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JUNE 1964

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The Southwellian

JUNE 1964

Foreword

"The Southwellian" was last year produced in a new way, and with the idea of attracting a greater interest in a School Magazine. It appears to have been at least a partial success, as this year we have had a much better response from the School and have even been able to include one or two articles from "outsiders". As there seems to be considerable demand for a properly printed magazine, we are very grateful that Partners, of Newark, have been able to take our order and to help us with the advertising. We sincerely hope that you will find within at least something suited to your own particular taste.

The Committee:

C. W. Pratley

J. S. Woodrow

J. R. Bergman

D. W. Pryer

D. J. F. King

D. A. C. Borrett

The Path Between the Minster and the School

If all goes according to plan, the Bishop will be opening the new school on the 29th of October. It is very fortunate for us that he is able to do it, because he will thereby express in his person and office, the links, which join the Minster and the school. And those links and the two way traffic which they maintain are important for the well being of both.

There have been difficult times and times when each side has wanted to be quit of the other, but over the centuries the continuing relationship has borne much fruit. Sometimes the chapter had to see that the masters of the school were diligent. Sometimes the zeal and energy of a master at the school moved the chapter to action. Sometimes the boys played on the Churchyard and not on Popley's piece. Sometimes they had school on Saturday afternoons and didn't like it. Sometimes the masters were on the mat. And sometimes the chapter argued about who should take the prayers. So it went on through the years, but despite the tensions: there was always the link binding Minster and school together.

Sometimes the thread wore thin; and for about 80 years there were recurrent uncertainties when the strongest remaining tie was the physical path across the Minster yard from the school. But the thread never snapped: and with the scheme made by the Ministry, the County and the Governors nearly twenty years ago, there was established, largely in terms of music, an abiding bond not easily broken. The daily march across from the school to the Minster for the opening, with worship, of the days work symbolises this. Everyone knows from the Minister downwards that there are situations when red tape has not to be allowed to have the last word.

The path to the song school makes the other point of the triangle, and along the paths from the east, the south, and the north, on most days and at all sorts of hours the columns move—large and small; the whole school; and the choirs—whether Minster, School or Junior, Music, worship, education—these three, find their continuous and converging expression in the paths between the Minster and the School.

That makes one quite practical thing of great importance. The land of the new school is not carved out of a bit of the Minster yard, as is the site of the present school, but land has been bought for a path from School to Minster. In the eyes of those who authorise the spending of public money, this path must be classed as a luxury. I hope that what I have written shows that there are good grounds for thinking that they are wrong. But that won't unlock the cash for building the path. If we, of Minster and School, treasuring the link between us and the diverse kinds of cross fertilisation it affords, want

to be sure that our successors can go on learning from a visible used path—a sacrament if you like, then we have got to be ready to put our hands in our pockets to pay for it.

The path between the Minster and the School is more than just a strip of land covered with gravel or asphalt. It is a key to the meaning of man's life.

H. C. L. HEYWOOD

A Party Political Speech

I have been called here tonight, to address you, on behalf of that party, which we *all* love, and for which *all* citizens, of judgement and discernment, such as your most noble selves, will, I trust, feel themselves, in the coming contest—so basely called a General Election—obliged to vote.

It has been said, by our ignorant enemies, that we lack, all those qualities, which you, my dearest Friends, know we possess. *They* say we have no policies. But I ask you, my most valiant supporters, have we policies? Of course we have policies. Policies too numerous, to enumerate! Policies, so obvious, so near the heart, of such people, lovers of democracy, as yourselves, so ingrained in the very soul of our community, that there is simply no need to recount them. Let me only say, that they mean for you, for the electorate, for the blossoming scented bloom of this verdant country, centre of the known world, fearless defender of the democratic faith, more, more, and yet, once more, more of everything that has made us both green, and great.

I will not stoop, as our enemies have done, I will not lower myself to their animal level, by casting scandalous aspersions, on the characters, of those, who are so insanely stupid as to represent my opponents. I will content myself by saying only that, respectable and wise people, such as yourselves, should, and do, suspect their morals, their motives, their beliefs, and their breeding. I will not attempt, as they have done, to bribe you with specious promises of the riches to come, of a world of idle ease; for you know, and of this I am sure, that it is I alone who, given five good years in office, can provide an expectant nation with these eagerly sought after things. As the poet once said "it must needs be better, to keep on the worn coat, than 'tis to run in unbroken boots to seize a new set of breeches hidden with Luciferian care in an autumnal forest", a phrase, which so succinctly expresses our case, that we, were tempted to use it as our more understandable manifesto.

You may wonder, why, why, why, it is that in our spirit we are so immeasurably superior to our opponents? The answer, my dearest followers, my countrymen, you, who are the heart, the staunchest oak, of our democratic vessel, lies in your maturity, your wisdom, the perspicacity of your political intellect. You sit there, before me, with your working hands, your enlightened faces, your courageous brows, your flowering hats, and, because you know that the words I speak, contain within them the essence,—do I say essence—I mean quintessence, of all that is great, and noble and the finest flower . . . , because you share, because you commune with me, you yourselves, are rendered great. I call upon you, go out, go into the world and take with you our message! Come back, bring back with you the multitudes; bring with you enlightened faces, faces from which every doubt, every sorrow, has been removed by the bewildering immensity of our great truths.

My reptilian enemies have implied, and I feel this is a charge I *must* answer before all others, that in these little speeches of mine, I try, not only to confuse with words, but to flatter my audience into the voting booth. I beg you, be my judges. Have I said anything in this hall tonight, which is not in your judgement, and I value your judgement, for I hold you in high esteem, which is not irrefutable, not true, not demonstrably true? Have I tried to influence you with flattery? Of course I have not. I have merely explained our policies, and beliefs, in the clearest possible way, and asked you to help us in the forthcoming struggle.

I have talked to you, as man to man, believer to believer, with that straightforward, honest frankness, which is my own negligible contribution to the political scene.

I conclude, to finish this address, with three motto's we would all do well to learn, put your RIGHT foot forward, don't be LEFT behind and aim straight for the CENTRE.

Tea and buns will be served at a nominal price, but we are rather short of change.

B.G.B., D.A.B., VIa

* * *

The British Isles are made up of four nations. The Scots, who keep the Sabbath and anything else they can lay their hands on: the Welsh, who pray on their knees and their neighbours: the Irish, who don't know what the devil they want, but are willing to fight anyone for it: and the English, who consider themselves a race of self-made men, thus relieving the Almighty of a terrible responsibility.

The New School—an opinion

At last, after a long wait we have our new school. S.M.G.S. is to continue its long standing association with the Minster, undoubtedly its greatest asset, in new buildings.

Opinion seems divided on the merits of the new school. All want a new school but few are sure what it should be like.

It is difficult to judge the design of the new school without knowing what limitations the architect was given. However, discarding this, and judging from a purely architectural stand point, some sort of conclusion, very close to the truth could be obtained.

Nottinghamshire now has a very high reputation for its work on new schools. Directly responsible for these, are the County Architects, who have provided fresh trend-setting ideas.

Undoubtedly the new S.M.G.S. must not be overshadowed by the county designs. It must be new and imaginative, even considering cost and the difficulty of producing something new in school designs. But is it?

Secondary modern schools, of which this county has many, can be found in varying shapes and sizes. The new school looks, I'm afraid, remarkably like some of these, the only difference outwardly being the barrel roof on the Hall, its entrance arcade and the Music Room. Personally I feel that this is not a strong enough feature to be worthwhile. The curve of the roof is in itself impressive but in a vertical form this shape only occurs as the wall of the entrance hall. The rest of the school is completely devoid of this feature. If it had occurred more often in the design of the building I feel certain that its effect would have been felt far more strongly apart from strengthening the obvious link with the Nave of the Minster.

