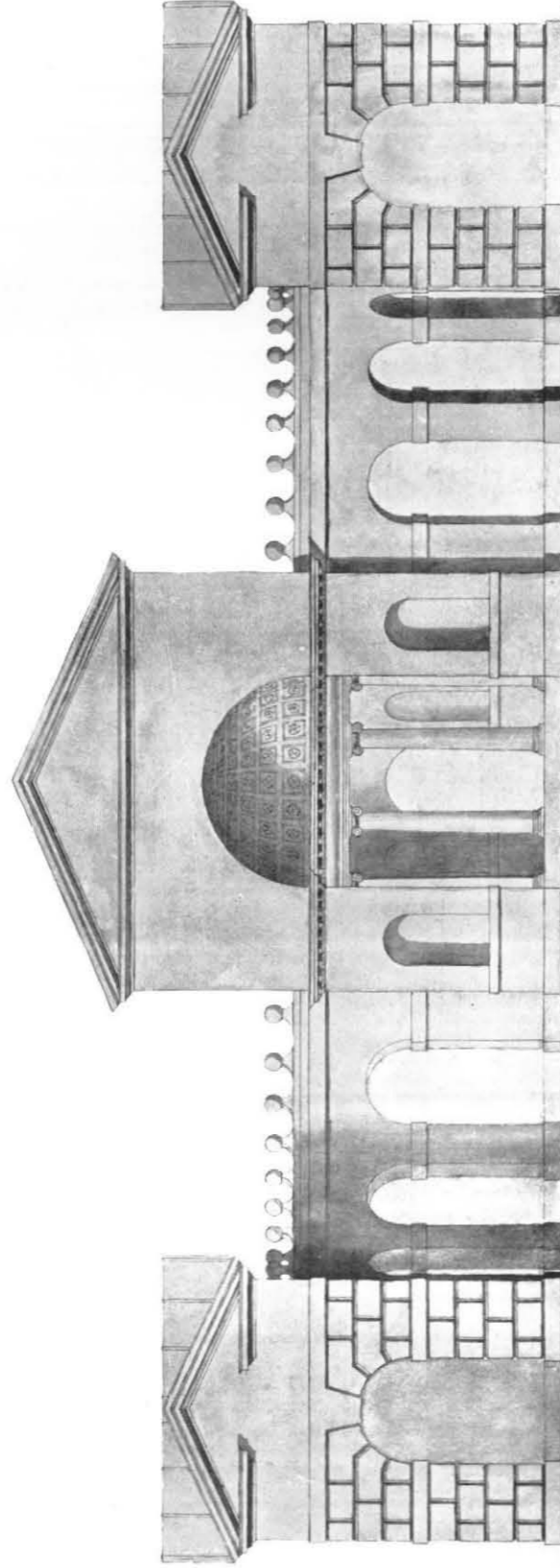


THE STOIC



Number Twenty-one

APRIL 1930



TEMPLE OF VENUS
AT STOWE

DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY KENT

Scale : 1 in. to 5 ft. (reduced.)

Measured and Drawn by L. Whistler.

THE STOIC

VOL. IV

APRIL 1930

No. 2

TWENTY-ONE

WITH the publication of its twenty-first Number, *The Stoic* may claim to have come of age. There is no magic about the figure 21, but it serves as well as another to mark the passage from youth to maturity and to provoke the reflections appropriate thereto.

The Stoic appears only three times in the year. The reader of one Number has therefore to wait a long time for the next, and when it comes its accounts of School events seem sometimes rather out of date. But the purpose of the accounts is to provide not information, but a record, and the policy of the editors has been to make *The Stoic* not an ephemeral news-sheet, but a permanent and well-proportioned chronicle of the School's activities. For similar reasons *The Stoic* has always tried to give itself a material form and outward appearance worthy of the official organ of the School. It has tried to look dignified and to conduct itself soberly. At the same time it has tried not to be too dull, and its pictures at any rate have usually saved it from unrelieved solemnity. In general, the intention from the beginning has been to produce a paper worth reading, worth keeping—and worth waiting for.

If this intention has been carried out in the past even to a small extent, there is a debt owing to the collaborators and contributors without whose work nothing could have been achieved. If it is to be carried out in the future—and carried further—it can only be by the help, whether as contributors or as subscribers, of all who wish well to *The Stoic* and to the School for which it speaks.

LORD ESHER

BY the death of the 2nd Viscount Esher on January 22nd, 1930, the School has lost another of its best and earliest friends. Lord Esher first made acquaintance with Stowe five years ago, and from that moment onwards the welfare of the School seemed to become one of his principal interests. He helped it in more ways than can be revealed—even in more ways than any of us know. In particular, he was behind the Chapel project from the start, and the idea of the Stalls as they now are arose from a consultation between him and Sir Robert Lorimer. His own Stall was the first of the forty to be presented. There is another Stall (perhaps the one that we value most of all) which we could hardly have hoped to have if Lord Esher had not made a suggestion where it was impossible for us to make one. These are only a few among the debts we owe him. There are many others less easily recorded but not less great, and among them must be reckoned the simple fact that he believed in Stowe before there were any achievements to justify his belief. The connection of his family with the School will, we hope, be long and honourable. But we could wish that his own connection with us had been longer than fate has allowed it to be. His gifts to us were many, but not one was greater than that of his own friendship and his personal affection for the place and the people in it.

IN MEMORIAM

JOHN LEES NELSON.

Born on June 29th, 1912.

Died on January 26th, 1930.

J. L. Nelson entered the school in January 1927, and left in July 1929.

He was killed instantaneously in a motor accident at the age of eighteen.

He leaves many friends behind him among Stoics of this generation and of his own.

SCHOLARSHIPS 1930

Open Scholarship for English at Balliol College, Oxford :
K. S. TOMS.

Open Scholarship for History at Keble College, Oxford :
C. D. DULLEY.

Open Exhibition for History at Christ Church, Oxford :
B. R. S. HOUGHTON.

Open Exhibition for Science at King's College, Cambridge :
C. M. HEATH.

Open Exhibition for Mathematics at King's College, Cambridge :
D. R. ENGLISH.

Open Exhibition for Classics at Jesus College, Cambridge :
G. L. S. GRIFFITH-JONES.

Savory Exhibition for History at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge :
P. L. SHERWOOD.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATES

AS a result of the Oxford and Cambridge Board's Examination in December, 1929, the following were awarded 'School Certificates' :—

J. M. Ashby.
F. W. B. Charles.
J. W. Collins-Lewis.
G. W. Emrys Roberts.
K. D. E. H. Harington.
I. E. Hills.
A. O. S. Keeling.

H. F. King.
M. Lorimer.
I. W. Macpherson.
N. A. Marjoribanks.
A. W. Myers.
R. P. Townley.

STOICA

The Stoic has built up a large deficit in the course of its career, but thanks to the generosity of high authorities and individual friends this has now been made good. In order that *The Stoic* shall be able to pay its way in the future, we have decided to increase the price from 2/- to 2/6 (subscribers will be notified).

The Prayer Book used in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation of George III has been presented to the School by Lord Westbury. It is a volume of very magnificent appearance and exactly matches the Bible used at the same Coronation—which was given to us by Colonel du Plat Taylor in time for the Dedication of the Chapel.

An Honours Board is about to be put up in the Ante-Library. Fourteen Scholarships and Exhibitions can be recorded on it at once. But there will be room for more.

The pike in the Lakes have had a very disturbed time this term. The combination of the enthusiasm of youth with the guile of experience has proved exceedingly trying. On the other hand it is believed that a number of sizeable fish still remain uncaught.

A very charming colour-print of the Eleven Acre Lake showing two Eighteenth Century anglers in full costume each landing a wriggling fish of improbable dimensions, has been given to the School by Mr. A. R. H. Mann.

The great gale of January 12th wrought havoc among the trees. A number of big elms were brought down along the avenue between the Boycott Pavilions and the School, and that stretch now presents a torn and desolate appearance.

A great deal of damage was caused too in other parts of the grounds. Toll was taken of cedars (luckily not our giants), spruces, pines, beeches and yews, and it will take the limited estate staff years to clear all the wreckage. There should be no shortage of firewood for some time.

During the latter half of the term hockey has been played to some extent on the Bourbon field. It is rather a pity that more people have not played regularly, although it is recognized that other activities have made it difficult to do so.

Jokes upon names are not usually desirable, but surely "Mr. Omicron" (a jest in the Early Chatham manner) is too good to be forgotten.

The use of umbrellas during Cinema performances is not to be recommended—and can hardly be necessary now that the Gymnasium roof has been mended.

An Index for Volume I of *The Stoic* is now in preparation. It will be on sale next Term (price 7d. post free).

An attempt has been made to preserve the "Chandos Arms" Inn at Edgware, mentioned in our article "James the Magnificent," as an Ancient Historical Monument. The Inn dates back to the early part of the 11th century. Handel, who frequented it in the 18th century, has not left his mark upon it. But Dick Turpin has left a hook in the wall outside his bedroom window, from which he lowered himself to his horse when pressed for time.

The following visitors have preached in Chapel this term:—

| | |
|----------------|--|
| February 2nd. | The Rev. W. B. Belcher, North Queensland. |
| February 16th. | The Rev. R. T. Howard, Vicar of Luton. |
| March 2nd. | The Rev. H. E. Smith, Vicar of Christchurch, Brixton, S.E. |
| March 16th. | Mr. E. A. Willis, B.Sc., London. |

ON LITTLENESS

What is this charm we find in littleness
 That makes us spurn the more, and take the less?
 It is the eye-bright and the meadow-sweet
 That in a country lane do mostly greet.
 Small stars, June butterflies, a Valentine,
 Two dimpled cheeks, a green Aegean isle,
 Denmark of countries, thimblefuls of wine—
 They are the first ingredients for a smile!
 And I would wish that I might pass my hours
 In littlest lands made bright with littlest flowers!

L.W.

OLIM ALUMNI

- E. R. AVORY (Magdalene) has been elected Captain of the Cambridge University Lawn Tennis Club. He won the C.U. hard court Lawn Tennis Tournament on March 3rd.
- C. N. M. BLAIR is now Senior Under-Officer of Number One Company at the R.M.C. Sandhurst. He has been appointed Captain of the 2nd XI Cricket side for the Spring term.
- J. D. G. NIVEN and H. A. L. MONTGOMERY-CAMPBELL, who passed out of Sandhurst last Term, have been gazetted to the Highland Light Infantry and the Royal Tank Corps respectively.
- A. R. C. WATSON (Magdalene) came in third in the Freshmen's Cross Country Race at Cambridge last Term.
- J. M. REEVES who reviews books and plays for the *Granta* and *The Cambridge Review* is also a member of the Editorial Board of *Experiment*.
- P. REID has played chess for Cambridge University.

ENTERTAINMENTS

"LE VOYAGE DE MONSIEUR PERRICHON."

The Modern Language Society's production, on Saturday, March 15th, of "Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon," was a far bolder step than they had hitherto taken, since their play last year contained sufficient English to be intelligible, as was unkindly remarked, even to the audience. But the much-maligned audience, carefully primed with the story, seemed to find no difficulty in enjoying this play, presented, as it was, with most of the irrelevant scenes omitted. Some of the more witty lines passed, as was to be expected, unappreciated, but the remarks which the audience understood—especially the simple remark "je tire : il tire : nous tirons"—were greeted with louder laughter for being in a foreign language.

The acting was throughout of a high standard. G. J. B. Wright and A. R. W. Stansfeld gave admirable performances as Mme. Perrichon and Henriette, although the latter was, at times, too demure to be audible. T. L. Jones was a voluble, although perhaps not quite harassed enough, Perrichon. J. M. Wedderspoon was an impressive and martial Commandant and R. H. D. Kitchin and R. A. Litton were models of courtesy as the rival lovers. J. P. L. Henderson and P. D. A. Chidell successfully filled two not over-exacting parts.

The costumes were excellent, Mme. Perrichon's travelling costume and the Commandant's hat being the most vivid memories—though for different reasons. The only criticism to be made is that the combination of the picturesque Victorian dresses and the modernist, not to say symbolical, scenery was perhaps not too happy.

Mr. Clifford, who produced the play, well deserved the applause he received and is to be thanked for a very enjoyable evening.

K.S.T.

THE CINEMA.

Circumstances have prevented the films this Term from being as frequent as they might have been. "Drifters," a British picture of the herring fishing industry, was a success, as was the H. G. Wells comedy that followed it. The possible installation of "talkies" is being considered.

A great improvement has been made to the stage this Term, and it is now possible to get an idea of what the finished proscenium will look like. Its colour will be cream, with a dark brown frame, to harmonize with the existing walls and woodwork. The sides of the stage have been walled off, making two useful dressing rooms. The fine new tableaux curtains, presented by a member of the staff, make an enormous difference to the look of the building.

Several improvements have been made in the stage lighting and the scheme is not yet complete. We shall try to get a set of dark acting curtains before next winter.

R.H.H.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE House Matches have, as usual, been the main interest this term. They resulted in Grenville winning the competition for the seventh successive year. The matches were on the whole neither very close nor very exciting, but there was one notable exception, namely the match in the first round between Chatham and Grenville, which took place on the Bourbon field, beyond the vision of anyone besides those immediately interested. The frenzied vocal support of the opposing bands of spectators gave plain evidence, however, that a fierce struggle was going on, and might even have drawn a crowd from Buckingham. The holders on that occasion came as near as they probably wished to being beaten, a successful kick at goal in the last five minutes being the measure of their victory. In their other two matches Grenville showed much more convincing form and were undoubtedly the strongest side in the competition.

