

THE STOIC



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THE STOIC

EDITORIAL

'Change and decay in all around I see'

There will always be those who will criticize any new project or proposition, however well conceived or argued, perhaps because it disrupts their cosy routine, or comfortable set of beliefs, or because it involves getting used to new relationships, different mental application, or perhaps simply because it is new. At the other extreme there are those who foster and accept any change, who in fact believe in change for change's sake.

We live at a time when physical and economic changes are occurring more often than ever before, and when moral and spiritual values are being called into question before being accepted or discarded. Furthermore, world-wide communications are such that ideologies and opinions of influential groups can quickly be transmitted for consumption by all with access to newspapers, radio or television.

The question is, are we able to cope with these new problems, can we strike the right balance between ultra-conservatism (born of prejudice and insecurity) on the one hand, and extremism on the other? Learning to care about how the world is coping with its political, economic, moral and spiritual problems is part of education. Our senses of right and judgement are characteristics which in part are instinctive, but surely in the main they stem from learning, from discussion, from experience. Do we hold on to our firm opinions and beliefs because we have argued the case and eliminated the opposition, or because we naturally cannot tolerate the idea that someone else may have a better case? Do we believe change to be decay—or is it possible that decay could necessitate change?

*'Some for renown on scraps of learning dote,
And think they grow immortal as they quote.'*—Edward Young

STOICA

School Officials—Spring Term 1968

Prefects:	R. E. K. Thornley	Head of the School
	S. R. Barnes	Second Prefect and Head of Grenville
	G. R. C. Blackmore	Head of Cobham
	M. M. Carter	Head of Chatham and Prefect of Hall
	W. G. Cheyne	Prefect of Chapel
	S. C. Garnier	Head of Temple
	J. A. C. Heaslop	Head of Walpole
	C. R. P. Hodgson	Prefect of Library
	S. S. How	Prefect of Gymnasium
	D. C. B. Lake	Head of Grafton
	J. R. Priestley	Head of Chandos
	P. Reid	Head of Bruce
	J. F. Rothwell	Head of Lyttelton

Hockey:	Captain, P. C. Bullock (B)	Secretary, C. A. McDonald (C)
Cross-Country:	Captain, G. G. Wright (G)	Secretary, S. M. Argles (C)
Squash Rackets:	Captain, W. M. Crabb (G)	Secretary, H. J. A. Smith (T)
Fives:	Captain, S. C. Garnier (T)	Secretary, R. A. Lamping (C)
Golf:	Captain, S. L. Earlam (W)	Secretary, S. R. Barstow (B)
Shooting:	Captain, T. R. Harris (B)	Secretary, M. M. Carter (C)

We announce the death of Mr. R. H. Pott, who was on the Staff from 1936 to 1940. For a time he and Mr. B. A. Barr were colleagues in the Biology department (having been at school together) and Mr. Pott married Mrs. Jean Barr's sister before leaving Stowe to join the Royal Signals during the war and later to work in the City.

We welcome to the Staff for a term Mr. A. G. M. Watson and Mr. N. J. W. Page. Mr. Watson played full-back for the Oxford hockey side which defeated Cambridge 2—1 in this year's University match, while Mr. Page has made valuable contributions to the Music Department in general and to the Choral Society in particular.

We say farewell this term to Mr. R. Dickenson who has been appointed Head of the English Department at Magdalen College School, Brackley.

We offer congratulations to Mr. J. S. M. Morris on being picked for training with the British Olympic hockey squad and for being a member of the Wiltshire county team which has won the County Championship Final; to Mr. B. H. Mead and Mr. D. E. Horne on playing rugby for Buckinghamshire in a representative match against No. 5 Police District; and to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Selby on the birth of a son on February 8th.

We have recently lost the services of two very long-serving members of the Stowe community—Mrs. Kimble, who was the visiting physiotherapist in the sanatorium from 1927 until this term, and Mr. L. M. May, second to the Chief Engineer, who worked at Stowe from 1923 until last Christmas, a period of 44 years. We wish them health and happiness in their retirement, as we do to Bob Wheeler and Jimmy Cadell, members of the domestic Staff, whose service at Stowe has been 15 and 20 years respectively.

We record with regret the death on December 9th of Mr. Frank Pasmore, who worked at Stowe for 13 years. We extend sincere sympathy to his wife and two sons.

We congratulate I. A. Thomson (C) on reaching the quarter-final of the boys' singles and the final of the doubles in the British Junior Covered Court Lawn Tennis Championships at the Queen's Club.

The new Pineapple Club building was opened in London on January 18th by Group Captain G. L. Cheshire, V.C., (C 1935).

The new C.C.F. armoury came into operation this term. A photograph appears elsewhere in this number.

The School Choral Society and Orchestra gave a performance of *The Creation* by Haydn in the Roxburgh Hall on March 17th.

Sixth Form Lectures this term were "American Schools and the English Speaking Union" by G. Talbot Griffith, Esq.; "Moss from a rolling stone" by Sir Miles Thomas, D.F.C.; and "When did the Twentieth Century begin?" by Dr. Alan Bullock.

Nine boys from Stowe and nine from Woolverstone Hall took part in a week's exchange visit from January 28th to February 3rd.

House plays this term were *Men in Shadow* (by Mary Hayley Bell) by Grafton, *The Facts of Life* (by Roger Macdougall) by Cobham, *The Bridge of Sighs* (by Thomas Muschamp) by Temple, and *The Fire Raisers* (by Max Frisch) by Bruce.

University Awards

P. R. Wolfe (G) has been awarded an Exhibition in Engineering at Trinity College, Cambridge. **C. M. V. Nicholl (G 1967)** has been awarded an Exhibition in English at King's College, Cambridge.

OBITUARY

Mr. Kenneth Adams

We announced with deep regret in the December issue of *The Stoic*, the death on November 17th last of Mr. Kenneth Adams who had been appointed in 1933 to disentangle the complexities of the finances of Stowe and the other Schools with which Stowe is associated. He soon became Secretary to the Governing Body, and in 1940 was appointed a Governor of Stowe, a position which he held, and of which he was very proud, until his death.

It will be clear from these few facts that Kenneth Adams was in very close touch with the management side of Stowe, and with his intimate knowledge of the School going back to the time when Stowe was barely ten years old, he was able to render outstanding service as a Governor. Noel Annan's biography of J. F. Roxburgh pays tribute to the work which Kenneth Adams did in those early days, and with the varying fortunes of Schools, before, during, and after the War, he did as much as anyone to overcome the difficulties of days of uncertainty. Although he was not known intimately by many of the present-day generation at Stowe or at the other Schools in the group, all who were in close touch with him are agreed that he had a tremendous sense of trusteeship and there are many who are unaware of their great debt to him, for his concern for the well-being of everything affecting the Schools was always uppermost in his mind. He exercised considerable patience, his judgment was always respected and his advice was frequently sought by young and old. He was a bachelor and at heart a very shy man who preferred to avoid the limelight, and he was content to leave others to take the lead, strengthened as they always were by the benefit of his counsel.

It is not only for his work for the Allied Schools group that Kenneth Adams will be remembered and his name respected. He was unsparing of his time in helping a number of other schools, some of which cared for deprived children, and he was always ready to help those in need. He played a prominent part in setting both Governing Bodies Associations of Public Schools, namely the G.B.A. and the G.B.G.S.A., on their feet, and was Honorary Treasurer of these Associations at the time of his death. He was also Deputy Chairman of the Public Schools Appointments Bureau and of the Royal Alexandra and Albert School, a Vice-President of Ashridge College, Berkhamsted, and a Past Master of the Worshipful Company of Founders.

We mourn the loss of a man who devoted himself to the furtherance of independent education and who had considerable influence over the fortunes of Stowe for the past 34 years.

MR. E. G. GILLETT

Although Mr. Gillett is still doing part-time work (in the Bursar's Office) his retirement from the position of Chief Laboratory Technician ends a period of 38 years of service to Stowe which has left its mark in so many ways that a short account of it will be of interest to those many people both inside and outside the Science Department who at some time or another benefited from his skilful activities.

He came to us in 1929 from Bishop's Stortford Grammar School where he had been trained by a very experienced and strict Science Master who would tolerate no fault however trivial. This training coupled with a high sense of duty and an exceptional zest for thoroughness and method soon showed itself in his work. There had been no trained Laboratory Technician during the previous six years—a period of tremendously rapid expansion—and it had not been possible to set up an effective system of laboratory control. Thus Gillett had two main jobs, either of which alone was a full time one. He had to arrange the apparatus and make all the records necessary to establish control, and at the same time to 'manage' several science masters whose simultaneous demands were apt to be tinged with the divine impatience of youthful enthusiasts straining at the leash to get moving in the pursuit of a new educational adventure.

His first move was to arrange in each laboratory its 'establishment' (i.e.—a set of apparatus comprising all the basic requirements of the laboratory), each item having its place, appropriately labelled. This he did with great thoroughness, for example in the chemical laboratories and lecture rooms each bottle was numbered and had its corresponding numbered place. This laborious task took many weeks but once done it became possible to provide for each laboratory a contents book which showed where each piece of apparatus was to be kept when not in use and thus enabled Gillett to leave to his junior staff the job of keeping the laboratories tidy, and to proceed to the final step in the establishment of effective control, namely the preparation of a running record of the contents of the main store. His 'first edition' main store stock-book was prepared as usual with great care, and later he and the Head of Department designed a special loose leaf system which embodies this and a full record of the Laboratory expenses. This stock account book is still in use; it contains about three thousand entries and shows the expenses automatically analysed under twenty-one sections.

This account would not be complete without reference to Gillett's skill as a technician. It is difficult to deal with this adequately in an account such as this, written for people who are mostly not scientists. A short time ago a former master who has an exceptionally wide experience of research laboratories in industry and in universities described his work as technically equal to anything he had witnessed. In the making and repair of physical and chemical apparatus, and in setting up demonstrations, he combined exceptional skill with a mental alertness which was a source of inspiration to all of us. He was ever on the look out for causes of failure and methods of improvement. He was always interested in original work, and his "Salvage in the Laboratory"—a collection of dodges for converting broken glassware into something useful—was shown by him at Rugby and in London; and of course his glass-blowing sessions here aroused the delight and admiration of hundreds of Stoics.

We also gratefully remember the extra time and thought he gave to our exhibitions, without which many of our experiments could not have been done. Several of these were shown in London and elsewhere at meetings of the Association for Science and Education, and much of this work is described in numbers 129 and 131 of the *School Science Review* (1955).

Much more could be written about him but space is limited. We must be content with a reference to one other aspect of his service, namely his loyalty, tact, and very high sense of duty which won for him the admiration and respect of boys, masters, and all who know him. We congratulate ourselves on having worked with him, and we congratulate him not only for what he did for us but also on what he and his wife did for their family. They have four children; their son went to Jesus College, Cambridge, and is now a qualified chemical engineer with I.C.I., and the three daughters all went to universities. Four children, all with university qualifications—what an achievement!

CHAPEL

A visit from Theatre Roundabout on March 10th was indeed 'Chapel with a difference'. From a platform half way down one side of the nave, with the seats arranged around it, Sylvia Read and William Fry gave us a series of brilliantly connected items from many sources that really made us think.

Another visit was that of Mrs. Arnoldsson of the Danilo Dolci Trust. In the Roxburgh Hall she showed us slides and the film "Mafia—No!" to give us some idea of conditions in Sicily, and of the courage and necessity of Dolci's work. A report appears elsewhere.

On the last Sunday morning of term we took part in the last Service of Hymns and Readings devised by Mr. Dickenson. We shall miss his liturgical gift, as well as his help with Confirmation preparation, and wish him well in his new work.

The new Confirmation Course, now one year long, has begun. Somehow we 'got through' the Creed this term; but it was rather like the man who 'did' the Louvre in nine minutes, with the aid of a gendarme. A handsome binder has been produced, embossed with the School crest in gilt, into which those on the course put a page of notes each week (some duplicated, some their own), thus compiling a book. This is an experiment that can only be evaluated in the course of time.

Some Houses are experimenting with different forms of House Prayers on Thursday evenings, and with celebrations of the Holy Communion in House Libraries. Boys have shown a real desire that Christ should be found in the scenes of daily life, and not only in a specifically 'religious' setting.

Visiting preachers this term included the Rt. Rev. Ralph S. Dean, M.Th., D.D., Bishop of Cariboo and Executive Officer of the Anglican Communion; the Chaplains of Oundle School and The Leys School; and the Rev. J. F. McLuskey, M.C., B.D., D.D., Minister of St. Columba (Church of Scotland), Pont Street.

Lenten addresses this term have been given by the Rev. K. A. A. Weston, M.A., Vicar of St. Ebbe's, Oxford.

Collections have gone to the Chapel Lighting Fund, the Feed the Minds Campaign, Amudat Hospital in East Africa, Waterford School in Swaziland, Shelter, the Cambridge University Mission in Bermondsey, and the Richmond Fellowship; retiring collections have gone to the Buckinghamshire Fund for the Blind and to the South America Missionary Society.

OLIM ALUMNI

Sir John Henniker-Major (B 1934), the British Ambassador in Copenhagen, has been appointed Director-General of the British Council from next summer.

I. T. Todd (C 1965) was chosen for the British team of Alpine skiers who took part in the recent Winter Olympic Games.

S. J. Whitwell (C 1939) has been appointed Ambassador to Mogadishu.

M. A. R. Freeman (T 1950) has been appointed Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon to the London Hospital.

M. C. Scrutton (C 1955) has been appointed Assistant Professor of Biochemistry, Rutgers Medical School, New Brunswick.

D. C. A. Lloyd (C 1946) has been appointed as a Group Captain to Command R.A.F. Bruggen, in Germany.

P. E. S. Lilley (C 1954) has been promoted Lieutenant Commander R.N.

J. W. Matthews (C 1965) was recently commissioned from the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

BIRTHS

To the wife of:

- J. F. Cullis (W 1944) a daughter on February 1st, 1968.
A. A. Fairrie (C 1952) a son on March 11th 1967.
P. B. E. Gibson (B 1948) a son on February 4th 1968.
J. P. Julian (W 1951) daughters on October 29th 1965 and October 10th 1967.
K. A. Paul (C 1956) a son on December 31st 1967.
J. A. Pearman (W 1951) a son on September 8th 1966.
T. D. Philips (C 1956) a son on February 18th 1968.
A. P. Rosner (C 1960) a daughter on November 3rd 1967.
R. D. Selby (C 1954) a daughter on March 16th 1967.
C. J. G. Shillington (C 1957) a son on March 30th, 1967.
I. R. Sinclair (C 1956) a son on March 13th 1967.
J. A. Sutton (T 1957) a daughter on January 3rd 1968.
C. E. Taylor (B 1946) daughters on March 14th 1966 and December 5th 1967.
J. B. H. Wood (G 1958) a son on January 18th 1968.

MARRIAGES

- M. G. Legg (C 1957) to Catherine Jane Morley on September 16th 1967.
P. D. Levitt (W 1953) to Judith Ann Rutledge on July 13th 1967.
D. P. Marshall-Andrew (B 1955) to Sheila Spence on January 27th 1968.
M. D. Scrutton (C 1955) to Laurel Beth Thomas on October 15th 1966.
A. S. T. Steel (T 1959) to Carol Margaret Shepherd on September 10th 1966.

DEATHS

- D. A. L. Holden (B 1940) on September 11th 1967, in Kenya, as a result of a rifle accident.
M. A. Lloyd (C 1929) on November 29th 1967.
J. B. Mossop (G 1934) on December 7th 1967.
P. V. Rycroft, M.D., F.R.C.S. (C 1947) on January 6th 1968, in a car accident.

THE PINEAPPLE CLUB

On Thursday, January 18th, the new Club Building was declared open by Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, V.C., D.S.O., D.F.C. The Ceremony was held in the presence of the Headmaster, the Deputy Lord Mayor of Westminster, and many Old Stoics and others who have been or are connected with the Club. The Headmaster, who introduced the speakers, first read the following telegram from the Duke of Edinburgh, President of the National Federation of Boys' Clubs:—

“Please thank all members and officials concerned for their kind message. I am delighted to hear of this new Building of the Stowe Club and send my congratulations to all those responsible

for bringing about this important opening and my best wishes to the many boys who will benefit from your endeavours.—Philip, Patron, London Federation of Boys' Clubs.”

Introducing Mr. M. T. D. Patmore (T 1926) the Headmaster said that he could think of no better person to tell us a little about the Club than Michael Patmore, for he had been connected with it from its very foundation and had for a time lived at the Club and performed the office of Assistant Warden, he had served for many years as Chairman of the London Committee, and had also been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs.

In his speech Mr. Patmore said that this was a very special occasion and signified the completion of a task on which a great many people had laboured over a very long period. It was right that tribute should be paid to those who have played a part in it; first to the Stowe Community, to Old Stoics, Parents, Masters and Friends of Stowe who had responded so generously with donations and covenants to the New Building Fund, in all more than 400 had helped in this way. He then went on to say, “There is however one particular member of the Stowe Community we had hoped to welcome in person. That was Mr. A. B. Clifford. This new Building and the Club in general owes a very great debt to Fritz Clifford for his unquenchable enthusiasm and determination to get a new Building brought into being.” Mr. Patmore went on to pay tribute to the statutory authorities both at national and local levels for their generous financial support and valuable advice and help, and interest shown in our project. He was delighted to see representatives from these authorities present, and especially the Deputy Lord Mayor and Deputy Lady Mayoress of Westminster. He wished also to thank certain voluntary organisations for financial help—the London Parochial Charities, the National Association of Boys' Clubs and the London Federation of Boys' Clubs. He paid special tribute to Mr. John Smith who was not only the Architect of the New Buildings but also a regular voluntary helper and a member of the Management Committee to the builders Messrs. Cramb & Dean Ltd. He believed it vitally important that voluntary effort should continue to function in the running of Clubs and he hoped that this new Building would act as a stimulus and encouragement for more young Old Stoics to come along and become regularly involved in the running and management of the Club. He hoped that all would realise that he had been speaking merely as the mouthpiece for those who really do the work of running the Club; for the Chairman of the London Committee, Chris Circuit; for our excellent Leader, Alan Harber, and for all his helpers; for the various Honorary Officers and Members of the Management Committee. He ended by expressing his pride and pleasure that it should be one of Stowe's most distinguished Old Boys, Group Captain Cheshire, V.C., who was to declare our new Building officially open.

After a short speech by the Deputy Lord Mayor congratulating the Club, and wishing it success, Group Captain Cheshire began by expressing his pleasure to be given the opportunity of opening the Club. One of the most encouraging trends of the new era, he said, was the interest shown by the young in the needs of other people—they were beginning to realise that the world is one. What man needs if he is going to do his best is a challenge—this is easy in War, but now the challenge is in those who have less than ourselves, and the best way is to fix our minds on some goal outside our own selves—the more we think of others the better we are. Individuals rather than governments, he said, have the power to change things, we tend to forget the value of one small act—people tend to say that if they cannot solve all of a problem, it is no good solving part of it. It is in this Club that boys are given a purpose, helpers also are joining and as an Old Stoic he was proud that it had been brought into being by the School. It is a fine example of the marriage between voluntary and statutory effort, and of how all must work together. On behalf of the School he thanked the Deputy Lord Mayor, the youngest one ever to be appointed, so it was most appropriate that he should be at this opening ceremony. He offered his warmest wishes to the Club and its members and asked God's blessing on it.

Two prayers of Dedication and Thanksgiving were then said by the Rev. J. E. C. Nicholl, M.C. (B 1939), and Group Captain Cheshire then unveiled a plaque commemorating the occasion.

"POOR BITOS"

by Jean Anouilh

Presented in the Roxburgh Hall on December 8th and 9th

The Cast:	Maxime	P. G. Arbuthnot
	Philippe	C. D. Micklewright
	Charles	Robert J. Cooper
	Lila, Comtesse de Previl	Claire Hilsdon
	Amanda Forrest	Jacqueline Reeves
	Julien du Bief	R. A. Lamping
	Brassac	J. R. Priestley
	Deschamps	O. P. Croom-Johnson
	Vulture, Count Verdreuil	P. E. Levy
	Victoire	Lavinia Phillips
	Bitos	R. J. M. Wood
	Joseph	A. M. Pearce
	Franz Delanoue	P. C. Bullock
	The Child Robespierre	A. F. M. Chance

The play was produced by Mr. Bain assisted by Mr. Theobald.

"Poor Bitos . . ." says Victoire as the little deputy public prosecutor walks off and the curtain comes down. Bitos had been to a party which had been given in order to humiliate him. Each of the guests was asked to come in the character of an historical figure from the French Revolution. And Bitos, a twentieth-century Robespierre in miniature, self-righteously seeking to impose Virtue by a Reign of Terror, purging a French provincial town after the second World War of the corruption of Vichy rule, had elected to come as the "sea-green incorruptible" Robespierre. The object of the party was achieved. He was made to look a fool. But in the middle of it all the audience had been transported back to the French Revolution. The characters took on their eighteenth-century roles. The present was used to throw light on the past. The past was used to illuminate the present.

It was an effective and successful production, with a superb set and some ingenious ideas— notably the sloping table which enabled the audience to see half a dozen people round a dinner-table. There were weaknesses. The separate steps of Robespierre's career needed to be made more obvious to an English audience. And however necessary it may be to establish an atmosphere of gloom, the lighting should still make it possible for the actors' faces to be seen clearly. But these are relatively minor criticisms of a production in which the standard of acting and the quality of the entertainment provided were both high.

The cast coped with the problem of their youth remarkably well. Each of the three girls was convincing as an attractive young woman at an elegant dinner party, and Claire Hilsdon and Lavinia Phillips slipped naturally into their French Revolution characters. It was understandably rather more difficult for Jacqueline Reeves to change from a pretty flirtatious girl into the gorgeous Madame Tallien who in real life used to dampen her clothing to reveal her voluptuous figure. But the only incongruity was when a slim and gracious Comte de Mirabeau, elegantly portrayed by Peter Levy, was described as "big fat Mirabeau, with his pot belly and his smile". The sophisticated and callous host was played with fine timing and self-assurance by Peter Arbuthnot, and Jeremy Priestley had a similar assurance and presence in his portrayal of Brassac. Richard Lamping made an excellent du Bief—a loud-mouthed upper-class thug, proud of the fact that he had spent his youth "booting Bitos in the behind." And Bitos himself was superb. Rupert Wood made him just the sort of unattractive, insecure, opinionated little prig who can so easily alienate sympathy.

One of the problems of putting on this particular play is that Bitos is so much the sort of person who is sure to alienate the sympathy of a public school audience. Not only is he "that boring

little scholarship boy who always came top", but also he is aggressively proud of his working-class origins. He declares that if he should ever have a family crest it would have on it his mother's two red arms—red from immersion in the wash tub. And on top of this he is "a snob at heart". Even when speaking of his mother's red arms he thinks of them in the context of a coat of arms. It is this—the fact that, as Brassac says, "he particularly values the good opinion of the class he's intending to have shot one day"—which gets him into the humiliating position in which he finds himself towards the end of the play. When those he affects to despise appear to treat him as one of themselves he is flattered and is soon making a fool of himself. The others plan to make a fool of him in public as well, and he is only saved from this because Victoire, out of kindness, opens his eyes to the situation. He thanks her and then adds "But if I can ever get my own back on you all one day, you are the one I shall start with". "Poor Bitos . . ." indeed! He is hurt, insecure, lonely, and bitter. But he had been made into that sort of person by the smug self-satisfied sense of superiority of the others.

