Afterwards the Annual Meeting took place, followed by the dinner, which was partaken of at the Crown Hotel. The chair was occupied by Mr. F. B. Foottit, and there were also present the Rev. J. S. Wright (Head Master), Rev. H. R. Collins, Mr. H. Merryweather, J.P., Mr. J. H. Kirkby, Mr. A. H. Hickson (Bottesford); Messrs. N. A. Metcalfe, J. W. Houseman, R. Atkin, H. F. Summers, H. Merryweather, junr., E. A. Merryweather, A. G. Merryweather, S. J. Scott, F. Bates, J. H. Wells, F. Schumach, A. Mills, O. Longmore, R. Longmore, H. Rumford, W. Swift (Southwell), E. H. Hibbert, N. D. Coleman, B.A. (Mansfield), F. Davis (Lenton), H. Wilkinson (Sherwood), F. Dixon (Newark), R. H. Holliday (Farnsfield), F. P. Hargreaves (Sherwood), R. C. Douthwaite (Bridgford), M. D. Kilford (Ilkeston), and C. Rouston (Bilsthorpe).

After the repast the Chairman submitted the toast of the King and Royal Family, and alluded to the exacting position in which His Majesty was placed at the present time, and he said that without in any way introducing party politics. (Applause.)

THE OLD SOUTHWELLIANS' SOCIETY.

Mr. A. H. Hickson said he could assure them that he felt very diffident in rising to propose this toast. It seemed to him there were only two reasons really why the honour had been conferred upon him; the first might be because he was the latest recruit enlisted by one of their contemporaries, Mr. S. J. Scott, and they had left him to make his mark and see whether he was worth swearing in, while the only other reason was that in years, he was the father of the flock, and they wanted to know whether he was worn out or not. (Laughter.) He explained that it was 44 years since he left school, and went on to say that the Society had been going on for ten years, and though there had been times when it was low down, he congratulated them on the report they had heard at the Annual Meeting, and there was now a membership of between 70 and 80. However good the officers were, and they could congratulate themselves on having good ones, it did not rest with them altogether. He urged all of them to do their duty and expressed his regret that he had not been in the Society longer, while the reason he was in was due to the indefatigableness of Mr. Scott, who was an amiable antagonist in business, though he sometimes thought Mr. Scott got nearer to his preserves than he need do. (Laughter.) He thanked them for having elected him as President, and proceeded to give reminiscences of olden days, in which he mentioned the names of old boys, Burton, Dodsley, Blatchley, and Chadburn. He related a story of a former head master, Rev. J. D. Cargill, who was a fine spare man, with silver hair, and had what were called mutton-chop whiskers. (Laughter.) Great amusement was oc-

casioned when Mr. Hickson related that on one afternoon when they were in Class, a blue-bottle fly came through the open window and was for a time imprisoned in those whiskers. Another story was that once he (the speaker) was aggravating another boy who was going through ablutions and had a lump of soap, which was evidently so large that it was meant to last him the quarter, and which in anger he threw at Mr. Hickson, who ducked, and it sailed through the double paned window. They were 2s. panes, and it was entered as 4s. for soleing and heeling a new pair of boots. (Laughter.) In conclusion he said he hoped to meet them for many years to come, and in wishing success and prosperity to the Society, he coupled with it the name of Mr. Foottit. (Applause.)