The runners-up were Temple—a splendid side in defence, but lacking in thrust in attack. In the latter respect they would have been much strengthened had Villiers-Stuart been able to play, but he was unfortunately "off" football for the term with a knee injury. Chatham were a strong bustling side full of resource, and would certainly have gone very near to winning, if they had survived the first round. Grafton had a good pack, but were rather unequal behind the scrum.

An innovation this term was the running of a junior club in a modified form. Two Houses also kept a small game going on Corps days. This encouragement to younger players has been most helpful.

The attached table shows the full results of the House Matches.

| First Round | Semi-Final | Final | Winner |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Bruce (a bye) | | |
| Temple Chandos | Temple (17—3) | Temple (34—5) | Grenville (22—0) |
| Chatham Grenville | Grenville (8—6) | Grenville (26—3) | |
| Grafton Cobham | Grafton (28—8) | | |

TEMPLE v. CHANDOS.

Played on February 12th, Temple winning by one goal and four tries (17 points) to one try (3 points.)

Chandos put up a very strong resistance for the greater part of the match and were in fact leading at half-time, Agnew having got over after picking up in the loose. After Temple had drawn level, Chandos still hung on, but towards the end they rather collapsed and the better combination of the Temple backs at last told. For Temple, Gilbert mi. did some good running on the wing and scored three tries. Other scorers for Temple were Josselyn and Gilbert ma., while Kemble kicked one goal.

Teams :—*Temple* : G. R. C. Peatfield; H. K. D. Shepherd, J. A. Hotham, I. R. Græme, M. L. Gilbert mi.; H. E. Josselyn, P. J. G. Weir; A. R. I. Searle, J. W. E. Parsons, J. E. L. Corbyn, G. F. L. Gilbert ma., D. H. A. Kemble, O. P. Croom-Johnson, T. R. Barker, D. G. Levis.

Chandos : A. W. A. Llewellyn Palmer; C. A. Willink, R. A. Gordon, A. O. S. Keeling, W. H. H. Wilberforce; I. E. Hills, R. E. Blandford; D. E. C. Trench, H. M. Barclay, E. R. G. Ripley, A. R. P. Ellis, P. G. Agnew, M. F. Parker, K. W. L. Roberts, R. C. Peile.

CHATHAM v. GRENVILLE.

Played on February 12th, Grenville winning by one goal and one try (8 points) to two tries (6 points).

Grenville with an imposing array of "colours" in their side came within an ace of being beaten by a side which, on paper at any rate, was not very strong. They played in fact very poor football, whereas Chatham, playing very hard indeed, were at about the top of their form. The spoiling of the Chatham forwards, especially Heygate, was very keen and the whole side tackled well. The Grenville backs hung on to the ball far too long; if they had let it out, they might well have won by a comfortable margin.

At half-time the score was 3-3, tries having been scored by Cameron ma. for Grenville and Rowlatt for Chatham. Each was the result of a very good movement. With less than 15 minutes left for play, Chatham got over again, the ball going straight out to Forbes on the left wing from a scrum close in. Grenville then pressed very hard

and about five minutes later Hornsby picked up and went over fairly close in for Macpherson ma. to kick the winning goal. Grenville thus scrambled home by a short head.

Teams :—*Chatham* : K. O. Mackenzie; A. R. Samuel, D. F. N. Rowlatt, J. D. Firth, N. Forbes; H. V. Kemp, P. Nicholson; H. Wrohan, D. N. Willett, C. S. McCallin, L. M. Miall, R. A. Newbery, P. H. Heygate, E. Stokvis, T. P. Charlton.

Grenville : P. P. L. Dillon ma.; A. C. L. Whistler, M. L. Dillon mi., I. W. Macpherson ma., C. C. Cameron ma.; F. W. B. Charles, W. E. D. Moore; D. M. S. Parker, L. E. de Neufville, R. H. S. Clouston, A. N. McClintock, K. Cameron mi., P. F. Hornsby, C. J. Macpherson mi., E. R. Allen.

GRAFTON v. COBHAM.

Played on February 12th, Grafton winning by two goals and six tries (28 points) to one goal and one try (8 points).

Cobham put up a good fight against a stronger side and, had Cooper been really fit, would probably have done still better. As it was, Grafton got the ball pretty regularly from the scrums and gave their backs plenty of chances. Salomon was the most dangerous of their three-quarters and scored two tries. Further tries were scored by Linnell (2), Wells, Ferrier, Marr and Wright. Ferrier kicked two goals. For Cobham, Townley scored far out, and just on time Crowe scored after a tussle close to the posts and Lea converted.

Teams :—*Grafton* : C. M. Baker; T. G. W. Ferrier, C. E. Salomon, E. W. Sconce, G. J. B. Wright; J. E. Linnell, A. D. Drew; M. Lorimer, C. I. B. Wells, P. M. Beech, A. G. H. Marr, H. S. Griffiths, J. N. Woodbridge, C. A. La T. Leatham, H. M. Evans.

Cobham : A. A. Hawker; A. J. Crump, N. A. Marjoribanks, J. S. P. C. Cooper, J. C. Pfister; R. L. Blackstone, C. T. Crowe; R. M. Peel, D. S. Campkin, G. W. Philpott, D. M. Lea, E. P. Fletcher, J. S. Durlacher, G. W. Emrys-Roberts, R. P. Townley.

BRUCE v. TEMPLE.

Played on February 19th, Temple winning by five goals and three tries (34 points) to one goal (5 points.)

Bruce were outclassed in this match and, although they tackled hard, their defence was too often forced out of position to offer an effective resistance for long. The Temple backs combined well, and Hotham or Græme often broke through in the centre. Gilbert mi. on the wing saw plenty of the ball and ran well.

The Temple forwards were not very convincing in the tight, for, although they generally got the ball, they did not shove with any ease a very loosely packed four-three Bruce scrum. Bruce's experiment of having an extra man behind was not very successful, as the defence often became bunched and disorganized.

Tries, which after the first ten minutes came at fairly regular intervals, were scored for Temple by Gilbert mi. (3), Gilbert ma., Weir, Corbyn, Hotham and Græme. Goals were kicked by Hotham (2), Kemble (2), and Phelps. Just on time Sherwood broke away on the left and scored Bruce's only try. Bennett converted.

Teams :—*Bruce* : I. A. H. Stewart; T. G. Barrington, P. L. Sherwood, N. H. Bennett, P. B. Bishop; J. W. Collins-Lewis; D. L. Morgan, C. R. Davies; D. G. Hughes, H. F. King, J. M. Ashby, B. Tweedy, G. S. Woodwark, J. G. Uthoff, A. R. de Salis.

Temple : G. R. C. Peatfield; H. E. Hope, J. A. Hotham, I. R. Græme, M. L. Gilbert mi.; H. E. Josselyn, P. J. G. Weir; M. W. B. Phelps, J. W. E. Parsons, J. E. L. Corbyn, G. F. L. Gilbert ma., D. H. A. Kemble, O. P. Croom-Johnson, T. R. Barker, D. G. Levis.

GRENVILLE v. GRAFTON.

Played on February 19th, Grenville winning by four goals and two tries (26 points) to one try (3 points.)

Grenville showed much better form in this match than they had done against Chatham and were quickly fifteen points up, tries being scored by Dillon mi., Cameron ma. and Charles, and Macpherson ma. converting them. In spite of this early setback Grafton played up hard and Salamon scored for them. A fine round of passing by Grenville, which started in their own twenty-five and in which forwards as well as backs took part, carried play right up to the Grafton line, but splendid tackling just saved a try. Grenville, however, went further ahead through an unconverted try scored by Allen and led 18-3 at half-time.

Grafton pressed considerably in the second half and were very nearly in on the right. Soon after, from a scrum on the Grenville twenty-five line the ball came out to Dillon mi, who broke through and ran nearly the whole length of the field to score a try, which Macpherson again converted. Near the end Charles fought his way over on the extreme right, but Macpherson's shot at goal hit the upright.

Teams:—Grenville: P. P. L. Dillon ma.; A. C. L. Whistler, M. L. Dillon mi., I. W. Macpherson ma., C. C. Cameron ma.; F. W. B. Charles, W. E. D. Moore; D. M. S. Parker, L. E. de Neufville, R. H. S. Clouston, A. N. McClintock, K. Cameron mi., J. R. Kayll, C. J. Macpherson mi., E. R. Allen.

Grafton: C. M. Baker; T. G. W. Ferrier, C. E. Salamon, E. W. Sconce, G. J. B. Wright; J. E. Linnell, A. D. Drew; M. Lorimer, C. I. B. Wells, P. M. Beech, A. G. H. Marr, H. S. Griffiths, J. N. Woodbridge, C. A. La T. Leatham, H. M. Evans.

TEMPLE v. GRENVILLE.

The final was played on February 24th and resulted in a win for Grenville by two goals and four tries (22 points) to nil.

Grenville were at full strength, while Temple were without Searle and Villiers-Stuart.

The game, which was refereed by Dr. A. R. Snowdon, started off at a great pace and it was soon evident that Temple were going to be hard put to it to keep their line intact. That they did so for the first twenty minutes in the face of constant attacks says much for their tackling. Grenville were heavier in the scrum and packed lower. Consequently they got the ball from nearly every scrum and with Moore getting it away well, the rest of the backs got plenty of chances. Time and again, however, when a score seemed certain, a Temple defender got back and tackled his man. In this respect Hotham was outstanding throughout the match, although the whole side put up a magnificent resistance.

At length, however, the repeated Grenville attacks bore fruit and before half-time the Temple line was crossed three times, Charles, Cameron ma. and Allen being the scorers. Temple had a fairly easy chance of scoring from a penalty, but Hotham's kick went wide. Half-time came with the score 9-0 for Grenville.

Play in the second half continued on much the same lines. The Grenville forwards got the ball from the line-outs and scrums and played with great dash in the loose. From a scrum on the Temple line, Macpherson mi. went over untouched on the blind side. Cameron ma. ran well on the left wing and twice beat the defence completely and touched down behind the posts. Dillon ma. converted these last two tries.

Teams:—Temple: G. R. C. Peatfield; H. E. Hope, J. A. Hotham, I. R. Græme, M. L. Gilbert mi.; H. E. Josselyn, P. J. G. Weir; M. W. B. Phelps, J. W. E. Parsons, J. E. L. Corbyn, G. F. L. Gilbert ma., D. H. A. Kemble, O. P. Croom-Johnson, T. R. Barker, D. G. Levis.

Grenville: P. P. L. Dillon ma.; A. C. L. Whistler, M. L. Dillon mi., I. W. Macpherson ma., C. C. Cameron ma.; F. W. B. Charles, W. E. D. Moore; D. M. S. Parker, L. E. de Neufville, R. H. S. Clouston, A. N. McClintock, K. Cameron mi., P. F. Hornsby, C. J. Macpherson mi., E. R. Allen.

THE CROSS-COUNTRY RACE 1930

THE races were run on March 5th, under exactly the same conditions as last year, except that the Senior course was lengthened by about a quarter of a mile.

The Junior Race, which was run first, resulted in an easy win for J. C. Church (Grenville) in 11 minutes, 30½ seconds, E. V. Hope mi. (Temple) being second and A. R. P. Ellis (Chandos) third.

The Temple team finished 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th, and won the team race by a large margin.

Of the first ten to finish in last year's Senior Race, H. E. Hope ma. (1st), D. E. C. Trench (4th), A. O. S. Keeling (7th), H. D. H. Bartlett (8th) and P. D. Ward (9th), were still in the school. Neither Hope nor Trench had been able to undergo full training, owing to indisposition.

Keeling took the lead shortly after the start and maintained it for about three-quarters of the course when he was passed by Ward. Ward continued to draw ahead and finished, an easy winner, in 18 minutes 45 seconds.

On approaching the last pair of flags, some 400 yards from the finish, the order of the first four was Ward, Trench, Keeling, Hope. Trench and Keeling, failing to see one of the flags, went out of their course. This lost them a good many yards and possibly a higher place. The order of finishing was Hope 2nd, Keeling 3rd, Trench 4th.

The Grafton team obtained 6th, 7th, 11th, 12th, and 14th places, and first place in the team race.

Team placings and points:—

| JUNIOR RACE. | | SENIOR RACE. | | AGGREGATE. | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. | Temple 510 Points. | 1. | Grafton 705 Points. | 1. | Temple 1200 |
| 1. | Chatham 414 " | 2. | Temple 690 " | 2. | Grafton 951 |
| 3. | Grenville 390 " | 3. | Grenville 540 " | 3. | Chatham 945 |
| 4. | Bruce 372 " | 4. | Chatham 531 " | 4. | Grenville 930 |
| 5. | Chandos 354 " | 5. | Chandos 525 " | 5. | Bruce 885 |
| 6. | Cobham 332 " | 6. | Bruce 513 " | 6. | Chandos 879 |
| 7. | Grafton 246 " | 7. | Cobham 423 " | 7. | Cobham 755 |

CROSS-COUNTRY

On Saturday, March 8th, a cross-country match was run against Charterhouse at Godalming. Charterhouse won by 20 points to 35 and so avenged their defeat of last year. Teams were of eight a side, with five counting, and the course was over about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

P. D. Ward, who had won the School cross-country on the previous Wednesday, was first man home for Stowe and finished third, nine seconds behind the winner, whose time was 26 mins. 52 secs.