Has nobody yet thought of some method of concealing the Gymnasium equipment suspended around the hall of very small school. There hardly seems any point in designing a distinctive school hall, and the windows, dining area and entrance do make our hall distinctive, only to clutter the whole with the ropes and bars of a gymnasium.

The design does have its redeeming features however, Charnwood granite, a pleasantly coloured, inexpensive stone, has been used quite frequently and blends well with the brickwork. It also breaks extremely efficiently the long strips of colour which would be otherwise seen on the elevations of the building.

The lighting in all rooms but the individual practice rooms, seems very good, especially in the hall, laboratories and Art Room. The library and sixth form, both also well lit, have very considerably been

kept away from the rest of the school and will provide pleasant retreats.

The number of classrooms seems a little low for practical purposes but, of course, this will restrict the number of pupils and maintain the personal touch felt by all boys in the old school in their association with the masters.

I leave you to draw your own conclusion about the new school. Go to see it, and note what kind of boys it turns out.

The years alone can prove whether or not a new school has been worthwhile, or whether spirit has been sacrificed for new buildings.

N. C. SMITH, VIa

* * *

Confucius, he say "One good turn gets most of the bedclothes".

* * *

Advertiser's Announcement

By the kitchen sinkie standing,
 Stood the little Hired Washer;
 Stood and watched the soap suds, bubbling
 In the snow-white kitchen sinkie;
 Stood and watched them,—bubbling, bubbling:
 All the while his heart was beating—
 Faster, faster, was it throbbing.
 Then he came upon the potsies—
 Great big dish and little platesies;
 Dirty knives, dirty forksies,
 All enveloped in a film of
 Greasy grease and grumpy gristle
 Guzzled greedily by children—
 All devoured by kiddiwinkles
 With great grins upon their fizzes—
 Grinning greedily, and greedy,
 Grumpy, greedy, greasy, grinning—
 Such were these that ate the dinner;
 Such were these the greedy guzzlers;
 Such were these that left the potsies,
 These the potsies—left so dirty.
 —But at this point, take a tipsie—
 Do as did the Hired Washer—
 If you're wise—Use Gleemo.

With apologies to Longfellow

R. WADE, II

PUZZLE

Each letter represents a number and the sum of the two words gives the third:

DOPE	+	ROAM	=	PEEPS
SPED	+	PAIR	=	HOPE
HEAD	+	ARE	=	HERR

If a clue is needed, E = 4.

Answer on Page 40

Shakespeare a la Mod

Pupils: "The whining schoolboy creeping like snail unwillingly to school".

Overheard in History VI: "Let's to billiards".

Spoken during a Latin test: "Prithee, friend, pour out the pack of matter in mine ear".

After failing to achieve a low standard: "Thou shalt be whipped with wire and stewed in brine".

Prefect to yard footballers, 4.0 p.m.: "Hence, home, you idle creatures, get you home".

Master during a French lesson: "You blocks, you stones, you worse than senseless things!"

First-formers fighting: "Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods".

Seniors in Saracen's Head Yard: "Go thou and fetch the coroner, for he is drunk like a fool".

A pupil in Church Street: "Hail to you, noble Provost".

In the staff-room: "What's the matter?"

"I have the toothache".

"Then pull it out yourself".

Pupil to his neighbour during a test: "The greatest fool may ask what the wisest man cannot answer".

J. R. CLEMENTS, VIb

* * *

*I wish I was a little grub,
 With whiskers round my tummy,
 I'd climb into a honey-pot
 And make my tummy gummy.*

A Staff Room Census

A short questionnaire was handed into the staff room, and some very surprising answers came out:

To the question, "Your favourite record?" came the replies:-

"Finkall's Caff" (?), "Mack the Knife", "the 100 yards" (! !)
"Fifteen men on a dead man's chest" (! ! !)

Another question was, "If you had not been a schoolmaster, what would you have been?"

"Farmer or Army Officer" (Mr. Yates?)

"Vet" (Mr. Harriss?)

"A Judge" (Mr. Beard?)

"A Crusader"! (Anon.)

"A Hermit" ! ! (Anon.)

"A Crofter"! ! (Mr. Ball?)

"The Mikado"! (coupled with the 100yds above)

"A Pirate Queen"! ! (Anon.)

And possibly the most correct:

"More impoverished"! (Mr. Fox's pen?)

Many subjects were disliked, whilst our honourable masters were at school, but to the question "Which subject did you dislike most when you were at school", the most surprising answers were:-

"The wall game" (Eton!) (In Mr. Bannister's writing?)

"The English" (Mr. Williams?)

"Pitti—Sing" (which is?)

A poll of outside activities revealed several motorists, but only one rugby lover (Mr. Harriss?). There were one or two interesting 'activities', such as:-

"Tilting"! "Shrimping"! ! "Putting to the sword"! ! !
"GEISHA"! ! ! and "the Spanish Main", but in what way we do not know.

Our thanks go out to the staff room, who, although they did not (dare not?) sign their answers, and definitely mixed up the writing, have provided some very amusing and interesting replies.

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GRACE

*Heavenly Father bless us,
And keep us all alive;
There's ten of us for dinner
And not enough for five.*

* * *

Form Prefects

As I was reading through the local paper a few weeks ago, I noticed a column about a Blackwell Council meeting. At that meeting the Clerk to the Council said that whatever he did, it was wrong. This applies to Form Prefects as well.

If he tells someone to stop misbehaving he is 'officious.' If he does not, he is 'weak.'

If the noise becomes too loud and he threatens to 'book' someone, the person threatened replies that other people are making as much noise and that the Form Prefect is being unjust.

If the master in charge goes out and tells the Form Prefect to report anyone talking and he does; he is a 'sneak'; if he does not report anyone and the master comes back hearing a noise, the Form Prefect is probably labelled 'irresponsible' by the master concerned.

If any chairs are left down at 3.45 p.m., it is the Form Prefect's job to put them up and report it.

If a master hears a dreadful racket coming from a formroom, goes in and gives the whole form a detention, who is blamed by master and class alike? The Form Prefects.

D. J. CANDY, V

* * *

*An author owned an asterisk
And kept it in his den,
Where he wrote tales, which had large sales,
Of erring maids and men,
And always, when he reached the point
Where carping censors lurk,
He called upon the asterisk
To do the dirty work!*

Africa South of the Zambesi

In the course of my talk to the Sixth Forms in 1962, I urged the boys to give consideration to spending at least some portion of their lives in a new country. It can be a rewarding experience. Southern Africa has much to offer.

Compared to Britain, the climate is a major attraction. Most of Central Africa is between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level. Temperatures seldom exceed 90° or fall below 50°. Winter frosts are sufficiently rare to be welcome. It is unusual to have more than two or three days without sunshine. Seaside resorts from Beira to Cape-town permit swimming almost all the year round.

What of malaria, yellow fever, bilharzia and other tropical diseases? Malaria is completely eliminated from the settled areas and exists only in remote low-lying districts. It is regarded scarcely more seriously than the common cold. Yellow fever is non-existent. Bilharzia exists only in stagnant rivers which can be avoided. The pure air of the high-veld is ideal for people who are chesty, asthmatic or subject to colds. T.B. sufferers are not permitted to enter the country. In these days of air pollution, radiation, lung cancer and rheumatism, Southern Africa must be one of the healthiest areas in the Western World.