The Chairman said it was his pleasing duty to respond to the toast which had been so wittily and ably proposed by Mr. Hickson. When in the course of his remarks he spoke of incidents that happened in the far years ago it seemed to wake an answering chord in his own mind, for he could almost imagine where the boy stood when he shied the soap through the window—(laughter)—and he thought it was one of the things which were of great attraction to a boy when he came to man's estate, to in after life revisit the scenes of that period of life someone had told them was the happiest time of their existence—their school days. It was not the happiest of his, but people always said it was, and if he could he would make them also believe it. (Laughter.) It was interesting to see the old landmarks, the old school, the old spot where they sat, and to remember the feelings which occupied them when they were invited to have a private interview with the Head Master. (Laughter.) It was a good many years since he was at school there, and he had been very much interested that afternoon when the Head Master showed him a slip of paper which was discovered in one of the crevices in a window, containing a list of boys who were in the school on a certain day, August 28th, 1871. It had been placed there by a boy, and let them fancy what that boy thought when he made out that list, and placed it there, where it might have remained for centuries if it had not been discovered. Some of the boys mentioned were at the school when he was there, and the most interesting point was that at the back of the slip was written, "Please put this back." The boy thought it might be found, and he wanted it putting so that it would remain as a record of the old days. He congratulated the Society that it had reached such a stage as it was in at the present time. Everybody knows how difficult it was when boys left school, and were in, perhaps, another hemisphere, to get in touch with them and get them all to meet together at one time. He appealed to all present to endeavour to find out old boys and enrol them in the Society, and thanked them for associating his name with the toast of the Old Southwellians' Society. (Musical honours.)

THE SCHOOL.

Mr. N. A. Metcalfe, in proposing this toast, said they would receive it cordially because of the respect and love they all felt for the old school, and for which they wished every prosperity. They, Old Southwellians, were proud of it, with its long, splendid, and historical record. One of their most eminent old boys told them quite recently that the School would celebrate its 1,000th birthday in 1956, so that for hundreds of years it had been doing an excellent work in the town of Southwell and the district, where it was more than holding its own with other similar schools, both in the class-room and the sports field, and even beating the old boys. (Laughter.) He paid a tribute to the sterling worth of the Head Master and his staff, and re-kindled the merriment by alluding to that period many of them so well remembered when they, too, were called into the Head Master's study to have an interview with him. (Laughter.) The toast was received with musical honours.

Rev. J. S. Wright, who met with a hearty reception, expressed surprise at being called upon to respond, considering that they had the pleasure of the company of two Governors, for after all the Governors were responsible for the school in some measure, but a great responsibility rested upon the Head Master. Nevertheless, Head Masters "come and go," but the Governing body "goes on for ever." (Laughter.) He read a telegram from the late President, Mr. Dodsley, hoping they would have a pleasant evening, and said they all regretted he could not be with them through illness. He was glad to see Mr. Hickson there, and hoped that gentleman would find some contemporaries and induce them to be members. With regard to the school, he could assure Mr. Hickson that boys were very much what they were in his time. They still pelted soap in the bath room, they still broke windows, though they were not entered in the bill as "Boots repaired." He thought the position of the school was very satisfactory, though, perhaps, there were not quite so many pupils as there had been. He could remember when there were only fifty, now there were eighty and last year ninety, and one of the most gratifying features was that they were having boys who were the sons of old boys. (Applause.) He thanked them most heartily for the way they had received the toast. (Applause.)

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Mr. S. J. Scott gave the toast of the Officers of the Society.

Rev. H. R. Collins replied as follows:—

It is my pleasing task to reply to the toast which has been so eloquently proposed by Mr. Scott, and on behalf of my brother officers and myself I desire to thank him for his kind and enthusiastic words. As I said last year, I am happy to be Secretary of the Society because it puts me in frequent touch with Old Boys, and I am always very pleased to hear from them and know of their doings. The optimistic view which I took of the future of the Society, when I spoke at this dinner last year, has

been fully justified. I knew that in Mr. Summers I had a most persuasive and energetic assistant secretary. His untiring efforts and business-like methods have brought the number of members up to the very respectable figure of eighty, and we have every hope and confidence that in the course of the present year this number will be considerably increased.

The finances, as our good treasurer, Mr. Merryweather, told us at the general meeting, are in a highly satisfactory if not exactly flourishing condition. Next year we shall be able to use the word "flourishing." So I think we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the success of the Society during the past year, and I cannot help believing that it was a splendid move on the part of the Society that the proposals which were made last year in regard to the lowering of the annual subscription were adopted.