The result was as follows :

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1st. | { J. E. L. Kelly (Charterhouse) - | 26 mins. 52 secs. |
| | { H. C. S. Trevanion (Charterhouse) - | |
| 3rd. | P. D. Ward (Stowe) - - - | 27 mins. 1 sec. |
| 4th. | A. B. Rian (Charterhouse) - - | 27 mins. 4 secs. |
| 5th. | A. J. R. Steele (Charterhouse) - | 27 mins. 6 secs. |
| 6th. | A. O. S. Keeling (Stowe) - - | 27 mins. 15 secs. |
| 7th. | L. G. Levis (Stowe) - - - | 27 mins. 30 secs. |
| 8th. | F. C. L. Matthews (Charterhouse) - | 27 mins. 36 secs. |
| 9th. | H. D. H. Bartlett (Stowe) - - | 27 mins. $36\frac{1}{2}$ secs. |
| 10th. | D. N. Deakin (Stowe) - - - | 28 mins. 8 secs. |
| 11th. | H. E. Hope (Stowe) - - - | 28 mins. 42 secs. |
| 12th. | D. E. C. Trench (Stowe) - - | 28 mins 47 secs. |

STOWE 2ND TEAM v. No. 2 WING (APPRENTICES) R.A.F. HALTON.

Run at Stowe, on March 8th, over the Senior Course. (Teams of eight, five of whom were to count).

RESULT.

| | | |
|-----|------------------------|--------|
| 1. | Swainston. | R.A.F. |
| 2. | Cowan | R.A.F. |
| 3. | Boone. | R.A.F. |
| 4. | P. Nicholson. | Stowe. |
| 5. | King. | R.A.F. |
| 6. | G. R. Cheape. | Stowe. |
| 7. | A. F. Weaver. | Stowe. |
| 8. | Hon. H. D. G. Prittie. | Stowe. |
| 9. | C. I. B. Wells. | Stowe. |
| 10. | Beevers. | R.A.F. |

R.A.F. 21 Points. Stowe 34 Points.

SPORTS 1930

The Sports were held on March 22nd. Our luck in the matter of the weather held, for after a wintry week we got a fine sunny day and a dry track. Two notable performances were the High Jump and the Hundred Yards.

The House Cup was again won by Chandos with a score of 83 points; Temple ran them fairly close with 61; then came Bruce 42, Grenville 38, Grafton 32, Chatham 14, Cobham 10.

The prizes were presented by Lord Thirlestane.

The results were as follows :—

100 Yards (Junior).—1, I. E. Hills; 2, J. C. Pfister; 3, H. Wrohan. Time, $11\frac{2}{3}$ secs.

100 Yards (Open).—1, P. L. Sherwood; 2, H. E. Hope; 3, C. C. Cameron. Time, $10\frac{2}{3}$ secs. Record.

Half-Mile (Junior).—1, E. V. Hope; 2, A. W. Genth; 3, P. T. Hayman. Time, 2 mins. $18\frac{2}{3}$ secs.

Half-Mile (Open).—1, H. E. Hope; 2, D. E. C. Trench; 3, H. D. H. Bartlett. Time, 2 mins. $9\frac{1}{3}$ secs.

120 Yards Hurdles (Junior).—1, A. T. Bardwell; 2, G. F. Barrington; D. P. Croom-Johnson. Time, 19 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles (Open).—1, D. N. Deakin; 2, W. H. H. Wilberforce; 3, A. O. S. Keeling. Time, $17\frac{2}{3}$ secs.

High Jump (Junior).—1, R. J. Falk; 2, C. J. Macpherson; 3, A. R. P. Ellis and R. B. Matthews. Height, 4 ft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

High Jump (Open).—1, D. N. Deakin; 2, C. E. Salamon; 3, A. A. Vickets and W. H. H. Wilberforce. Height, 5 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Record.

220 Yards (Junior).—1, I. E. Hills; 2, J. C. Pfister; 3, F. C. Grant. Time, $25\frac{2}{3}$ secs.

220 Yards (Open).—1, C. C. Cameron; 2, P. L. Sherwood; 3, H. E. Hope. Time, $23\frac{2}{3}$ secs.

One Mile (Junior).—1, E. V. Hope; 2, A. W. Genth; 3, D. G. Hutchison. Time, 5 mins. $14\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

One Mile (Open).—1, D. E. C. Trench; 2, A. O. S. Keeling; 3, H. D. H. Bartlett. Time, 5 mins. $\frac{2}{3}$ sec.

Long Jump (Junior).—1, H. Wrohan; 2, R. G. Atkinson; 3, A. R. P. Ellis. Distance, 16 ft. 6 ins.

Long Jump (Open).—1, W. H. H. Wilberforce; 2, P. P. L. Dillon; 3, T. G. Barrington. Distance, 18 ft. 2 ins.

Quarter-Mile (Junior).—1, B. Tweedy; 2, E. V. Hope; 3, J. C. Pfister. Time, 60 secs.

Quarter-Mile (Open).—1, P. L. Sherwood; 2, D. E. C. Trench; 3, I. W. Macpherson. Time, 55 secs.

ATHLETICS

A triangular match between Eton, Lancing and Stowe was held at Stowe on Tuesday, March 25th. There was some excellent racing, H. D. H. Bartlett's winning half-mile in the Relay Race being the finest performance of the day. Lancing were winners with 34½ points; Stowe came second with 29½ and Eton third with 25.

Scoring was 5, 3, 2 for the first three places, except in the Relay, which counted 6, 3 for first and second respectively.

The following were the results:—

100 Yards.—1, J. D. Wade (L); 2, P. L. Sherwood (S); 3, R. W. K. Purser (L). Time, 10²/₅ secs.

Half-Mile.—1, J. G. Giddins (L); 2, A. D. Gilmour (E); 3, H. E. Hope (S). Time, 2 mins. 7³/₈ secs.

High Jump.—1, L. F. York (E); 2, P. D. C. Walker (L) and C. E. Salamon (S). Height, 5 ft. 5³/₄ ins.

220 Yards.—1, C. C. Cameron (S); 2, W. F. Jennings (L); 3, J. R. Maudslay (E). Time, 23³/₈ secs.

One Mile.—1, C. O. Healey (L); 2, I. D. Forsyth (L); 3, D. E. C. Trench (S). Time, 4 mins. 51¹/₂ secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—1, C. M. Fletcher (E); 2, G. Thorne (E); 3, D. N. Deakin (S) and A. S. FitzGerald (L). Time, 17³/₈ secs.

Quarter-Mile.—1, J. D. Wade (L); 2, P. L. Sherwood (S); 3, Lord J. A. Hope (E). Time, 56 secs.

Long Jump.—1, W. H. H. Wilberforce (S); 2, R. W. K. Purser (L); 3, M. S. Gosling (E). Distance, 18 ft. 2 ins.

Mile Relay (220 yds., 220 yds., 440 yds., 880 yds.).—1, Stowe (H. E. Hope, C. E. Salamon, T. P. Charlton, H. D. H. Bartlett); 2, Eton (J. R. Maudslay, H. Peat, R. Page, J. H. C. Powell); 3, Lancing (W. F. Jennings, F. P. H. Pearse, B. T. Gordon-Walker, J. G. Giddins). Time, 3 mins. 57³/₈ secs.

O.T.C. NOTES

THE following promotions have been made. (January 23rd, 1930).

To *Under Officer*: Sergeants P. L. Sherwood, T. G. W. Ferrier.

To *Sergeant*: Corporals P. Nicholson, E. R. G. Ripley, M. F. Villiers-Stuart.

To *Corporal*: Lance-Corporals H. D. H. Bartlett, P. F. Hornsby, J. W. Maude, W. H. H. Wilberforce, P. H. Heygate, C. I. B. Wells, D. N. Deakin, E. R. Allen, A. O. S. Keeling.

Appointed *Lance-Corporal*: Cadets H. V. Kemp, W. J. Davis, E. F. Waters, P. M. Beech, Hon. H. D. G. Prittie, J. D. B. Doran, A. R. I. Searle, F. O. S. Dobell, M. F. Parker, C. S. McCallin, C. T. Crowe, J. E. D. im Thurn, T. G. Barrington, D. M. Lea.

The following obtained Certificate 'A' at the examination held in November, 1929.

H. D. H. Bartlett, T. H. Clarke, O. P. Croom-Johnson, W. J. Davis, D. N. Deakin, F. O. S. Dobell, D. R. English, E. P. Fletcher, I. R. Græme, P. F. Hornsby, D. G. Hughes, A. O. S. Keeling, D. G. Levis, A. W. A. Llewellyn Palmer, A. G. H. Marr, C. S. McCallin, P. Nicholson, R. C. Peile, P. F. I. Reid, A. R. Samuel, A. R. I. Searle, G. V. Seymour, M. V. Sowerby, I. A. H. Stewart, A. A. Vickers, M. F. Villiers-Stuart, P. J. G. Weir, C. I. B. Wells, W. H. H. Wilberforce.

THE RIFLE CLUB

The following Postal Matches have been fired this term: (Conditions—As for the "Country Life" Competition).

February 21st. v. Radley College. Won.

Scores.—Stowe, 603. Radley, 595.

In this match both D. C. Powell and E. A. F. Widdrington obtained the highest possible score.

February 28th. v. Exeter School. Lost.

Scores.—Stowe, 594. Exeter, 613.

v. Framlingham College. Lost.

Scores.—Stowe, 594. Framlingham, 605.

March 7th. v. St. Paul's School. Won.

Scores.—Stowe, 632. St. Paul's, 620.

v. Canford School. Lost.

Scores.—Stowe, 632. Canford, 636.

The "Country Life" Competition was fired on March 14th. The following are the detailed scores:—

| Practice. | Grouping. | Rapid. | Snap-shooting. | Total. |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Highest Possible Score. | 10 | 50 | 25 | 85 |
| D. C. Powell ... | 5 | 48 | 20 | 73 |
| E. A. F. Widdrington ... | 10 | 50 | 25 | 85 |
| B. T. Aikman ... | 10 | 47 | 25 | 82 |
| S. M. Sowerby ... | 5 | 48 | 25 | 78 |
| G. S. C. Trench... | 10 | 47 | 20 | 77 |
| J. H. N. Weston ... | 5 | 48 | 20 | 73 |
| C. L. Hall ... | 10 | 47 | 25 | 82 |
| D. H. A. Kemble ... | 10 | 47 | 25 | 82 |
| Totals ... | 65 | 382 | 185 | 632 |

LANDSCAPE TARGET.

Team Leader : D. C. POWELL.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| B. T. Aikman | ... } 80 | C. L. Hall | ... } 60 | Total 305 |
| E. A. F. Widdrington | ... } | A. L. Maffey | ... } | |
| S. M. Sowerby | ... } 90 | D. H. A. Kemble | ... } 75 | |
| G. S. C. Trench | ... } | J. H. N. Weston | ... } | |

Grand Total, 937.

The result of the competition will be published in the issue of "Country Life" for May 3rd.

FENCING

LAST term provided evidence that we had a good team in the making: this term has confirmed our fondest hopes. Only one match has been lost, and that against a very strong Army side. The loss of Houghton has been felt, but the other members of the team are by now so versatile that it has become easy to stop a gap. Bartlett recently won all his fights with all three weapons for three successive matches. The darkest cloud in sight is the too near departure of M. F. Villiers-Stuart, who leaves this term. Captain of the team for three years, and a member of it for four, he has probably had a bigger influence on Stowe fencing than any other boy here. It is significant that predominance has been won and held in his time.

Fortunately, the new material is good. Stansfeld is already up to team standard; Cheyne, Hunter, Storey and Lilley show promise. But more foilists are needed if the general standard is to be assured.

Cobham (B. R. S. Houghton, G. A. L. Cheatle and U. B. Walmsley) won the House Cup with comparative ease last term.

At Oxford, J. de Amodio has been awarded his half-Blue. F. J. Walter fought with him in the side which beat Cambridge.

THE SCHOOL *v.* WESTMINSTER.*(Previous record:—Won 9. Lost 0.)*

The return match with Westminster took place at Stowe on February 8th. It resulted in a win for us by the comfortable margin of 28—12.