For all his faults Bitos is sound at core. The others, like the men who struck Robespierre down, are "the turncoats of this world"—concerned with "saving their skins and their fat purses", and pleased with themselves. While they, the decadent aristocrats and comfortable businessmen, had grown fat collaborating with the Nazis, 'Beastly Bitos' had fought with the resistance—a socially unacceptable thing to have done, but typical of France in the Second World War. "I see the world peopled with fools and knaves" Robespierre had cried in his last great speech. "This town is rotten with fascists and reactionaries" echoed Bitos. The stage was rotten with fascists and reactionaries. It would be pleasant to think that the audience noticed.

D. J. ARNOLD

MYLES HENRY PRIZE 1967

(The writer of this article, W. G. Cheyne (C), was last year's winner of the prize)

The Mediterranean lands are now famous for their beaches and climate, but many of these lands have a much more lasting heritage, their ancient ruins, if that is a fair description for some of the greatest architectural achievements ever. It was to see these latter remains that I took this opportunity to visit Greece, perhaps the most lovely of all.

It took us three days of exhausting train journeying across Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia to reach Athens. However we were greeted on arrival by magnificently clear skies and by burning sun, and fortunately throughout the whole trip in Greece and Crete it only drizzled for five minutes. We stayed in Athens for the first few days acclimatizing and collecting various museum passes. Food was cheap, but drink tended to become expensive due to the quantities in which we consumed it. From Athens we caught the train to Nauplia where we based ourselves for the next few days while we visited Mycenae, Tiryns, and Epidauros.

Mycenae was the first site we visited and in my opinion was one of the most fascinating and interesting sites we saw. The citadel, on which the site was built, is in a virtually impregnable position and holds a very wide field of view. The first excavations were begun in 1874—76 by Heinrich Schliemann, who found Mycenae following Homer's instructions. Archaeological evidence shows that the site was first inhabited c. 3000—2800 B.C. and preserved an unremarkable Neolithic and Early Helladic (2500—1900 B.C.) culture to the end of the 3rd Millennium. In Middle Helladic times (1900—1500 B.C.) only the summit of the hill, an area slightly larger than that now occupied by the ruins of the palace, was fortified. Scattered settlements existed on the lower slopes, and a large cemetery consisting of cist tombs extended to the west. In the middle of this area, in the period called Late Helladic I (c. 1500 B.C.) six large shaft graves were dug for a ruling family; a further fourteen shaft graves, forming another group further from the citadel, are slightly earlier. Another type of tomb which dates from c. 1800—1300 B.C. was the Tholos tomb which originated from here. These were for persons of a royal or ruling class and are usually composed of two parts, the Dromos, or approach, an unroofed passage cut horizontally into the hill, and the Tholos, which formed the actual tomb. This was of masonry, built into a

circular excavation in the hill, and rising in a cone-like beehive to about the same height as the diameter of the floor. Soon after 1350 B.C. the Cyclopean enceinte, together with the Lion Gate and the Postern Gate was constructed, and the palace and most of the buildings within replanned on a more lavish scale. It is these buildings which now remain although the palace has only its foundations left. Of the main interests at Mycenae are the Lion Gate which has monolithic gate posts and a massive lintel sculptured with two lions, their heads being missing. This fine work and the magnificent treasury of Atreus or, as Schliemann called it, the Tomb of Agamemnon which is the finest, biggest and latest of the tholos tombs, illustrate the height of their civilization, and their techniques.

From Mycenae we turned to Tiryns, which to our surprise, is a very fine and well preserved fortress. It seems though, that Tiryns has always been second to Mycenae. This fortress, built about the same time as Mycenae, has the most magnificent walls. They are immense and incredibly smooth with the stones laid in horizontal courses. In addition, in parts of the wall there are well preserved galleries and chambers which were used as servants' quarters. The only other Mycenaean dwelling we visited was the Palace of Nestor at Pylos. This unfortunately is not in a very good state of preservation.

The next site we visited was that at Olympia where the Olympic Games originated. The ruins here, however, did not arouse us greatly; even the Olympic Stadium was barren. There must have been, however, a very large centre here originally since there are the foundations of numerous temples, houses and other buildings still remaining.

From Olympia we hitch-hiked to Delphi where we were welcomed by magnificent scenery and very impressive ruins. It was here the oracle was read, and due to the cunning of the priests who always prepared ambiguous oracles, it became a world-famous sanctuary. One enters the sanctuary at the foot of the hill and slowly the path, called the Sacred Way, leads one up the hill past statues and treasuries until one comes to the Temple of Apollo. This temple is of the Doric order and one can clearly see the cavern where the oracles were read. The best preserved of the other ruins is the amphitheatre, the Athenian Treasury, which has been completely rebuilt, and a stadium.

We stayed at Delphi for two days, both nights we camped out, a tent not being necessary, since only once during our whole stay did it rain. From Delphi we returned to Athens where we went over the Athenian Acropolis.

There are two main classical styles of architecture, Doric and Ionic. Doric is the earlier, originating from the Doric invaders of about 1200 B.C. This style reached its climax in 438 B.C. by the completion of the Parthenon. The Ionic order then became more favoured and after this time buildings in Ionic order were built. The most famous remaining are the Athena Nike and Erechtheum, both of which are on the Athenian Acropolis.

From Athens we ventured down to Sounion where there is a small Doric styled temple dedicated to Poseidon. After our short stay here we returned to Athens and boarded the boat to Crete, the island of King Minos. The greatest age of Crete was from soon after 1200 to c. 1450 B.C. Before this time the first palaces had been built witnessing the presence of kings, and pots and jars called pithoi had been used for burial. However, c. 1700 B.C. there was an earthquake which destroyed these ancient palaces and thus it is the palaces built after this time which mostly remain. During the period between 1700 and 1450 B.C. there was a tremendous improvement in planning of palaces. Open courts with columned porticos were favoured; large rooms were divided by partitions and light was introduced by light wells in internal parts of buildings. A fine example is that at Knossos. Fresco paintings decorated the walls of major rooms; highly elaborate plumbing and drainage systems were installed. The extensive space devoted to magazines filled with great storage jars bears witness to the great prosperity of the age. Foreign contacts are wide, extending to mainland Greece, where a strong artistic influence is exercised. In the island a script known as Linear A was used to write an as yet undeciphered language; tablets for domestic inventories are known from Ayia Triadha, Palaioakastro, and Zakro. There was another script called Linear B which was deciphered by an Old Stoic, Michael Ventris. Tablets have been found on the mainland at Pylos, Mycenae and Thebes as well as Crete.

However, c. 1450 B.C. there was a total destruction involving all the major sites of the island. Its cause is not known for certain, but it may well be the result of the great volcanic explosion of Thera (Santorin) to the north. Such explosions are regularly accompanied by earthquakes.

We arrived at Herakleion after fourteen hours on the boat and we stayed the next two nights here. During this period we visited Knossos which is fifteen minutes away by bus. This site was first excavated in 1900 by Sir Arthur Evans. He rebuilt most of what now remains and one's first impression of the site is fantastic. However, it would be impossible to try and explain the set-out in detail, since it is so complex that it took us half a day to discover where everything was, using a guide! It is a typical Minoan palace with a central court around which were built buildings up to four storeys high.

From Herakleion we journey by bus to Phaistos and Ayia Triadha. Both of these are of the same plan as Knossos, but are much smaller and have not been extensively rebuilt. From Phaistos we journeyed to Palaioakastro and Zakro on the opposite side of the island. We also visited Mallia, another palace site probably second to Knossos.

Having completed our tour of Greece and Crete we returned to Athens. From Athens we crossed to Italy where we saw three Doric temples at Paestum. We then returned by train across France after an exhausting but enjoyable holiday.

W. G. CHEYNE

DANILO DOLCI

(A lecture by Mrs. Einor Arnoldsson in the Roxburgh Hall on Monday, February 19th)

"A gloomy picture in a gilded frame." That was how one Italian described Sicily. Another Italian, Danilo Dolci by name, decided in 1952 that something simply had to be done about the extreme squalor and misery of this island. So at the age of twenty-eight he cast aside what promised to be a brilliant and successful career as an architect and went to Western Sicily, where ever since he has been busy with a group of loyal collaborators counteracting the Sicilian evils of poverty, feudalism, unemployment and the Mafia.

Dolci's work, now well known throughout the world, was the theme of a lecture given in the Roxburgh Hall by Mrs. Einor Arnoldsson, a schoolteacher from Sweden and a member of the Swedish Dolci Committee. Although the lecture was made compulsory for the Third and Fourth forms a large number of senior members of the school attended, interest being aroused possibly on account of the recent earthquake disaster in Sicily. Equipped with a first-class selection of slides, Mrs. Arnoldsson began by showing us the "gilded frame" of Sicily and then went on to reveal the parts which tourists are not supposed to see. She explained how, when visiting Sicily, she became interested in the work of Dolci and how this had given a new meaning to her life after she became widowed. As well as being an exceptionally good photographer, Mrs. Arnoldsson is obviously a keen one, and the slides held our attention throughout the lecture while she talked about the story of Danilo Dolci himself, his early struggles in Western Sicily and about the miserable existence of the people who live there. She spoke of the poverty, the squalor, the chronic lack of employment and also the universal fear of and subservience to the Mafia, that complex criminal organisation which virtually governs Sicily. However, a vast amount can be said about the dilemma of Sicily and about Danilo Dolci's heroic work, and within the rather meagre space of forty-five minutes I think Mrs. Arnoldsson conveyed to her audience a great deal. With the help of her slides she succeeded at any rate in putting us into the picture.

After Mrs. Arnoldsson's talk we were shown the film "Mafia No!". This was a prizewinning film in colour about a protest march against the Mafia, organised and led by Danilo Dolci, which took place in Sicily in the spring of last year. I am sure everyone who saw it will agree that it provided a stirring sequel to a very interesting lecture.

J. E. MORETON

MUSIC

STOWE MUSIC SOCIETY

In the Roxburgh Hall, Saturday, December 16th

THE STOWE CHORAL SOCIETY AND ORCHESTRA

Leader: H. C. Frazer

Conducted by Mr. Watson, with T. P. Besterman (cello)

Symphony No. 8 in B minor, 'The Unfinished'	Schubert
In Windsor Forest (from the opera 'Sir John in Love')	Vaughan Williams
Slow movement from 'Cello Concerto	C. P. E. Bach
Carols: Adam lay y-bounden	Ord
In dulci júbilo	arr. Pearsall
The King shall rejoice (Coronation Anthem)	Handel

In the Roxburgh Hall, Sunday, January 21st

Pauline Stevens (mezzo soprano) Mr. James (square piano)
 Alison Watson (double-bass) Mr. Bottone (piano and bells)

THE STOWE QUARTET

Cantata No. 53, 'Schlage doch'	J. S. Bach
Quartet in F, 'The American'	Dvorak
Frauen-Liebe und Lieben op. 42	Schumann
Piano Trio in A minor	Ravel

In the Roxburgh Hall, Friday, February 16th

STOWE MUSIC SCHOLARS AND SENIOR MUSICIANS

N. B. S. Stewart (piano)	T. B. R. Albery (flute)
R. R. Tomlinson (tenor)	D. N. Weston (flute)
N. G. F. Gethin (piano and cello)	M. B. Creighton (bassoon)
N. H. Bass (violin)	O. W. Richards (violin)
D. H. Longman (cello and bassoon)	H. J. A. Joslin (violin)
S. E. Burrett (trumpet)	C. S. Edwards (trumpet)
G. L. Harvey (horn)	C. S. M. St. G. Vane-Tempest (trombone)

Gavotte, Musette and March (for two violins and cello)	Handel
Impromptu in A flat	Schubert
Romance in F major (for violin)	Sibelius
Song without words in D (for cello)	Mendelssohn
Four English pieces for Brass Quartet	
Sonatina in G (for violin), first movement	Dvorak
Marcia Funebre and Menuetto (for two bassoons)	Weissenborn
Cavatina from 'The Marriage of Figaro'	Mozart
Nocturne in D flat	Chopin
London Trio No. 1 in C major (for two flutes and bassoon)	Haydn

In the Roxburgh Hall, Sunday, February 15th

Mr. Edmonds (cello) and Mr. Bottone (piano)

Sonata, op. 40	Shostakovich
Sonata in A major, op. 69	Beethoven
Sonata, op. 19	Rachmaninov

In the Roxburgh Hall, Sunday, March 3rd

Sebastian Jorgensen (guitar) and Timothy Walker (guitar)

Courante, Ballet, Volte	Michael Praetorius
Sonata in E major	Padre Antonio Soler
Sonata in D major	Padre Antonio Soler
"L'encouragement"	Ferdinand Sor
"Eighteen Bricks Left on April 21"	David Bedford
(Duet for two electric guitars)	
Intermedio from "Goyescas"	Enrique Granados
"La fille aux cheveux de lin"	Claude Debussy
Tocatta	Franz Burkhardt
"La Vida Breve"	Manuel de Falla
Miller's Dance from 'The Three Cornered Hat'	Manuel de Falla

QUEEN'S TEMPLE CONCERTS

The Queen's Temple Concerts are intended to stimulate interest in and to help raise money for the Temples at Stowe. Since last summer, the Pebble Alcove has been completed, work is in hand on the outside of the Queen's Temple, and a sum has been raised towards the cost of repairs to the Temple of Friendship.

Patricia Lynden (flute) Ann Griffiths (harp) Mr. Wiggins (trumpet)
 Antony Negus (clarinet) Alison Watson (double bass) Mr. Bottone (piano)

THE STOWE QUARTET
 THE RUTLAND SINGERS

Concerto for harp and strings	Handel
Piano Trio No. 21 in C	Haydn
Introduction and Allegro for harp	Ravel
A Ceremony of Carols	Britten
Serenade to Music	Vaughan Williams
Three Carols	Peter Warlock

(The next concert in the series, which will include a performance of "Acis and Galatea" by Handel, will be on June 13th and 14th at 8 p.m.)

INDIVIDUAL MUSIC COMPETITIONS

In the Roxburgh Hall, Sunday, November 26th

Adjudicator: Harry Isaacs, Esq., Professor of Piano, Royal Academy of Music

Results:	
Junior Piano:	1, D. A. Macdonald (T); 2, A. F. N. Chance (C); 3, D. A. Pugh (C).
Intermediate Piano:	1, N. B. S. Stewart (W); 2, D. H. Longman (C); 3, I. A. Thomson (C).
Senior Piano:	1, S. A. F. Gethin (G); 2, N. G. F. Gethin (C); 3, A. J. Bolton (C).
Intermediate Organ:	1, N. R. Spurrier (C) and A. J. Breakspear (C).
Senior Organ:	1, D. H. Longman (C) and N. B. S. Stewart (W); 3, J. S. Aiken (C).

In the Queen's Temple, Monday, February 26th

Adjudicator: Sydney Ellison, Professor of Trumpet, Royal Academy of Music

Results:

- Junior Woodwind: 1, R. W. Hollings (G); 2, G. J. Aiken (C); 3, N. P. Kaye (L).
Intermediate Woodwind: 1, M. R. G. Curtis (C); 2, D. A. Harper (C); 3, R. M. Barker (G).
Senior Woodwind: 1, A. G. Eve (G); 2, R. E. Gamble (C); 3, T. B. R. Albery (L).
Junior Brass: 1, O. C. P. Hoskyns (C); 2, D. A. Pugh (C); 3, W. S. Brann (T).
Intermediate Brass: 1, J. B. Johnson (W); 2, W. G. C. Maxwell (G); 3 (equal), C. J. E. Bartholomew (W) and S. N. Scott (C).
Senior Brass: 1, C. S. M. St. G. Vane-Tempest (C); 2, P. J. Lankester (C); 3, A. T. McNeice (B).
Piano Duets: 1, D. H. Longman (C) and C. J. English (C).
2, H. J. A. Joslin (C) and D. A. Pugh (C).
3, S. A. F. Gethin (G) and G. L. Harvey (G).

An ambitious Christmas Concert began with a performance of Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony. The first movement was dramatic, if somewhat marred by the flatness of the woodwind section, a fault which righted itself for a tense second movement. The Vaughan Williams was sung delightfully and both the obligato players and the soloists sparkled. T. P. Besterman played the 'cello with assurance and his dramatic cadenza was breath-taking although the solo part was not prominent enough. The two carols were well sung but the slow speed of the second reduced the warm effect of its harmony. The Handel anthem, excitingly sung and played, finished the concert.

We had all eagerly awaited the return of Miss Stevens after her appearance in *The Messiah* a year ago and we were certainly not disappointed. The lovely Bach cantata was sung with great warmth and the instrumental ensemble did itself credit. The Schuman cycle formed a complete contrast and Miss Stevens proved herself equally at home in the world of Lieder as in that of the Baroque. Although at first the performance seemed a little stiff it gradually settled down and the singer, sympathetically accompanied by Mr. Bottone throughout, sang the last songs ravishingly, her tone running the gamut from an ecstatic half-tone in 'Süsser Freund' to the dead, vibrato-less agony at the final bereavement. We have come to expect a lot from the Stowe Quartet but in the Dvorak they excelled themselves. Their ability to change the string texture at will combined with their musicianship to give us a scintillating rendition of this famous piece. Apart from an occasional lack of balance between the treble and the bass this was a truly haunting and electrifying performance. The Ravel trio too was carried off with aplomb and despite a certain lack of coordination between the three performers this was a meltingly lovely interpretation.

The standard of this year's Music Scholars' and Senior Musicians' Concert was very high as regards both solo and ensemble playing. The two piano pieces were rendered with considerable aplomb and virtuosity, especially N. G. F. Gethin's Nocturne. String items are often marred by stage-fright but there were surprisingly few of the usual bow shakes and squeaks here. O. W. Richards and N. G. F. Gethin gave performances of surprising technical assurance and N. A. Bass produced a very luscious tone from his bottom register. The wind playing showed a fair control over the instruments but on the whole the woodwind outshone the brass. The seemingly comical bassoons gave a musical interpretation to their two pieces and the Haydn Trio was most enjoyably and sensitively played. Although R. R. Tomlinson sung with confidence the dismal speed adopted reduced the mischievous effect of Figaro's cavatina. Taking into account the merits of the night's on the whole successful offering, one cannot but look forward to an even more stimulating evening next year.

There was a great sense of personal achievement in Mr. Edmonds' and Mr. Bottone's recital. The Shostakovich sonata, because of its air of almost schizophrenia in the constantly changing pattern of ideas, was a challenging piece with which to commence a recital but Mr. Edmonds'

full, sensuous tone in the Largo and Mr. Bottone's springing rhythm and immaculate precision in the Allegretto ensured enjoyment. The Beethoven was comfortably executed with an excellent sense of ensemble, a quality also noticeable in the Rachmaninov sonata, in which Mr. Edmonds enhanced his reputation for skill and dexterity and Mr. Bottone's playing was sensitive and subtle, characterised by a warm, rich romanticism, always mature and confident. This concert must have been a source of great inspiration for all the students of 'cello or piano in the audience.

The first part of the programme for two guitars by Sebastian Jorgensen and Timothy Walker showed the wide variety of musical style of which the guitar is capable, and the transcribed harpsichord pieces came over particularly well. It was very difficult to equate the duet for two electric guitars with anything more than playing around with limited electronic equipment—one was left with the impression that since this sound was so different, must it be good in some way? The programme ended as it began with music for the acoustic guitar which showed the instrument at its most versatile, being both melodious and also gentle and aggressive in turn. The concert well illustrated the depth of the guitar in the hands of accomplished players without the aid of studio electronics.

G. L. HARVEY

CORRESPONDENCE

BRITISH EMBASSY,
MOGADISHU.

To the Editor of *The Stoic*

Sir,

Having spent some five years in Yugoslavia as a diplomat I was very interested to read Mr. Wardell's article 'Stowe from Afar'. He is far too gloomy in saying that when the older generation of Yugoslavia has died "even the faint link that now exists between Yugoslavia and the West will disappear". The link with the West is not faint. It is strong and growing stronger. Its toughest component is perhaps the very large number of Western tourists who visit Yugoslavia. Others include Western films (during a typical week in Belgrade there may be three American films, two French, one Italian, one English and one Yugoslav being shown), plays, artistic and technical exhibitions, books, and motor-cars (we are nowhere in this market, but the Italians, French and Germans are). The Yugoslav newspapers are admittedly still rather dull and prone to discuss imperialists and abstruse points of Communist doctrine and organisation, but increasingly you will find pictures and features dealing with the West and often taken directly from Western sources. The younger generation read these, and especially the illustrated weeklies which have a much higher proportion of Western features. Nobody stops them doing so. The fact is that since 1948, when Stalin turned against Tito, Yugoslavia has been wide open to influence from the West. At first, no doubt, her rulers saw this as an unpleasant necessity; now I believe most of them welcome it. As any visitor can discover for himself, there is no Iron Curtain between London and Belgrade.

Yours faithfully,

STEPHEN WHITWELL (C 1939)

To the Editor of *The Stoic*

Sir,

In general members of the Stowe community write notices on extremely small pieces of paper and in illegible hand-writing. Stoics can hardly be blamed if they fail to arrive on time or in the correct place, when the notices telling them where and when to turn up are written in illegible hand-writing and on scruffily torn pieces of paper. These notices are then put on

either the general notice board, where the light is so bad that they can hardly be read, or on the urgent board where they are hidden by the mass of other notices.

If notice writers realised this and ceased to write illegibly and on small pieces of paper, perhaps Stoics would more often arrive on time and in the correct place. If the urgent board is kept only for urgent notices and if the lighting was improved by the general notice boards, writers may be encouraged to pin their notices up there and not on the urgent boards. Muddles would be prevented, and Stoics would not have the excuse that they could not read the notice.

Yours faithfully,
E. H. BAINBRIDGE

To the Editor of *The Stoic*

Sir,

On the opening up of vistas : 'Stowe once was famous for its views—
A glory which some people choose
To emulate. They thus ensure
That we see ever more and more
By felling trees. I must confess
I fear we thus see less and less.'

R. A. JEAVONS

To the Editor of *The Stoic*

Sir,

One always feels that there is something missing from the School societies. On many occasions I have attributed this to schoolboy apathy, and this is an undisputed curse. However, since my recent appointment as a society secretary I am beginning to see this in a new light.

Advertisement is fundamental to any society and all too often this is left to some benevolent master-in-charge, or just left. The role of the masters in any aspect of a society's functions is essential, but all too often the masters are left in total oblivion. Similarly, the meetings of a society are advertised in a way that can only be described as dull, whilst those incongruous but vital House Representatives simply seem to chew the cud, leaving events to sort themselves out. Advertising is left to some junior official and is almost invariably obscure. This problem at least could be solved by a separate Society notice-board.

In order to succeed a society must appeal to its members, not just by showing reels of hypnotic and often second-rate film, but by having a varied and attractive curriculum. Outings always boost the society ego but it is all too easy for the organizers to consider their members as 'kids out to live it up'. I say that outings are essential to any society but please, please allow some time off in town. This will promote a much greater interest and if properly controlled can only do good. One should also ensure the continued high standard of films, lectures or meetings; for a relapse, especially with a young society, can easily prove fatal.

Therefore I say to those in charge of societies don't give up hope, but wake up to the necessities of an efficiently run concern and soon that dismal scapegoat 'apathy' will begin to wither.