Mr. Collins concluded by referring to the happiness which each of them experienced in visiting once more their old classrooms and seeing again their old Head Master, who, he was sure they all hoped, would long continue to preside over the destinies of the old school.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The past year has been one in which good work has been done. Steady progress has been made with the working of the Society, and has resulted in the addition of ten new members, thus bringing the total up to 84. We are confidently looking forward to the not far distant time when we shall have a hundred members.

Although perhaps we might have wished for a larger attendance of members and friends at the dinner, it was nevertheless, a most pleasant gathering, and one which many of us will look back upon with pleasure for a long time to come. The difficulty of choosing a day to suit a majority of members, and the inaccessibility of Southwell, are things which have to be reckoned with on these occasions.

The cricket match was a very satisfactory event, and all present spent a most enjoyable time in spite of the weather.

With the usual kindness of the Head Master and Mrs. Wright, we were entertained to tea at school after the match, thus affording a golden opportunity for the necessary gossip, the inspection of the old domains once more, and the inevitable talk with the boys about "what we used to do."

Two of our members have lately proceeded abroad, M. D. Kilford has received an appointment in connection with the River Survey Department, Calcutta, and A. Basilico has arrived in Western Australia, and commenced farming.

H. F. S.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1913.

The balance in hand on January 1st, 1913, amounted to the sum of £4 1s. 6½d., since then, owing principally to the great exertions of the Secretaries, we are in a very healthy condition, as the statement of accounts made up to the end of December, 1913, is as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, January 1st, 1913	4	1	6½
Subscriptions of Six Life Members	6	6	0
Subscriptions of Ordinary Members	7	4	6
Amount received for Hat-bands	2	2	0
	£19	14	0½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By W. Dowse, for Hat-bands	3	12	5
„ Expenses of Dinner the previous year ..	0	5	0
„ Magazine A/c.	2	15	0
„ J. Whittingham, for printing	0	17	9
„ Sundry expenses	1	7	0
Balance in hand	10	16	10½
	£19	14	0½

It is obvious our very favourable balance is largely due to the inclusion of the subscriptions of six life members, and we ought not to expect any such quantity again in any single year, but apart from this we must congratulate ourselves that thirty-four subscriptions of 2/6 were paid last year, and thirty-four at 1/6, these, together with the life members, show a total far in excess of any previous year.

ERNEST A. MERRYWEATHER,
Hon. Treasurer.

Adopted by General Meeting, March 26th, 1914.

*W. Huskinson sends the following account of a Recruit's
Life in the 16th Lancers.*

THE first place you go to on enlisting is to Woolwich. After a short stay at Woolwich you will be transferred to the Curragh Camp, Ireland; although the Curragh is very lonely it is very healthy. As regards food, which is improving daily, we get cocoa and biscuits at 6 a.m., fish, eggs, bacon, sausages, beef, tomatoes, jam for breakfast, roast beef, potatoes, beans, or peas, cabbage, rice pudding and figs or prunes for dinner; marmalade, cake, potted meat or cheese for tea. You are supplied with low wooden beds.

The life on the Curragh is very fine, enjoying as it does the warm sunshine from the clear blue skies, even in November, and the most invigorating breezes. True we have to work hard,

and probably still harder as time goes on, but it is so interesting being a cavalryman that one quite enjoys it. The first parade before breakfast consists of Swedish drill. I am afraid a professional training for a big event could not be put through it harder; it has widened our frames, made eyes clear as crystals and faces brown as berries. Our military progress has been amazing, and in a short time we have been "passed off the square." This is an examination by the captain of a small squad of about twenty in foot, rifle, sword and lance drills. The next move is riding school, musketry, etc., after which we are put into the service troop (a troop numbering 100, waiting for an order to proceed on active service). Apart from routine drills we have miniature battles, and look like potential heroes of battles yet to come as we charge a supposed shot and shell swept plateau. I am afraid there will be dirty work done when we get across the Channel and dance that enticing goose step on its native heath. A Lancer's life is far from monotonous, and belonging as we do to the 16th (The Queen's), the traditions of this crack regiment have to be upheld.