What qualities do we look for in a prospective immigrant? He should have a skill which is in demand by a new country. Failing this, he should have a good background of education, adaptability and a will to work. There is no place here for the 9.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. mentality. The day begins with the sun at 6.0 a.m. Most people are at work by 8.0 a.m. Few finish before 5.0 p.m. Little wonder that the Sundowner has become a tradition! The idea that the white man sits on his stoep and watches the African work is pure fiction.

What are the pitfalls? There is no room here for the reformer; the type who aims to change the customs of the country in the first twelve months. After five years he might be qualified to express an opinion. After ten, he may have acquired sufficient experience to suggest changes.

It is a mistake to assume that the Britisher is more knowledgeable, more sophisticated, more resourceful or more tolerant than the Rhodesian or South African. It readily becomes apparent that the bred and born colonial starts with many advantages. He is familiar with the country and entirely at home in the African countryside, remote from the amenities of civilisation. He can converse with the African in his own language. He is more practical and thinks little of building a house with his own hands, putting down his own borehole, repairing his car, or stitching up his African's wounds with needle and thread.

The friendliness of the Rhodesian and South African is a by-word and his tradition of hospitality maintains a standard that ceased to exist in Britain a hundred years ago.

What are the dangers? Is Southern Africa seething with unrest? Only in the columns of certain newspapers. After 17 years residence I have yet to see a riot or civil commotion. My attitude to Africans is similar to that of the vast majority of white people—mutual respect and tolerance. But mutual respect and tolerance does not exist between Africans and their fellows, particularly if they are of a different tribe. Fighting and violence are as common to African life as public-house brawls in Britain. But I would rather walk through the African bush at night than through Dudley or Notting Hill Gate. You are more likely to be knocked down in the streets of Southwell than to be bitten by a snake or attacked by a wild animal in Southern Africa.

Africa has great attractions for the countryman. One can still travel a thousand miles without touching civilisation. It has magnificent scenery ranging from mountains to vast plains. It has the world's largest man-made lake; the world's most majestic water falls and huge reserves teeming with every form of indigenous wild life from small buck to elephants.

For the townsman, there are the rapidly growing cities of Cape-town, Johannesburg, Durban, Salisbury and Bulawayo. There are theatres, cinemas and T.V. But one city is very much like another anywhere in the world.

For me Southern Africa is the African countryside with its friendly and courteous peoples both black and white.

Would you make a fortune in Africa? Probably not, although there are still fortunes to be made in gold, tobacco, cattle, sugar, rare minerals, commerce and industry. But you would have a standard of living far higher than the average for Britain and the best climate in the world in which to enjoy it.

J. W. HUMBERSTONE

An opinion from an old boy—now headmaster of the Cecil John Rhodes School, Gwelo, Rhodesia.

* * *

*He passed the bobby, without any fuss,
And he passed the cart of hay.
He tried to pass a swerving bus,
And then he passed away.*

(Epitaph)

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Why should we come to school ?

	<i>Days</i>
In this year there are 366 days	366
8 hours of sleep per day ...	122
Leaving	244
4 hours of rest per day ...	61
Leaving	183
52 Saturdays	52
Leaving	131
52 Sundays	52
Leaving	79
1 hour per day for eating ...	15
Leaving	64
12 weeks holiday	60
Leaving	4
Allowing 4 days of illness ...	4
Leaving	0

Therefore:-

- (1) How do we get here?
- (2) How can we do *PREP*?
- (3) How can we *learn*?

A. S. GLOVER, IV

Football - The Anatomie of Abuses, 1583

For as concerning football playing, I protest unto you it may rather be called a friendly kind of fight, than a play or recreation; a bloody and murdering practice, than a fellowly sport or pastime. For doth not everyone lie in wait for his adversary, seeking to overthrow him and to pick him on his nose, though it be upon hard stones, in ditch or dale, in valley or hill, or what place soever it be he careth not, so he have him down. And he that can serve the most of this fashion, he is counted the only fellow, and who but he? So that by this means, sometimes their necks are broken, sometimes their backs, sometimes their legs, sometime their arms, sometime one part thrust out of joint, sometime another, sometime their noses gush out with blood, sometime their eyes start out, and sometimes hurt in one place,

sometimes in another. But whosoever scapeth away the best goeth not scot-free, but is either sore wounded, and bruised so as he dieth of it, or else scapeth very hardly, And no marvel for they have sleights to meet one betwixt two, to dash him against the heart with their elbows, to hit him under the short ribs with their gripped fists, and with their knees to catch him upon the hip, and to pick him on his neck, with an hundred such murdering devices. And hereof groweth envy, malice, rancour, choler, hatred, displeasure, enmity and what not else: and sometimes fighting, brawling, contention, quarrel picking, murder, homicide and great effusion of blood, as experience daily teacheth.

Et tu, discipule?

With apologies

D.A.C.B.

Brass Rubbings

First of all find a church which has an interesting monumental brass and ask the vicar's permission to make a print of it.

These engraved brasses are usually let into the stone floor or walls of the church and cover the period between the 13th and 18th century when other memorials seemed to become more used.

Although many of them have been defaced or stolen for the metal there are still large numbers to be seen. They make a true picture from a past century and show us the fashions of the time.

Buy a roll of good lining paper from a wallpaper shop, a stick of black heel ball from the cobbler and sellotape to fasten down the paper. Dust the brass to remove dirt and grit, then place the paper over it fastening the edges, where needed, with sellotape or use a book to hold down each corner. Brasses are fastened to the floor with rivets which sometimes stick up, look for these or you may make a tear in the paper. Once the paper is in position and one starts to rub with the heel ball it must not be moved or raised as it is difficult to get it back in exactly the same place.

Rub lightly at first over the whole figure until the heel ball gives a faint picture, then rub harder with thick firm strokes so that the details show up and the white lines have clear edges. See that no folds of the clothing have been missed before removing the paper.

The finished prints, or "rubbings" as they are called, can be cut out and mounted on white card to be framed as a picture or they can be stuck on linen. With a roller at each end, you can have a length of linen hanging as a scroll to hold your rubbing.

Some brasses are very large like the Alan Fleming brass at Newark dated 1361, but others such as those at Ashover in Derbyshire are only about 3ft. long and are easier to rub. They make distinctive pictures to have in the home.

DOVE, I

An attack on Dogma

Rudolf Bultmann, once of Marbourg University, put forward a theory by which the New Testament must be "demythologised" before it can be understood. He bases this on the fact that at the time when Christ began his mission the popular trend was towards an acclamation of a Messiah. We read of many attempts to claim Messiahship in Judea at this time, firmly put down by the Romans if the pretender became too popular and threatened the peace. Baptism was not new, but just a vogue at the time for spiritual cleanliness before the end of the world which the Jews believed to be near.

Jesus obviously was steeped in Hebraic law and tradition so he preached in this vein to his followers who would understand him as such. That is as much as to say that if he had revealed himself to-day he would have done so as a "Beagle" or as a controversial philosopher.

Arguing along these lines it would then seem stupid that we should accept the teachings of Jesus and the dogmatics which the church has laid down by them without translating them into the modern idiom in which we live.

The trend today is towards humanism, towards regarding a man as a separate entity from another and respecting his own individuality. This man has his own communion with God, he cannot be helped by others in this, his view of God is different from the next man's and this must be respected.

It would seem then that if Christ had manifested Himself today it would be an individual's contact with God that He would emphasise. So let us re-appraise the dogma of the churches and realise that it is not the corporate unity of the Church that matters but the individual's contact with God.

F. KING, *Vib*

*Camphorate: A large bell tent for several people.
One death watch beetle to another: "This will bring the house down".*

* * *

Pierre fingered one of his ears carressingly and looked thoughtfully at the other.