Yours etc.,
A. B. JOYCE

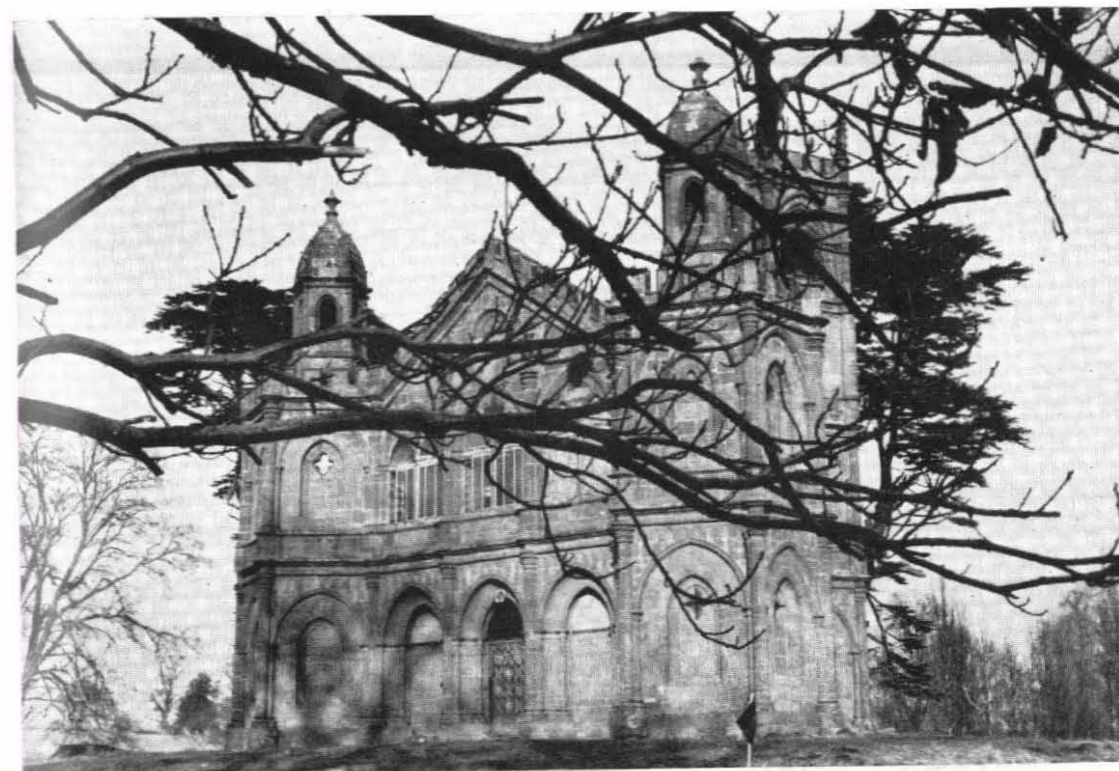
To the Editor of *The Stoic*

Sir,

Who is it who has for so many years beautifully written the envelopes for *The Stoic*? Could he be mentioned in the next number?

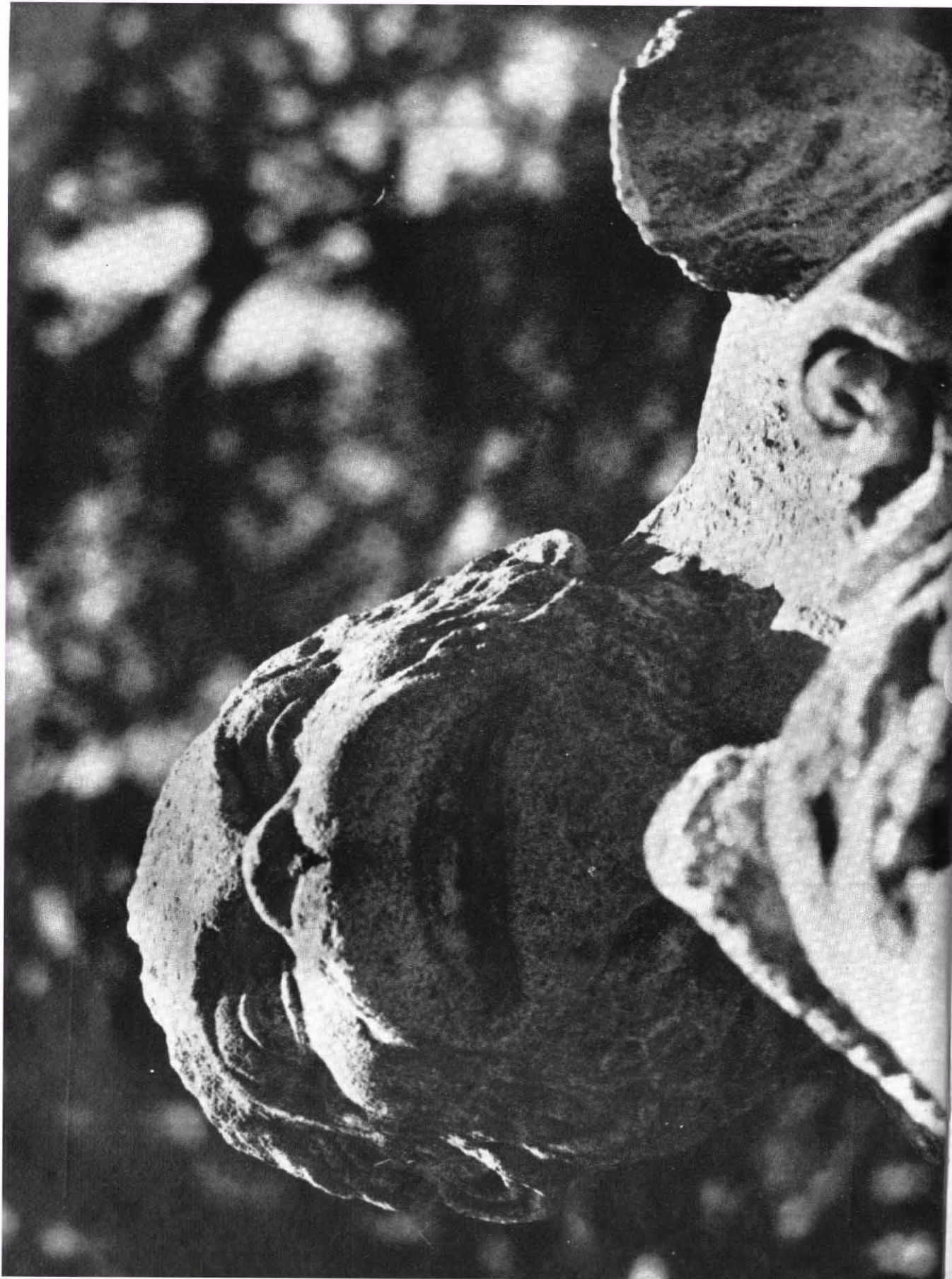
J. R. RANK (G 1946)

[Mr. H. A. Garrett, treasurer of *The Stoic* since 1933, writes the envelopes. Mr. Garrett worked in the Bursar's Office from 1923 to 1961.—EDITOR]



This new building has replaced the Gothic Temple as C.C.F. headquarters





THE HISTORY OF STOWE—IV

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S HOUSE AND GARDENS

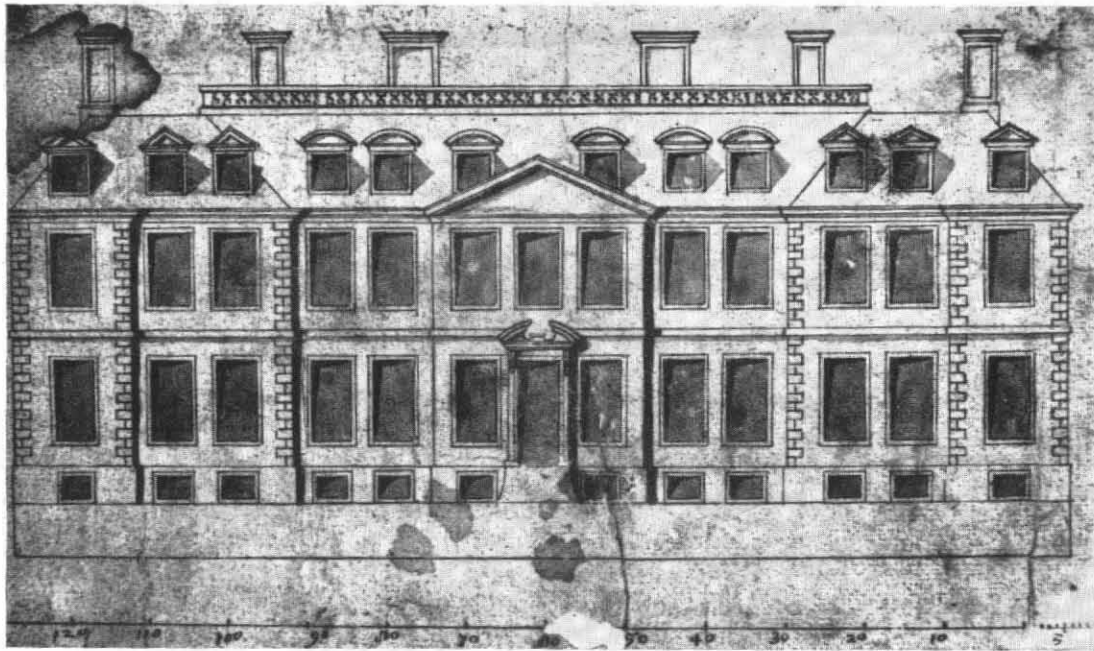
When George Lyttelton was appointed Cofferer in 1754, he wrote that it would give him "a good £2,200 a year, all taxes deducted. If I hold it 3 or 4 years will build my new house without my being obliged to borrow." The same happy sentiments might have been expressed eighty years earlier by his grandfather, Sir Richard Temple, when he was made a Commissioner of the Customs in 1672; Sir Richard was forced to relinquish his post in 1694, after the passing of the Place Bill, but by then he had held it continuously—apart from two short breaks—for over twenty years, and the salary of £2,000 gave him the means to establish the Temples of Stowe firmly among the ranks of the higher gentry. In this he was assisted by the fortune of his wife, Mary Knapp, for she brought with her a dowry of £4,000 and had a life interest in the estate of her father, who died in 1674, a year before their marriage.

Of Sir Richard's ambitions for his family there is no doubt. His long and ultimately successful struggle to free his estate from debt has been described in a previous article; this one is concerned with the family seat he created at Stowe during the last twenty years of his life. The house he built was a fine one, and so were the gardens he laid out; both, however, were destined to be short-lived, as they were changed out of recognition forty years later, when the still grander conceptions of his son, Viscount Cobham, began to take shape. But it would not have disturbed Sir Richard that his life's work became little more than the foundation on which his successors could build something greater. He was much more concerned that the status and prosperity which he had so laboriously acquired should not be destroyed. By 1683, when he drew up his will, he already had two sons, and two more were to be born to him, but he made meticulous provision for the continuance of the family estate as an entity, even if no son survived to succeed him. After willing "My Body to be decently buried amongst my Annticesters in the Parish Church of Stowe", he continued: "Being seized in fee simple to me and my Heires of all my Mannors, [etc. . . . I leave] the same to Trustees . . . to the use of Richard Temple, 1st Sonne, and Heire apparent of me Sir Richard Temple, for life." And then he went on to name seventeen distant male relations (of whom Sir William Temple, the diplomat, was the fifteenth) to whom the estate should pass in succession in default of direct male heirs. Everything—pictures, books, jewels, "Householde Stuffe"—was to go to his trustees, for "such of my Sonnes or such other person after them as shall inherit the Capitall Mannor and Mansion house in Stowe, lately erected by me Sir Richard Temple, to be held as heir Loomes with the said Capitall Mansion house."

Strict entails of this kind were not uncommon in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They reflected the deep-seated conviction that a family's name and possessions should be held in trust by each generation in turn and that the owner should be regarded as a tenant for life. Indeed, the rise of the Temples demonstrates the cumulative enterprise that ennobled many of England's great families. Sir Richard's ambition was not basically a personal one, but part of a collective family instinct, and in this he was typical of his class. He was more unusual in acquiring large numbers of books and pictures, and as there is no evidence of any interest in culture during his early years, perhaps he owed much of this to his wife, whose father had been a distinguished lawyer and scholar. At any rate, his taste won the approval of so discerning a judge as Celia Fiennes, who visited Stowe in about 1694 on one of her tours through England and briefly described it in her journal.

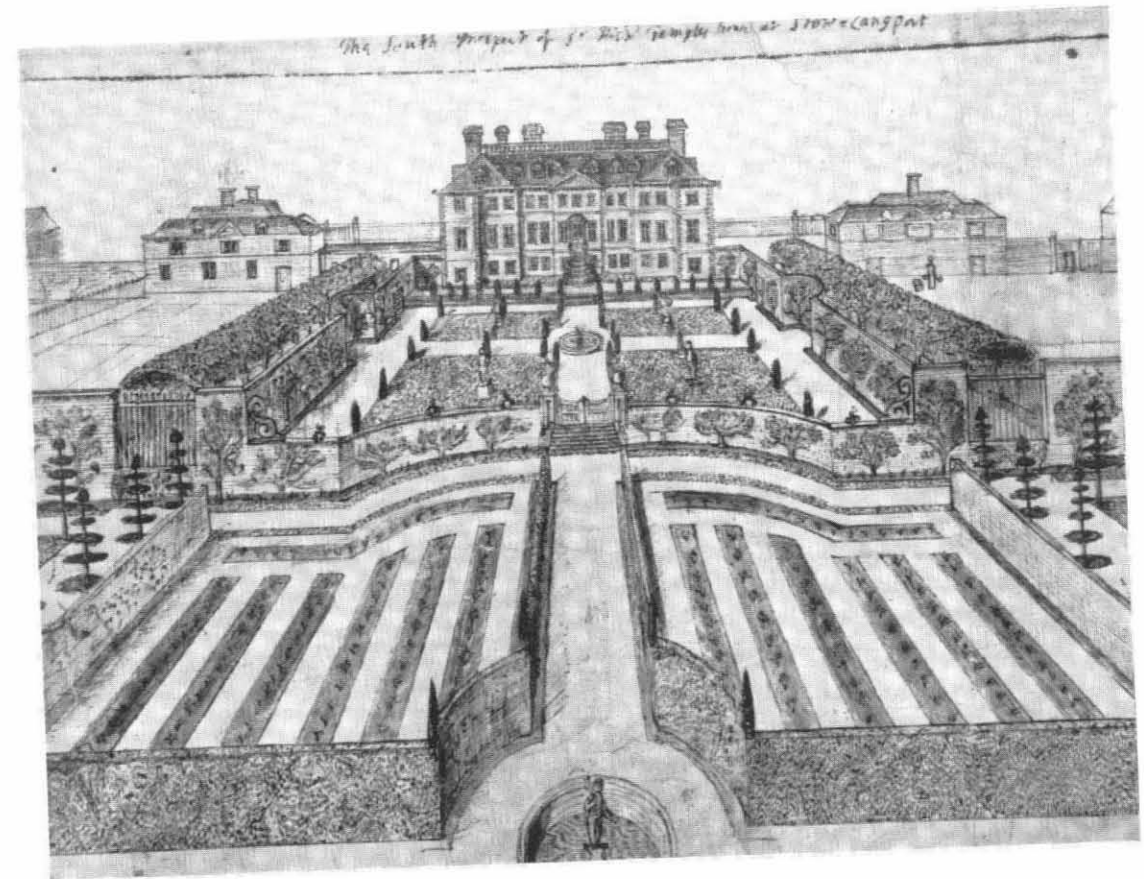
The Great House

The house she saw was a handsome red brick building with stone dressings, thirteen bays long; a typical late seventeenth century house in the manner chiefly established by Sir Roger Pratt at Clarendon House, Piccadilly, but rather larger than most. It had mullion and transom windows, a hipped roof with dormers, symmetrically placed chimney stacks and a ballustrated platform on the top. Celia Fiennes says there was also "a large Cupelow which gives the prospect



1—ELEVATION OF THE NORTH FRONT. *This may be the design submitted to Sir Richard Temple by the architect. The size of the basement windows shows that it is the north or entrance front. Only the door-case is now easily recognisable.*

of the whole Country”, though neither of the surviving drawings illustrates this and it must have been added after they were made. In such houses there is always a bold cornice at eave-level and some elaboration of the door-case, but little other decoration. All depends on good proportion, the materials used, and a nice balance of windows to wall space. In plan, these houses normally have a slight central projection, suggesting an entrance portal, and they often have slightly or boldly projecting side wings. Stowe had shallow projections on both fronts, but it also displayed an oddity: the projecting wings themselves broke forward, a feature necessarily disregarded in the design of the roof, and of no advantage aesthetically. A house of c. 1600 might have been built on such a stepped-back plan, and the conjecture has been made that this was a rebuilding in the contemporary style on Elizabethan foundations. But the passage already quoted from Sir Richard’s will strongly suggests that it was not a reconstructed building, and Celia Fiennes explicitly calls it “Sir Richard Temple’s new house”. In short, Stowe was a variant of an accepted pattern. Though the design is very unlikely to have been his, it is just possible that Wren was consulted. Two letters of March 1683 establish that he gave an opinion on building garden features (though they may have been for Westbury Manor rather than Stowe), and it is at least strange that so eminent a man should have been consulted merely about the cost of gate-piers and the suitability of lead for drainpipes. Still, Sir Christopher was by all accounts extremely good-natured and Sir Richard had face enough for anything—he pestered James II for a pension right up to the door of his bedchamber, where the king was driven to retort, “Sir Richard, kings must have time to take their rest in, as well as their subjects, and therefore I will be troubled no further.” Perhaps the truth is that Sir Richard employed an architect or master builder in the normal way and extracted a little free advice from the Surveyor-General when he encountered him in some Whitehall ante-chamber.



2—THE SOUTH FRONT AND PARTERRES. *This contemporary drawing shows Stowe virtually as Celia Fiennes described it. The slight fall in the ground level from north to south allowed the full height to the basement windows on the garden side. The particularity of the drawing perhaps suggests a sketch-design for the garden rather than a sketch of what existed.*

At each end of the house was a detached block in its own separate court; on the west stood the kitchens, connected by a covered passage to the main building, and on the east the stables. It is easy to see that the final complex plan of the mansion and its outbuildings has developed logically from this simple lay-out. Part of the actual fabric of Sir Richard’s house survives too. For although the southern half has been completely rebuilt, the remainder has only been adapted and extended. “On the north side,” Mr. Laurence Whistler has written, “the existing centre block is substantially the seventeenth century house, refaced The corner projections are still 16 feet wide out of a total width of 134 feet—as in the elevation. Moreover, the central door-case today, with its broken pediment, agrees both in design and measurement with the one depicted: there is little doubt that it has survived all changes. Those changes have been, in brief, the masking of the red brick with stucco, the replacing of a dormered roof by an attic, the addition of a portico and, half a century later, of colonnades.” The red bricks of the front were temporarily revealed a few years ago, when a drainpipe was being repaired; and at either end of the front, where the stucco has flaked away, two or three of the stone quoins are visible. With a great effort of the imagination it is possible to stand on the North Front and recreate

Sir Richard Temple's house, but a clearer impression of what it looked like can be gained from Belton, Lincolnshire, an almost contemporary house, which was completed in 1688.

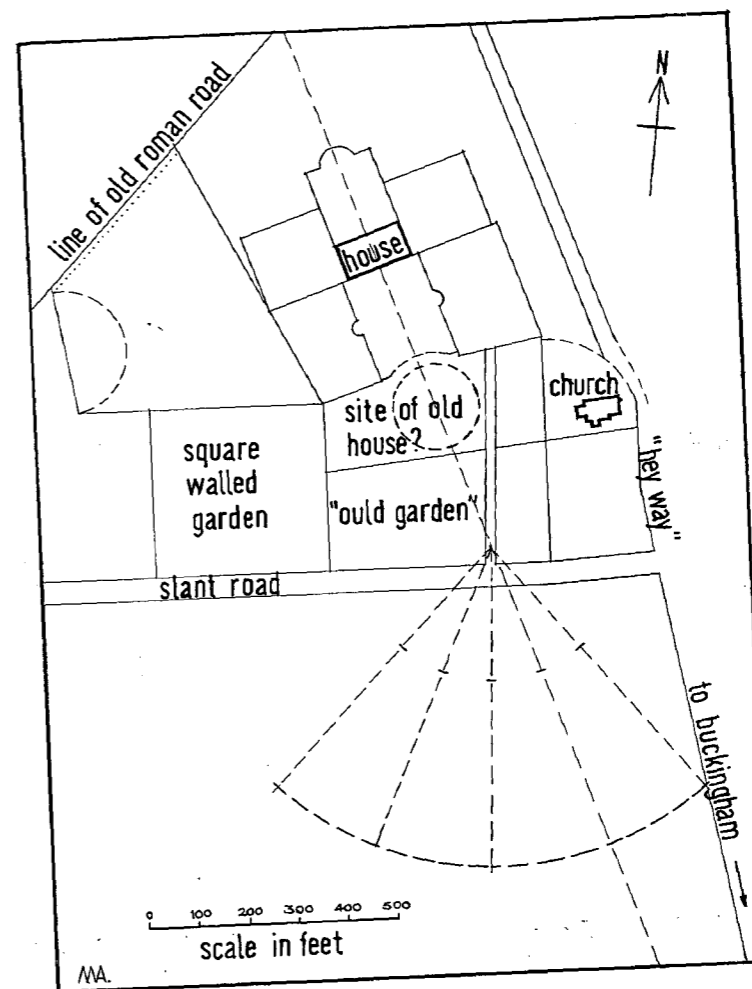
The best evidence of the interior of the house may also be provided by Coleshill and Belton. For unfortunately nothing recognisable survives at Stowe, and no detailed plan has yet come to light. It was almost certainly a "double-pile" house, the term invented by Sir Roger Pratt and defined by Summerson as "a simple rectangular block divided down its length by a corridor with important rooms on either side of it". In the centre of the house the corridor would typically be 'lost' in the hall, extended across its line to adjoin the principal reception room on the other front. Thus it is at Stowe to this day, and thus it evidently was when Celia Fiennes paid her visit. "You enter into a hall, very lofty with a gallery round the top, thence through to a great parlour that opens in a bellcony to the garden, and is a visto thro' the whole house A great many chambers and roomes of state The roomes are all lofty and good." Sometimes the staircase was in the entrance hall itself, as at Uppark and Coleshill, but evidently not at Stowe. The gallery referred to by Celia Fiennes, which connected one half of the first floor corridor with the other, was not reached directly from the entrance hall. She mentions "a good staircase" later, and it must have been in a separate staircase hall to one side. As the present flights of stairs are so mean, the disappearance of Sir Richard's staircase is all the more to be regretted; it must have been a fine one, with turned bannisters and carved brackets.

The interior decoration can only be guessed at. There would be classical door-cases, extensive oak panelling with carved enrichment, and very likely some fine high-relief plaster ornament on the ceilings in the form of wreaths of fruit and flowers. Celia Fiennes says that some of the floors were inlaid. The "fine pictures" she saw would be family portraits, late Baroque Italian figure subjects, and Dutch flower and bird pieces. Mahogany was not yet used, and the furniture must still have been of oak and walnut with a good deal of marquetry. Sir Richard's books were probably, like Pepys', arranged "in presses, according to highth".