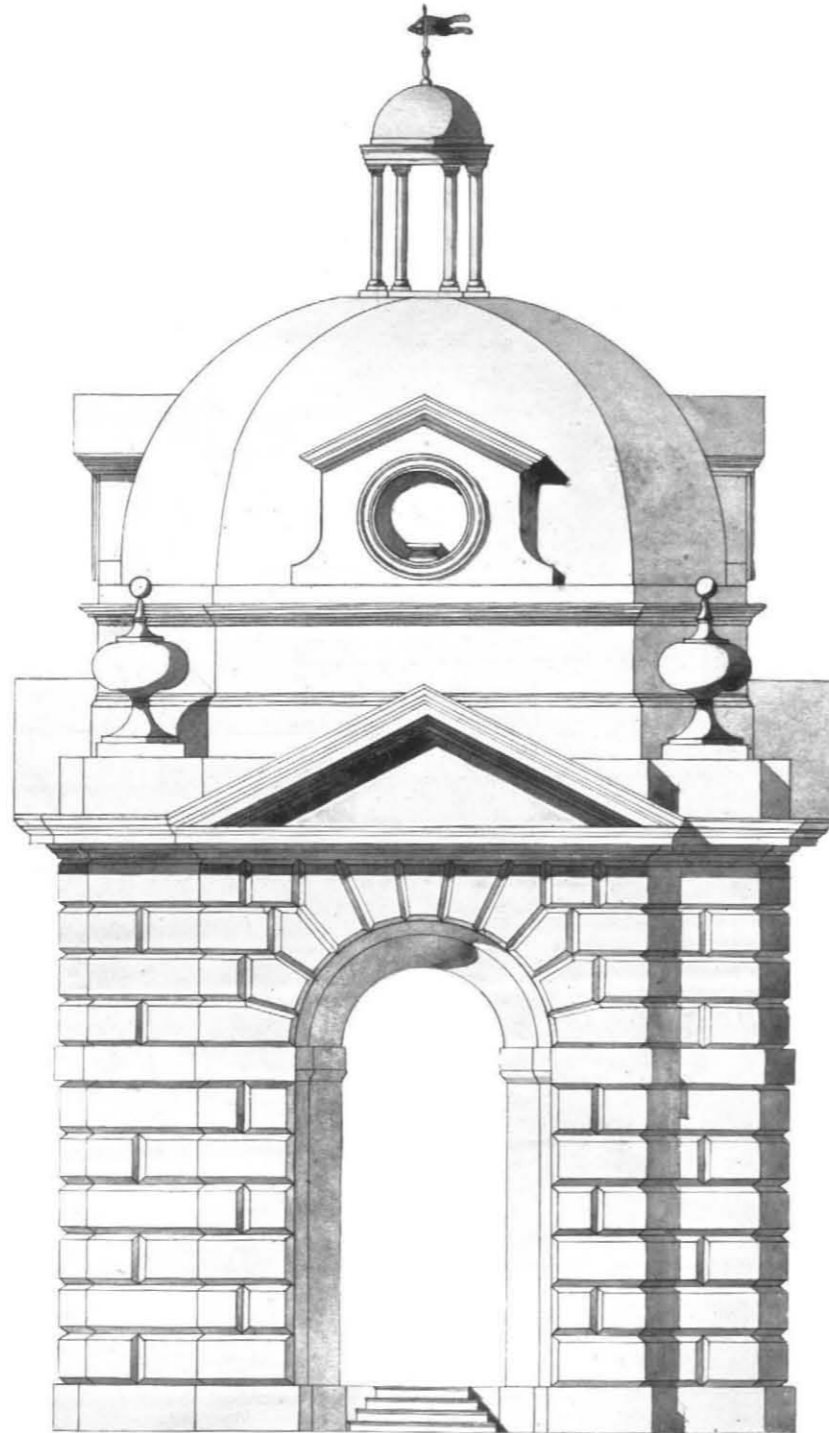
Bartlett fought magnificently and scored the first of his "possibles" with all three weapons. Cheatle at foil and Villiers-Stuart at sabre proved superior to all their opponents. Several trials for the team of the future were given in this match. Handicapped by a damaged knee, Stansfeld did quite creditably and Greenwood was unlucky to win only one fight. With the sabre, Cheyne did well against much bigger opponents. For Westminster, Paterson confirmed his reputation as a competent foilist, and Young showed the good effect of his lessons at Gravel's. At épée and sabre, Stowe looked far the better side.



THE START OF THE CROSS-COUNTRY. (SENIORS)



THE CROSS-COUNTRY. (JUNIORS)



BOYCOTT PAVILION

AT STOWE

DESIGNED BY VANBRUGH AND ALTERED BY BORRA.

Scale: 1 in. to 4 ft. (reduced)

Measured and Drawn by J. Melvin.

Score :—

FOILS.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett and G. A. L. Cheatle, 4 wins each; A. R. W. Stansfeld, 2; J. M. Greenwood, 1. Total 11.

Westminster.—D. M. Paterson and P. P. W. Young, 2 wins each; J. R. Bailey, 1; P. B. Williamson, 0. Total 5.

EPÉE.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett, 4 wins; M. F. Villiers-Stuart, 3; C. S. McCallin, 2; G. A. L. Cheatle, 1. Total 10.

Westminster.—D. M. Paterson and J. A. F. Norbury, 2 wins; H. P. Low, 1; P. W. Young, 0. Total 5.

SABRE.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett and M. F. Villiers-Stuart, 3 wins each; J. L. W. Cheyne, 1. Total 7.

Westminster.—D. M. Paterson and R. R. Goodbody, 1 win each; H. P. Low, 0. Total 2.

THE SCHOOL *v.* R.N. & R.M.

Navy fencing could hardly recover quickly from the loss of so clever and enthusiastic an organiser as Commander Mount Haes. It was all the more gallant, therefore, of the Portsmouth authorities to get together a team, largely composed of young officers, such as we have met for the past two seasons.

On this occasion, our unusual strength and their comparative weakness led to an easy win for Stowe. The foil team scored a "possible" of 9 victories, Bartlett and Cheatle being in particularly good form. Villiers-Stuart fought aggressively but without much skill: he managed to pull off all his foil fights by the margin of an odd hit. At sabre he just failed and lost on both occasions.

Score :—

FOILS.

Stowe.—M. F. Villiers-Stuart, H. D. H. Bartlett and G. A. L. Cheatle, 3 wins each. Total 9.

R.N. & R.M.—Sub-Lieuts. Hardie, Hudson and Robertson, 0. Total 0.

EPÉE.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett, 3 wins; C. S. McCallin and G. A. L. Cheatle, 2 each. Total 7.

R.N. & R.M.—Lieut. Pughe and Sub-Lieut. Hardie, 1 win each; Sub-Lieut. Hudson, 0. Total 2.

SABRE.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett, 2 wins; M. F. Villiers-Stuart, 0. Total 2.

R.N. & R.M.—Lieut. Pughe and Sub-Lieut. Robertson, 1 win each. Total 2.

Total :—Stowe 18 wins.
R.N. & R.M. 4 wins.

THE SCHOOL *v.* CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY "A."

Fought in the new Cambridge "salle" on Quay Side, this match resulted in a rather easy win for the School, by 21 wins to 10. The Cambridge fencing authorities had been unwilling, on the result of previous matches, to field more than an "A" team. It is greatly to the credit of Villiers-Stuart and his side that they removed these qualms from the way for next year. Indeed, one distinguished Cambridge fencer was good enough to be certain that we would have beaten the Varsity side. At anyrate, such a match would have been closer than this.

Bartlett led off with a 3—0 win against Morse, the Cambridge secretary. Villiers-Stuart then beat Widdicombe, but Cheatle went down by the odd hit to Abercrombie, a robust foilist, whose parry-ripostes came too hard and fast for our smaller man. The School, however, maintained a comfortable lead throughout, chiefly owing to a magnificent performance by Bartlett, who was only hit twice in the course of four fights against more or less powerful opponents.

At épée, we led by seven wins before Cambridge won a fight. Morse then beat Villiers-Stuart on time; and the University halved the six remaining fights. Bartlett maintained his unbeaten record for the third match in succession.

Score :—

FOILS.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett, 4 wins; G. A. L. Cheatle, 3; M. F. Villiers-Stuart and C. S. McCallin, 2 each. Total 11.

Cambridge "A"—D. V. Morse and N. G. Abercrombie, 2 wins each; R. J. Buchanan, 1; L. J. Widdicombe, 0. Total 5.

EPÉE.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett, 4 wins; G. A. L. Cheatle, 3 wins; C. S. McCallin, 2; M. F. Villiers-Stuart, 1 win. Total 10.

Cambridge "A"—L. J. Widdicombe, 2 wins; W. G. Walter, D. V. Morse and N. G. Abercrombie, 1 each. Total 5.

THE SCHOOL *v.* SALISBURY PLAIN AREA.

Fought in the Garrison Gymnasium at Tidworth on March 7th, this match resulted in a narrow win for the Army team by 15—12.

At first our run of successes looked safe. Bartlett beat R.S.M. Wyatt, perhaps the most notable Army Instructor, by 3 hits to 1 in the opening bout. For some time Stowe kept the lead, but Saunders proved the stumbling block, his long reach and sabre tactics upsetting both Bartlett and Cheatle after the fights had gone to 2 all. Still, the foil score was creditable to us. At épée, on the other hand, we ought to have done better against a side which was not more than pugnacious except for the very skilful Mr. Lanc. Two down and the sabre to go, we stood little chance, for both Saunders and Wyatt turned out with the weapon and Hunter has not as yet either reach or experience enough to win a fight against such opposition. Villiers-Stuart and Bartlett did well enough to make the defeat honourable.

Score :—

FOILS.

Salisbury Plain Area.—Lieut. Saunders, 3 wins; R.S.M. Wyatt, 2; Lieut. Barry, 0. Total 5.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett, 2 wins; M. F. Villiers-Stuart and G. A. L. Cheatle, 1 each. Total 4.

EPÉE.

Salisbury Plain Area.—Lieut. Lane, 3 wins; Sgt. Egleston and Sgt. Poppleswell, 1 each. Total 5.

Stowe.—C. S. McCallin, 2 wins; H. D. H. Bartlett and G. A. L. Cheatle, 1 each. Total 4.

SABRE.

Salisbury Plain Area.—Lieut. Saunders and R.S.M. Wyatt, 2 wins each; Sgt. Jones, 1. Total 5.

Stowe.—M. F. Villiers-Stuart and H. D. H. Bartlett, 2 wins each; J. G. Hunter, 0. Total 4.

THE SCHOOL *v.* INNS OF COURTS.

The School defeated the Inns of Court on March 15th by 17—15, the whole team showing its best form and Villiers-Stuart giving the quickest, surest and most successful foil display that any captain could wish for his last match at the head of his team.

BOXING

The School Competition took place on Saturday, March 1st. Of some close contests perhaps the best was that between Legg and Hamilton, in which Legg just managed to gain the decision and so reverse the result of the Novices' Competition last term. Another good bout was seen between Cheape and Peatfield. Both boxed well, but Cheape was a little more experienced and aggressive than his opponent.

The results were as follows :—

Heavy Weight.

R. H. S. Clouston was unopposed.

Middle Weight.

M. F. Villiers-Stuart beat G. V. Rouse.

Welter Weight.

P. H. Heygate was unopposed.

Light Weight.

G. R. Cheape beat A. J. Crump.

G. R. C. Peatfield beat the Earl of Mornington.

Final :—G. R. Cheape beat G. R. C. Peatfield.

Feather Weight.

N. H. Bennett beat E. F. Waters.

Bantam Weight.

H. D. Nelson-Smith beat J. A. Croft.

Fly Weight.

S. J. H. Sherrard was unopposed.

Junior Fly Weight.

T. W. Legg beat G. F. C. Brooke.

J. M. Hamilton beat W. L. Thyne.

Final :—T. W. Legg beat J. M. Hamilton.

The Cup in Class I was awarded to M. F. Villiers-Stuart.
The Cup in Class II was awarded to T. W. Legg and J. M. Hamilton.

On Wednesday, March 12th, we boxed St. Paul's School II in London and lost the match by six bouts to two. Though the results were not so good as last year, the whole team boxed well, and our performance against a School which has ten times as many boxers from whom to choose was quite creditable. In every weight but one we were at a disadvantage in height and reach.

Hamilton fought a very close bout in which the verdict might easily have gone the other way. His one failing was that he allowed himself to be caught on the ropes. Legg's opponent appeared to be twice his height, but we saw a very plucky fight in which Legg often scored on the body. Sherrard and Bennett, though they lost, were not out-pointed by much. Nelson-Smith met a stronger and more aggressive opponent, and looked as if he might be knocked out, but he stuck to his task pluckily and was actually attacking in the last round. Cheape was unlucky to lose his fight. Heygate scored our first win, knocking his opponent out in the first round. Villiers-Stuart boxed cleverly and won the last fight of the afternoon. It was unfortunate that Clouston was unable to box owing to a damaged hand.

The results were as follows :—

Middle Weight.
M. F. Villiers-Stuart (Stowe) beat C. R. Keel (St. Paul's).

Welter Weight.
P. H. Heygate (Stowe) beat G. Squire (St. Paul's).

Light Weight.
G. R. Cheape (Stowe) lost to R. Ross (St. Paul's).

Feather Weight.
N. H. Bennett (Stowe) lost to J. B. S. Dunbar-Brunton (St. Paul's).

Bantam Weight.
H. D. Nelson-Smith (Stowe) lost to E. R. Hutt (St. Paul's).

Fly Weight.
S. J. H. Sherrard (Stowe) lost to G. Crawford (St. Paul's).

Junior Fly Weight.
T. W. Legg (Stowe) lost to E. M. Cockburn (St. Paul's).

Under 7 stone.
J. M. Hamilton (Stowe) lost to R. C. V. Garton (St. Paul's).