* * *

*Thoroughbred English bulldog: eat anything. Very fond of children,
10 guineas.*

THE SCHOOL SURVEY

This was carried out at the end of Spring Term to find out the views of *every* boy on various topics. There was an excellent response nine in ten questionnaires being returned (i.e., over 2,000 opinions to be assessed). N.B. The survey was meant to be serious and obvious witticisms have been excluded. Percentages are of definite answers received.

1. How do you usually refer to this establishment?

90% as a Grammar school
4% as an Independent one
3% as a Public school
2% as a Secondary school

2. The New School

YES NO
84% 16%*

* 25% of the 5th and 48% of the 6th being against it!

Quotes (by the 2nd year)

"Yes, if they provide decent dinners!"

"It looks like a supermarket"

3. Prefects

a all J.D., 55% of the 1st and 62% of the 2nd thought they would make good ones.

b Opinions as to the school's prefect system varied greatly from 23% for complete abolition (mainly 2nd and 4th) to 13% for leaving it be (mainly 1st and 5th)—but 87% agreed that some sort of change was necessary.

Quotes: "boarding-house prefects have too much power" (2nd year).

"favouritism and gang-warfare is much of the trouble (5th year)"—but what does this mean?

4. Pocket Money (some parents ought to take note!)

Day Boys			Boarders		
High	Low	Avg	High	Low	Avg
—	—	1/-	J.D.	2/-	10d.
5/6	1/-	3/-	I	3/6	1/-
6/3	2/-	3/-	II	2/6	1/-
6/-	2/-	4/-	III	4/6	2/-
10/6	2/-	6/-	IV	5/-	1/6
10/-	2/6	6/-	V	5/-	1/-

one 4th Form day boy claimed he had £2 p.w.

one 3rd Form day boy claimed he had £1 p.w.

5. Rugby or Football?

Rugby	Football
44%	49%
majority of	majority of
1st, 2nd, 6th	J.D., 3rd, 4th, 5th

6. Which Newspaper do you read most?

Daily Express 32% : majority of 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th.

Daily Mail 22% : majority of J.D.

Daily Telegraph 17% : majority of 6th.

Daily Mirror 14% : majority of 2nd.

The Times 5%.

Only one third of the school had no other paper they wished to read—of those who did

Daily Express 12% : mainly 1st and 2nd.

Daily Mail 11%.

News of the World : 10% : mainly 2nd and rest of Lower School.

Daily Worker 8% : mainly 5th and 6th.

Here again wishes were extremely varied from Cornish Post and Norfolk News to Pravda and New York Times.

7. Television

Favourite programmes in categories. Light : Steptoe 65, Big Night Out 20, Telegoons 8. Regular Series : Dr. Who 34, Avengers 32, Coronation Street 19, Saint 10. Serious : Tonight 36, Adventure 23, Your Life in Their Hands 14, Panorama 12, The News 11. (Numbers are replies not percentages). Dr. Who was the only Children's Programme mentioned (save for the 5th's Telegoons), while many considered the Avengers serious. The most popular programmes with the forms : J.D.—Dr. Who (then Adventure). I—Dr. Who (Avengers). II—Steptoe (Dr. Who). III—Steptoe/Tonight (Saint). IV—Steptoe (Tonight/Coronation Street). V—Steptoe (Avengers). VI—Steptoe (Avengers).

8. The Election (only 4th upwards)

Conservative (%) : 54; Labour 18; Communist 13; Liberal 10. The Conservatives were more popular than all the other parties put together. The Liberals lost their deposit.

9. Company of Service (only 4th upwards)

Does it do its job? Yes : 16%. No : 84%.

Of those who thought it didn't 40% blamed its members (this 40% was mainly non-members), 60% blamed staff intervention (only 30% in 4th) and 64% blamed its purely advisory capacity. N.B. One 4th former suggested coffee and biscuits for members, one 5th former suggested . . . a School Suggestions Box.

10. *Any good at a non-Pop dance ?*

	Yes	No	
4th	44%	56%	
5th	54%	46%	
6th	50%	50%	surprising ?

11. *What kind of car ? (only 4th upwards)*

Everybody had a different ideal only four cars meeting the individual approval of four or more scholars, i.e., E-types (13), Mini-Coopers (6), Rover 2000's (4), and Rolls (4). Some people even wanted the 1920 Ford Popular, Humber Ambulance or Bubble.

12. *Which phrase do you hear most often during school-time ?*

(this was perhaps the most popular question of all)

4th	Eh Bien ! (attributed to Mr. Yates)	30%
5th	bark (Mr. Pallister's supposed way of speech)	28%
6th	Can't say you weren't told ! (Mr. Pulford)	30%

Overall

Eh Bien ! (Mr. Yates)	19%
Right, sort it out ! (Mr. Pulford)	14%
Can't say you weren't told ! (Mr. Pulford)	12%
Bark (Mr. Pallister)	10%

Other often-heard expressions included Speed it up, Take my Bag and No Sir ! (The Headmaster) : Thick Biologist and Get out, boy (Mr. Carver), 6th Form tripe (Mr. Pulford).

Survey carried out by the General Committee.

Results assessed by D. W. Pryer.

Thoughts on the National Stud

Just over forty years ago the Government decided to enter the bloodstock breeding business, in the belief that the experts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries could improve upon the methods of the commercial stud owners.

The Government built up the National Stud, worth half a million pounds invested in 1,000 acres of land, buildings and some fifty thoroughbreds (stallions, mares, foals and yearlings). The cost per year is about £30,000 and during the years 1950-60 there was a trading loss of nearly £21,000.

The stud has produced Big Game and Sun Chariot, who between them won four of five classics in 1942, as well as Royal Lancer, Carozza and Chamossaire.

However, even the gift of Never Say Die, by his owner Mr. R. S. Clarke to the Stud, has not helped. He has been one of the leading sires and is in great demand due to his winning the 1954 Derby and St. Leger.

Her Majesty must regard it as a doubtful privilege that she is able to select the best of the National Stud yearlings and have them trained for her by champion Noel Murless. For during the 1960 season these excellent animals won not a farthing and in 1961 could manage only £5,500 and the total amount during those two seasons for all National Stud bred horses was only £9,000.

Her Majesty also breeds her own horses at Sandringham and this year has increased her stock from eighteen to thirty-one, including five National Stud horses. The Sandringham-bred horses are trained by Cecil Boyd-Rochfort and Peter Hastings-Bass. She is well known for her love of racing and her purple silks with scarlet sleeves and black cap with tassel have been to the fore much in previous years. Above Suspicion, Pindari and Aureole being notable. However, this year she has little chance of success in the classics and last year her only entrant Amicable was unplaced in the Oaks.

Over previous years her total winnings have been great : 1954 £40,994, 1955 £10,579, 1956 £16,530, 1957 £62,212 and 1963 £13,467.

Due to lack of success the National Stud has moved from Gillingham, Dorset, to Newmarket, the centre of racing. The new site is only half the size and only stallions will be kept. Thus a large sum of money will be available to purchase stallions which might leave the country. The site is excellent and will cost a quarter of a million pounds and will ensure low cost to breeders. There will be room for four to six stallions, two of whom will be Pindari and Never Say Die. This new scheme will begin to operate in 1966, when perhaps with a little luck, the Stud may be able to pay for itself.