This, then, was the fine new house built by Sir Richard soon after his marriage in 1675. It was certainly complete by 1683, when he made his will, and a surviving household account book may enable the construction period to be dated exactly; for it appears that the family was living away from Stowe between 1676 and 1679. They could not have been too far away, since provisions were regularly sent over ("a fatt doe, 2 Couple of Rabbetts a pott of butter", for example); so they could easily visit Stowe to see how things were going and were probably able to move in by 1680. The gardens were presumably laid out in the years immediately following, and this would fit well with the letters of 1683, already mentioned, which concern Wren's advice about garden details—if, indeed, they refer to Stowe. But this dating must remain a likely conjecture until research has been done on the Temple family papers in the Huntington Library in California.

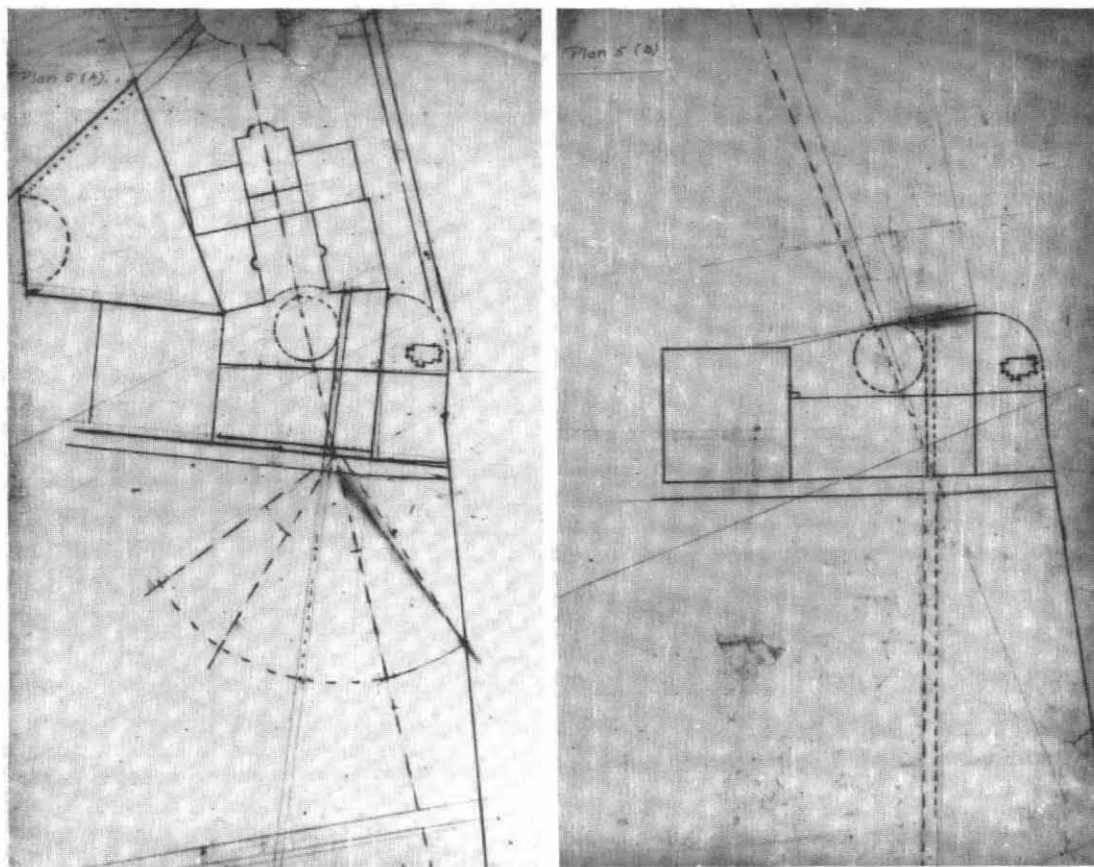
The Site

More, however, can be said with confidence about the siting of the house, for in this same library an important collection of estate and garden plans has recently been discovered. All are reproduced with this article, and they make the topography of seventeenth century Stowe much clearer than it was before. One of the plans (Fig. 3) gives the lay-out of the house and its environs in a simplified form. At the top is the house with its entrance court and two service courts. Down the right hand side runs the highway, curving slightly round the east end of the parish church and heading towards Buckingham. From a point on this road just below the church a local road leads west, crossing the main axis at a slant; and flush with this road on its northern side lie two walled gardens, one rectangular (elsewhere labelled the "ould garden") and the other square, which must have been part of a still earlier lay-out of c. 1600. To the south of the slant road, and extending westwards from the highway, is the "Owlde Parcke", an enclosed area of 77 acres (according to the 1633 survey), part of which still survives as Home Park. Over this southern area vista-lines fan out, centred on an old path that must have run down to the stream.



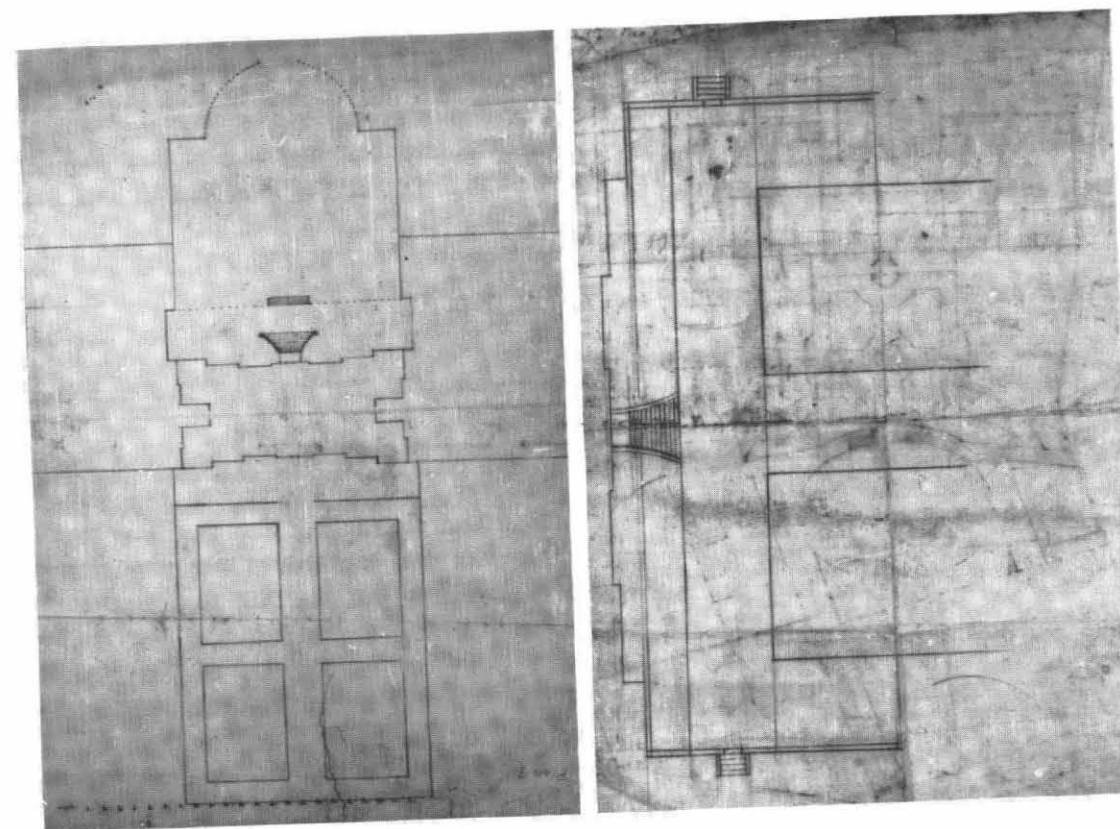
3—AN ESTATE PLAN of c. 1680. This has been redrawn from the original, one of a set recently discovered in the Huntington Library, San Marino, California; the chief features have been labelled. The set comprises figs. 4 to 23, and the plan numbers referred to are those in the Huntington Library catalogue. All the plans, except fig. 7, have been reproduced with the north end at the top to make identification easier, though several were intended to be looked at the other way up.

Nowadays visitors enter the grounds from the south-west, but the old approach to the house was clearly from the other side. The main road from Buckingham, called "the hey way" in one plan, brought visitors over the stream at the bottom of the hill, up the narrow valley that later became the Elysian Fields, and round to the north front of the house from the east. No doubt the mediaeval village of Stowe lay on this road, clustered round the parish church, but it seems likely that its remnants vanished during the troubles of the Civil War, enabling Sir Peter Temple to complete the enclosure of the common fields in 1649. There is no sign of the village on any of the plans, and although several buildings are shown near the church, they are all out-buildings of the great house—"barn", "stabel", "Timbar yard", "hog houses", etc. So it seems that Sir Richard owned everything except the church and the highway, and could site his new house where he wished.



4 and 5 (Plans 5A and 5B)—Fig. 5 appears to be a discarded draft, of which fig. 4 is the corrected and developed version. Along the path at the bottom of the plan are the words ‘Ponds or Cannals’. Fig. 3 (the redrawn plan) is taken from fig. 4, with information added from later plans.

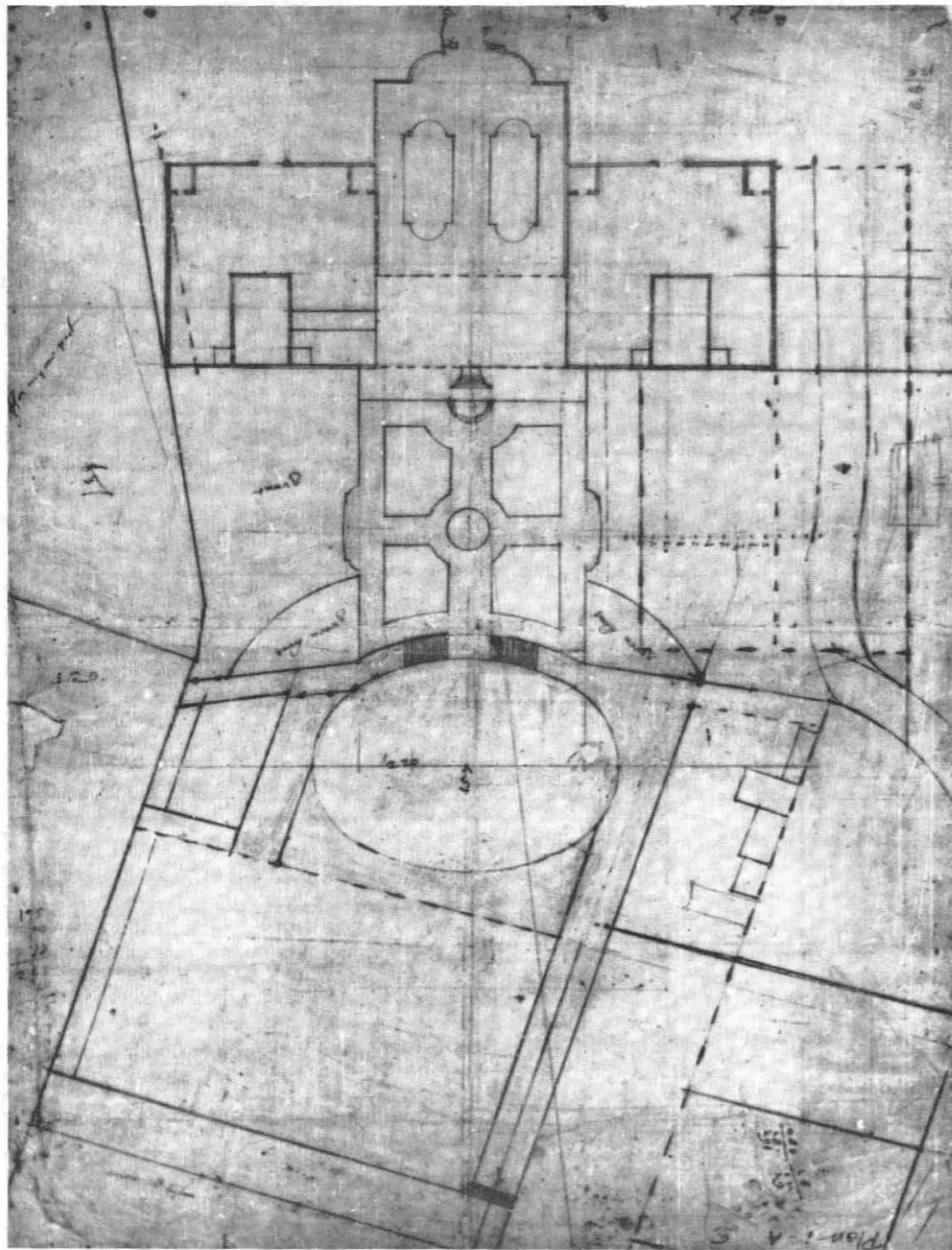
Celia Fiennes says that it “stands pretty high”, and this is so; anyone who has lived in the rooms on Stowe’s north front knows how cold they can be. Only a gentleman of the Enlightenment would have selected such an exposed site. A sensible farmer of the Middle Ages would have gone a hundred yards down the sheltered slope of the hill, leaving a bank of trees on the top as protection against the winter wind; and the demolished manor house presumably stood near the “ould garden” to the west of the church, facing south. Sir Richard chose the crest of the hill because it commanded a fine prospect over twenty-five miles of Buckinghamshire countryside, though it is not so immediately obvious why he shifted the main axis of the house twenty degrees. There were practical reasons, however, for doing so. If a north-south alignment had been kept, the lay-out of the garden would have been obstructed by the square walled garden, which was too useful and expensive to move; and it was impossible to gain space by siting the house further east, since the ground sloped away sharply on that side. But there was also an aesthetic advantage in the change, since the new axis could be aligned on the steeple of Buckingham’s mediaeval church. This famous landmark was blown down in 1699, two years after Sir Richard’s death, and never rebuilt, which led Browne Willis to remark that Cobham’s gardens at Stowe were “divested of what was esteemed by his Father the most valuable Prospect, viz. the View of the Steeple of Buckingham.” By orientating his new house on the steeple Sir Richard found a successful way out of a number of his difficulties, but the change of axis enormously complicated the laying out of his new gardens.



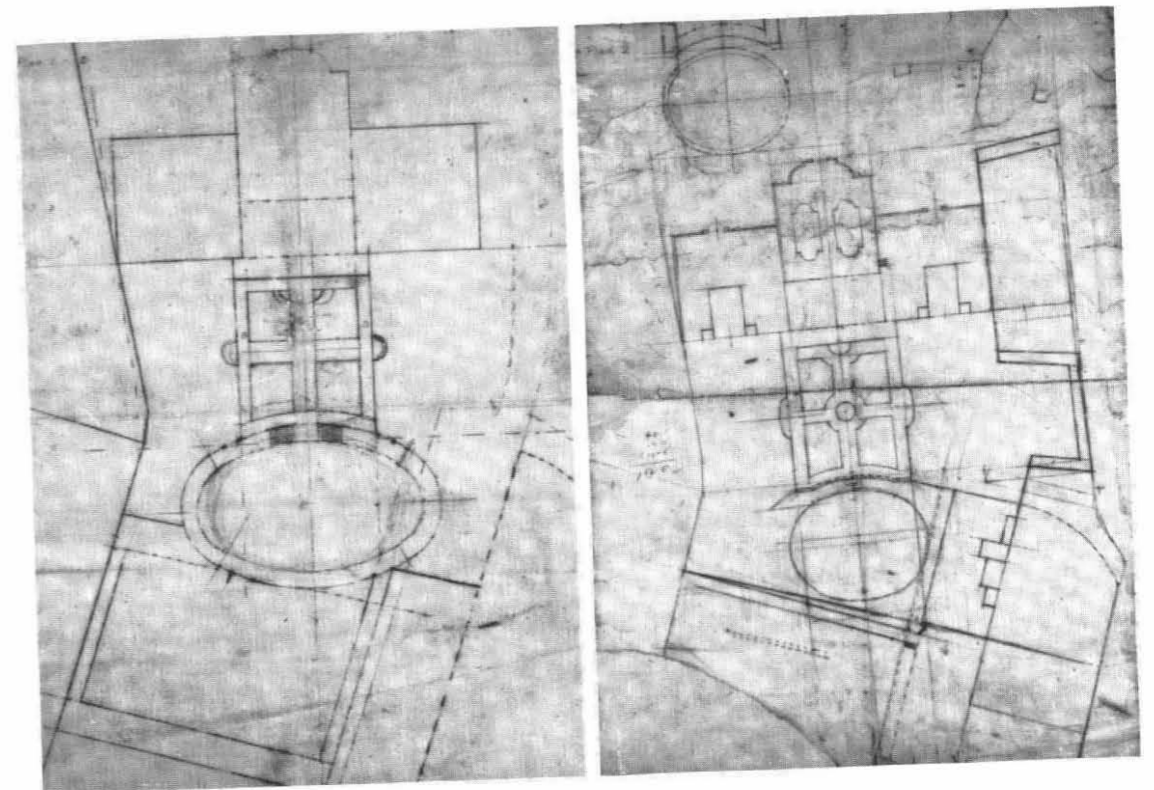
6 and 7 (Plans 9 and 1A, verso)—Fig. 6 shows an outline plan of the house and a simple lay-out of the forecourt and first parterre. In fig. 7 the top of the parterre is drawn in detail; so are the steps leading to it from the house (on the left) and from the terraces on each side. The ghost of fig. 8 appears on fig. 7.

The Gardens

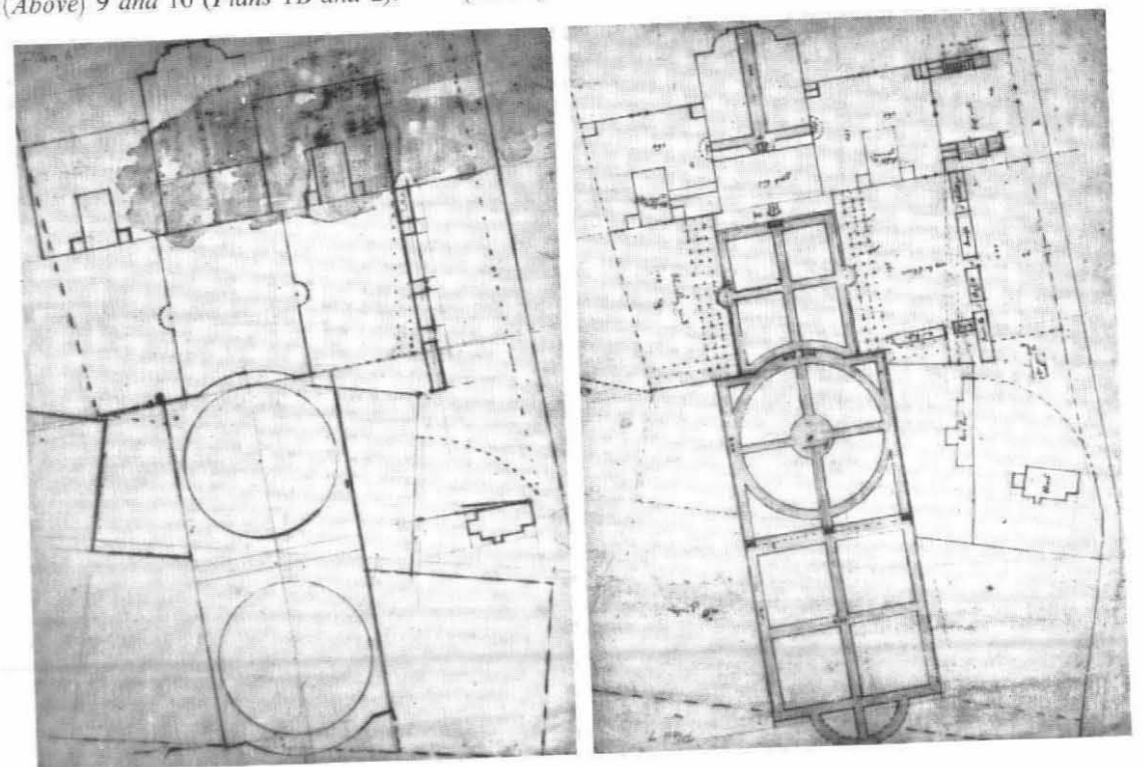
The chief and most intractable problem was how to reconcile the gardens planned on the axis of the new house with the old gardens down the hill aligned on the slant road. The first stage (Figs. 6 and 7) was easy enough: a simple flight of 13 steps was built from the house down to a rectangular parterre immediately south of it, and these two features at least would have been put in hand at the time the house was being completed. But here the troubles of the designer started. For between the parterre and the old garden walls was a shapeless sloping area that had somehow to be reduced to order. There are several attempts (Figs. 8, 9 and 10), based upon circles and ovals of various diameters, to solve the problem; but for an age committed to symmetry there could be no entirely satisfying solution, and it is not surprising that two of the plans (Figs. 11 and 12) ignore the lines of the old walls entirely and drive straight through. Two others (Figs. 13 and 14) pay scant regard to them but ingeniously incorporate part of the old north-south path that ran down to the stream. Evidently these last four suggestions were too radical, and Fig. 15 may well be the design that was presented for mature consideration; it is a finished piece of work and includes the whole area from the Roman road in the west to the highway and beyond. In it a circular design fits the curve of the first parterre and allows the northern wall of the old garden to run off at a tangent; pleached alleys, shaving off each side of the circle, link the two parterres with the house and conceal the middle to east and west.

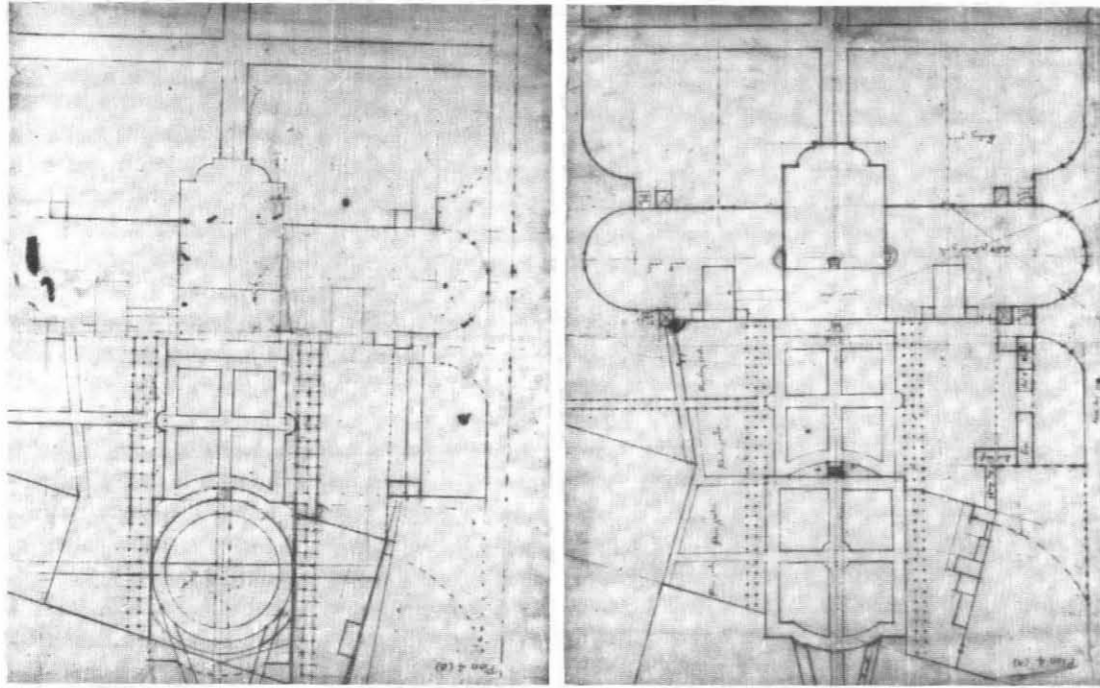


8—See page 74.