ETON FIVES

On February 8th a Fives Match was played against an Old Etonian pair and was won by the visitors by three games to one, the points being 15—11, 15—9, 12—15, 15—12. The School was represented by J. S. Durlacher and R. L. Blackstone and the Old Etonians by J. E. H. Neville and T. H. Wallis.

On Friday, February 28th, the White Rabbits, a team of Old Etonians from Magdalen College, Oxford, beat the School by two matches to none. The scores were :

H. V. Kemp and D. F. N. Rowlatt lost to C. H. Gosling and W. E. Harbord 10—15, 8—15; J. S. Durlacher and R. L. Blackstone lost to D'A. Lambton and Lord Dalmeny 16—18, 13—15, 15—13, 16—18.

On Saturday, March 1st, the Old Westminster's beat the School by two matches to one. The scores were :

P. Nicholson and D. F. N. Rowlatt lost to D. Strain and W. Gerrish 6—15, 8—15, 15—9, 15—12; J. S. Durlacher and R. L. Blackstone beat J. R. Homfray and C. W. Fowler 15—2, 15—9, 15—7; J. E. Linnell and F. O. S. Dobell lost to L. H. Whitlam-smith and E. H. V. McDougall 15—8, 10—15, 15—13, 8—15, 7—15.

Although all three matches were lost, there were in each some very close games, as the scores show, and the play of Durlacher and Blackstone was consistently of a good standard.

GOLF

A great deal of play has taken place this term and the course has been in quite reasonably good condition. The table given below shows the results of the House Matches. A match between the Masters and the School ended in a win for the School by 6½ points to 2½.

| 1st Round | Semi-Final | Final | Winner |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Chandos (a bye) | Grenville (4-0) | Grenville (4-2) |
| Grenville } Chatham } | Grenville 3-1 | | |
| Grafton } Bruce } | Bruce 3-2 | | |
| Cobham } Temple } | Temple 4-0 | | |

HUNTING

The Grafton met at Stowe on Saturday, March 8th. The School contingent consisted of fourteen mounted and a numerous following on foot. In the absence of the Masters, Lord Hillingdon was in charge. Hounds found their first fox near the Cobham Monument, and after running to Chackmore Spinney, lost near Chackmore Village. Stratford Hill, an unfailing find, provided a fox, which ran across the Buckingham Road towards the River Ouse, which it crossed near Finmere and was lost in Finmere Village. Another fox jumped up by the side of the river and ran on towards Evenly, through the Park, and running in a ring round Evenly Village came to the out-skirts of Brackley. From here the fox returned to Evenly Park and was lost in the gardens. This run lasted 1¾ hours. It was a good day from every point of view and afforded as enjoyable a hunt as we have ever had from a Stowe Meet. Empty saddles were to be seen on several occasions among the Stowe party, but no casualties were recorded.

CRICKET FIXTURES 1930

| 1st XI. | | |
|---------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Sat. | May 17 | —Old Stoics Home. |
| Wed. | „ 21 | —Trinity College, Oxford. Home. |
| Sat. | „ 24 | —Oriel College, Oxford. Home. |
| Wed. | „ 28 | —M.C.C. Home. |
| Sat. | „ 31 | —Crusaders Home. |
| Wed. | June 4 | —Authentics Home. |
| Sat. | „ 7 | —I Zingari Home. |
| Wed. | „ 11 | } Westminster Away. |
| Thurs. | „ 12 | |
| Sat. | „ 14 | —Free Foresters Home. |
| Mon. | „ 16 | —Christchurch College, Oxford. Home. |
| Wed. | „ 18 | —Radley Away. |
| Sat. | „ 21 | —Cryptics Home. |
| Wed. | „ 25 | —St. Paul's. Home. |
| Sat. | „ 28 | —Bradfield Away. |

| 2nd XI. | | |
|---------|--------|---------------------------|
| Sat. | May 17 | —Old Stoics Home. |
| Sat. | „ 24 | —Harrow 2nd XI. Home. |
| Sat. | June 7 | —St. Paul's 2nd XI. Away. |
| Wed. | „ 11 | —Eton 2nd XI. Away. |
| Sat. | „ 14 | —Rugby 2nd XI. Away. |
| Wed. | „ 18 | —Radley 2nd XI. Home. |
| Sat. | „ 28 | —Bradfield 2nd XI. Home. |

| COLTS 1st XI. | | |
|---------------|--------|---------------------------|
| Sat. | May 24 | —Radley Colts Away. |
| Sat. | June 7 | —St. Paul's Colts Home. |
| Wed. | „ 11 | —Eton Colts Away. |
| Sat. | „ 14 | —Wellington Colts Home. |
| Wed. | „ 18 | —St. Edward's Colts Away. |
| Sat. | „ 21 | —Harrow Colts Away. |
| Wed. | „ 25 | —Radley Colts Home. |

THE STOWE CLUB

(From our Pineapple Correspondent).

Dear Sir,

This is the term in which the Club is most used by the boys, so it was appropriate, as well as necessary, that Mr. Wagner should choose it to make his bow as Assistant Warden. We sincerely hope that he will be as pleased at having joined us as we are to welcome him.

We have tried the experiment of running a regular football team and, on the whole, it has been a success. We began our first match very cheerfully and were promptly

beaten by 9 goals to 1. Somewhat dashed, we ventured on the following Saturday against Charterhouse Mission, and were again beaten, but by a smaller margin. This, together with a few rude remarks by the writer—who as the organizer, claimed the position of chief critic—worked wonders, and our proud record so far is 5 matches won out of 7 played; goals for, 32, goals against, 20. This does not include our victory over Stowe, of which we are prouder than of all the other 5 put together. Next year we hope to enter the Federation Football League.

On February 22nd we visited Sevenoaks, where we defeated a team raised by an old friend, Mr. Campbell, and were entertained so hospitably that many of us were, as the saying is, “too full for words.”

A new Year party went off very successfully, thanks mainly to the efforts of Mr. Hankinson and Mr. Lloyd. The decorations, put up single-handed by the Warden, were voted too sweet for words.

As always, we have appreciated the weekly appearance of Stoics, and with Summer approaching we hope soon to return the visits.

To the various non-Stoics who are helping us we can give only our most grateful thanks. To mention each one individually would take too long, but this letter cannot be closed without a special reference to “Mr. Mac,” who is not only one of our pioneers, but whose enthusiasm is so infectious that even those who arrive at the Club on Thursday evenings, declaring that they are tired out, are soon “Gym-ing” as strenuously as the rest of the class.

There is still, however, a real need for more Old Stoics as regular, or even irregular helpers, and if any O.S. feels inclined to come along and “see what it is like,” he will find a very hearty welcome from the Warden and everyone else, to say nothing of an excellent meal from the cuisine of the redoubtable Mrs. Knight. For those who may not have the information handy, the Club address is 62 Carlisle Street, N.W.8. (close to Edgware Road Station), telephone: Paddington 3903.

I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

C. B. JONES.

THE STOWE SHOW

Two performances were given at the Rudolf Steiner Hall on December 19th. Quite a good attendance in the afternoon was followed by a full house at night. The Orchestra, larger than usual, was conducted by Dr. Huggins. After a somewhat shaky opening in the afternoon the playing steadily improved, and in the evening was distinctly good.

Much of the acting was good and deserved to be seen in plays of rather greater merit.

“Anything to Declare?” provided amusement, and D. M. Lea as the Customs Officer looked and sounded the real article, while A. G. H. Marr, as the detective, charged his man in the best style, ending with—“being in unlawful possession of co-caine.”

“Music Melodrama” was a riot. We were presented with burlesque figures in rapid succession, and were sorry that the last arrival, the parson, was only allowed about 45 seconds.

F. H. F. Banbury and G. J. B. Wright, at the piano, gave, as usual, a much appreciated performance.

Finally, we had "The Little Man." Not a great play, but one requiring careful rehearsal. Parts in which there is little to say and much to do are difficult. The Dutch Boy, H. S. Griffiths, never spoke throughout the play, but had to laugh at intervals—and act all the time. The central figure was the American, A. G. H. Marr, and he carried it off well. The rest of the caste revolved round him, and all did well. A feature of the performance was the good acting in the minor parts of porters, policemen, and travellers. They had not much to do, but, by doing it badly, they could have had a considerable effect upon the success of play.

As the result of the Show, the Pineapple Club will benefit to the extent of £131.

STOWE ROVERS

The Rover Troop has done very well this Term. The two Assistant Scoutmasters, helped by other members of the Staff, have kept it going nobly during the Scoutmaster's absence.

The new hut, presented by Messrs. Parnell and Co., is in occupation. The lighting and heating have been carried out by outside firms, but the carpentry work and general fitting up is being done by the Rovers.

We had a welcome visit from the two Oxfordshire Deputy Camp-Chiefs on March 12th.

The instructional camp at Gilwell Park was well attended. As before, our Rovers were allotted the "barn," which they shared with the 2nd Gilwell Park Rovers. Some of the St. Paul's Troop were also at Gilwell, rehearsing for the new film to be taken in the holidays. We hope to see more of them at Stowe next Term.

The Maids Morcton Troop produced their Concert in the holidays and made over £13. It is flourishing under its somewhat varied leadership and is proving a capital training ground for our Rovers. Another Troop may be started shortly.

R.H.H.

THE LIBRARY

WE desire to acknowledge the following presentations to the Library:—

From Sir Algernon Law:

'India Under Lord Ellenborough' (edited by the Donor).

From Sir Richard Temple, Bart., C.B.:

Two papers on Indian Folk-lore (by the Donor).

From T. L. Jones:

'History of the Development of Fast Dyeing and Dies' (by James Morton).

From Mrs. Yates Thompson:

'Stow: The Gardens of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Cobham' (published 1749).

The following books have been bought for the Library:—

'Our New Religion' (H. A. L. Fisher); 'In the Country of the Lion' (Cherry Kcarton); 'The Borders and Beyond' (Abel Chapman); 'The Travels of Marco Polo'; 'Tarka the Otter' (H. Williamson); 'The Good Companions' (J. B. Priestley); 'The Forerunner' (Merejkowski); 'Death comes to the Archbishop' (Willa Catha); 'War and Peace' (Tolstoy); 'Standing Camps' (D. F. Morgan); 'The Patrol System' (R. E. Philipps); 'Training and Tracking' (Gilcraft); 'The Legion Book' (ed. by Captain H. Cotton Minchin); 'Who's Who' 1930; 'Later Greek Sculpture' (A. W. Lawrence); 'Classical Sculpture' (A. W. Lawrence); 'Art' (Clive Bell); 'Since Cézanne' (Clive Bell); 'Chats on English China' (Arthur Hayden); 'The Cambridge Medieval History' Vol. VI: with Maps; 'Chapters in Medieval Administration' (Tout) 5 vols.; 'Studies Supplementary to Stubbs Constitutional History' Vol. III (C. Petit-Dutaillis and Lefebure); 'What is Man?' (J. Arthur Thomson); 'Vertebrate Zoology' (G. R. de Beer); 'Growth' (G. R. de Beer); 'Evolution' (J. Graham Kerr); 'The Case Against Evolution' (G. B. O'Toole); 'Problems of Instinct and Intelligence' (Major R. W. G. Kingston).

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

Of last session's great speakers only one, the present Secretary, has been with us this term. He has done an immense amount of work, besides producing the best speeches, of a certain kind, which the Society has heard. Most of the debates have been restricted to ourselves. But the unexampled number of new speakers and members makes it evident that the Society is more vigorous than ever. And the Old Stoic debate, if it hardly showed off past members at their best, threw a very favourable light on contemporary speakers, who have clearly learnt from the visitors of last term.

C. D. DULLEY has been Secretary and P. L. Sherwood Committee-man. During the course of the term the following new members have been elected to the Society:—J. L. Ashton, P. L. C. Brodie, A. S. M. Dickins, E. Stokvis, D. K. W. Blair, J. H. Brooker, J. C. Dundas, C. A. Gilkison, The Earl of Mornington, C. J. Morny, A. A. H. Radice and J. O. N. Vickers.

The number of members from each house is:—Temple, 10; Chatham, 8; Bruce, 7; Grenville, Chandos and Grafton, 5 each; Cobham, 4. The total of 44 is a record membership. Election has only followed, as usual, on a creditable speech and there is still one more debate before the end of term.

The 51st Meeting of the Society was held on February 8th, when the motion for debate was "That this House approves the grant of Dominion Status to India."

C. T. CROWE (Hon. Proposer) was his usual sound self. He speaks with considerable fluency and has much to say which is worth hearing, but he suffers from a quite misplaced modesty which robs his speeches of much of their effectiveness.

A. R. W. STANSFELD, in opposing the motion, showed that he was at home with the subject. In fact, for a time, he looked dangerously like submitting us to one of those lectures which we endured so frequently from a recent secretary. However, his sense of humour saved him and us all. This speaker has a good delivery, always an advantage.

N. C. IRVINE had a good trial run.

G. B. HOLT has a suave, garden-party manner. He is particularly welcome in the winter months and always nice to have about the House.

There also spoke : *For the Motion*, J. A. Hunter, J. L. Ashton, P. G. H. Gell, L. M. Miall, the Secretary and the President.

Against the Motion, P. L. C. Brodie, A. S. M. Dickins, P. M. Beech, D. B. Egerton, E. Stokvis and D. P. Croom-Johnson.