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Fifth-Form Guide to the Masters

*When we go into the lab.,
Physics periods are just FAB,
Mr. Carver teaches us,
At him we just sit and cuss.*

*We do Maths in the Hall,
We drive dear 'Pally' up the wall.
He tells us all to stop our blather,
When he wants our books to gather.*

*By the peppery Mr. Ball,
The Englishes are taught to all.
He knows his Shakespeare word for word,
All over the school his voice is heard.*

*Mr. Yates is our French Master,
He should be cased in Paris plaster
'Eh Bien' is his favourite phrase,
At his words we're in a daze.*

*When he starts on 'British Isles',
All our faces crease in smiles
Mr. Bannister is his name,
He teaches Geog., what a shame.*

*Form Five master, Pulford, Steve,
Is so strict we want to leave.
If you want to play at cards,
He'll make you run the hundred yards.*

*Mr. Williams, he is Welsh,
Through muddy fields he makes us squelch.
If dry, P.E. is in the yard,
Twenty press-ups? Gad, that's hard.*

*When he forgets to bring his bag
He says, "Boy, run like a stag"
The Head becomes a proper pest
When he gives us a small slip test!*

ANON.

Music

The definition of music will vary to an enormous extent with the individual. To some I know, the most wonderful sound is the deep throated roar emitted from the exhaust of a high powered motor vehicle; others have their own ideas of what pleases them. But to most of us whether we be lovers of jazz, classical, or any other of the many different classifications that music falls into, the orchestra will give us the greatest thrill.

At some time there comes a moment of rare beauty, an experience, a feeling when one is lifted out of this world by a combination of sounds which is full of magic and ecstasy.

These moments are rare and they catch us unawares but they are nevertheless very real, when for a brief period of time we are our real selves, denuded of the superfluities with which we surround our lives, everything, even our existence is forgotten on these memorable occasions when we are "in tune" with the creator of the music and the artist who interprets it for us.

The world is full to overflowing with music, each one of us will choose the sublime according to his own taste. One thing is certain, if we really listen, not just hear, we too will experience the wonderful joy that music assuredly offers. JACQUES, V

Experiences in Africa

When I first went as a missionary to West Africa, there were parts East of the Niger where it was not unknown for captives in battle to suffer a dreadful fate. I decided it was my job to visit one of these villages. The few Christians, just six or seven, needed some encouragement. They met me at a secret place, carried my cooking pots, camp bed and food boxes and parked them in a little mud church they had built. In the evening, we sat round a fire with mosquitoes buzzing round. The little party was anxious because there was a rival show not far off with much drum beating. During the night, the seven lads slept on the floor around my bed, armed with spears. There were people prowling round during the night, and twice they all got up and chased away the intruders. In the morning I paid my respects to the chief. He was pleased and presented me with a bunch of bananas. So we parted in peace. That was in 1923. Now, I understand, there is quite a large church and a school, and a little hospital there.

After fifteen years in Nigeria I was transplanted into the Sudan. On one of my travels in the Southern Sudan, I got off the Nile

Steamer at a very lonely place, where a missionary with his doctor wife was establishing a New Mission Centre. The Reverend Charles Bertram met me and took me to the first beginning of the work; three huts, one for a church, one for a school, one for a clinic. At sunset I saw Charles putting our camp beds in the open. I said "Charles, are there any lions about?" He said, "Yes, plenty." I said, "Is it safe to sleep outside?" He said, "Well, it's too hot inside. In any case we have mosquito nets!" I thought a lot but said no more. But Charles was rather thin: I was not so thin and I felt that if I were a lion I knew which I would choose. In the morning I asked, "Any lions about during the night?" He said, "Yes, there are some footmarks just near your bed." Apparently the lion was not hungry. I then travelled on my journey to Khartoum. A week later I had news that Charles died of Blackwater fever. He had been buried. His wife read the burial service. She continued developing the hospital then alone. She is still in the Sudan but retires next year to a well deserved rest in the Cumberland Lake District.

It is quite a good idea to learn French at School. When the Emperor of Ethiopia was exiled in Khartoum I considered it my duty to call upon him on an important Saints Day of his Church, "The finding of the true cross." I was carefully drilled beforehand in the correct procedure. Three steps forward, three steps backward; then wait. I got through the steps alright, then he said "Parlez vous francais?" I said, "Un peu." There must have been something wrong in my French. He said, "All right speak in English." He honoured us by coming to dinner at the Clergy House and brought his sixteen-year-old second son, the Duke of Harar, a charming boy fresh from Wellington College. At the end of dinner the servant handed round the cigarettes. The boy took a cigarette, looked at his father and put it back. I said, "Do you smoke?" He replied, "Yes sir—no sir—yes sir,"—then he looked at his father and said, "NO Sir."

A. M. GELSTHORPE—Bp.

The Avengers of Robbie Pud and his Merry Lincoln greenflies

OR *The Wooden Cow of Nottyhill*

Once upon a dream Robbie Pud and Little Richard (one of the Merrie Greenflies) were wandering through Sherbert Forest when they heard the delicetessent yelping of a maidful in address. They pranced towards the sauce of the noise with their bowstrings

nicely tuned. On a-triflethey found the Sherrif of Nottyhill and his wicket shoulders had captivated Maid Marigold. Robbie Pud blew his own trumpet and all the Merrie Greenflies from near and thin* rushed to lend a foot. But a lass t'was in vain as the Sherrif had already had umple time to seek refuse in his own castile.

Dismayed Robbie woundeth his way to the "locale Fishe Shoppe" to inquire of Fryer Tuck if Maid Marigold had haddock her chips; 'Zounds no' quoth he, thou must rescue her buy building a Wooden Cow (c.f. The Greeks at Troy B.C. 1400).

Later the Greenflies constricted a cow from the bark of some of the local dogs. They weald it to the Knight's Castile with hundreds of men udder it, as a peace off-a-tree. But the wicket shoulders of the Sherrif were suspicious ('cos some of them had read Homer's "Idiot") and would not admit it, into the castile. Sins they cud not weight any longer Robbie decided to disembark and scrutenise the castile with an intense scrute. At the 13th stroke of midnight Robbie made a startling discovery, "I've got egg on my mod green leather gear."

After this the rest was easy; they traversed the suspenders bridge carrying a battering lamb to be ewes'd to knock the door down. But the Sherrif made a subtle move, he ordained his shoulders to transfix the door to the roof of the castile so that Robbie's men could not get at it. But the Merrie men were not beated yet, they scaled the walls and beat the door in.

Ones inside they absconded to the dudgeons where they found Maid Marigold chained to a bear, skin rug; she had been complaining of the draughts. Having secured her release Robbie went to reek his vengents on the wicket sherrif. He was walking down one of the many corridors in the castile when he espied the sherrif approaching him in a direction of forwards. There was no escape for the wicket sherrif since his gear did not have a reverse. "Avast" cried Robbie as he drew his cross bow; the sherrif, now telefied tried to bribe Robbie by offering him 15 pitchers of Harold Wilson (that well known confidence trickster) in cash. But Robbie was not corrigated and refused; instead he loost an arrow straight through the sherrif's purple heart.

His mission completed (and the writers running out of ideas) Robbie decided to make his way, with Maid Marigold, 'to the woods'.

Robbie shouted to Will Blush (another greenfly) "Let down the drawbridge; Will laboured but in vain, "It won't draw", he exclaimed, "it won't paint either", replied Robbie.

Scrawled by 2 MODS & 1 ANON.

* c.f. far and wide

Life-Boats

The Royal National Life-Boat Institution, which was founded in 1824 by Sir William Hillary, has saved over 84,350 lives. There are 148 life-boats in the fleet. There are several different types of life-boats :— 52 foot Barnett boat, several Watson boats, beach, Liverpool, self righting, and surf life-boats, and the Oakley life-boat. The two latest editions to the fleet are the new fast inshore rescue boats, which are capable of doing 20 knots or more. The other is the 48½ foot Oakley life-boat. This boat is equipped with radar, the first life-boat to have this. It is also self righting, and can right itself in 5-7 seconds, by 2¾ tons of water being speedily transferred into a righting tank. The water has to pass through 3 valves which are automatically opened when the boat is heeled over at 110 degrees.