(Above) 9 and 10 (Plans 1B and 2). (Below) 11 and 12—See page 74 for details.





8 (Plan 1A)—Figs. 8, 9 and 10 show a succession of designs for an axial oval to the south of the first parterre; fig. 9 is probably the earliest of the three. There is also a rough sketch of how the road might be diverted so as to bring it round the east side of the new house to the forecourt; here too is the development of an idea, which becomes a permanent feature, for a recess on each side of the first parterre. At the top left of fig. 8 are the words 'ffor my one (own) part'; at the bottom left, 'sweete Mr. Taylor' (sic); elsewhere, 'green hous' (twice) and 'grove'.

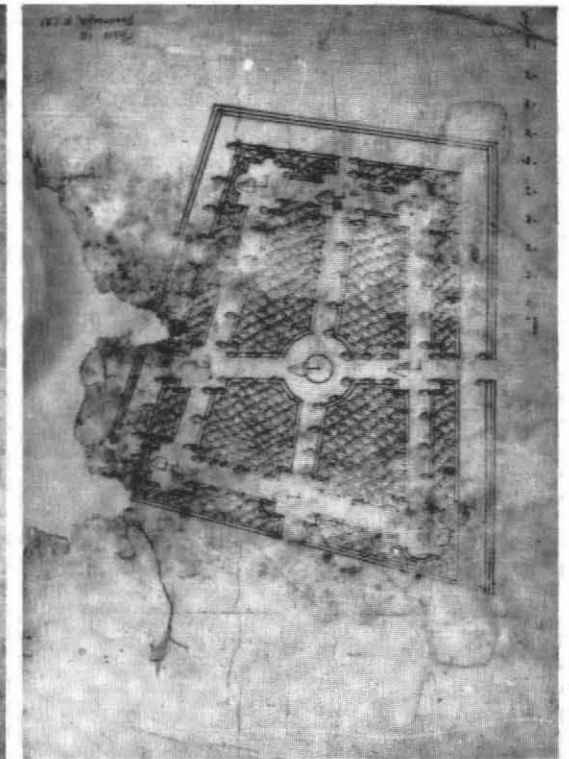
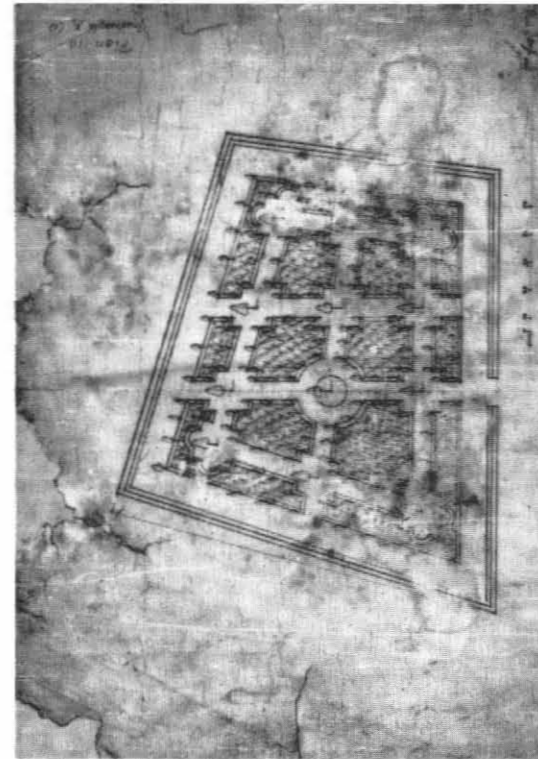
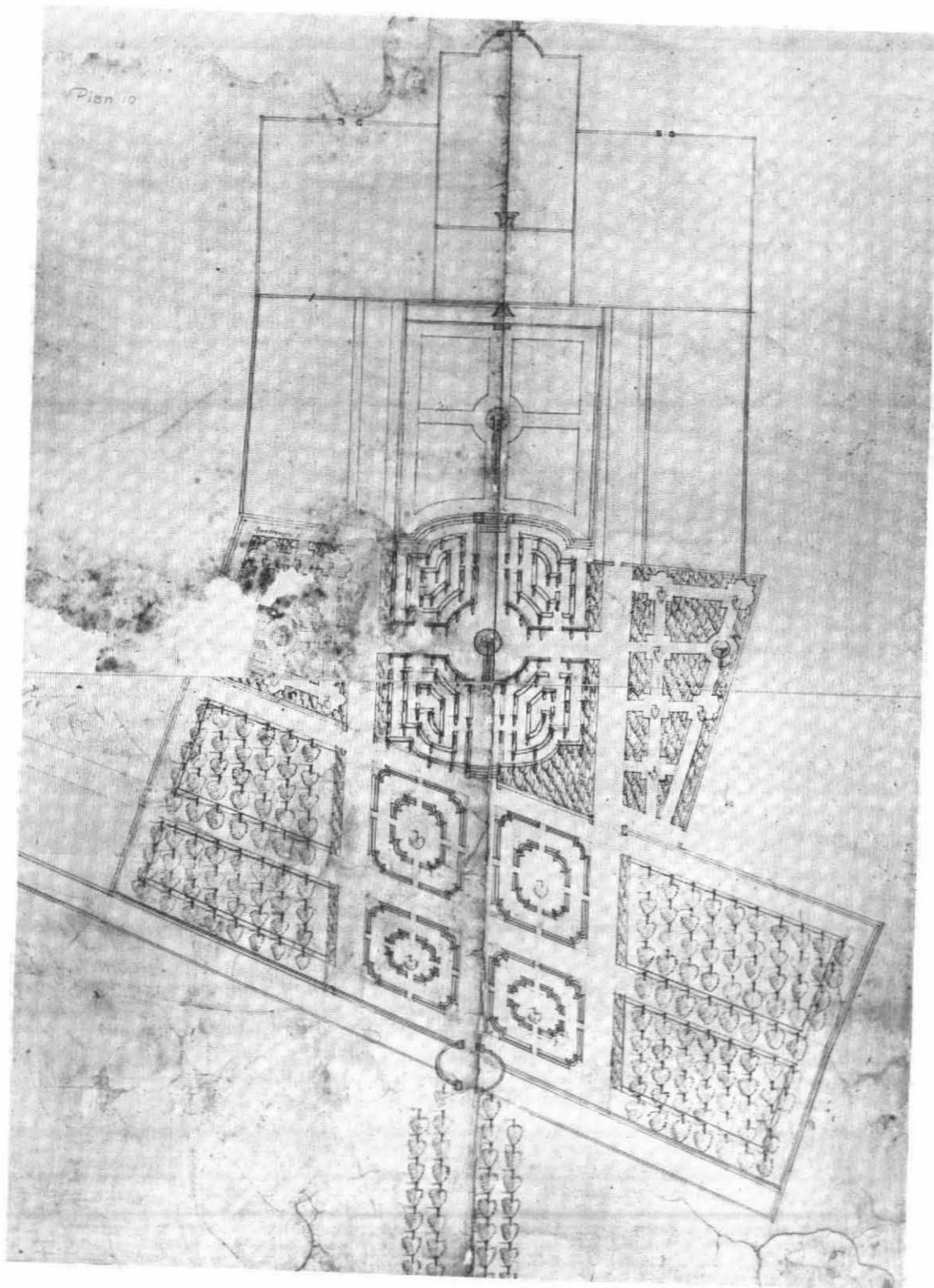
11 and 12 (Plans 6 and 7)—In these two plans the lines of the old walls are ignored; everything (even the church in fig. 11!) is aligned with the new house. In fig. 12 many of the features are named: 'great hous', 'Kitching & other ofiche', 'Blanching yard' (to the south of it), 'stabell & granary', 'Timbar yard & for men to work in', etc. The most significant is 'ould garden' at the bottom left of the plan.

13 and 14 (Plans 4B and 4A)—These are a development from the previous two plans, but somewhat less drastic. The eastern arm of the converging paths at the southern end is on the line of an old path, and is labelled 'ould walk' in fig. 14. Also named are 'the hey way' up the east side, 'Bowling green' to the north-east of the house, and 'fflower garden(s)' to the west of the parterres.

This appears to be the natural progression of ideas for the area between the house and the old garden. Inevitably discussion of the plans is complicated, especially as the designer seems to have thrown nothing away, not even when his work was spoiled by blunders; he jotted down rough calculations on any piece of paper that was handy and sometimes used the back of one design to sketch out another—the ghost of Fig. 8, for example, can be seen mirrored in Fig. 7. However, this too is useful evidence, for it suggests that designs for the whole area north of the old garden were considered together when the house was being completed; and the conjecture is strengthened by the parallel progression of ideas in the same plans for laying out the courts on the north side of the house. If this argument is accepted, these plans can be dated to within a year or so of 1680.



15 (Plan 8)—A full lay-out, not only of the gardens, but also of the estate, with avenues of trees as far south as the (subsequent) Octagon Lake, and as far west as the line which was to become Nelson's Walk; this line appears to be the estate boundary.

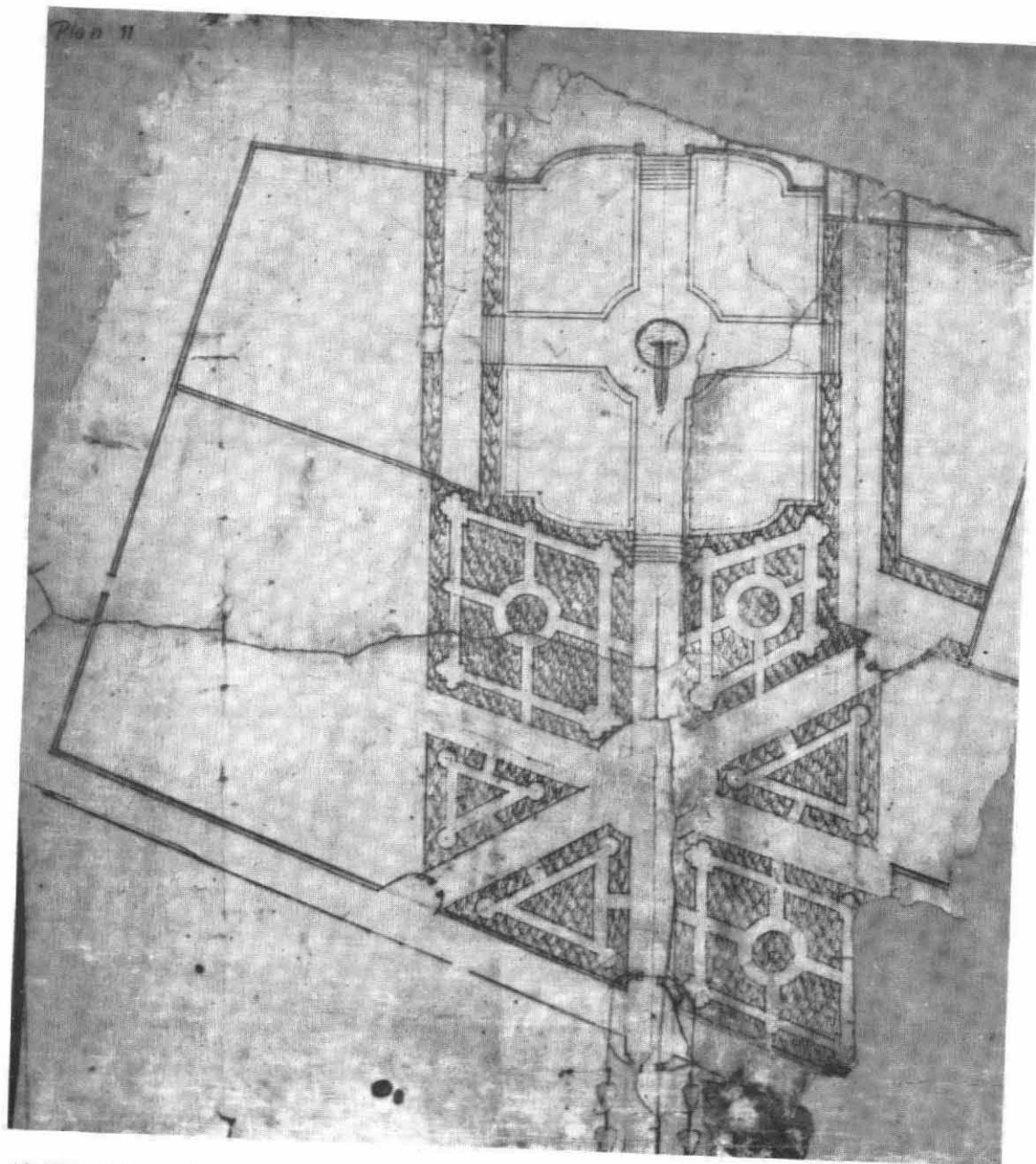


(Opposite) 16 (Plan 10)—Here the old rectangular garden is incorporated in the new lay-out as the third level of formal garden. It is drawn as it would be seen by someone walking down through the gardens from the house.

17 and 18 (Plans 10, Quadrangle X (1) and (2))—Two extra designs were drawn for the north-west section of fig. 16. It is interesting that they too are drawn as they would be seen by someone who came from the house and turned right at the fountain in the second parterre.

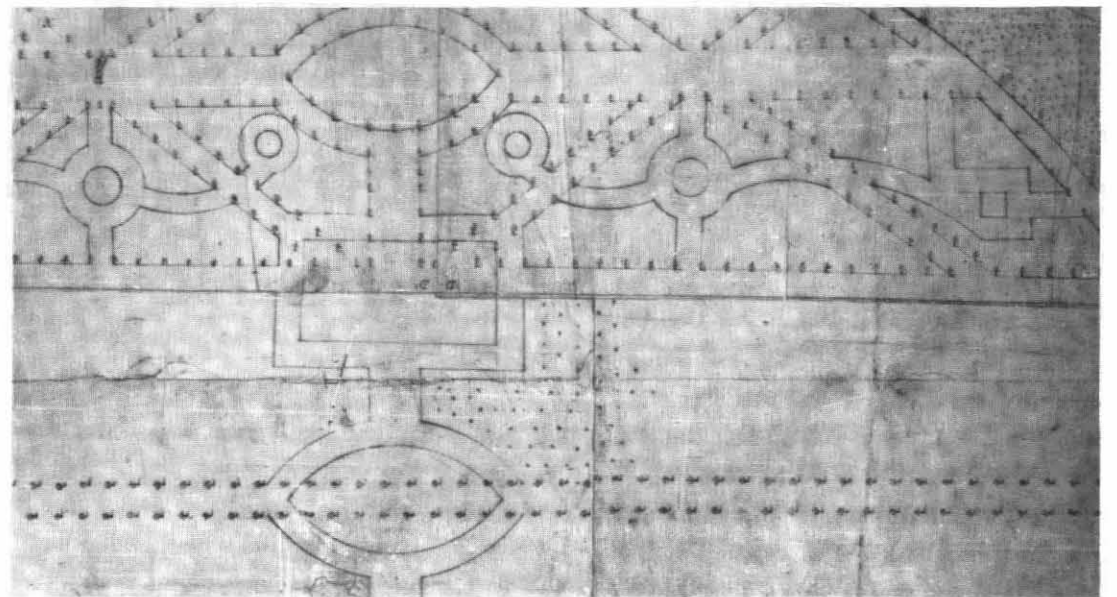
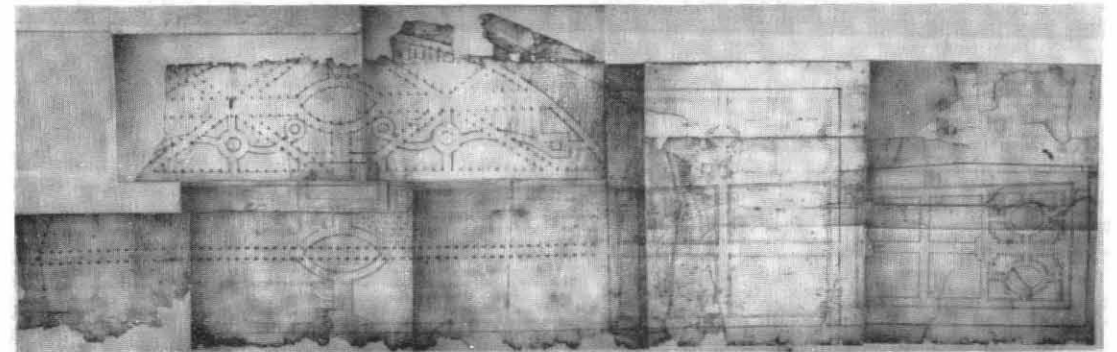
The second stage of development was to incorporate the old rectangular garden as well. The problem here was to negotiate the 110° turn westwards onto the axis of the slant road. One plan (Fig. 19) achieves this with dazzling ingenuity by a star of paths and is perhaps the most brilliant design in the whole set. It would be nice to think that Sir Richard adopted it, but he is more likely to have chosen another (Fig. 16), for a section of which two revised designs were submitted. This plan is especially interesting as it shows a lay-out of the first and second parterres almost identical with the contemporary drawing in Fig. 2, which suggests that this drawing is an artist's impression not, essentially, of the house but of the projected garden, and may even have accompanied the plans. There is no evidence when the designs for this second stage were made, though it cannot have been long after the earlier group. Nor is it known whether they were done by the same person, but the style (especially in the treatment of the beds) is so individual that it should be possible to identify the designer.

Although an avenue of trees to the south is indicated in several plans, the gardens proper always end at the slant road, and their furthest extension, the third stage of development, was out to the west, beyond the old square garden. Fig. 20 shows this semi-circular area laid out with



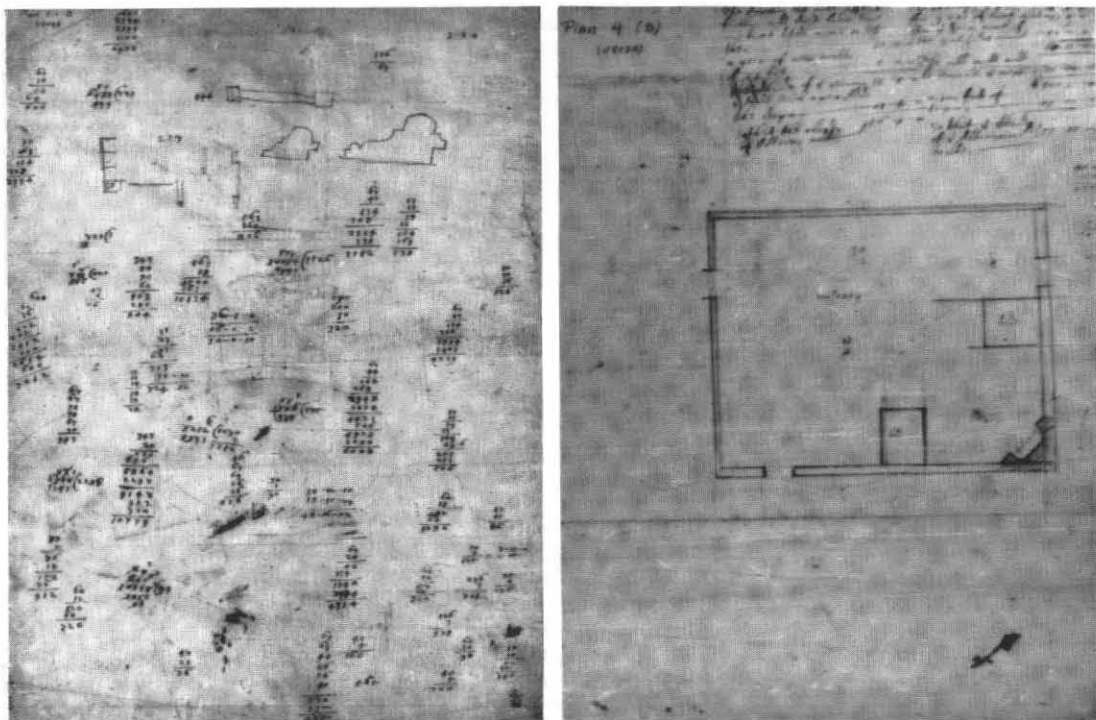
19 (Plan 11)—A star design of paths in the old garden negotiates the turn onto the axis of the slant road and yet retains the appearance of symmetry.

(Opposite) 20 (Plan 3)—This composite plan includes the rectangular garden to the east, the square walled garden in the middle, and the semi-circular area to the west. Fruit trees must have been trained along the walls of the first two, and in the square garden the beds are labelled: 'Strawberye', 'sweet hearbe', 'Sallads & Phisick', 'Parsnip & carot', 'Pulse Gardin', 'Roses corent & Goosberye', 'Nursary for stecke (stocke?) & seeds of tores (?)'. 21 (Detail of fig. 20)



avenues, criss-cross paths and curly private walks; at the northern end of the semi-circle there was probably a mount and a summerhouse, but this part of the plan is unfortunately missing. When she came to Stowe, Celia Fiennes described the gardens as being "one below another with low breast walls and taress (terrace) walkes . . . replenished with all the curiosities or requisites for ornament pleasure and use, beyond it are orchards and woods, with rows of trees." Her description is brief, but approving; and indeed, with its differing compartments, it was just such a garden as would have been laid out by a member of the higher gentry who wanted to be in the fashion. A visitor emerging from the house had a varied and pleasant walk: first he strolled southwards, down three levels of formal parterres; turning right, he passed through the differently disciplined walled garden; then he wandered among the trees of the more informal area until he came to the mount, upon which he could sit to admire the view.

Sir Richard Temple's gardens have long since vanished, and their designer is forgotten; his great house too—what is left of it—can only just be identified, and its architect is unknown. Even Sir Richard himself is barely remembered. But he deserves to be. For he was, in a very real sense, the founder of Stowe.



22 and 23 (Plans 1B, verso, and 4B, verso)—The designer used fig. 22 for rough calculations, mostly of areas. Mental arithmetic was not his strong point—for example, he used the long method to multiply 60 by 10. There are also sections of volution moulding, possibly for a chimney piece. Fig. 23 appears to be a sketch-plan for a heated nursery; written on the plan are the words ‘nursary’, ‘bed’ and ‘chimney’. It also contains an estimate for ‘carrying (carrying) the wall 24 feet further’, and ‘removing ye peers’ at a cost of £55 15s. 0d.

Though the name of the garden designer is not known, that of the gardener—Henry Threlford—has survived. He was one of the most valued servants of Sir Richard, who left him a legacy of £16, £6 more than his cook received and over twice as much as his butler.

Notes

The two pictures of the house are taken from a grangerised copy of Lyson’s *Buckinghamshire* and are reproduced by permission of the Hon. R. W. Morgan-Grenville. The plans, which are in the Stowe Collection at the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, are reproduced by permission of the Director.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Christopher Hussey and Mr. Laurence Whistler for their assistance. Mr. Hussey kindly read the first draft of the section on the gardens and made a number of most helpful suggestions. Mr. Whistler’s work has been the foundation of my own: a passage is quoted from his article “Stowe in the Making” (*Country Life*, July 11th, 1957), and his advice has been invaluable throughout.