On a division being taken there voted :

| | | |
|----------------|---|----|
| For the Motion | - | 22 |
| Against | - | 22 |

The President cast in favour of the Motion.

The 52nd Meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, February 15th, the motion for debate being "That, in the opinion of this House, Poetry is a Mishap."

P. M. BEECH, in proposing the motion, made porridge of some very good material. We caught an idea or two which set us clapping. At other times we found it a little hard to hear and understand the Hon. Proposer.

K. S. TOMS stood for the rights of poetry-lovers, however few they might be. He compared them to cows threatened with a loss of their mangold-wurzels. And he still had hopes that poetry was uncontaminated by modern life.

THE SECRETARY once again brought back to us the joys of Guy Fawkes Night. At times, his wit sparkled like a Catherine Wheel, but more often it soared like a rocket above the heads of the Opposition. And his footwork was as full of steps as a Chinese cracker.

P. G. H. GELL, who followed, was bound to seem something of an aftermath. But his speech was thoughtful and sincere, if too involved : we shall look forward to seeing him again.

There also spoke : *For the Motion*, J. O. N. Vickers, D. K. W. Blair, D. B. Egerton, R. D. Lea, C. T. Crowe, C. J. Morny and P. A. Rea.

Against the Motion, P. C. L. Brodie, P. L. Sherwood, J. H. Brooker, C. A. Gilkison, A. R. de Salis, E. Stokvis, A. A. H. Radice, D. H. Booth, The Earl of Mornington and J. C. Dundas.

On a division being taken, there voted :

| <i>Upper House.</i> | | <i>Lower House.</i> | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|-----------|
| Ayes | - | 8. | Ayes - 14 |
| Noes | - | 14 | Noes - 23 |

The Motion was therefore lost in the Upper House by 6 and in the Lower by 9 votes.

The 53rd Meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, March 8th, being the occasion of an O.S. debate. The Motion was "That, in the opinion of this House, Education is most agreeable when it is a Blind-Alley."

MR. G. W. NOXON, the Hon. Mover, was off the point most of the time. One could not but regret this deviation because he had a great deal to say which would have been worth hearing had it been relevant.

It is kindest to draw a veil over MR. E. D. O'BRIEN, Ex-Secretary, who is really one of our best speakers, but had been quite clearly incapacitated by his recent election campaign at the Union.

MR. E. J. OLIVER (Ex-Secretary) in a fine florid way made the best speech of the evening. He had a catchword for which he reached whenever he appeared to be getting near the point of the motion. This was the only regrettable side to a very powerful and eloquent piece of work.

P. L. SHERWOOD (Committee-man) was agreeably lucid and only too short.

C. D. DULLEY (Secretary) made us feel that the present generation is as good as any in the past. His was undoubtedly the wittiest speech in the evening. There is something kind as well as original about his irony which makes this particular form of intellectual callisthenics particularly pleasing.

MR. J. M. REEVES (Ex-Secretary) made one very good joke : it concerned another secretary—apparently a lady—of Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

There also spoke : *For the Motion*, the President and C. T. Crowe.

Against the Motion, G. B. Holt and E. Stokvis.

On a division being taken, there voted :

| <i>Upper House.</i> | | <i>Lower House.</i> | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| For the Motion | - | 14 | For the Motion - 12 |
| Against | - | 14 | Against - 34 |
| | | | Majority against 22 |

The President cast for the Motion.

MUSIC

CHORAL SOCIETY.

The Society has been rehearsing a Choral arrangement of "Die Meistersinger." This arrangement, though not an ideal one, contains most of the finest tunes in the Opera. The Orchestra has been assisting at the final practices.

Two folk-songs arranged by Vaughan Williams have also been rehearsed.

MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The Madrigal Society has met several times throughout the term in Dr. Huggins' rooms. The first set of Walford Davies' Nursery Rhymes has been sung.

MUSIC SOCIETY.

There was a Meeting of the Society in the Library on February 20th to hear a Harpsichord Recital by Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse. Members were allowed to bring guests, so that there was a large audience.

It would be difficult to say which items were appreciated most ; the Bach group of pieces seemed to suit the instrument best.

Although most of us have heard Mrs. Woodhouse on the Gramophone, it was a very different thing to hear her at close quarters. Her personality counts for so much that we were left wondering how much our enjoyment was due to the amazing technique which she displayed, and how much to the magic spell which she cast over us.

At the close of the Meeting she received a great ovation and told us what a pleasure it had been to play to us.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Mr. Snowdon and Dr. Huggins played music for two pianos at the first two Concerts. Their programme included Brahms "St. Antoni Variations" and Ravel's "Mother Goose Suite."

At the third Concert Mr. Tatton sang several groups of songs to an appreciative audience.

Bach's Concertos for Three Pianos in C and D Minor were played at the fourth concert. Miss Parkinson gave us a capable rendering of Mozart's Piano Concerto in A.

On March 2nd, Mr. Blofeld played to us in the Chapel, with organ accompaniment, a programme which included a little-known Sonata by Bach for Violin and Figured Bass. Vaughan Williams' "Lark ascending" sounded very effective.

During the last Sundays of the term programmes have been given by most of the Houses. The concerts organised by Bruce, Chatham and Temple deserve special mention.

CONCERT, DECEMBER 14th, 1929.

The Orchestra opened the Concert with quite a brilliant performance of The "Egmont" Overture. At the rehearsals this had not gone so well as the other orchestral pieces, so the good performance given was a welcome surprise.

Elgar's Nimrod was well played. The Haydn Symphony received a spirited performance, though it was somewhat blurred at times by discrepancies among some of the Wind instruments.

The Choral Society sang two Chorales from Bach's "Sleepers, wake," and a Motet by Haydn, with orchestral accompaniment, which had been performed in the Chapel earlier in the term.

G. J. B. Wright and F. H. F. Banbury played Delius' "Dance Rhapsody" on two pianos very effectively.

Miss Churton played "Kol Nidrei," by Max Bruch, with great feeling, and D. G. Hughes distinguished himself with his admirable rendering of the Polonaise from Bach's B Minor Flute Suite.

The Madrigal Society performed the star-turn of the evening, and it was delightful to hear Mr. Clarke and Mr. Capel Cure discoursing to us about darkies and ring-tailed coons.

The Orchestra, in conclusion, played "Shepherd's Hey" by Grainger. In this the Brass performed wonderful feats of valour, and an *encore* was demanded. This Concert was most enjoyable and well up to the standard of previous Concerts.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture to 'Egmont' Beethoven
2. Two Chorales from the Cantata: "Sleepers, wake!" J. S. Bach
3. Dance Rhapsody Delius, arr. Percy Grainger
Piano I—G. J. B. Wright. II.—F. H. F. Banbury.
4. Symphony in D ('London Symphony') First Movement Haydn
5. Motet: 'Insanae et vanae curae' Haydn
6. (a) 'Nimrod' from the Enigma Variations Elgar
(b) Polonaise and Double, from Suite in B Minor, for Flute and Strings J. S. Bach
Flute Solo—D. G. Hughes.

7. Carols—(a) Unto us is born a Son Tune from 'Piae Cantiones'
(b) The First Nowell Traditional
8. 'Kol Nidrei' for Violoncello and Orchestra Max Bruch
'Cello—Miss Edith Churton. Piano—Mr. Snowdon.
9. 'Piece' for two Pianos and two Clarinets G. J. B. Wright
Piano I.—G. J. B. Wright, II.—E. J. Spurrier.
Clarinet I.—R. H. D. Kitchin, II.—C. M. Baker.
10. Three Plantation Songs.—(a) De Ringtail'd Coon Scott Gatty
(b) De Ole Banjo.
(c) Good-night.
The Madrigal Society.
11. Shepherd's Hey Percy Grainger
12. Sto, Persto, Praesto.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The House Singing Competitions will take place on March 29th, and Mr. W. K. Stanton, Director of Music at Wellington, will be the Adjudicator. The results will be published in the next number of *The Stoic*.

THE ARTS CLUB

Several new members have joined the Club this term and R. A. Kayll has been elected a member of the Committee. On February 19th, members of the Arts Club went up to London to see the Italian Exhibition. In order to avoid the crush at Burlington House, the party left Stowe by the earliest available train, and saw at least a few of the pictures in comparative comfort. The party considered the day a great success and only wished they had been able to repeat it.

On February 22nd, Mr. Spencer lectured the Arts Club on Italian Painting. He outlined the main differences between Dutch and Italian Painting and gave a very clear exposition of the methods of construction used by the Italians.

On March 8th, Mr. Saunders lectured on the History of English Folkdancing. It was a subject that few of us knew about and was admirably supported by Hughes and Bartlett on the flute and recorder.

On March 19th, Mr. Cross lectured on Architecture, showing slides to illustrate the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Mediaeval and Renaissance Epochs. We intend to give an account of the Annual Exhibition and Private View in the next number of *The Stoic*.
J.M.

ARTS CLUB EXHIBITION AWARDS.

- Hors concours.* A. C. L. Whistler.
Prizes. R. A. Kayll.
R. H. D. Kitchin.
Certificates of Merit. F. W. B. Charles, D. M. Pearce, D. H. F. Dunn, P. J. Coke,
T. R. Barker, R. D. Lea.
Judge; Mr. Rex Whistler.

THE STOWE MODEL

Work on the model has been progressing rapidly this term. Three sections of the platform have been made and models of the Temples of Concord and Ancient Virtue have been completed. That of the South Front is nearly ready. The Society has provided a new window at the back of the Queen's Temple in place of the cucumber frames that were there before. (There are 56 panes in the window and the glazier used a crate of glass and half a hundredweight of putty.) A plan of the ground has been prepared from an Ordnance Survey map and several guidebooks. The Society is greatly indebted to Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, the Principal of the London Museum, for the very helpful advice that he has supplied concerning the construction of the Model.

J.M.

THE TWELVE CLUB

At the 44th Meeting, held on February 5th, J. E. D. im Thurn and P. L. Sherwood were elected members. The following papers have been read:—

February 5th.—“The Oxford Movement,” by C. D. Dulley.

February 19th.—“Lovat Fraser” by G. J. B. Wright.

March 15th.—“Ballads,” by Mr. Hunter.

A.R.W.S.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

At a business meeting of the Society held on February 10th, R. A. Athill was elected Secretary and J. N. Woodbridge, Committee-man. R. C. Peile and J. M. Ashby were elected members of the Society. Two meetings have been held, at which the following papers were read.

February 16th—Columella, by C. J. Morny.

March 2nd.—Classicism and Romanticism, by Mr. Spencer.

One more meeting will be held this Term.

R.A.A.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE SOCIETY

Up to the present two papers have been read this term, by P. A. J. G. Graham on “Alloys,” and by L. M. Miall on “The Chemistry of Food.” Both these papers were of considerable interest as they dealt with applied science rather than pure science. One more paper will be read before the end of the term. The following new members have been elected: Mr. Hankinson, Mr. Horseman, G. A. L. Cheatle, J. D. Russell-Davis, and C. E. Woodbridge.

J.B.S.

THE VITRUVIANS

The second Meeting of the Society was held in the Gibbons Lecture Room on Monday, December 16th, at 8.45 p.m., when the Headmaster showed some slides on Greek and Roman Architecture.

The third Meeting of the Society was held in the Gymnasium on Thursday, February 13th, at 8.45 p.m., when two short films were shown on “Roman Architecture,” and “Wells Cathedral and Glastonbury Abbey.”

The fourth Meeting of the Society was held in the Gymnasium on Thursday, March 6th, at 9.0 p.m., when two short films were shown on “Roman Sculpture,” and “London.”

A.H.R.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY

On Wednesday, February 26th, the Headmaster inaugurated the Society, and read a paper on “Bombast.”

The following meetings have also been held:

On Wednesday, March 12th, there was a reading of Hardy's “The Dynasts.”

On Sunday, March 16th, the Rev. M. R. Ridley, of Balliol College, Oxford, read a paper on “How to read poetry.”

THE WORKSHOP

The timber arrived very late, so that work was partially held up at the beginning of the Term. The lathe has proved very useful. It is a very fine one, with 6 inch centres, and it can turn work three feet long. Its mechanism allows it to be adapted for power drive.

We hope shortly to be able to begin metal work. The first thing will be a small power-driven forge. Some special moulding tools will also be added next Term.

The workshop members this Term numbered 43.

R.H.H.

CHAPEL OFFERTORIES

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| Stowe Club (February 2nd) | 14 | 6 | 0 |
| Dr. Barnardo's Homes (March 2nd) | 14 | 2 | 6 |
| Early Services (December 1st to March 16th) | 20 | 13 | 0 |

EXPENSES.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Altar-rail carpet | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Flowers | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Wine at Early Services | 16 | 0 | 0 |

At the end of the term the balance in this account is paid into Stowe Club Expenses.

A. B. CLIFFORD, *Hon. Treasurer.*

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of The Stoic.

Dear Sir,

I understand that a postal vote will shortly be taken to decide the question of the Old Stoic tie. As a strong supporter of the "chocolate, silver and blue," may I trespass on your valuable space to urge its claims?

This tie will match almost any colour or kind of suit, whereas the "silver and blue," or old tie, is too light for wear with an ordinary business suit and clashes strongly with any clothes in a shade of brown, thus automatically ruling out most "plus fours" and sports suits.