The equipment that life-boats carry:—

The Drogue or sea anchor is a special kind of canvas bag that fills with water and offers considerable resistance, thus slowing the life-boat and keeping its head up to the wind.

The Loud Hailer is an electrical megaphone which will carry a man's voice over considerable distances even through the roar of a gale.

The Line throwing pistol can fire a nylon line up to 150 yards to reach survivors on a vessel when the life-boat cannot get alongside.

Oil pumps and sprays can be used to smooth the broken water around a wreck.

Other equipments are:— life jackets, radio telephony, echo sounders and direction finding devices, parachute flares and electric searchlights.

The launching of life-boats can be done in various ways. Some are lying afloat in harbours, others are kept in houses and launched in one of three ways: from a carriage, down a special slipway or over skids. The second method is the best, and the life-boat sometimes strikes the water at over 30 m.p.h. Some boats, however, are kept on beaches with their bows thrusting out to their ancient enemy, the sea. The crews of life-boats are usually summoned by the firing of maroons.

All life-boats of the R.N.L.I. are either built by Messrs. J. Samuel White or Messrs. Groves and Guttridge. Experience has shown that boats constructed of wood with double skin planking laid diagonally will come through severe trials better than boats built of steel. Teak, western red cedar, Honduras or African mahogany and English oak are all used in life-boat construction. A feature of all life-boats is the provision of air cases, which may number as many as 250.

These would serve to keep the life-boat afloat even if she were holed in a number of places. Life-boats cost from £33,000 to £45,000.

The Royal Air Force helicopters play a big part in rescue. Life-boats are fitted with V.H.F. (very high frequency) or U.H.F. (ultra high frequency) radios for direct communication with helicopters. But life-boats sometimes get wrecked, and St. Ives suffered two appalling disasters in 1938 and 1939. Arbroath life-boat capsized on entering the harbour on the 27th October, 1953. Another recent disaster was the Seaham life-boat on the 9th November, 1962.

The R.N.L.I. awards medals for gallantry. The highest award, the gold medal, is an honour of such high distinction that only three have been awarded since the war. The last one was awarded to coxswain Hubert Petit of St. Peter Port. Silver medals and bronze medals are also awarded.

The busiest 24 hours in the whole history of the life-boat service occurred on the 28th and 29th July, 1956. During those 24 hours life-boats were launched 52 times; they rescued 107 lives and saved 14 vessels. Four medals for gallantry were awarded on that day.

The greatest coxswain to date has been Henry Blogg of Cromer. He won the gold medal three times, the silver medal four times, the only person, except the founder, to win this. He was coxswain of the life-boat for 38 years. He joined the crew in 1894 at the age of 18. At 25 he was second coxswain. He retired in 1947 at the age of 71. During his service of 53 years the Cromer life-boat was launched 387 times, and rescued 873 lives.

Sir Winston Churchill, who has said much for men to remember, wrote of the life-boat:—

"It drives on with mercy that does not quail in the presence of death, it drives on as a proof, a symbol, a testimony, that man is created in the image of God, and that valour and virtue have not perished in the British race".

P. B. NORTH, IV

The Charge of the Fire Brigade

A Trueish Story

It was a sunny Thursday night: the time was late and getting later. A half musical howling dropped through the silence like a brick through thin ice. Then it ended as suddenly as an old cricket ball hits reinforced concrete. There was a pause and the thick silence gathered again, this time unbroken, like thunderclouds with toothache. Then the door of the Song School opened openly and out came sixteen boys talking talkatively.

Suddenly there was a wail and a wailing rising in pitch and tone. It drowned the conversation and eventually quenched it. It was loud and getting louder, and soon it sounded like ten thousand wailing ghosts. Then it began to fall, and before it had finished falling the boys were at the top of the Broadwalk, running fast and getting faster.

When they reached the road they stopped and waited, silence descended yet again. Then there was a roar and a roaring as a motor bike passed with the smoke pouring out of its exhaust pipe. A small pause. Then another in a smoky puther with more pouring and roaring, soared past them. Yet another followed with a roar. Then another and another and another. At last the last bike had blasted its way through the wide opening of the station. Then with a loud thud silence descended for the fourth time.

But in five small seconds there was a ding and a dinging and a large red fire engine emerged from the dark opening. It floated along the road, speedily gathering speed and greedily swallowing up all in front of it. It was fast and getting faster, and soon it had disappeared round the corner. Southwell Fire Service was Riding Again.

R. WADE, II

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Booth House Report, 1964

The task of producing a house report this year, or at least, an optimistic one, has proved quite a hard job. This is because the house has had a bad year and we have lost most of our cups. However, this should be remedied in this next year.

We lost the Cricket Cup to Thomas House this year after having held it for several seasons. The margin of our defeat was only three runs.

In the Rugby Cup we were challenged for the first time in two years. We started well by beating Grays House by twenty-nine points to nil. In the final we played a weakened side against Thomas House XV (also under-strength). After a close and exciting game we lost by a penalty goal. R. J. Tedcastle and I. Edwards deserve congratulations for their play in both games. J. R. Bergman was presented with his colours this season.

We came third in the Athletics Cup this year, but did better in the Standards Cup, in which we came second. Guthrie's high jump performance of five feet is especially worthy of note. Also to be congratulated is the senior relay team (S. Ince, R. M. Sneddon, C. W. Pratley, E. Bartle, D. A. C. Borrett) who won the Senior Relay Cup. R. M. Sneddon and D. A. C. Borrett were presented with their athletic colours this season.

Although we came last in the Music Cup, C. I. Candy, M. C. Smedley and A. Burnham must not go unmentioned for their fine efforts.

We lost the Swimming Cup to Gray's House by a very narrow margin this year. We congratulate R. Stewart for coming second in the Senior Cup.

The cross-country was run under a new system this year and the house came through well. We were second to Thomas. Following is a list, by age groups, of the House performances. We congratulate the runners named:

Forms

J.D./1st—B. Ferbrache	4th	Team—2nd
2nd/3rd—H. Green	4th	Team—1st
4th/5th—R. Stewart	1st	Team—2nd
6th—J. A. Howes	3rd	Team—3rd

We were last in the Merit Cup this year after a good start.

The following boys left last year and are now continuing their education at Nottingham Technical College: E. Bartle, R. W. Cauldwell and J. Cox.

We congratulate D. A. Bratton, this year's Head Boy, on gaining a place at Pembroke College, Oxford. We also congratulate C. W. Pratley, on being awarded the Old Southwellian Cup for being the school's best all-round sportsman.

Finally our thanks must go to Mr. Pulford, our housemaster, and E. Bartle and J. Cox, our Captain and Vice-Captain, respectively, last year.

Although we have lost several cups this year, there is still much potential in the house, that, if combined with a little more effort than previously has been the case, could win some, if not all, of the cups back.

D. A. C. BORRETT (House Captain)

Cricket 1963

1st XI

During the season thirteen games were played. Six were won, four were drawn and three were lost.

Rees and Burton opened well for the school throughout the season, while Cauldwell, Bartle and Tedcastle, R., gave the middle batting order the necessary strength. Cauldwell captained the side well and deserves special mention for being chosen to represent the County Grammar Schools for the second time. Bartle and Burke opened the bowling attack with considerable success and we congratulate Burke on achieving a county trial.

We also congratulate, S. Childs, J. L. Burton, P. Rees and B. G. Burke on being awarded their colours.