My thanks are also due to Dr. Peter Willis, who has generously lent me his research files and microfilms from the Huntington Library.

I wish to acknowledge the courtesy of the Editor of *Country Life*, in whose pages two successive articles on Stowe are forthcoming. The first, on the influence of Sir Richard Temple’s garden upon the subsequent lay-out, contains much of the material in the present article. The second, on the Queen’s Temple, is by Mr. Michael Gibbon, my collaborator in this history of Stowe.

G. B. CLARKE

Life

A shuddering realism of the basic fact
that we exist
For no-one.
The fact that nobody cares if we come
or go.
Even those whom we love
How could they possibly know about
True love.
Something which only one person has ever grasped
and died for knowing it.
Life is a one sided deal
for everyone
except
Him.
We have so little in this world
Books for the learned
More books for the cleverer of the learned
(Tolstoy could be included)
Words for the interested
Poetry for the intelligentia
(perhaps Donne too)
Yet we never reach anywhere
We will never find an answer
not here at least
Nor on the moon
We never finish this cross-universe run
We imagine, God forbid,
That a bearded maker will say :
“ Well done son,
You found it
You’ve finished the run.
Now enjoy the utopia of life ”
But utopia is man-made
So he certainly won’t say that.
A man called Mr. Holub once said
“ We have
A map of the universe
for microbes,
We have
a map of a microbe
for the universe.”
Clever man, he nearly got there.
And I’m still trying.

M. M. WYLLIE

Knowledge

We are not born with knowledge,
For no man was born thus,
But knowledge comes from learning,
And learning came from dust.

And we must act with knowledge,
Selecting what is good
From all the things around us,
From word, from play, from book.

And if we learn and think not,
We are of little good,
But if we think and learn not,
We're in a dangerous mood.

A man should live in learning,
And stir himself with verse,
Complete himself in music,
And live a life on earth.

T. C. KINAHAN.

The Soldier

He who was lauded and honoured in battle
Now stands in fetters in enemy hands.
He who has killed in the name of an ideal
Now must be martyred for what he believes.
Not like a martyr's would seem his demeanour
More like an infant whose mother has died.
He'll not be mourned by the mother he died for—
Only the mother whom he left behind.
He who has ravaged and murdered while living
Dead sees the futility of his deeds.

Who are these people who dole him out 'justice' ?
People as vicious and brutal as he.
Both kill all people they do not agree with,
Neither attempt to see others' views.
Both hypocritically cherish the maxim
"Civilization must have its revenge."
Why will not men learn to coexist safely ?
Mastering nature—enslaving themselves.
If man could cease to behave like a cave man
He might survive to become sapiens.

R. A. JEAUVONS

THE LIBRARY

Thirty-six books have been added to the Library during the term, and these include a number of gifts. Presentations have been made by Judge Clover, "The Practice of History" (by G. R. Elton); by R. G. Gilbert, Esq., "Persuasion" (by Jane Austen) and "The Jungle is Neutral" (by F. Spencer Chapman); by P. E. Levy (T 1967), "The Tale of Peter Rabbit" and "The Tale of Squirrel Nutkin" (by Beatrix Potter); by the Research and Information Officer of the South Africa Foundation, "South Africa in the Sixties"; and by three Old Stoics—their most recent publications—Gavin Maxwell (C 1930), "Lords of the Atlas"; Anthony Dickins (C 1932), "A Guide to Fairy Chess"; and Luke Parsons (G 1937), "A Trumpet in Tekoa". To all these donors we give our appreciation and thanks. C. R. P. Hodgson (G) has been Prefect of Library, and House Monitors were A. J. L. Imrie (B), M. C. S. Wardell (T), B. J. E. C. Boulton (G), P. G. Arbuthnot (C), T. N. A. Telford (C), J. G. Neilson (C), C. J. Macmillan (G), R. M. Hunter-Jones (W), and R. E. T. Nicholl (L).

COMMUNITY SERVICE

We have widened our sphere of activity this term by taking in two more institutions, the Maids Moreton and the Swanbourne Old People's Homes, and by undertaking to help families in Thornborough, Padbury and Winslow in addition to the regular service in Buckingham. We have also continued helping the local orphanage on Sunday afternoons and in March we began a new termly venture of taking out handicapped children from a school near Reading.

A new feature of our work has been the provision of logs for old age pensioners. There is much old timber lying in the grounds which is now slowly being utilised, but demand exceeds production. What we really need is a power saw which would greatly increase productivity, and some sort of conveyance such as a hand cart.

There has been a heartening response from all sectors of the School this term, with over 70 boys engaged on a weekly basis, and many others who help out from time to time. Tinned food, too, has been generously donated so that we can provide a regular parcel service for the really hard-up pensioners.

May I end briefly listing the equipment we need: garden tools, particularly forks; lawn mowers (preferably mechanised); an implement for cutting long grass; a power saw; some form of trolley or handcart. If anyone is able to help out in this direction I should be very grateful.

R. C. THEOBALD

THE FORESTERS

The work of The Foresters continues to expand and this term has been a busy one.

The scrub and saplings in a small area to the South East of the Field Houses were cleared prior to the felling of some large trees; an event that began dramatically only ten minutes after the last clearing party had left!

The area between the Pebble Alcove and Monkey Island, for some years a mass of overgrown saplings, has been cleared, leaving the remaining better trees to grow properly and opening a vista to the newly restored Alcove itself. This project has been carried out mainly by C. C. Davis (G), A. D. J. Farmiloe (L), F. R. Haussauer (C), B. Helweg-Larsen (L) and D. N. Weston (L).

The lower branches of the trees in the poplar plantations to the North of 11-Acre and beyond the Oxford Water were trimmed by S. A. F. Gethin (G), G. L. Harvey (G) and P. I. Bellew (B). These trees will now be able to develop fully.

The most controversial project undertaken this term was the clearing of the cherry trees in front of Queen Caroline's statue. These were planted about 25 years ago and have been a beautiful sight when in full bloom. It was sad, in this respect, to see them go, but it is extraordinary that they were ever planted there at all. They completely obscured the lower part of the column and the gentle slope up to its base. The tree feller, who has known Stowe for some years, remarked that he was not previously aware of the statue's existence! The decision was taken, and the trees have gone. The rubbish was used to burn out an old oak stump; a fire that burnt continuously for over two weeks. Most of the work was done by W. G. C. Maxwell (G), R. M. Barker (G), W. D. Lanyon (T), J. P. A. Methuen-Campbell (T), A. J. B. Moore (T), M. G. Dickson (W), A. M. Morgan (W) and A. C. G. Walker (W). It is interesting that the afternoon following the felling an artist was observed sketching this 'new' feature of Stowe.

A start has been made on reopening the vista from the Rotunda to the Temple of Venus and this should be finished soon, as should the thinning of the Douglas Fir plantation in the Grecian Valley which has continued from last term.

The Foresters work under the guidance of Mr. R. Nicholson of The Woodland Management Association, carrying out tasks that would be extravagant if performed by skilled labour. The partnership flourishes and several schemes for the future are being considered.

A. J. E. LLOYD

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

THE XII CLUB

So far this term the club has only managed to meet once, although it is hoped that two more meetings will be held before the end of term.

In this first meeting on February 14th, the secretary read a paper on "The Artist and his Public", in which he examined the relationship between the artist and his audience in the spheres of music, painting and poetry. The paper was followed by much furious debate on the meaning and worth of modern art, and whether poetry had in fact suffered a decline this century. No conclusions were reached, however, at least about the value of modern art, so it is hoped that this problem might be resolved by another member at a later date!

C. J. ENGLISH

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

On December 6th, D. W. Cheyne and N. C. Ollivant gave an entertaining talk on "Life in Ancient Athens through the eyes of Aristophanes". This term the Society has met twice; on January 31st S. R. Barstow gave an interesting paper on Hannibal, followed on February 21st by one from J. P. Withinshaw on "Life in Ancient Carthage". It is hoped that there will be a further meeting before the end of term.

G. L. HARVEY

THE MUSIC CLUB

At the end of last term, on December 14th, members of the Music Club gave a concert in the Roxburgh Hall. This, because of school examinations and other factors, was rather unambitious and did not reach a very high standard. Nevertheless, two spirited trios and some very musical solo performances were enjoyed by a reasonable audience.

On Sunday, February 4th, Miss Else Mayer-Lismann gave a most informative talk on the opera "Aida", which was attended by a large audience. After tracing the plot of the opera, she pointed out certain notable arias and choruses and examined their dramatic and musical content in detail. Afterwards she answered a battery of questions with great enthusiasm.

It is hoped that there will be another closed meeting later this term.

N. G. F. GETHIN

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

We have had two interesting debates at the time of writing. At the first, two Sixth formers taking part in the Woolverstone Hall exchange spoke against Bellew and Wallace to the motion "Life should be taken more seriously". Though the visiting speakers found it difficult to gauge the reactions of the House they spoke to good effect and the motion was defeated.

In the second debate S. D. Eades and Brompton proposed that "Education is an organised system of indoctrination" and they were opposed by Hall and Anderson. The proposition painted a gory picture even down to revealing the surreptitious activities of the Incorporated Association of Sadistic Schoolmasters. But the hammer-and-anvil speeches of the opposition won the day and the motion was narrowly defeated.

We are now looking forward to another domestic debate and to taking a small party to St. Mary's School, Wantage for the debate which the snow overwhelmed last term.

I should like on my retirement as President to wish the Society well and express the hope that it will long continue in good voice. A warm welcome to Mr. Arnold as the new President. I am sure his precision will keep the wofflers in good order!

R. DICKENSON

THE SCIENCE SOCIETY

In the activities of the Science Society, some emphasis has, this term, been placed upon flight. Among the films shown earlier in the term was "High Speed Flight"—an excellent film showing how wing design must be changed with increasing aircraft speed, brilliantly illustrated with colour 'Schlieren' sequences in the wind tunnel. ('Schlieren' images are produced by an optical technique showing regions of varying pressures around, say, a wing section in different colours.) At the time of writing we are about to pay a visit to Cranfield College of Aeronautics, to be conducted through their departments of aerodynamics and aircraft propulsion, with demonstrations in wind tunnels and on engine test beds.

On the more practical side, a start has been made building our own wind tunnel. This will be about 14 ft. long and is expected to produce wind speeds of the order of 25—30 m.p.h. in a working cross-sectional area of 18 inches square. This should allow some useful work to be done, not only on model aircraft (there is every reason why such low speed craft should not be just scale models of full-scale aircraft) but in any region where slow moving air is involved, such as air pollution control or meteorology.

From low speed to high speed, and we are all looking forward to three films on recent space achievements, made by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of America. This programme represents an attempt to get better but more expensive films for the Society. On the subject of space, M. Hoyle (6) is to be congratulated on his progress towards a Newtonian reflecting telescope, in grinding his 8½" mirror; polishing of this mirror is now almost complete—it remains to be seen whether he will be able to silver it himself using a 'sputtering' technique in high vacuum. His equatorial Yoke mount is also beginning to take shape, incorporating as it does half a motor-car rear axle.

Other less ambitious projects, including a hovercraft, a hot-air balloon, and an auto-gyro have either been completed or are under construction.

A. R. SELBY

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

A new phase in the history of the Society was begun this term, in the first week or so a constitution was set up and officers and section leaders were appointed. The aim of the Society, it was decided, is 'to encourage the study of Natural History at Stowe,' and it is to be hoped that our activities will extend far beyond Monday Extras and Thursday Society times and that other members of the School will come along to help and observe.

The Society now has a small subscription of half-a-crown a term; this allows members to attend three open meetings, when films of Natural History interest are shown, or visiting speakers gives lectures. This term we have had two external speakers: Mr. George Barker of the Nature Conservancy who spoke on 'The Badger' and Mr. N. Dymond from the British Trust for Ornithology who spoke on 'The Birds of Fair Isle'.

The subscription has also enabled us to join several National Societies, these are: The British Trust for Ornithology, The Botanical Society of the British Isles, and the local Naturalists' Trust, B.B.O.N.T.

This term has also seen the first steps towards a Nature Reserve here at Stowe. Most people are aware of the very valuable Forestry work that goes on in the grounds, for the proper management of any afforested area this work is vital, but it is a disturbing fact that many natural woodland communities are destroyed along with cover for small mammals and birds. Couple this clearing with the fact that there are over 600 human animals roaming around, and it is not surprising that the number of birds and other animals at Stowe is falling.

To try and halt this fall-off, and to provide a reservoir of breeding sites and undisturbed places it is hoped to set up a viable Nature Reserve in the region of the Lower Oxford Water and the Paper Mill Spinney. To this end a representative from B.B.O.N.T. has visited the area and feels that it would make a useful site for a Reserve. A full scale botanical survey is being undertaken by R. A. Jeavons (G) and once the floristic details are known a management plan will be drawn up for future development.

With reference to Nature Reserves, the local Naturalists' Trust are aware of the shortage of Reserves in North Buckinghamshire and have plans to establish one on the old Buckingham canal at Hyde Lane, Maids Moreton; the N.H.S. has been asked to assist by making a full scale explanatory survey of the area, and this will be one of our main projects next term.

Current research problems being tackled by Society members this term have, as usual, been very varied. In addition to the long term work mentioned last term, A. L. Bristow (C) has begun a survey in an attempt to correlate mole distribution with edaphic (soil) and climatic factors, and A. P. Selby (C) has carried out an interesting ornithological survey on birds visiting birds table in Stowe grounds. Two botanical projects have been started, the planting of a genetical and teaching garden, and the beginning of a survey of the Botany of North Oxfordshire in conjunction with the Botany Department of the University of Oxford.

Next term warm weather and longer days means that we shall need all the help we can get, and certainly any member of Stowe who can assist with any of our projects will be welcome at any time. We shall also be running three open meetings, these will be on Tuesdays at 5.30 p.m. and we hope that as many people as possible will be able to come. On Expedition Day, the Society hopes to visit a Coastal Nature Reserve for the day.

In conclusion remember that the Society is open to anyone interested in Natural History, so do come along and see what you can do!

J. B. DOBINSON

THE TROUT HATCHERY

On January 20th we received 3,000 Brown Trout ova and 3,000 Rainbow Trout ova from the Berkshire Trout Farm. These were placed in separate troughs and left to hatch. The Rainbow Trout began to hatch almost immediately, the Brown Trout did not begin hatching to any marked extent until some two weeks later.

Since we intend to compare every aspect of the development of the two species, the conditions within the two troughs have been made identical. We employed the same flow of water into both troughs. This water comes from the same source and both troughs are of the same depth. For about three weeks both species developed very well. However, by February 20th we were losing considerable quantities of Rainbow alevins each day. Specimens were sent to Dr. W. E. Frost (Freshwater Biological Association) and the trouble was traced to a disease known as "blue-sac disease" (bacillus liquefaciens). However, the Browns have so far remained

unaffected by any disease and this suggests that they may prove resistant to it. Losses so far have been:—Rainbow 90%; Brown 5%. In conclusion, our comparison of species has so far suggested that Brown Trout are more resistant to bacterial conditions than Rainbow Trout. Neither species has yet begun to feed.

D. E. REID

THE UPPER STYX PROJECT

Steady progress has been maintained during the winter terms, despite the short daylight hours. Although the greater part of the construction work was accomplished last summer, other, more tedious, tasks have been completed that have been of a more detailed nature.

A wire fence has been erected around the lower half of the Upper Styx Lake, inside which ducks are to be enclosed. It is hoped to establish a small colony of several varieties of duck next term, both for ornamental and study purposes. Ultimately it is intended that these duck will breed and that the other Stowe lakes may be stocked with the offspring.

In association with the work establishing the duck colony, re-landscaping is taking place, involving the removal of substantial undergrowth that has accumulated. It is hoped that what is potentially a very beautiful area will become a pleasant attraction for visitors to Stowe.

Many thanks to the many Chandosians who have contributed to the project.

R. E. GAMBLE

N. A. GEACH

THE STOWE PRESS

This term the Stowe Press has been a hive of industry, with a large percentage of co-operation from all members. Although a lot of time has been spent on the task of preparing and printing tickets for concerts and House Plays, the society has undertaken two more ambitious tasks with the help of S. L. Shneerson (T) and D. A. H. Wright (T). Before a rapid flow of orders, which has existed throughout most of this term, had set in, we printed a list of available type faces with their sizes which provides customers with a useful guide.

N. P. KAYE

THE STUDY GROUP

Members have this term followed a series on 'Practical Christian Living', different aspects being introduced each week by a variety of speakers including the Chaplain, Mr. Nicholl and Mr. Dennien. A new feature of the programme will be a Brains Trust at the end of the term, at which members will be able to put questions suggested by the term's subject to a visiting panel from London. The bookshelf continues to be used profitably. We are pleased to have been able to welcome new members this term and hope that many more will join us.

R. E. T. NICHOLL

THE LATRUNCULARIANS

After last term's experimenting with different chess players in the team we have at last settled down to a regular four-man team with G. M. T. Miller, who has been specially trained by our captain in a variety of different opening moves, as a reserve.

In our first match, an away one against Aldenham, R. C. Unwin and K. H. Ghazzaoui both won at boards one and two respectively and P. E. Schneider wound himself into a lucky perpetual check when he was about to lose! Result: Stowe won $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$. In the second match at home against The Leys, Stowe won $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ and our newly trained reserve showed his capabilities. K. H. Ghazzaoui drew at second string after a nerve-racking game which ended in complete deadlock. Against Aldenham we drew 2—2 last year, but this term in an away game we won our third successive match decisively. The score was 4—0.

The following have played this term for the Latruncularians: R. C. Unwin (C) (Capt.), K. H. Ghazzaoui (C), P. E. Schneider (L), P. A. Saper (C), G. M. I. Miller (C).

P. E. SCHNEIDER

THE BRIDGE CLUB

The Bridge Club has played three matches thus far and expects to play four more during the remainder of the term. The results have been disappointing, but the youthful talent in the club makes the outlook optimistic.

Leading this barrage of young players is a newcomer, M. Boyadjiew, who has filled in admirably on the first team as N. T. Wallace's partner, while R. J. Cooper, captain and regular partner of Wallace, was occupied by his House play. Cooper, however, teamed with Wallace in the Kettering victory. A. D. Shackleton and W. S. Croom-Johnson make up the second pair, which has played consistently in all matches. These two, plus Boyadjiew, who is potentially the School's best player, and a new pair of E. C. E. Peshall and N. J. D. Penrose, who have shown much promise, ensure a bright future for the club when the captain and secretary, Cooper and Wallace, leave next term. For the first time a Monday-extra bridge tournament has been instituted with sixteen participants, and after four weeks Cooper-Wallace lead the competition. The Thursday societies section has been overflowing with eager young bridge hopefuls who are being instructed in fundamentals by Mr. Dennien, Wallace and Boyadjiew.

House championships are to begin shortly with Chandos and Grafton heavily favoured to meet in the finals in what should be a close, hard-fought match.

Team: R. J. Cooper (♣) (Capt.), N. T. Wallace (C), M. Boyadjiew (C), A. D. Shackleton (♣), W. S. Croom-Johnson (T).
Others who played were: A. J. V. Doherty (B), K. H. Ghazzaoui (C), D. A. Keeling (C), A. G. McMichen (C), N. J. D. Penrose (W), E. C. E. Peshall (W), and D. R. Wright (C).

Results:

1st	v.	Douai	Lost.
1st	v.	Masters	Lost.
1st	v.	Kettering G.S.	Won.
1st	v.	Malvern	Won.

N. T. WALLACE

STOWE SOCIETY OF CHURCH BELL-RINGERS

The ringers this term have been very active. Many of the more experienced of us have been able to visit many local towers and attend meetings and practices of the Oxford and Peterborough Diocesan Guilds. (Both of these Guilds list Stoics among their members). We have this term, for the first time, been able to ring at Buckingham (8 bells). The tenor (the largest bell with the deepest note) weighs 27 cwt. 3 lbs. It is the heaviest ring of eight in the county and is said by many to be the finest. The latter statement is certainly true as far as tone is concerned. The Buckingham bells have been silent for about six months owing to repairs to the tower. They are at the moment rung for evensong once a month and recently regular ringing has been resumed for Matins every Sunday.

The learners have progressed very well this term. Most of those who joined us at the beginning of last term are now able to ring rounds with some confidence. So far this term we have had five new learners.

At the end of last term three members of the school rang in a quarter peal (usually 1,260 changes on five bells) with Mr. Yates and Richard Yates from Dadford. The method was Plain Bob Doubles and it took approximately 43 minutes to ring. This was the first quarter-peal by an all local band at Stowe. At the beginning of this term the same band rang a quarter-peal of Grandsire Doubles. There was a noticeable improvement in the striking and the time taken was 42 minutes. It is hoped, before the end of this term, to attempt more quarter-peals and to give some of the other change-ringers a chance to take part. There has been regular Sunday-service ringing throughout this term. We are always pleased to teach anyone the art of bell-ringing. Our practice night is Tuesday and ringing takes place from 5.30—7.00 p.m.

P. J. LANKESTER
J. L. THOROGOOD
R. G. A. WESTLAKE

THE NUCLEUS

This society proved to be so exclusive last term that no one remembered to invite it to write a report for *The Stoic*. Meetings have been held regularly since last summer when the presidency passed from Dr. David to Mr. Dennien.

Members have been instructed in the complexities of animal behaviour, relativity, lasers, the origins of life, understanding, hypnosis and molecular structure. The discussions have always been extremely lively and long, once resulting in the president resorting to forcible 'bouncing'. Few practical demonstrations have been tried since the abortive attempt to scatter alpha particles (last autumn) and the recent frustrating effort to hypnotise Cheyne in the presence of an excess of sceptics.

The Nucleus is a self-perpetuating body which continues with tutors' encouragement, more or less. The Secretary is N. C. Woodbridge (♣) who, for a fee, will allow copies of the papers read to the society to be borrowed.

R. J. DENNIEN

THE TIDDLY-WINK CLUB

When one hundred and three people put their names down to join the Tiddly-Wink Club, the founders, to put it mildly, were a little surprised. After much thought they attributed the lack of enthusiasm to the fact that perhaps only one hundred and three people saw the notice. Primary disappointments, however, did not deter them, and the first meeting was held on March 4th in the Societies room. Despite early confusion as to whether one tiddled the winks or winked the tiddles the meeting proved to be a remarkable success.

The prospect of inter-house and inter-school matches are already being discussed, but we hope to have an opening match against the Masters. A team of Masters who are willing to cast off their robes and their dignity to crawl on the floor amongst scattered tiddly-winks, will be a heart-warming sight. If we can get a photograph of the occasion we shall gladly offer it for publication in the next number of *The Stoic*.

P. C. BULLOCK



THE FILM SOCIETY

Owing to this being such a short term, only three films were shown to the society. The first, on January 28th, was called "Seven Days in May" and starred Burt Lancaster and Kirk Douglas. The story was rather complex and drawn out and was about the attempted overthrow of the American Government. It was however well accepted by the members of the society. The second film, on February 11th and was called "Phaedra" and starred Melina Mercouri and Antony Perkins. The story was of a very rich ship owner who had married for the second time and whose somewhat striking wife (Melina Mercouri) had fallen in love with her step-son (Antony Perkins). The story evolves around these facts and ends very dramatically when the step-son, tired of being harassed by his step-mother, plunges over the cliff in a newly bought Aston-Martin, while singing a famous piece of music by Bach. This film was very popular with most of the society members. The third and final film, "The Americanization of Emily" was shown on February 25th, and starred James Garner and Julie Andrews.