The old tie soon becomes drab and dirty; its opponent, on the other hand retains its freshness and charm to the bitter end.

The "silver and blue" has been described as a "pretty" tie, with which description I agree heartily, but I would suggest that its very "prettiness" makes it more suitable for a Select Seminary for Young Ladies than for an Old Boys Association.

It is extremely improbable that there is another tie similar to the one whose claims I urge, but the old tie closely resembles one that is fairly common, in London at any rate, and which I believe to be the colours of the British Fascisti. I can imagine nothing more annoying than to be assaulted by a gentleman of Communistic leanings because he has mistaken the nature of your neck-wear.

I hear that one of the arguments in favour of the "silver and grey" is that it is the basis of the Cambridge Old Stoic tie. But I fail to see that because Cambridge has fashioned an attractive tie, we of the rest of the World should be compelled to sport the lamentable creation, which, out of kindness to its inventor—whoever he may be—I prefer to regard as the result of a particularly severe nightmare.

As a final argument may I point out that my protégé, on account of its "tram-lines" and chocolate background, is far more Stoic than its rival.

With apologies for the length of this epistle, I am Sir,

Yours faithfully,

C. B. JONES.

The Editor of The Stoic.

Dear Sir,

Sometime during April all Old Stoics will be asked to ballot in favour of one or other of the designs for an official Old Stoic tie.

The time has come, I feel, when a formal plea should be made for the retention of the original colours—Silver Grey and Royal Blue. It is now over five years since these colours were established, and they have been worn by rapidly increasing numbers of Old Stoics all over the world, so that it is no exaggeration to say that they are becoming more and more widely recognised as the colours of Stowe.

Admittedly neither the original nor the alternative design of brown, blue and white, meets with complete approval. Those who favour the alternative design condemn the original one on the ground that it cannot artistically be worn with brown (or puce-coloured!) suits. But they forget that the scheme of colours which they would substitute is emphatically less distinctive and can be rejected equally well for its unsuitability for wear with more formal clothes.

I am convinced that, with perseverance, a satisfactory tie can be made from the original colours, provided that really good silk, which can be dyed to exact and pleasant shades, is used. Therefore, I would suggest that, if a majority of Old Stoics vote in favour of the Silver-Grey and Royal Blue colours, a sub-committee of the Society should be appointed to create from them a more satisfactory tie. A certain amount of experimental work in this direction has been carried out at Cambridge with illuminating results.

Your obedient servant,

CHOLMELEY HARRISON.

STOWE FROM TUDOR TIMES

In the early numbers of *The Stoic* several interesting accounts are to be found of the history of Stowe as a building, and of the various alterations carried out by successive owners from time to time up to the last century.

It would appear, however, that a notion prevails to the effect that the original mansion house, as built and completed in the years 1556-1560, was eventually pulled down in order to make way for the enormous building that Stowe became in later years under the Dukes of Buckingham.

The object of this article is to try to give what is believed to be the true story of the building of Stowe, and to show that, so far from the original mansion having been pulled down, much of the older structure still stands incorporated with and forming the nucleus of the present magnificent building known as Stowe School.

The story is as follows:—

A family of the name of Temple possessed lands in Leicestershire in the days of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, from whom they were directly descended. The family later became possessed of considerable lands in Warwickshire, in the centre of which stood what was once a small, thriving market town known as Burton Dassett, situated high on the Burton Hills about seven miles from Banbury. These estates passed eventually to one Peter Temple Esquire, partly by inheritance and partly by purchase.

Dr. Browne Willis in his *History of Buckingham* (published in 1750) states that Queen Mary, in the second year of her reign (1554), granted to the aforesaid Peter Temple "a Messuage and garden in Buckingham, and a Messuage called the Mean House there, belonging to the Trinity Fraternity."

The Queen, finding herself in possession of many lands and houses, which had once been the properties of various religious bodies and had become vacant at the time of the Dissolution, proceeded to grant some of them to certain of her subjects.

Peter Temple would have found his new property not suitable as a residence for himself and his family. The very name *Mean House* (small house) denotes this. Therefore he takes a lease of the lands nearby at a little hamlet known as *Stow*, on which he builds a very fine family mansion called *Stow House*. Another reason for his doing so was the gradual decay of the once thriving market town of Burton Dassett. This was caused by a former great land-owner there, one Sir Edward Belknap, who possessed himself of twelve of its Messuages, comprising a total area of three hundred and sixty acres, evicted the tenants, pulled down the houses and used the land as a sheep farm. At that time wool was the staple industry in these parts. What was left of the town itself was afterwards destroyed by a fire, leaving on the site only the fine old church and Peter Temple's home, Burton House.

Stowe, being within easy reach of the larger and more prosperous market town of Buckingham, would doubtless be far better as a principle family residence. On the whole, it is safe to assume that the above facts were the chief reasons for the building of Stowe in the first instance, and although its founder lies buried in the Temple Chapel at Burton Dassett Church, Stowe became, from the time of its completion (in 1560), the principle home of that line of the family. It remained so until it passed, through marriage, to the Grenvilles.

It was more than unfortunate that such a fine house should have been erected on leasehold land, for Elizabeth, on her succession to the throne, confiscated the Stowe property and granted it to three other persons. In order to save his home, John, the son of Peter Temple, had to purchase the estate from these three separate owners and with it the house already built by his father.

In the first of the accompanying illustrations it will be noted that Stowe, at its commencement, consisted of three independent blocks of buildings.

The central block was the mansion itself. The wings on each side were probably used for stabling, laundry, carpenter's shops, workshops, and quarters for certain of the outdoor-staff, besides grooms and stable hands.

It has to be remembered that most country estates in these days were practically self-supporting, owing to the difficulties of transport and the cheapness of local labour. As will be seen from the illustration, the house possessed long windows similar to those at Hampton Court and to other houses of the *block* type of Tudor architecture. The foundations were generally of immense solidity, the cost of labour and material being small compared with what it is today.

Such houses very often possessed nothing in the nature of a cellar below the ground. The basement floor was on a level with the ground. The lower rooms were used as kitchen quarters. Certain private rooms were frequently to be found on the same ground level, with muniment rooms, strong rooms and wine-cellar—so called. The ground floor proper would be approached by a flight of stone steps.

Of this type of building was the original Stowe House, and so it remains up to the present time, although completely changed in size and general outward appearance.

The second illustration gives a fairly clear indication as to what occurred a century later, when the then owner, Sir Richard Temple, 3rd Baronet, enlarged the house to his liking by connecting the wing on either side with the central block. He made at the same time considerable additions to the exterior, and he rebuilt a great part of the interior in order to bring the building up to a new and larger scale. But in order to prevent the contrast of new work with old, the whole of the original red-brick-work of Tudor days and its later additions appear to have been encased by an imitation stone facing of stucco or cement work.

In the same way that paint was used to colour and spoil beautiful oak carvings and panelling, so was this stucco-work sometimes used to imitate stone and to hide brick work. There came a time when, if a thing looked old, it had to be made to look new. Stowe went through that period, but the solidity of its architecture has enabled it to survive all the vicissitudes of time.

Most of the original Tudor Period walls are, doubtless, still there, though hidden behind a labyrinth of enlargements. The foundations, also, must still be there to bear testimony to the excellence of Tudor workmanship.

A comparison of illustration No. 1 with illustration No. 2 clearly proves that the house was not taken down in order to make way for a new one. Despite the enormous alterations and additions, the outline of the house of 1560 is still traceable, especially from the North Front, whose central block is very much the same as

it must have been originally. Apart from this, it hardly seems feasible to destroy a great mansion within a century of its erection in order to build another central block in practically the same style.

As a further reason for this contention, in a book called "Through England in a side-saddle in the time of William and Mary" (written about 1690 by one Celia Fiennes) a mention is made of the great extensions to Stowe going on at that time. But no mention is made of any pulling down.

The entire structure appeared, no doubt, as a new house on the completion of the alterations. Hence the following statement in a recent article:—"Stowe House was built originally for the Temples, on the site of an earlier house in 1697." Such a statement is obviously incorrect, Sir Richard (3rd Bart.) died in 1697. He could not possibly have re-built the house in the year of his death. The first extensions were made during the years of his ownership (1653-1697). Probably the major part of the work was carried out about 1690—the year Celia Fiennes mentions in her book.

Sir Richard Temple (3rd Baronet) refers to his house in his Will as "The Capital Manor and Mansion house in Stowe lately erected by me." This, no doubt, helped to give rise to the belief that a new building had been erected on the site of the old. It is, however, natural that Sir Richard should have thus referred to his house in his will, because he had re-constructed practically the entire mansion.

The third illustration from an old colour print shews the South Front of Stowe, which was added somewhere between the years 1752-1779 by Richard Grenville Temple (Earl Temple). He inherited Stowe from his mother Hester (Countess Temple), who married Richard Grenville of Wotton, Bucks, in 1710.

She had inherited Stowe from her brother Sir Richard Temple (4th Bart.), afterwards Lord Cobham, who died in 1749. He was the son of the 3rd Baronet, the originator of all the extensions to the earlier mansion of 1560.

Thus it will be seen that "Stowe" of today dates back to 1560, not to 1697, and that the shell of the first building is incorporated with all the later additions and improvements carried out by successive generations.

The earlier walls and foundations still remain, so that "Stowe School" can confidently date its original foundation back to Tudor Times.

A lineal descendant of Peter Temple.

SOME TRIALS OF THE INDOLENT

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

I am afraid I have always been indolent. I remember, with infinite regret, the days on which I parted from the pram. It seemed to me that walking was a very inferior occupation for the human frame. My nurse had other views, however, and I learnt to risk my life as a pedestrian. I lived in London at the time, and we always used to go for the same walk. We would walk solemnly round Kensington Gardens, while my nurse discussed babies with other nurses. It was her topic of conversation; she was always pointing out to me how vastly superior to mine was the behaviour of Master

So-and-So, who *always* ate his rice pudding and *loved* going for walks. I was unimpressed, and came to the conclusion that the Master So-and-Sos of this world had been created for the sole purpose of diminishing the awful supply of rice pudding.

A governess followed my nurse and fresh troubles began, for I was initiated into the horrors of the "ABC." I was taught by that most deceitfully named of all books "Reading Without Tears." I remember how it attempted to lull me into a false belief that it was simple by turning the letters into pictures. I have forgotten most of them by now (thank goodness!), but I remember that the unsuspecting letter D was kidnapped and made to look like an old man leaning on a stick. N was a dog kennel with one dog. M was a dog kennel with two dogs. It all seemed very futile, and I wept bitterly.

Somehow I grasped the 'rudimentary principles,' as she used to call them, and it was deemed time for me to go to my preparatory school. Then I was formally introduced to Latin. I was shown a short list of words which at first sight appeared to mean "a table." Apparently, though, it was not quite so simple as all that, as further examination showed that "mensae" meant "to or for a table." The most mysterious of the whole lot was "mensa," "oh, table." One might conceivably talk about going to a table, or buying polish for a table, but who in his senses would want to say "oh, table?" Of course, if a man barked his shin really hard on a table, he might say all manner of strange things; but it did not seem to meet the case. Also, why should a table be addressed as she?

I gave it up. There were more pressing things to attend to, for I had not yet played football. I gathered from my first game that everybody wanted to get the ball between two lots of posts placed at opposite ends of the fields; but as nobody seemed agreed as to which pair it should be, co-ordination was deplorably lacking. Later I learnt more about it and became goal-keeper. I cannot honestly say I was ever very good, but my punting was phenomenal. So much so, that occasionally the ball would shoot straight over my head and score a goal for the opposing side.

I also spent four years in discovering what *x* was. Needless to say, I never discovered.

At the age of fourteen, the headmaster, my parents and myself became aware of the fact that my hope of passing the Common Entrance was nil. It was decided almost unanimously that it was time I did some hard work. I groaned inwardly at the time. Later I groaned outwardly. The method of teaching was forceful rather than pleasant. I used, in more awful moments, to be taken alone by the headmaster. I would do a French prose for him with immense labour and say to myself: "That surely will please him!"

He would read it. An awful look of anguish would spread over his face and the next moment he would be yelling: "They will plough you! They will plough you!" I used not to enjoy these agricultural remarks, as they were inclined to lead to more concrete things.

The Latin master was rather more amusing, from my point of view. He was an inveterate smoker, and just before he began to read through my Latin Unseen, he nearly always struck a match. If (rare occasion!) my English bore some passable resemblance to the Latin, he would slowly light his pipe; but if (as generally happened) he came upon an appalling and criminal "howler," he would clean forget about the match, and hold it in a quivering hand, his eye fixed on me, while I watched, with fascinated gaze, the flame as it slowly crept up to his finger. He would then let out a yell, and once, I remember, when we were working in his study, his combined agony and rage was so great that he knocked over the blackboard, which rang the bell, which brought the maid in, who asked politely if there was anything he wanted. Fortunately he was rendered speechless, and she wisely withdrew.

My first paper in the Common Entrance Examination was Latin Unprepared Translation. Now, if there is one thing I cannot do, it is a Latin Unseen. But, inspired perhaps by necessity, I wrote a perfectly splendid story. It was all about a bald man who was sitting on a deck chair on the battlements of Troy. Thinking it over later, I felt that there must have been a mistake in my story, and apparently there was, for in due course I arrived at Stowe.