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Gray's House Report

Since the last Magazine was published there have been great improvements in most aspects of out of school activities, with the result that the large gap between Gray's house and the other two houses has been completely closed.

Although the Rugby talent was still lacking the same cannot be said for the Swimming team. Our success was in no small way due to the performance of J. K. Allen, A. J. May and N. Adcock.

We again "astounded the critics" last Sports Day by obtaining first place, after a close and exciting finish. It was an enthusiastic performance by all concerned; and on this occasion the House owes its thanks especially to W. Caudwell, W. Wilkinson, S. Wright and M. Freeman.

The house Music Cup was very closely contested, but in the end we were pushed into second place by a very small margin.

This year the Cross Country was run on new, and successful, lines. The Seniors managed to come first in their age group (due to the efforts of M. Freeman, R. J. Beardsall and D. W. Pryer) but the other teams, unfortunately, did not fare so well.

Finally, in the academic field, the house has continued its improvement and A. E. Smith, P. Whitfield and C. J. N. Wright must be congratulated on their acceptance into University.

From the above successes it is clear to see that Gray's house "lags behind" no longer.

M. FREEMAN (House Captain)

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First Fifteen Rugby Report, 1963/64

Looking back it has been a very successful and rewarding season. In many matches we found ourselves against larger and heavier teams, yet, especially in the latter half of the season, we were able to show that our size was no indication of our playing skill.

At the start of the season several of our games were won by quick tries snatched at the beginning, and then a grim process of hanging on while the opposition mounted attack after attack against a rapidly tiring team. However, this did win us the matches, and as our fitness improved (helped by Monday night training in the hall), so did our play.

Three matches stand out from those before Christmas. The first being against De Aston, memorable because all their 22 points were scored by one player, and because we played for an extra ten minutes, due to a faulty watch, in which they scored three converted tries. For the first time in the school's history, we played R.A.F. Cranwell (their 2nd XV). The memory of this excellent game was enhanced by the magnificent meal and refreshments served afterwards. The match against High Pavement was memorable for a different reason entirely. We went on to the pitch a dispirited and complaining team, and rightly deserved the beating they gave us. The folly of defeatism was only too clearly emphasized by the result of our return match, when we beat a slightly altered side by 6-5, on their own ground.

The second half of the season saw the 1st XV on the top of their form, winning five matches out of seven, and in April the old boys match, by 3 points.

Throughout the season we have suffered from injuries, Lewindon, who received his colours at the beginning of the season, being especially missed from the line-out when he was unfit. In these matters we are grateful to the 2nd XV whose side was often altered at the last minute to fill our positions.

Special mention must go to Bergman, Horner and Tedcastle I., who won well deserved colours for their continuous good play. Sneddon and King were unfortunately injured for some of the season, but both played very well, as did Candy, to whom many of our points are due. The whole of the pack, despite several changes due to injuries, welded into a fine unit, but will be in some trouble in the line-out next year.

With approximately only five members leaving this year, the 1st XV should look forward to a good season, and perhaps an improvement on our 10 games won, 7 lost, and 1 drawn, compared with last seasons record of 6 won, 8 lost and 2 drawn.

C. W. PRATLEY (Captain)

Thomas House Report, 1963/64

As last year's Thomas House captain forecast, we won both the House Music and Merit Cup, completely overwhelming the opposition for the seventh consecutive year. However, as a number of our "song-birds" have gone to higher pastures, the competition may well be stiffer this year.

For the first time in several years a two house rugby final was played. Booths, having crushed Grays 29-0, came on to the field full of confidence. But, in spite of substitutes in the team for Messrs. F. King and S. A. Bennett, we triumphed 3-0; a penalty goal scored by D. Candy. Special congratulations to B. Marshall and R. Leivers, who played alongside 1st XV members, some five years older than themselves. They show the future for Thomas rugby is bright indeed.

These players, together with the 1st XV half-backs, I. Tedcastle, who gained his school colours this season, and L. Bowman, already a colour, played a prominent part in the victory of the house. Colours were also awarded to T. Lewindon at the beginning of the season.

In last year's Cross Country competitions, run on a picked team basis for the first time, the Thomas Senior team was narrowly beaten into second place by Grays, but we won two other age groups and were overall points winners.

In the J.D. Form I group, the first three places went to Thomas members K. Gooch, R. Hoyle and P. Benton. In the under 14 group J. M. Hopkinson was first. In the 14-16 competition, A. R. Hill was 2nd, and J. Yates 3rd. L. Bowman came 2nd in the seniors. Again, Thomas cross country running looks forward to further success this year.

The Thomas swimming team did not prove so strong and finished 3rd, well behind Booths, who were 2nd, and Grays.

Last year's house cricket provided a number of surprises. Thomas having beaten Grays by a comfortable margin of 9 wickets, faced the mighty Booths, whose captain made the unforgivable error of presenting his team as "Booths house team to beat Thomas's".

The match was played in fine drizzle and Thomas batted first, the match being played on an overs basis, 20 allowed to each team. Thomas made 73 runs for 7 wickets.

B. G. Burke and T. P. Lewindon opened the bowling for Thomas and had no real difficulty in disposing of the Booths team. Burke took 3-54 including the wicket of the illustrious R. W. Cauldwell (Booth's captain), and Lewindon 6-37. The whole Thomas side is to be

congratulated on quick and accurate fielding in this match. Booth's lost by 3 runs having scored 70 all out.

Last year's inter-house Athletics on Sports Day proved to be one of the most exciting for a number of years. Thomas were leading at the beginning of the afternoon, but Gray's gradually overhauled them. The result of the competition depended on the relays, but Thomas could not meet the challenge and were narrowly beaten into second place.

Junior colours were awarded to J. Turton, I. Tedcastle and D. Candy, and Senior colours to S. A. Bennett. The Standards Cup was also awarded to Thomas's.

Among those leaving in July 1963, P. D. Burnham and R. J. Young went to Oxford, a truly notable achievement. C. J. N. Wright went to Leeds University and J. R. Cowhig to London University.

After some years of Booth's holding the whip hand in the sport of the school, Thomas, having won the rugby, cricket and Standards Cup, have proved that Booths days of glory have for the time being passed, and we can look forward to several seasons of success both academically and in the field.

Also, as a post-script let us not forget the school projectionist, R. Fell.

T. P. LEWINDON

Athletics Report 1963

During this year we took part in four triangular matches; these were against Queen Elizabeth's and Brunt's, Forest Fields and Bilborough, West Bridgford and Beckett, and Manor and Brunt's. The results were generally close with the school gaining second place in all four matches. As a result of these matches, and the Championships, no fewer than 17 school records were broken—showing the success of our athletes.

On Sports Day, the three houses provided a very interesting and exciting afternoons entertainment. All too soon the day ended, with the best performance cups going to M. Freeman and R. Stewart, and colours awarded to I. Tedcastle, W. Wilkinson, D. Candy, J. Turton (Junior), S. Bennett, D. Borrett, M. Sneddon and S. Wright (Senior).

INDIVIDUAL SUCCESSES

Newark Schools

11-13	220	1st	W. Cauldwell
13-15	Shot	1st	D. Candy
15-17	Discus	1st	D. Borrett
	Javelin	1st	J. Howes
	Long Jump	1st	S. Bennett
	Triple Jump	1st	T. Lewindon
	440	1st	M. Freeman
	Mile	1st	M. Freeman
	220	1st	M. Sneddon
	Hurdles	1st	M. Sneddon
	Relay	1st	Minster

NOTTS. A.A.A.