A. V. HOPE

C.C.F.

The main news of the term is the move to the new armoury. The contingent was mobilised for the move on January 24th. No fewer than five truckloads were moved from the old buildings and a great many stores were found which must have lain hidden for forty years. The new building has miraculously managed to take them all, though tightly packed in.

At the end of the Autumn term a number of C.C.F. exams were taken. The results were:

R.N. Advanced Proficiency	5 passed	5 failed
R.N. Proficiency:	10 passed	7 failed
Army Proficiency:	19 passed (2 credits)	8 failed
R.E. Classification:	18 passed	2 failed
Royal Signals Classification:	12 passed	2 failed
R.A.F. Proficiency:	11 passed (4 distinctions)	11 failed
R.A.F. Advanced Proficiency:	9 passed	1 failed

The credits and distinctions are particularly encouraging. The president of the Army Proficiency Board was Major C. R. Brown of the Buckinghamshire Territorials, who very kindly stepped in at the last minute, when it seemed that the board would have to be cancelled through foot-and-mouth disease.

This term a weekend exercise has been held with the Royal Marine Reserve from London, led by S. P. S. Coulter (W 1955). Our Special Training Platoon provided our contribution, and they assaulted an enemy-held target during the night. The sabotage was less successful. The building was so robustly constructed and other houses so near, that a safe charge for the houses was too small to bring the building down. Several million people witnessed the three attempts, as the operation was shown on television news the same night.

On Field Day the usual pattern was followed. Some naval cadets went to sea at Portsmouth in a frigate, H.M.S. *Ulster*; the R.A.F. section visited R.A.F. Benson (H.Q. Air Support Command) and R.A.F. Little Rissington (Central Flying School). Most of the army section had a battle at Claydon in which members of the Buckingham A.C.F. took part. The Royal Signals Section visited the 14 Signal Regiment at Bampton, our sponsor unit who have been so helpful to us. The R.E. Section took part in an exercise which involved an extended voyage paddling assault boats.

A proficiency examination was held on the same day. The president was Captain G. A. Philippi (C 1956), Coldstream Guards, who brought members of the Honourable Artillery Company. This territorial regiment is the oldest regiment in the British Army, being founded in 1537 to practise archery, and it has its headquarters in an eighteenth century building in the City of London. They have allowed us the use of their Hut at Bisley for many years, and I should

like to thank them all for all their help. A number of Old Stoics are members. Membership of such a volunteer regiment is a very good idea for Stoics when they first start a job in London; and the H.A.C. is particularly good because of its club and sporting facilities in the heart of the City. Those who seek more hectic training could join the Royal Marine Reserve or S.A.S. in London or elsewhere, or O.T.C. at University.

The results were: 22 passed (1 credit) 19 failed.

Sergeant-Major Wood of the new cadet training team from Bicester has been helping with the N.C.O. Cadre this term. Parties have been over to Bicester to fire modern weapons there with the R.A.O.C., where Major E. R. Payne has given us a great deal of help over the past two years. We are looking forward to a series of camps over the Easter holidays. Arduous Training is to take place in the Isle of Man.

The following appointments and promotions were made this term:

R.N. Section

Promoted *Coxswain*:
Promoted *Petty Officer*:

R. R. Tomlinson (C)
M. S. Soames (C)
J. J. Shackleton (G)

J. P. Withinshaw (G)

Army Section

Appointed *Under Officer*:
Promoted *Contingent Sergeant-Major*:
Promoted *Colour Sergeant*:
Promoted *Sergeant*:

M. M. Carter (C)
R. P. K. Carmichael (W)
W. G. Cheyne (C)
C. J. G. Henniker-Major (L)
R. M. Hunter-Jones (W)
M. P. Kayll (W)
T. M. Patrick (C)

R. G. G. Thynne (C)
J. J. Taylor (G)
R. C. Unwin (C)
D. J. Walton (C)

R.A.F. Section

Appointed *Under Officer*:
Promoted *Sergeant*:

P. Reid (B)
C. J. Macmillan (G)

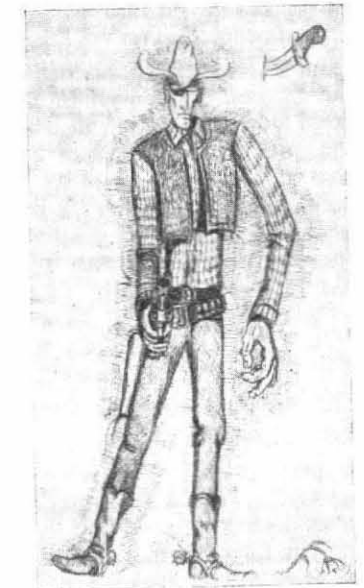
S. S. How (C)

SHOOTING

A greater interest in .22 shooting throughout the School has resulted in a noticeably higher standard being obtained this term. The VIII have shot each week with a consistently good standard usually being maintained and several promising scores have also been made by the younger members of the School. For the first time since the war the .22 VIII shot a shoulder-to-shoulder match against Oundle, in their artificially-lighted indoor range, but the scores were disappointing and Oundle gained a convincing victory.

.303 shooting got under way around half-term when several potential shots were given trials. The results were encouraging and several of the new recruits came with the regulars to Bisley on the usual Field-Day visit, where, despite the early start and the long journey, there were some good scores at 200 yards in the morning and also in the afternoon when another 200 yard shoot was fired. Lack of time prevented a 500 yard shoot from getting under way, but the 200 yard shoot did at least give the newcomers a little experience of the problems involved in shooting on a large, open range.

VIII from: T. R. Harris (B), M. M. Carter (C), R. C. Unwin (C), G. Shenkman (G), N. D. Jamieson (G), R. Tomlinson (C), N. J. S. James (L), M. W. Whitton (B), L. A. Nassim (B).



HOCKEY

THE FIRST XI

It is far from easy to produce a worthwhile report of the season when there are still a number of matches to be played. However the first six weeks have been amazingly dry, and we've had some interesting, if not altogether successful matches.

The side has not come up to expectations. Players from last year's XI don't seem to have improved as had been hoped, and there is an alarming scarcity of ability in the top clubs from which the teams are chosen.

Bullock is the one player possessing any real flair and talent. He was leading his side, and the forward line, with drive and distinction until he was put out for the season by a cruel knee operation. Since his departure the forwards have not created enough scoring chances to look really dangerous and the defence, hard though they have tried, have not been firm enough in the tackle nor positive enough with their clearances to be effective. How in goal though has played with increasing confidence and has been a tower of strength.

The season started well when the 1st XI played well against the Oxford Bulls, winning comfortably 4-2. Magdalen College School, Oxford, provided sterner opposition and although the final score flattered them they taught us the value of accurate passing. We lost to Aldenham—a game that might well have been won. Hesitancy in defence let us down here, and our forwards failed to snap up their chances. We played with far more determination against The Leys, and shared two goals. They are a good side and although we never came very close to winning the game, our defence showed a ruthlessness hitherto undiscovered. The Hockey Association XI fought back strongly in the second half of a good match. Their powerful forwards were well contained to start with but gradually got on top. The score of 1-3 was a just result in a game in which our halves and backs failed to find their own forwards with free hits and clearances—thus allowing the opposing forwards to build up numerous dangerous attacks.

So to date, the results have been poor. However it does seem that the side is gradually improving, and could well be an effective unit by the time we go to the Public Schools Hockey Festival at Oxford in March. McDonald, the acting captain, has tremendous enthusiasm. His own game is based upon his determination to work hard throughout the entire seventy minutes. This surely is the basis for all good sides. The aim must be to be prepared to work hard at the game and to have such a desire to win, that merely to play well, or to come a good second, is simply not enough.

Team from:

R. A. Lamping (C), S. S. How (C), M. T. von Bergen (C), R. P. K. Carmichael (W), P. J. G. Simmons (C), V. J. M. Hill (G), D. W. Bond (C), S. L. Earlam (W), P. M. C. Dunipace (L), I. A. Thomson (C), R. G. G. Thynne (C), A. M. A. Simpson (W), T. N. A. Telford (C), R. E. T. Nicholl (L), R. G. G. Carr (C), J. A. Morton-Clark (B), P. C. Bullock (B) (Capt.), C. A. McDonald (C), D. M. Atkin Berry (C).

Results to date:

v. Oxford Bulls (Home)	Won	4-2
v. M.C.S. Oxford (Home)	Lost	1-5
v. Aldenham (Home)	Lost	1-2
v. The Leys (Home)	Drawn	1-1
v. H.A. XI (Home)	Lost	1-3
v. Bradfield (Away)	Lost	2-3
v. Radley (Home)	Lost	0-2



THE SECOND XI

This report comes with three out of the eight matches still to be played. The season has not been a particularly good one, except perhaps from the weather point of view without a single match having to be put off. None of the matches has been lost disastrously, but too many that should have been victories have ended with our team walking off having played below their standard. It is difficult to know quite where the fault lies. True, the forwards have not had the drive to score the goals they had created for themselves, but equally true, the defence have kicked themselves for the small mistakes which have cost us the match. Stowe has always had to battle with soft pitches and perhaps this has meant that hockey has become a game of hard if crude hitting. It certainly is a game which requires determination and drive, but equally it is a game of coolness of head, of having the confidence to keep possession of the ball while the other players create the openings. With the drier pitches this year we have been content to have a wallop where control was needed and it has lost us matches.

All the players have done well at times, and individually made some improvement; but a good hockey player will spend time practising until he can stop the ball dead on the end of his stick, until he can give an accurate pass which goes straight to the man. It is a game of skill, but they are skills which do not require great strength or brawn. It is a pity that the team have not been able to forget their losses and build on the progress they have undoubtedly made.

Team from: D. W. Bond (C), J. Choyce (C), R. V. Craik-White (W), P. M. C. Dunipace (L), H. C. Frazer (T), V. J. M. Hill (G), S. S. How (C), R. A. Lamping (C), R. E. T. Nicholl (L), J. A. Morton-Clark (B), J. J. Shackleton (C), G. A. Shenkman (C), J. J. Taylor (G), T. N. A. Telford (C), M. T. von Bergen (C), J. F. Wardley (B).

Results:

v. Magdalen College School, Oxford	Drawn	0-0
v. Aldenham	Lost	0-2
v. The Leys	Drawn	1-1
v. Bradfield	Lost	0-3
v. Radley	Lost	1-2

THE COLTS

The term began with a very promising side and we duly beat M.C.S. Oxford and a strong Aldenham XI. Having held a Masters' XI to a draw Thomson and Carr were removed to the Thirty and the team had to be reconstructed. Without any reinforcements being forthcoming from a very powerful Junior Colt Club the side lacked any one person who could spearhead any attacking movements. It was about this time that the XI began to fit together as a team. We were held to a draw by Bradfield, but were within inches of a win.

Randall began the season in goal, where he was most impressive, but was also found to have the makings of a centre-half. Here he replaced Thomson, who had departed to a higher glory, and began to show that he could create good movements by his sensible and constructive passes. His move forward left the goal to Frazer who has already shown great promise and now demonstrated the truth of the axiom that attack is the best form of defence. Nelson-Smith stepped into the captaincy and proved to be the team's best example of a thinking, constructive hockey player.

The combination of a stalwart, hard-hitting pair of backs, three planning half-backs and an aggressive 'keeper now needs to be complemented by five forwards who go all-out for the goal. The results of the last few games will, I hope, justify the potential that seems to be appearing in this team.

Team from: I. A. Thomson (C), R. G. G. Carr (C), D. J. Nelson-Smith (C), P. S. H. Frazer (L), N. J. Randall (G), J. L. Thorogood (L), M. W. H. Hamilton-Deane (C), H. C. A. Robinson (C), C. J. Pearson (G), S. A. McNair (G), C. J. McCubbin (C), R. T. B. Eades (G), G. H. Josselyn (T), A. W. P. Comber (G).

Results:

v. M.C.S. Oxford (Home)	Won	4-2
v. Aldenham (Away)	Won	2-1
v. Bradfield (Home)	Drawn	1-1
v. Radley (Away)	Lost	1-8

THE JUNIOR COLTS

It is always rather meaningless to make comparisons between teams of different years, but it would not be too rash to say that the Junior Colts this year would need to meet a very good side of its age in order to lose. The season is not yet over, but all matches have been won fairly easily, and in most cases the scores could have been several goals higher if all the chances which were created had been taken.

The standard of hockey played by the team improved steadily with the emphasis on team work, and particularly depth in attack and defence. The best feature of the team was that every player soon began to think about the game a lot, and the tactical skill shown by many of them was excellent.

The facts speak for themselves. Up to now six matches have been played, all have been won, 48 goals scored by the team and 2 scored against. Cobb showed himself a tireless worker and always keen to learn, and the result is that he is quickly developing from a mere hustler into a centre forward of dexterity, eager and able to score goals in a variety of ways. He should be able to move into senior school hockey next season without much difficulty. The fact that he scored 27 goals says something of his goal scoring ability. He also was an excellent Captain who stamped his personality on the team and after helping to build up confidence prevented any overconfidence creeping in. Thomlinson, who had not played in the position before, soon showed that he seems to be one of the very rare 'naturals' for outside left. For his age he is definitely outstanding and he must try to master the difficult art of shooting from his position, because although he got better and better in this respect he still needs to get his left foot further round before shooting. Cheatle, after getting over some disappointment at moving from his last year's position, quickly realised that his flair for the game could best be used at inside left. He linked up extremely cleverly with his wing and other forwards and never tired of tackling back to help the defence. After he had learnt to shoot with the correct timing of the hit and to use the flick he scored several useful goals. R. C. Eve on the right wing tried hard and started many good moves which resulted in goals. Dixey at inside right was a great tackler back and was also the scorer of several goals. His major weakness as an inside right is his dribbling. He tends to take the ball too far to his right and so frequently obstructs or overruns the ball. However he has time to eradicate this fault and is keen to do so.

In defence the full-backs—Daniels and Harvey—were a very reliable pair. They soon put theory into practice, were rarely beaten, and tackled extremely well when they had to. Their covering both of each other and with the halves was a very mature part of the game, and their hitting was always hard and direct. Manley was centre half. It is highly probable that this is not his best position, and he may well play elsewhere in the future. His attacking play was very good, but he was not infrequently caught out of position when the opponents began a sudden attack—luckily he was quick enough to get back on most occasions and make a late tackle. However, having said this, it must also be said that his presence at centre half gave the forwards a lot of extra support and he played a great part in many of the goals scored—particularly from his excellent interceptions. Shackleton at right half was a mighty dynamo of activity who was very rarely beaten by his wing and when he was he nearly always worried him into a mistake. He was probably the best passer in the team, using square and backward passes very intelligently, indeed his entire approach to the game was thoughtful. Rooke at left half was most reliable and he worked particularly well with his full back and the forwards. He tackled hard and intercepted whenever there was a chance of doing so. Like most of the team he thought a lot about how he should play in his position and developed extremely well. Warburg was in goal and tried hard, but he must try to kick with either foot and to clear away from the goal—if he is keen enough he could learn to do this before next season.

Goals were scored by the following : Cobb 27 (which may well be a record for this team—and there are still three matches left to play !), Dixey 6, Cheatle 5, Thomlinson 4, Manley 2, and Eve 2.

In conclusion it must be said that the team was very easy to work with as they were prepared to train at all times and they must be congratulated on having this all too rare virtue as well as the will to win by as wide a margin as possible and to concede no goals at all.

Team: P. W. Warburg (C), N. Daniels (C), N. H. Harvey (G), A. D. Shackleton (G), M. J. D. Manley (T), C. C. K. Rooke (C), R. C. Eve (G), S. M. Dixey (G), M. H. R. Cobb (W), R. G. L. Cheatle (W), N. H. Thomlinson (W).

Also played: J. K. Nelson-Smith (C).

Results:

v. Magdalen College School	Won	12—0
v. Royal Masonic School	Won	8—0
v. Aldenham	Won	5—1
v. The Leys	Won	5—0
v. Bradfield	Won	11—0
v. Radley	Won	7—1

THE UNDER-FOURTEEN XI

The term started with a frenzied burst of activity, in an attempt to gather together a team to play Magdalen College School at the end of the first week. None of the team had played hockey together before, but the first match was won by two goals to nil, the goals being scored by Anderson and Prescott.

There followed a period of five weeks without a match, then the team played against Radley and Royal Masonic School within one week, both matches were drawn with no goals being scored. At the time of writing the team has still to play St. Edward's School, Oxford.

Team from: C. C. R. Harris (Capt.) (G), D. A. Harper (C), A. D. Capron (G), J. D. Boles (C), P. M. Law (C), F. M. Paltenghi (C), J. D. A. Nicholl (L), P. H. Morris (L), N. J. Staib (W), M. H. Prescott (C), M. H. C. Anderson (G), R. J. McDonald (C).

Results:

v. Magdalen College School, Oxford	Won	2—0
v. Radley	Drawn	0—0
v. Royal Masonic Junior School	Drawn	0—0

CROSS-COUNTRY

At the start of the season, cross-country prospects did not look hopeful, for we had only two old colours, G. G. Wright (C) and S. M. Argles (C), with N. S. McGuigan (T) as a third member of last year's team. Other recruiting had to come from the former Colts and Second teams, and a great deal of training was going to be needed if anything like a successful team was going to emerge.

And that is exactly what happened. The entire Club worked hard in training, and this paid dividends, for the 1st VIII has only been beaten by Rugby, an undefeated team. But although we have trained hard and have run well as a team, we have also had our share of luck. Only two matches have been run away from Stowe this year, and this has been a definite advantage; we have, too, been mercifully free from injury and illness, with no absentee from the 1st VIII so far. And also perhaps our opponents have not been as strong as they could have been.

Picking out individuals in any sport that has had a successful season is always virtually impossible. Last year we concentrated on packing, and the same thing happened this year, the only difference being that the pack came much higher up the order. The fact that in most of our matches there was barely a minute separating our first and eighth man home shows how effective we have been in our aim. But special mention must be made of our Captain, G. G. Wright, who has had a splendid season; he has never failed, being the first St. George's home on each occasion, usually 30 seconds ahead of the next Stowe runner. Over the home course he has run times bettered

by only one other Stoic ever, and his front running has provided the boost that the rest of the team have needed. Our second runner has regularly been N. S. McGuigan, who has shown considerable improvement this season, and the other members of the team, H. G. J. Brooking (C), C. N. Rainer (L), J. W. A. Kenrick (W), S. M. Argles (C), and two new 'finds', S. P. Hanley (C), and A. T. McNeice (B) have repeatedly chopped and changed positions. Times, too, have been extremely good, largely because conditions underfoot have been almost perfect.

There is comparatively little to say about the matches themselves—apart from the Marlborough one which ended in a tie; but since the Stoic No. 6 was higher than his Marlburian opposite number, the verdict went to us. This was a fortunate victory, for the Marlborough team secured the first three places, and only good packing saved us. Our second fixture, against Radley and Cheltenham, was run at Stowe in fog, and the home team filled the first eight positions, over a minute ahead of the next man home. When Haileybury and Berkhamsted came, Berkhamsted produced two very good runners who came first and second, but Stowe filled eight of the next ten places, and against St. Edward's, Oxford, also at Stowe, our eight came in the first nine. Our fixture against Thames Hare and Hounds and Oundle was a more interesting match, with an easy and expected victory for the London Club, but Stowe did well to defeat Oundle comparatively convincingly, the first school to do so this year. As usual, Stowe entered two teams for the Oxford Road Relays, where we failed to distinguish ourselves by coming twelfth and sixteenth out of twenty-four schools.

The Stowe 2nd VIII has been strong too. It ran well in the first team race at Marlborough, since the home Club did not produce a 2nd team, and against Haileybury and Berkhamsted it secured the first six places. When Oundle came, the Stowe counting six came in the first seven places. The main runners in the 2nd VIII have been: B. J. E. C. Boulton (G), N. Downing (L), C. J. English (C), A. C. McCarthy (G), H. C. L. Ryland (C) and R. W. Heyman (L). Any of these, in an average year, might well have run for the First team, and they deserve credit for the hard work they have put into training. By beating Rugby and Uppingham the 2nd VIII were undefeated.

At the Colts level, things have not gone so well this year, and injury has hit us here. R. G. G. Burdon (C) sustained a thigh injury after he had won his first two races against Marlborough, and Haileybury and Berkhamsted, and A. N. B. Garvan (L) has been out of action for the entire season through injury. But J. Moreton (G), C. J. Smith (C) and N. A. Tubbs (W) have all run creditably, the latter two in particular having shown much improvement this year. And they, too, have been well supported by J. A. Jewell (C) and J. H. Fay (G) who have run in every match for the team.

There is little else to say, really. The season has been far more successful than expected at the start of the term. This success has been the result of much hard work and enthusiasm shown by all those who have represented the school, but also by all those who have not gained a team place but who have provided such competition in training; the season has been as much a Club success as a team success. Next year we shall have a high standard to keep up, but if we work as hard as we have done this season there is no reason why we should not do as well.

1st VIII Colours for the 1968 season have been awarded to:—Wright, Argles, McGuigan, Brooking, Rainer, Kenrick, Hanley and McNeice.

2nd VIII Colours have been awarded to:—Downing, English, Moreton, Burdon, Boulton, Ryland, Forester, Tubbs and Smith, and re-awarded to Heyman.

Results:

- 1st VIII : v. Marlborough (Away). 1, Stowe 41 pts. 2, Marlborough 41 pts.
 v. Radley and Cheltenham (at Stowe). 1, Stowe 21 pts. 2, Radley 83 pts. 3, Cheltenham 96 pts.
 v. Haileybury & I.S.C. and Berkhamsted (at Stowe). 1, Stowe 36 pts. 2, Berkhamsted 64 pts. 3, Haileybury & I.S.C. 89 pts.
 v. St. Edward's, Oxford (at Stowe). 1, Stowe 25 pts. 2, St. Edward's 63 pts.
 v. Thames Hare & Hounds and Oundle (at Stowe). 1, Thames Hare & Hounds 25 pts. 2, Stowe 65 pts. 3, Oundle 85 pts.
 v. Rugby and Uppingham (Away). 1, Rugby 48 pts. 2, Stowe 53 pts. 3, Uppingham 77 pts.

- 2ND VIII : v. Haileybury & I.S.C. and Berkhamsted. 1, Stowe 21 pts. 2, Haileybury & I.S.C. 61 pts. 3, Berkhamsted 74 pts.
 v. Oundle. 1, Stowe 22 pts. 2, Oundle 62 pts.
 v. Rugby and Uppingham. 1, Stowe 32 pts. 2, Rugby 72 pts. 3, Uppingham 80 pts.

- COLTS VIII : v. Marlborough. 1, Marlborough 35 pts. 2, Stowe 43 pts.
 v. Haileybury & I.S.C. and Berkhamsted. 1, Stowe 35 pts. 2, Haileybury & I.S.C. 46 pts. 3, Berkhamsted 108 pts.
 v. Rugby and Uppingham. 1, Stowe 37 pts. 2, Uppingham 46 pts. 3, Rugby 101 pts.

INTER-HOUSE RACES

Because of the large numbers of under 17's in the School, it was decided this year to introduce a third age-group into the Inter-House Competition, and accordingly each House produced an Under 15 team, on January 30th. The weather was fine, but slightly gusty, and the going underfoot was firm.