And now? And now I have got to go out and run in a mile heat, and then do a Latin Prose. In the next period my form-master will give back my last effort. If I remember rightly, I translated "about to die" as "circiter mori." I am inclined to think the English appropriate.

GEORGE.

THE DEATH OF GLADSTONE.

(From a Middle School Essay).

In the summer of 1897, Gladstone began to feel an acute pain in his side. He went to Cannes to see whether a complete rest could effect his recovery. But the pain grew worse and he returned to Hawarden, where he learnt that he was suffering from a disease which, at his age, must prove fatal. He spent the last few months of his life at Hawarden. He read but little and occupied his time in religious devotion, or with his family gathered around him. We can imagine the "Grand Old Man" resting in his old armchair, with his closest relations standing sympathetically silent, while he sits and thinks and prays. His thoughts run back over his whole life. Those days of boating on the river at Eton. Yes, he can still remember them and even enjoy them over again. And, later on, the dashing days, when he was an energetic undergraduate. His famous speech on the Reform Bill. His first thoughts and ambitions over the Church and Parliament. The Church—would he have done better to have become a parson? Well, he was sure he had done his duty, anyhow. His thoughts wandered on. The days he had spent with Tennyson, that greatest of poets, who used to read him all his works before they were published. And the days he had spent occasionally with the Queen. A loving, wonderful mistress she had been, so grand and dignified in her white dress. And she had outlived him too. Still they would soon meet in an after world. Ah! That pain. He could not last much longer now. He knew it and yet he was not sorry, for he was going to his maker with a clear conscience. And so, on the morning of Ascension Day, 1898, surrounded by a group of his closest family relatives, he passed away.

* * *

The dominant features of Gladstone's character were love of religion and love of justice. He looked on life very seriously and was, as Lord Salisbury said, a 'great Christian gentleman.' But to keep the picture of his character ever in our thoughts, I think we need only call to our minds a tall, handsome man, standing beside a desk on which are lying three volumes—Homer, Dante and the Bible.

H.D.B.

AN IMPRESSION OF THE ITALIAN EXHIBITION

Wonderful as the Italian Exhibition is, it is undoubtedly bewildering. Apart from the crowds of people who, very rightly, throng to see it, and the consequent difficulty in seeing the pictures, it is bewildering in itself. Without some previous knowledge of Italian Art and its history, it would be very difficult in one visit to gain anything but a very confused impression, so varied are the styles, so numerous the "schools," so many are the masters.

At first there might even be a feeling of disappointment arising from the fact that some of the greatest artists are not at all fully represented.

This was inevitable, and we can only be grateful that the generosity of Italy and of individual owners all over the world has allowed such a representative collection to be brought together. Some of the great Public Galleries, our own National Gallery for one, are not allowed to lend pictures. This accounts for the absence of many well-known pictures from the exhibition. There is a still more important factor to be considered—the nature of Italian Art itself.

Unlike the Flemish or Dutch, Italian Art was not, primarily, that of the easel picture, and the greater part of the finest work was done in fresco on the walls, where it was intended to remain permanently. We should remember that the greatest work of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Botticelli, and Leonardo, to name but a few, was done in fresco, and when we see this collection of easel pictures in oil or tempera, we should realise that it is only one side of Italian Art, and perhaps not the greatest, that is represented.

The Art of the Netherlands is essentially that of the easel picture, on however large a scale; so that in the two exhibitions held previously the effect was more that of a complete whole, and more justice was done to the individual artist. The Flemish Exhibition had, perhaps, a more "splendid" effect, the Dutch had a much greater feeling of unity and comprehensiveness. The Italian Exhibition might be called an introduction to Italian Art.

Much of Italian Art is difficult to understand. It requires deliberate and careful study to be able to appreciate it, and for much of it a taste must be cultivated. There are people who cannot appreciate the work of Botticelli, nor that of the Primitives before him, but it is a fact that if a person thinks it worth while to find out, and tries to realise why such work is considered great, appreciation will come to him. He may not agree with some modern critics who see in Giotto the culminating figure of a great epoch, not the beginner of a new, and who look upon all art after Giotto as gradually declining until Cézanne appeared to revive it. He may not agree with them that Giotto and Cézanne are the world's greatest artists, and that Byzantine Art of the sixth century is the greatest that the world has yet seen. For we cannot all live in such a rarified atmosphere, and to do so would be unnatural for those who believe that the art of those early men is either purely decorative in intention, or merely the archaic and primitive expression of the child-like beginning of Art.

We find this early Art—not that of the sixth century, which may be found in Byzantine churches, but that dating from the early thirteenth century—in the first two galleries at Burlington House. The earliest work is No. 7: it is by Giunta Pisano, who was "active" in 1229. They strike us as very simple and child-like things, admirably suited to the purpose for which they were intended—the decoration of altar-piece or reredos—beautiful in colour and devotional in feeling. In their day the painters of these things were looked upon as having made a wonderful advance in realism. Indeed Giotto was the first man to attempt to paint a sheep like a sheep—so much the worse, the modern critic may think. Perhaps it is the encounter with two large galleries full of Primitives that gives people the feeling that Italian Art is difficult, and the exhibition somewhat bewildering. So much of early Italian Art is of a religious character. For centuries it was under the direct influence and patronage of the Church; it began in the Church and, until the late Renaissance, most of it is what is called "sacred" art. It is not until we come to Benozzo Gozzoli, Uccello and Botticelli, that a more pagan note creeps in.

The religious element is of necessity very strong, and generally very earnest and devout, especially in the earlier work derived from Byzantine traditions; but gradually the influence of the "new learning" is felt, and the result of the revived study of Graeco-Roman Art, unfortunately not of the best, is seen very strongly in the work of Mantegna. But it is not so apparent in the examples of his work at Burlington House—the beautiful "St. George" and repellent "Dead Christ" and others—as in the wonderful fresco of the Roman Triumph at Hampton Court.

Botticelli, who possibly is better represented in the exhibition than any other of the greater artists, did work which was a remarkable example of the contending influences.

His "Birth of Venus" is purely pagan, though of the most poetic, lovely quality; yet he painted religious pictures of equal beauty, full of devotional feeling. His mind was torn between the two until at last the influence of Savonarola prevailed, and his art suffered eclipse. Fortunately for the world he did not destroy his early work. His wonderful "Calumny" has nothing of the joy of life in it, it is an allegory, a pictorial commentary on the treatment meted out to his friend Savonarola. It is his last great work. Of the other great men, Michael Angelo is represented by sculpture and drawings; Leonardo da Vinci by no picture, but by a series of drawings and one small bronze—"a warrior on horseback." The Royal Academy of London possesses and shows here two of the finest works of these two men—Leonardo's magnificent cartoon "The Virgin on the knees of St. Anne" and Michael Angelo's circular relief in marble "The Virgin and Child and St. John." There are more works by Raphael, but, with the exception of the small, very beautiful "Head of an Angel" and the drawings, they are not of his best. Raphael is too often thought of as a painter of Madonnas only, but it is in his works in fresco that he reveals himself as the greatest pictorial composer the world has seen.

Titian is much more fully represented, though his "Man with a Glove" in the Louvre is finer than the portraits here, and the "Bacchus and Ariadne" and the "Entombment" in our National Gallery are much finer than any of the subject pictures.

What is so interesting about this exhibition is that the lesser men are so well represented; it makes one realise the extraordinary high level of Italian Art and the great number of artists of real distinction that Italy possessed.

Such a man as Andrea del Sarto should be much better known and appreciated after his beautiful work has been seen here. Moroni is another. We have the fine

"Portrait of a Tailor" in our National Gallery, and his portraits from Bergamo are therefore particularly interesting. It would be merely tedious to give a catalogue of names, and to attempt to claim or proclaim any one picture as being the greatest work in the exhibition would be presumptuous, but it is permissible to say that Botticelli's "Birth of Venus" seemed to be the most beautiful of all the pictures, Ghirlandaio's "Portrait of Giovanna Tornabuoni" the finest portrait, Donatello's "David" the finest bit of sculpture, and Leonardo's cartoon the most beautiful drawing. Indeed Leonardo's drawing almost ranks before Botticelli's picture. Then, amongst the wealth of other works, one would choose Giovanni Bellini's "Dead Christ with Angels" and his Transfiguration, particularly its landscape background, the Madonnas of Lunini, Crevelli and Boltraffio, Mantegna's "St. George," Giorgione's "Portrait of a Man" and Raphael's "Head of an Angel."

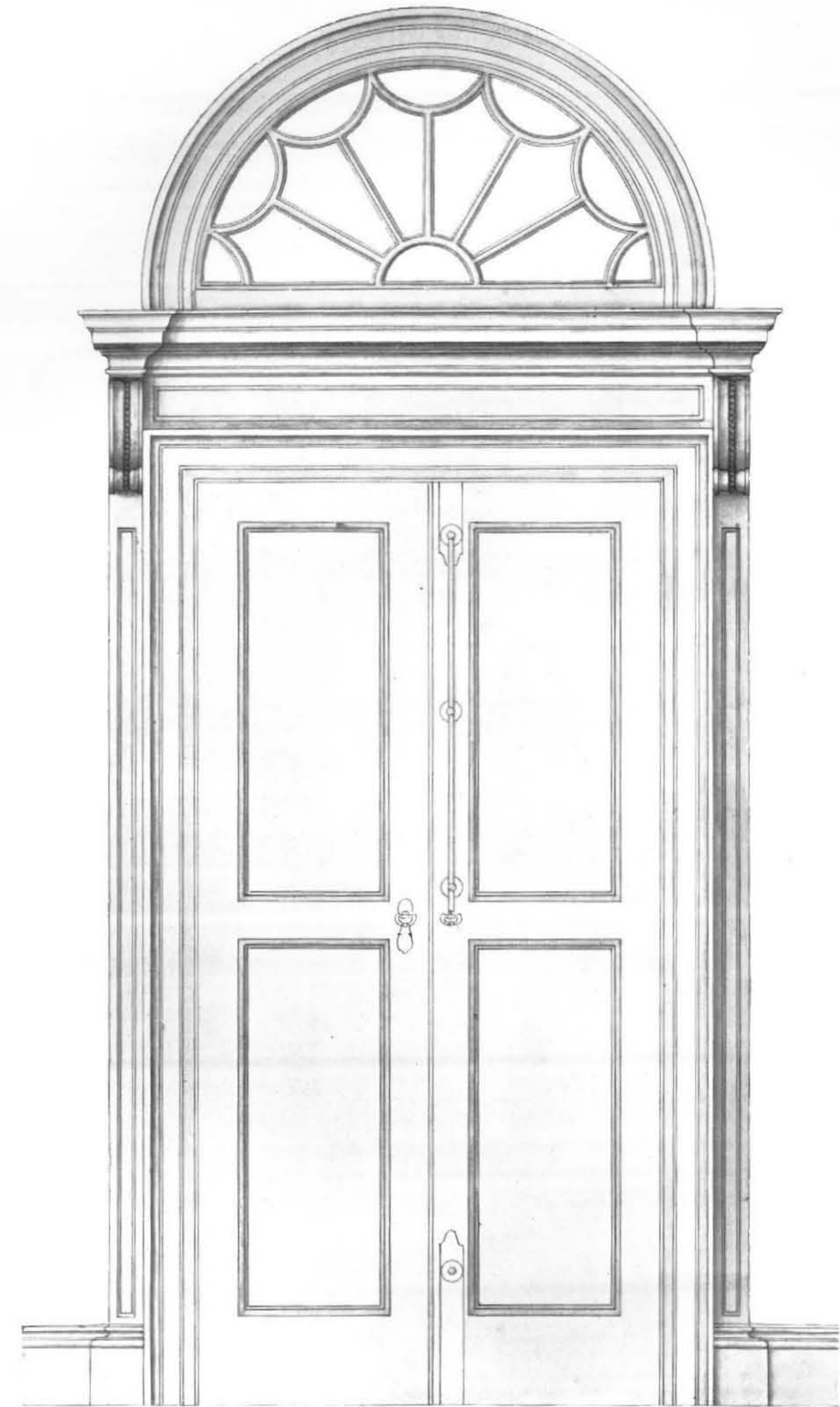
There is ample representation of the Baroque and Eclectic and Modern Schools. The great art of Italy came gradually to an end in the late sixteenth century and the early seventeenth. Caravaggio, the Carracci, Guido Reni, and Tiepolo are the great names of the decline and some of their work is really impressive.

But where such men as Correggio, Veronese and Tintoretto, the great Venetian colourists—men of a greater time—have not even been mentioned, it is hardly necessary to dwell on the art of the decline.

The course of Italian Art for nearly seven hundred years can be studied in this exhibition, and very completely, from its simple beginning with Giunta Pisano, Duccio and Cimabue, to its no less sincere but very different ending in Segantini.

Italian Art ran a long and wonderful course and certainly in plastic art it has had no rival.

Other countries have had their isolated great men: Van Eyck, Mabuse, Holbein, Dürer, Rubens, Rembrandt, Vermeer, El Greco and Velasquez. But for one genius of the first rank in other countries, Italy had many; and this exhibition is chiefly remarkable in having brought together their work in a country far from their own. It is an event not likely to happen again in our time.



AN ADAM DOOR

AT STOWE

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