Our evenings are spent in the barrack rooms amidst sounds of revelry, the strain of the mouth organ, concertinas, and a dozen other noises, making the evening quite jolly. Then there is the Soldiers' Home, where you can obtain any class of food or play billiards, or write or enjoy a concert.

A stroll round the camp with a fair companion is an event not to be laughed at. There is one thing that makes us realise the fact that we are in the King's service more than anything else, and that is the Church parade. Headed by the military band we swing out of the square with the spick and span uniforms, buttons sparkling in the sun, boots like looking glasses, and jingling spurs. One feels a superior person on this occasion, and the service is very impressive.

Taking things all round it is a glorious life, plenty of fun and excitement, and you have the satisfaction of knowing you are doing your little share for your King and Country.

I remain, yours sincerely,
(Trooper) W. HUSKINSON.

A HALF-HOUR WITH MR. STANHOPE.

THROUGH the courtesy of an old boy, Mr. H. Ewers, we are able to append extracts from letters he has received in a correspondence with Mr. W. Stanhope, a former master, who will be remembered with affection by his old pupils. Mr. Stanhope, in company with Mr. Scott, left the school staff in 1911, and emigrated to Vancouver Island, Canada. We will now leave the extracts to tell the story for themselves.

16th March, 1913. "I was glad to receive your letter. It was interesting and long (two good faults). But you overwhelm me with questions and I must try to answer a few. I do play

football: we have quite a decent team here, and we play two matches a year against a team of Indians. We generally win of course, but they are no mean exponents of the game. Their great failing is that they lose heart as soon as scored against."

"As for adventures—well, I met a panther in the road one night and I had nothing but an axe, but luckily he thought discretion the better part of valour and shirked off. To be alone at night in the dense forest here is awe-inspiring, and queer sounds occur sometimes that give one the cold shudders when first heard. Bears are fairly common in the spring, and also when the salmon come up the rivers at spawning time."

"I am working from 7 a.m. till 5 p.m. every day—clearing land, draining, sawing wood, working on the road round here, felling trees—any old job that comes to hand. I have just returned from superintending the repair of a road some eight miles away in the bush. I had eight men and six horses working for me and I got £5 a week, so I did well. I have to earn enough by such work to keep me till I can get enough of my own land ready—as yet I have scarcely two acres cleared. I build my own house, woodshed, outhouses, chicken houses in spare time (usually Sundays). I carpenter, blacksmith, use dynamite, drain, dyke, all day long. I rise at 5.30 every day, and 8.30 or 9 sees me abed again. I haven't time to breathe a deep breath. But everybody is the same, more or less—the whole plan is work, work, work, and it is no wonder that Canadians get on. We English here do find time for sport occasionally, but Canadians don't."

"I was glad to hear about F. Bates, and Hargreaves, Taylor and Paling, and the others. Remember me to any of the old boys you may write to who were in my class."

30th May, 1913. "They say letter-writing in these days of fast living is a lost art, but you appear to possess it."

"For goodness' sake don't imagine panthers are an everyday occurrence here. Either your highly imaginative mind or lack of serious knowledge (hem!) has pictured to you a country filled with Indians, bronchos and pistols. I haven't seen a pistol or a broncho, and but few Indians since I came here. Vancouver Island is simply a tremendous forest from sea-shore to mountain top, and except on the roads or in the small clearings made by settlers, you couldn't ride a horse ten yards anywhere!"

"And Parksville is a decent-sized settlement. Many hundreds of people have settled in the district since I came. Trains run every day. There are two hotels, billiard saloon, two stores, butcher's shop, motor garage, post office, two churches, and a bank."

"Mr. Scott is in Quebec: 'The High School' will find him. He is married now."

20th September, 1913. "So many apologies for not answering your long letter sooner, and many more thanks for sending me the account of the Grammar School Sports. I am always interested in the old school."