Youths

440	1st	M. Freeman
Javelin	2nd	J. Howes
Discus	3rd	D. Borrett

NOTTS SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Junior

440	2nd	W. Wilkinson
Discus	3rd	J. Turton

Intermediate

440	1st	M. Freeman
Long Jump	1st	S. Bennett
220	2nd	M. Sneddon
Javelin	2nd	J. Howes
880	3rd	C. Pratley
Discus	3rd	D. Borrett

Senior

100	3rd	E. Bartle
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Under-14 Cricket in 1963

Last season was a fairly satisfactory one for the under-14 side, i.e. Played 6, Won 2, Drawn 2, Lost 2.

The team was undefeated in the last four matches and even won the games against Nottingham High School and West Bridgford! The former was the most interesting match of the season, the High School's last wicket not falling until the fourth ball of the last over of the day. Incidentally, in that innings, eight out of the ten High School batsmen were given out l.b.w.!

The most notable performances of the season were Coles' 45 against Nottingham High School, and Kettleborough's 6 for 20 against West Bridgford. These two players also topped the averages—Coles batting with 20 runs per innings, and Kettleborough bowling with 12 wickets at 9.3 runs apiece.

Colours were awarded to P. A. Coles, M. A. L. Cook and D. Randall.

M. A. L. COOK

Rugby Reports for 1963/64 Season

UNDER 15 XV

Statistics: Played 14, Won 7, Lost 7, Points for 118, against 117.

The only two sides to give us real beatings were Carlton and Forest Fields. The scores in the other lost games were close. The pack was big and worked well in the tight, but on occasions lacked mobility in the loose. The half backs provided a sound link between the pack and the three quarters with Ward captaining the side from fly half. Gardner and Whiteford, although small, achieved a sound understanding with Ward as the season progressed. The wingers, Bateson and Leivers were speedy and looked dangerous when they took their passes. Coles at full back had some good games, but his touch kicking was by no means certain. Loughton, at scrum half was sound, and often elusive. Of the pack, Edwards, Bergman and Marshall were the pick: Walster hooked well: Pearson, Haggis and Glover rampaged from the back row, but on occasions did not nail their man decisively. Mills played steadily throughout.

Altogether, this was an interesting season, without being inspiring.

UNDER 14 XV

Although the team did not have a successful season, losing all games played, nevertheless there are two encouraging pointers for the future. One is that the pack is now becoming welded into what promises to be a formidable unit, with intelligence as well as brawn.

The other is the improvement in the defence of the team as a whole, but especially of the backs, shown by the tally of points scored against, which is 120 below that of the previous year's team.

Next season, the team must be much more determined, and resolve first to win the ball, and secondly to use it before the opposition can regain possession.

Sixth Form Society

Since the last issue of the Southwellian the Sixth Form Society has been reasonably active, although it has not been able to offer its undeniably efficient services to the Garden Fete and other school activities, due to their absence from the curriculum this year.

Papers have been presented on a wide diversity of subjects, ranging from "Islam", through "Impressions of Yugoslavia", to "Vertical Take-off Aircraft". We are also indebted to our learned visiting lecturers, but in particular to Mr. J. K. B. Ball, B.A. for his practically demonstrated lecture on "Bee Keeping".

The visits of the society have been as diverse and almost as numerous as the papers, since we have visited such places as Boots, the new Playhouse, Stoke Bardolph Sewage Works and the Assize Courts.

The Society has evolved a "new, improved" streamlined constitution from the one devised last year. This was due mainly to the Society becoming tired with "Where I went for my holidays" lectures.

With this "new" constitution we hope to function amidst luxurious surroundings in the new school just as well if not better as we have done, in the past, with the old constitution in that "crumbling pile", the old school.

D. J. F. KING	} Secretaries
D. A. C. BORRETT	
D. W. PRYER	

S.M.G.S. Railway Society

Summer 1962-1964

During the last two years the society has had somewhat mixed success, but while perhaps few in numbers it is certainly not lacking in enterprise, e.g. the wide variety of trips and excursions over these last two years. On July 25th, 1962 the society visited various motive power depots in London (Stratford, Hither Green, etc.) and in spite of 'heavy' weather was compensated by the large number of locomotive types seen, most of them steam. The traditional November half-term visit that year was to Birmingham (7 installations visited) and our

members ruefully observed at Wolverhampton, several 'kings' on the scrap line; would and could the adjacent 'Warships' prove any better?

1963 saw two visits, Crewe (May 2nd) and Manchester (November 6th)—both visits provided 'gems' of railway operation from Gresty Lane Shed (at Crewe) which held two engines, *if lucky*, all being well, to a Black Five run to Manchester (incidentally this trip included a good proportion of new lower school members). In contrast to these somewhat distant visits, on February 18th this year, we decided to visit some of the local M.P.D.'s, including Central and Midland Sheds at Leicester, Nottingham, Toton and Derby depots (Burton M.P.D. will be dealt with later). In conclusion as chairman I must thank D. Candy our most active secretary, R. N. Kirk treasurer (and also for providing this information), C. Peck (who organised the Birmingham trip), J. L. Burton (organised Crewe excursion) and the encouraging support shown by our new members, especially from Dyson, Haycox and Taylor.

N.B. A trip is planned to York in September.

D.W.P.

Boy Scout Report for the year 1963/64

There has been a pleasing, indeed surprising increase in the enthusiasm and leadership shown by the Patrol Leaders during this year, and it is largely due to their efforts that 'work sessions' are demanded with ever increasing frequency. The new intake this year was slow to get to grips with training, but has now made good the ground lost initially, several new boys being second class already.

Summer Camp was graced last year by real, feel-it-on-your-back type sunshine, and the standard of camping was certainly higher than in other recent years . . . perhaps there is some connection . . . ? Several groups of hikers took the opportunity to get to grips with the Cairngorms on foot, and found that it *can* rain even in rain-shadow areas. Why not?

The main event of the year however, has undoubtedly been the Gang Show, which as one Patrol Leader was heard to remark 'proved that we are not just an ordinary Friday night troop, but a Real Troop'. Many thanks to those non-Scouts who made this occasion possible, especially Messrs. Fox and Barsby, and Mrs. Pallister.

As for numbers:

Total at present	54
1st Class with cord	3
1st Class	7
2nd Class	23

Next Summer Camp is not in a rain-shadow area.

Acknowledgements

The Rt. Rev. A. M. Gelsthorpe.
 The Very Rev. H. C. L. Heywood.
 Mr. J. W. Humberstone
 Mr. H. B. Olsen.
 Mr. P. Ustinov.

Finally we must thank our contributors; in the majority of cases it has only been lack of space, not lack of talent, which has prevented us from printing a greater proportion of their work.

G. Bateson	A. S. Glover	P. Rankin
N. Bennett	M. Gardener	P. A. Sellors
D. A. Bratton	M. H. Gooch	G. Sharman
K. Brindley	C. E. Heginbotham	A. Smart
P. J. Browne	T. Horner	A. E. Smith
B. G. Burke	C. G. Hughes	N. C. Smith
A. Burnham	M. Jaques	J. L. Stevens
D. J. Candy	R. A. Kirk	R. Stewart
A. P. Carey	M. C. Laverack	J. D. Turton
J. D. Carter	R. Mark	R. Wade
J. K. Chilvers	D. McGowan	J. C. F. Ward
J. R. Clements	P. B. North	D. West
G. Clements	J. R. Pallister	P. A. Wilson
J. Eggleston	D. Pinder	R. S. Wilson
R. Fell	A. S. Poos	P. Yates

Answer to Puzzle

P = 1	O = 2
M = 3	E = 4
D = 5	I = 6
S = 7	H = 8
R = 9	A = 0

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