As was expected, G. G. Wright (C), the Club Captain, won the Open event comfortably, with N. S. McGuigan (T) and C. N. Rainer (L) fighting it out for second place, the former just getting the verdict. The House event was won by Cobham—the result of good bunching in the twenties. R. G. G. Burdon (C) won the Under 17 race impressively from I. A. Thomson (C), a hockey player, and J. Moreton (G) came in third. The Inter-House Competition was a close affair in this age-group, with Chatham winning over Walpole.

In the Under 15's D. A. Harper (C) and R. A. Page (C) had a great tussle for first place, with Harper beating Page in the run-in. N. Daniels (C) came third. Cobham won the House event with consummate ease, getting all their scoring six home in under twenty-fifth position.

Results:	Open (4½ Miles)	Under 17 (3 Miles)	Under 15 (3 Miles)
	1. Cobham 177 pts.	1. Chatham 80 pts.	1. Cobham 76 pts.
	2. Grafton 204 pts.	2. Walpole 89 pts.	2. Lyttelton 127 pts.
	3. Lyttelton 228 pts.	3. Chandos 112 pts.	3. Grafton 165 pts.
	4. Bruce 283 pts.	4. Grenville 131 pts.	4. Chatham 166 pts.
	5. Chandos 310 pts.	5. Cobham 146 pts.	5. Temple 171 pts.
	6. Grenville 312 pts.	6. Lyttelton 190 pts.	6. Walpole 216 pts.
	7. Temple 366 pts.	7. Temple 197 pts.	7. Bruce 217 pts.
	8. Walpole 395 pts.	8. Bruce 314 pts.	8. Grenville 219 pts.
	9. Chatham 440 pts.	9. Grafton 349 pts.	9. Chandos 225 pts.

SQUASH RACKETS

It is probably unusual that this term the First Team contained only the Captain, Crabb, and Carr of last term's team. Shelley had retired after a long innings from squash to further his academic studies, and Henniker-Major and Clarke had left the School. In view of these depletions it is not surprising that we lost to Eton and Haileybury, but it is encouraging that Barnard Castle and Radley were beaten. Crabb, playing at first string, improved his match play considerably during the term but would probably have been happier in a lower position—nevertheless he is to be congratulated on raising the morale of the team through his wit and keenness. Carr, although playing extremely well for his age (being still a Colt), found it difficult to win when matches were close, but improved in this respect in each match and will obviously be a real force next season. Smith (who has done an extremely efficient job as Secretary) came into the team and has played very intelligently and successfully. Choyce at fourth string won most of his matches and showed great keenness and will be here next season. Bennett always played his best and sometimes won his matches by grinding the opponent into the ground through perseverance—always a good thing to do. A general criticism of the team is that too many cross-court shots have been played and too often opponents were left to make mistakes instead of our players dictating the game.

The Colts is an extremely strong team and it was no surprise that they were unbeaten during the term. Thomson (who also played successfully for the First Team on occasions) is many times better than any of the boys he had to play and will undoubtedly be a regular member of the First Team next season. Comber has taken the game more seriously this term and improved the standard of his play a lot—although several times he won his games, not so much through his superior squash but by his strength and fitness, and if he will spend more time trying to develop his strokes he also will be a strong candidate for the First Team next season. Cheatle did not lose a match playing at third string throughout the season and since he is probably the most technically correct player in the Colts side much is hoped from him also in future teams.

First Team from: W. M. Crabb (G) (Captain), R. G. G. Carr (C), H. J. A. Smith (T), J. Choyce (C), R. A. J. Bennett (G), I. A. Thomson (C), R. S. Moss (C), N. Downing (L), N. J. Shelley (G).

Colts Team from: I. A. Thomson (C), R. G. L. Cheatle (W), A. W. P. Comber (G), P. M. G. Hudson (T).

Results:	v. Eton (Away)	1st Team	Lost	1—4
		Colts	Won	3—0
	v. Barnard Castle (Home)		Won	4—3
	v. Haileybury (Away)	1st Team	Lost	1—4
	Colts	Won	2—1	
v. Radley (Away)	1st Team	Won	5—0	
	Colts	Won	3—0	

FIVES

Stowe Fives was much healthier this term with few administrative difficulties and a better standard of play to help it along. Admittedly one of the team arrived back at the beginning of term with only one leg, and another member had a chunk of one of his removed with the season in full swing. However, gaps were filled, the standard rose, and it is only a pity not to be able to report an obvious change in the appearance of the record sheet.

P. C. Bullock was really the most natural player of the team and it was a pity to lose his services with matches still to play. S. C. Garnier nearly matched him in ability, though he tended to play unforced errors at times. These two paired each other last term, but it was good that they could just as easily fit in with R. A. Lamping and R. H. J. de C. Moore, and these four made up a very solid nucleus from which to select the two top pairs. Lamping, apart from being a most efficient Secretary, made a very noisy and sometimes most effective player, doing all the basic things well, while Moore was somewhat more unorthodox, specialising in very hard hitting, which occasionally lost points by striking the roof. D. W. Bond and R. N. B. Stephens also represented the team, though neither quite possessed the ability of the other four.

It is good to be able to report a good Colts pair. M. E. Shirley-Beavan and D. A. H. Wright both proved to be better equipped with basic skills than most performers of their age, though they tend at times to look somewhat stiff and statuesque, which proves their downfall when it comes to returning a shot which has hit an unexpected crack. It is most encouraging that not only they, but several others of their age group are playing fives and as a result the prospect for two years' time looks rosy.

First Team: S. C. Garnier (T) P. C. Bullock (B)
R. A. Lamping (C) R. H. J. de C. Moore (B)

Colts Team: M. E. Shirley-Beavan (G) D. A. H. Wright (T)

Results:	v. King Edward's, Birmingham	Lost
	v. Oakham	Won
	v. Old Citizens	Lost
	v. Uppingham	Lost

RUGBY FOOTBALL

SENIOR HOUSE MATCHES

The first round was played on a cold, but dry day immediately after the Exeat and provided some well fought-out games. The preliminary bye round had been fitted in before the new Winter term Exeat. The most keenly contested match saw Temple beating the joint holders (Walpole). The other holders only survived to the Semi-final, when the Bruce pack and Bullock were just too good for another excellent pack. Cobham, in the other Semi-final, were able to hold a slightly depleted Temple in the first half against the wind, but overcame the snow and their opponents with some powerful bursts in the centre.

Much depended in the Final on the fitness of Bullock and the goal-kicking of Moore. The fine day, however, seemed to favour the Cobham backs. For the first fifteen minutes it was all Bruce, who pinned Cobham down on their line and forced them to make mistakes. High and accurate kicking towards the Grafton Arch end threatened the Cobham defence continually. A forward rush brought play into the Bruce twenty-five, and unexpectedly easily Edwards was able to break quickly from a loose scrum to score near the posts. Atkin-Berry's conversion made the score 5—0. Bruce fought back and Moore replied with an excellent penalty kick from a position 30 yards out and on the five yard line near 'George'. Half time came with the score at 5—3.

With what little wind there was in the second half, the Cobham forwards came into their own, but too many dropped passes prevented any possibility of another try. Moore failed with a rather easier kick, and the match ended with some scrappy and fluctuating play.

	Chatham		Chatham	15—8				
	Lyttelton							
	Bruce		Bruce	14—6		Bruce	8—0	
	Chandos							
	Cobham		Cobham	19—0				
Grenville	Grafton	19—0						
Grafton	Walpole					Cobham	14—0	
	Temple		Temple	14—11				
							Cobham	5—3

Teams:

Cobham: T. N. A. Telford; H. A. Blair Imrie, A. E. How, R. G. G. Thynne, H. B. J. Ormrod; D. M. Atkin-Berry, M. R. Edwards (Capt.); S. J. Fafalios, I. P. Haussauer, G. R. C. Blackmore, S. S. How, C. R. S. Manson, W. R. Peters, R. W. Whittinghill, J. R. C. Arkwright.

Bruce: R. H. J. de C. Moore; A. G. Mitchell, A. T. McNeice, J. A. Morton-Clark, N. P. Thomas; M. W. Whitton, P. C. Bullock (Capt.); A. J. L. Imrie, G. Bedas, I. A. R. Jenkins, J. E. Hood, A. D. W. Mason, A. C. Keal, P. Reid, D. A. G. Ireland.

JUNIOR HOUSE MATCHES

Chatham, with their strength in the forwards, and Walpole, with theirs' outside, had comparatively easy runs to the Semi-finals, where Chatham beat Cobham, and Walpole beat Grenville in the snow.

The first half of the Final belonged almost entirely (and unexpectedly) to Walpole, who scored two penalties through Parkinson, a try through Holman and a try by Carmichael, who caught a miskick ahead and ran through effortlessly. Parkinson converted the last of these. Chatham could only reply with a try by Deutsch.

Chatham, by moving Thomson to fly-half after the interval, came into their own. D. J. Nelson-Smith and Henry scored tries, one of which Thomson converted. Gradually they whittled away the Walpole lead, but they ran out of time. One wonders what would have happened if Thomson had played at fly half for the whole match.

Grenville	}	Grenville	39—0	}	Grenville	36—3	}	Walpole	8—3	}	Walpole	14—11
Grafton		Bruce			Walpole	13—3			Chatham			6—0
		Walpole			Cobham	16—0						
		Temple			Chatham	35—0						
		Chandos										
		Cobham										
		Chatham										
		Lyttelton										

Teams:

Walpole: D. M. Bevan; N. A. Tubbs, A. J. M. Carmichael, N. H. Thomlinson, H. C. Mytton-Mills; M. H. R. Cobb, J. E. S. Parkinson; R. T. N. Ferguson, A. J. B. McKay-Forbes, W. W. Brown, S. M. Binns, D. E. Richards (Capt.), T. J. T. Holman, G. L. Macleod-Smith, J. J. McKelvie.

Chatham: R. G. G. Carr; R. G. Sessler, D. J. Nelson-Smith, H. C. A. Robinson, A. G. Henry; I. A. Thomson (Capt.), M. C. Bailey; A. M. Thomas, J. K. Nelson-Smith, N. Daniels, M. A. Watson, P. W. Warburg, J. O. Deutsch, R. J. McDonald, D. A. Harper.

GOLF

Following the contemporary fashion for reporting non-events, this contribution takes the form of a non-golf report, or perhaps a golf non-report. Once again the Editor has misjudged the start of the Stowe golf season, so that, apart from a few trialists limbering up, most Stoics are busily engaged in flattening their swing elsewhere with clumsy wooden-shafted clubs. But if the winter is a time of partial hibernation for golfers, it is also the time for much activity on the course itself by the tree-planters, tee-builders, bunker-diggers, drain-unblockers, undergrowth-bashers, bonfire-igniters, landscape-improvers or whatever else you may care to call these dedicated spiritual descendants of Capability Brown, the Estate Workers. Be-scarved and be-gumbooted they have been at work in all weathers, and a short verbal tour of the course may prove of value to de-hibernating golfers so that they may know what to expect.

Thanks to a most generous gift from Captain V. D. Burton (♣ 1940), it has been possible to complete the watering system by running a pipe up from the Octagon to the first Green. A hooked second shot at the 2nd will finish in the recently cleared wood, giving more hope of finding the ball if not of playing an effective recovery. The direct line for the long hitter at the 3rd now skirts the poplars, and more courage and accuracy will be required. One or two wet spots in the marsh have been dug up and piped, and the area of thorn bushes in the rough near the sailing island has been cleared and levelled. The hooker has been further helped on the 4th, where the wood has been thinned out for about five yards from the edge. The removal of the trees in front of Caroline's Monument and by the Field Houses should lessen the feeling of claustrophobia which sometimes attacks the player on the 4th and 5th tees, and should help to keep those places dryer in the winter. The gleaming expanse of plate glass on the south side of Lyttelton must surely provided a challenge to a long hooker, though a ball falling short will finish in the front ploughed field (lawn). The grass bunker on the side of the 6th green has been deepened and the sand bunker at the 8th drained. The course is in good shape for the 1968 season, thanks to the hard work of Charlie Oakes and others, and we go to Woking in the holidays with a team capable of wresting the Micklem Trophy out of Bradfield's grasp.

FENCING

The term began with a succession of cancelled matches as other schools' secretaries wrote disclaiming any knowledge of our proposed fixture but after some hasty re-arrangements we have an adequate match programme.

The team has fenced with some vigour and skill and at foil at least our second team is almost as good as our first. Shepherd has been the main strength of the team and is now fencing with much more speed and confidence. At Harrow our first teams were well beaten by opponents of too much experience for us to overcome, but we were consoled by winning the second foil match quite convincingly. In this match Wright made a good start at competitive sabre, winning our only bout. In our return match against Headington we avenged our defeat of last term, and Richardson showed some promise at épée. Smith was awarded fencing colours after this match.

Of the eight who entered the Berks, Bucks and Oxon. Schools' Foil Championship, Francis and Shepherd went through the first round and Shepherd reached the final pool, an encouraging performance.

In the individual foil competition last term there was some good fencing in the final pool and Shepherd won after a barrage with Farmiloe. It was a pity that Smith withdrew after the first round. He has begun to fence again with much more zest than before.

1st Team: A. R. Richardson (♣), P. A. Viton (C), S. W. Shepherd (♣), R. M. Francis (C), P. Smith (♣).

2nd Team: A. D. J. Farmiloe (L), P. J. Lankester (♣), R. S. Moss (C), S. P. M. Wright (C), E. M. Dweck (♣).

Results:	v. Harrow	1st Team	Lost	3—27	2nd Foil Team	Won	6—3
	v. Headington	1st Team	Won	9—7	2nd Team	Won	11—7
	v. Rugby	1st Team	Won	9—9 (45 hits—41)			

STOWE BEAGLES

Hounds started hunting again on February 20th, following the lifting of foot-and-mouth restrictions, and at the time of writing have been out on two occasions. During the stoppage Hounds remained in kennels and were exercised in the school grounds. Meanwhile the hunt staff carried out repair and reconstruction work, the kennel roof has been mended and a lot of earth has been removed nearby prior to the erection of a new outbuilding for puppies. All the recent puppies are now back from walk and two more litters are expected before the end of term.

S. M. MORETON

1ST XI CRICKET FIXTURES 1968

Sat.	April	27—The Masters	Home
Sat.	May	4—Buckingham	Home
Sat.	May	11—Cryptics	Home
Tues.	May	14—Oxford University Authentics	Home
Sat.	May	18—Bradfield	Home
Sat.	May	25—Bedford	Away
Tues.	May	28—Radley	Away
Sat.	June	1—Templars	Home
Tues.	June	4—St. Edward's	Home
Sat.	June	15—Free Foresters	Home
Sat.	June	22—Oundle	Away
Sat.	July	6—M.C.C.	Home

EGRESSI 1967

* Prefect ‡ Son of Old Stoic

- Bruce:** (*Summer*) N. J. Dunlop‡, J. C. Gordon-Finlayson*, T. M. Hills‡, S. B. Penfold, R. M. Philip, T. Reid, M. R. B. Sumner, A. H. D. Thwaites‡, R. E. W. Wainwright, A. R. J. Nicholl‡, B. A. Marshall-Andrew* (*Head of School*); (*Autumn*) A. D. W. Mason, N. P. Thomas*.
- Temple:** (*Spring*) M. J. Hartnell-Beavis‡; (*Summer*) C. R. H. Archer, D. H. R. Dekker, R. A. S. Osband, H. Straker‡, C. J. Wells; (*Autumn*) M. D. Beaumont, R. D. Kinahan‡, P. E. Levy, J. L. G. Newmark*, I. H. Scott-Gall*‡, J. N. Temple, J. F. Z. Ziegler, N. D. Colebrook.
- Grenville:** (*Spring*) P. M. Slowe; (*Summer*) C. G. Bazeley, N. P. Beilby, A. C. Cooper, M. M. Jeavons*‡, P. R. C. Farmer‡, R. M. F. Gransden, T. W. Horrell, D. M. McCarthy‡, K. B. Ramchand, A. J. Taylor; (*Autumn*) C. V. A. Bailey, G. E. J. Clarke*.
- Chandos:** (*Summer*) J. G. Bibra, R. C. Dixon, H. J. H. Durey*, P. J. Elliott, M. T. Metcalfe, T. R. Reel, Chas. J. Smith, A. J. C. Spackman*, W. Shenkman, B. L-P. Yuen; (*Autumn*) D. W. Cheyne*‡, C. L. K. Graham‡, D. B. Jones, N. R. Kreitman, N. J. S. Murray, N. P. Milne.
- Cobham:** (*Summer*) C. C. Ashcroft‡, P. L. Ashcroft‡, S. A. J. English, C. J. Goldingham‡, J. Miller, W. T. Partridge, P. J. Spicer, C. R. F. Kremer, P. C. M. Madden‡; (*Autumn*) R. G. Davis*, M. R. Edwards* (*Head of the School*), N. P. Evans‡, C. A. Frean*‡, C. R. S. Manson.
- Chatham:** (*Spring*) R. B. Paris; (*Summer*) M. E. Allan, A. M. C. Brodie‡, P. Corrett, A. R. M. Crass, R. E. A. Hope, M. C. Jensen, J. R. McDonald*‡, J. P. Maclaren‡, M. Marcel, M. A. Parker, P. D. Walker*, C. N. Weston‡, G. M. Yatsevitch, R. J. Charlton; (*Autumn*) A. J. Bolton‡, T. R. G. Bradshaw, J. J. Forbes‡, J. M. S. Napier, C. G. O'Farrell‡, S. J. Segaller, T. C. Thompson Royds, J. G. Treadwell.
- Grafton:** (*Spring*) D. M. Cohen*, N. R. M. Killey; (*Summer*) P. A. Cardiff, R. C. M. Collisson, J. H. Dalrymple-White, D. N. Deakin‡, G. R. H. Ehrlich, D. S. Everall, A. P. A. McDonagh‡, J. C. de la T. Mallett‡, F. C. St. J. Miskin, W. V. E. Waldron, A. I. Nicholson*‡, G. T. Van der Gucht; (*Autumn*) J. M. Burnell-Nugent, C. M. V. Nicholl‡, J. H. C. Watson*, J. S. W. Ward.
- Walpole:** (*Spring*) J. T. Burgess; (*Summer*) K. G. Buchanan, M. D. D. Duckham, P. E. Dawson‡, N. C. A. G. Francis, J. N. Greenley‡, W. C. D. Landa, M. J. P. Martin, H. R. Thornley, S. E. Smith, A. R. Chisholm; (*Autumn*) T. P. Besterman*‡, R. C. K. Chiesman, M. I. H. B. Forde*, D. C. Lugg, N. C. Ollivant, M. C. Walton‡, T. P. Randsley.
- Lyttelton:** (*Summer*) I. McA. Anderson*, R. C. N. Branson, A. J. Downing, F. N. Reed, P. D. W. Nicholl‡, G. R. Burman, J. M. F. Holland-Gems; (*Autumn*) P. V. Beazley‡, M. D. Fischer, E. C. F. G. Hodge*, B. J. R. Karen, E. N. L. Silver.

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‡ Son of Old Stoic N Nugent

- Bruce:** (*Spring*) G. W. E. D. Earle (N)‡, R. G. Griggs (N), R. C. Willcock (N); (*Summer*) J. R. C. Hanbury, V. G. Jenkins, R. H. Pyne; (*Autumn*) A. P. Davies, G. A. Galyean, J. C. Hershman, C. J. Leyland‡, M. S. Maan, M. D. Kneeshaw, A. W. G. Reed.

- Temple:** (*Spring*) J. L. Backhouse, W. S. Brann, S. C. Broad, D. G. Simpson, R. S. Sandu; (*Summer*) Q. M. Brown, T. C. Kinahan‡, A. M. Pirnia, C. H. A. Goodwin; (*Autumn*) R. J. Craiu, R. D. M. Hamilton, T. V. Lloyd, J. W. A. Lloyd-Williams‡, R. H. S. Mulholland, S. L. Shneerson, B. R. W. Sparrow, B. W. Nicholson, J. K. H. Wales.
- Grenville:** (*Spring*) R. M. Barker, J. H. Fay‡, R. C. Eve (N)‡, R. C. E. Higham (N)‡, R. W. Hollings (N), J. W. Kennon (N)‡; (*Summer*) A. F. Beazley (N)‡, J. R. Davis (N)‡; (*Autumn*) B. J. N. D'Arcy Clark, C. C. R. Hawes, S. H. Shirley-Beavan, R. P. Taylor, E. H. Millner, R. M. Lies.
- Chandos:** (*Spring*) A. F. M. Chance, P. A. Linsell, J. S. Sutcliffe‡, K. H. Ghazzaoui; (*Summer*) M. J. A. Campbell‡, G. M. I. Miller; (*Autumn*) R. F. Argles‡, Z. D. Berry, J. D. Boles, S. J. Kennedy‡, F. M. Paltenghi, D. A. Pugh, R. D. Samuelson‡, N. T. W. Wallace (ESU), D. R. Wright.
- Cobham:** (*Spring*) M. J. Matthew (N), S. J. H. Taylor (N), J. A. R. Wood (N)‡; (*Summer*) S. J. H. Reid‡; (*Autumn*) P. J. Cooper‡, G. D. Jones, D. W. Jones, L. L. Jones, H. J. A. Joslin, A. P. Kingsley, D. H. P. Luddington, R. G. Melly, R. A. Page‡, S. P. J. Potter, S. R. A. Watts, C. J. Witts‡.
- Chatham:** (*Spring*) J. O. Deutsch, M. A. Parker, P. Corrett; (*Summer*) N. Nanji, J. F. C. Scuse, D. A. Julius; (*Autumn*) M. C. Bailey, N. Daniels, T. C. Deutsch, N. T. A. Fox‡, D. A. Harper, P. M. Law‡, R. J. McDonald‡, S. J. Segaller, D. E. Sharafanowich, M. A. Watson, O. C. P. Hoskyns, G. A. Merritt.
- Grafton:** (*Summer*) J. B. Duckworth, P. H. C. Furness-Smith; (*Autumn*) M. H. C. Anderson, M. P. L. Burgin, A. D. Capron, S. J. Coston, P. R. Granger, M. D. Issaias, R. G. H. Rowan‡, R. H. Steavenson‡, W. C. Wright, R. P. Drower, J. A. Powers.
- Walpole:** (*Spring*) R. G. L. Cheatle‡, G. L. Macleod-Smith, N. J. D. Penrose‡, R. C. K. Chiesman, J. B. Johnson (N), B. Langan (N), A. J. E. Preston (N); (*Summer*) J. J. McKelvie‡, N. J. Staib; (*Autumn*) D. C. Ashworth‡, W. W. Brown‡, R. T. N. Ferguson, H. C. Mytton-Mills, C. J. Riddick‡.
- Lyttelton:** (*Summer*) M. J. J. Maury, G. R. Ratcliff‡, N. J. Rice; (*Autumn*) S. C. Baines, G. E. Charnock‡, J. J. G. Dawes‡, T. J. Lucey‡, J. D. A. Nicholl‡, C. J. Manton‡, A. K. Perrins, S. N. Phillips, O. W. Richards‡, T. R. Ryder, K. J. Saunders, M. W. Sherwood‡, R. F. Mueller, A. N. B. Garvan, D. A. Shepherd.

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