"Do you know, we have Stuart Smith out here and he has written to me. Perhaps you don't remember him—was he before your time? He recalls to me all the old times and I enjoy his letters; he may possibly come out west later on, but at present he is in Toronto."

"Good old Yorkshire! I wish they had won the Championship again, but Kent are a really strong side this year."

"Now that poor Notts. Forest and County are both Second Division teams, they will hardly be able to draw gates at all. I guess you see some real 'class' football in Chelsea and Tottenham. I'd give anything to see a good game again. We shall soon be starting our 'footer' season here, but I am getting too old and stiff for it now, though I can still give some of the younger ones points in method."

"I would give worlds to be over in Southwell for a few days, just to stroll around the old spots—Lowe's wong, the top ground, etc. Remember me to Paling when you see him. You were a bright pair, you two, I well remember. And again—good luck to you in the examination for the Second Division. I wish you a good long sentence—even penal servitude in it. Keep up the most interesting branch of your studies even if you pass the exam., for it is a joy and a blessing to one in after years to have a study or hobby, and feel oneself expert in it."

15th November, 1913, and later. "I cannot enter into a controversy with you re the Bible and Church-going, etc. We have a bishop here who shoulders his pack and tramps or canoes through the dense bush and streams, turning aside at small trails which lead even to one house, or a small community of men in a fishery or camp (mining or logging). He roughs it as any common navvy; gets delayed—lost—bushed—sleeps out at night perhaps if unable to strike a camp, and speaks to you as man to man. No controversy, no dogma, no ritual, no airs—but says its man's high and noble ideal to live in all his life, every day, not in fear of hell or hope of heaven, but to make his life and work express all that is noblest and truest in himself; to be true, honest, self-respecting, so that all his life expresses something more than mere toil or greed of gain, or pride, or desire for material sensations—and that is the spirit of Christ or of true life."

"I have got quite a decent bit of improvement done on the place this year (winter), and shall soon be turning out to work again to earn more dollars for further improvements to the house for the coming winter. I am getting quite a farmer now—five pigs and about seventy fowls, and some of my apple trees have

actually blossomed and borne fruit, though but four years old. We have had hundreds of pounds of strawberries, and rare feeds I can tell you. I have cut my small patch of barley and my two small clover patches."

"You say you don't like Southwell. Whatever you may think it lacks there is one thing that pervades it fully—peacefulness. And that's worth no end of money at times."

L. F. E.

The Head Master has received an interesting letter from M. D. Kilford, Civil Engineer, who is engaged on the River Survey Department in India. The contents must be held over for a future issue.

On Wednesday, April 8th, Rev. W. Webster, one of our Vice-Presidents, was appointed incumbent of Holy Innocents' Church, Liverpool, and Chaplain of the Liverpool Orphan Asylum. This appointment necessitates Mr. Webster's resignation of the Head Mastership at the Junior School of Liverpool College, a post he has held for eighteen years, and the Chaplaincy of the Blue Coat Hospital, which he has held for eight years.

The "Church Times," speaking of Mr. Webster's appointment, says:—"This is an admirable appointment, and the trustees are to be congratulated on their choice. Mr. Webster is peculiarly well fitted to fulfil the important charge which he has undertaken. He is a lover of young people, has had a wide experience of their needs, is an adept teacher and has powers of preaching much above the average. His ministry at Holy Innocents' should prove immensely beneficial to those under his care."

Cyril A. Simpson has been appointed Second Officer in the Lake Victoria Nyanza Steamer Service, Uganda, B. E. Africa. This is a government appointment, with a commencing salary of £240 a year. The contract is for three years, which includes six month's leave on full pay and all expenses paid, both on the outward and return journey. Mr. Simpson left England for his appointment on April 18th, 1914.

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Kilford M. D., River Survey Dept., Calcutta.

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*Those marked * have paid a guinea for Life Membership.*

The following are Honorary Members of the Society:—

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 Rev. H. R. Collins, M.A., The Grammar School, Southwell.
 Mr. R. Atkin, M.A., B.Sc., Magdalen College School, Brackley.
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