1951-65

Mr. Philip T. Taylor, M.A., took up his appointment as Headmaster in September 1951. An old boy of Manchester Grammar School - 'the other M.G.S.' - Mr. Taylor, like Mr. Watt before him, was a Cambridge Classicist, with First Class Honours in Part One of the Tripos. He was a convinced believer in co-education, as evidenced by his earlier teaching career, at mixed grammar schools in Bradford and Nottingham, and by his later assertion in the School Brochure that:

The companionship of the sexes in adolescence in a cooperative enterprise produces a mental and emotional balance which will be invaluable in later life.

During the war he was commissioned in R.A.F. Intelligence, serving in India, thereby exercising a mental adroitness that was to cope easily with the timetable problems of a small, overcrowded country school. Mr. Taylor was a skilled and knowledgeable musician, with an informed interest in all the Arts. He was a family man, with two daughters, his wife a First Class Honours graduate in French and Master of Education of Leeds University. All these were facts discernible to those responsible for Mr. Taylor's appointment and augured well for the future of M.G.S. under his direction. But what could then be only guessed at the succeeding years confirmed—Mr. Taylor's unfailing kindness and sympathy, his patience and tolerance to Staff and pupils alike, the warmth and friendliness of his manner. He has always held high academic hopes for the School, wholly consistent with the new demands made upon it during the Fifties and Sixties. Yet he remained conscious of all that was best in the School, as affirmed by his message to the School in the hundredth edition of 'The Maltonian':

When yon look into the future, you will wonder whether under a new Headmaster the School yon have loved will lose something of its own individuality. I can only say that I am determined to try to make old scholars feel that they can still come back to the School and find it essentially the same . . .

A source of strength to Mr. Taylor throughout his Headmastership—and through him to the School itself—has been the active support of Mrs. Taylor. When the need has arisen she has joined the Staff and taught with vigour and efficiency; and she has given help most generously to a wide range of School activities. From the outset Mr. and Mrs. Taylor showed their faith in M.G.S. by sending their elder daughter Gillian to the School. Gillian, who was Head Girl in her final year, entered Leeds University in 1958 and graduated in French Honours in 1962. Their younger daughter, Rosemary, entered the School in 1959 and is now in the Sixth Form. This identification of the whole Taylor family with M.G.S. has given a strong lead towards the maintenance of that atmosphere of warmth and intimacy that has always characterised the School.

For the first seven years of Mr. Taylor's administration Malton Grammar School remained a 'one-stream entry' school. The most significant changes were those experienced throughout Britain. The effect of the 1944 Act was now felt throughout the School; by 1952-53 every pupil had passed the selection examination. The great majority of the Fifth Form were now taking G.C.E. '0' level, and increasing numbers were staying on for advanced work in the Sixth, many of them intending to enter Universities and other types of further education. The School, as a whole, in fact, was becoming more academically conscious, though throughout

Headmaster and Staff remained aware of the broader physical and moral aims of education. In 1953 the overcrowding that had beset the School for some years was relieved by the erection of a prefabricated buildings—always known as 'the Prefab'—to the north of the hut. The building was divided by partitions into rooms for Biology, Art and Geography, and this enabled Room 7, formerly the Art Room, to become the Library and the old Library to be a Prefects' Room.

In 1958 the School entered a new phase of expansion, a result of development announced some years earlier by the North Riding Education Authority. By a series of 'double-intakes' to the First Form the School was to become a 'two-stream Grammar School'; the process would be completed after seven years, when the first such 'double-intake' reached the Upper Sixth. More children were now to come from the East Riding, half the numbers accepted rather than a third. In the same year, 1958, a new and spacious Secondary Modern School was opened on Middlecave Road, its playing fields adjoining those of the Grammar School, and the two schools shared an impressive opening ceremony on September 17th, 1959. This school provided only for North Riding pupils; it was not until 1963 that Norton Secondary Modem School was opened for all East Riding pupils not attending the Grammar School.

The Grammar School's final numbers were envisaged at about three hundred and twenty, but as the first year entry has on occasion been rather lower than anticipated, some years only a little above forty, this figure is unlikely to be attained. Numbers have been increased, however, by a substantial transfer of pupils at 'Thirteen Plus' into the Second Forms, and in 1962 the two Malton schools were chosen for a pilot scheme of two-way transfer at Twelve Plus.' A handful of pupils have also been transferred into the Sixth, having obtained a good G.C.E. at '0' level at private or secondary modern schools. The advantages of easy transfer at these ages are numerous and do much to remove the objections to the 'Eleven Plus' selection system. The majority of the pupils concerned have done well, some outstandingly so.

The great increase in the size of the School was of course a radical change. It was inspired by a number of economic and educational motives, and can be seen as part of a nation-wide preference for a 'two-stream' over a 'one-stream' grammar school. Many educationists consider this the ideal size, allowing considerable variety of courses and opportunities, and yet preserving the intimate and personal atmosphere lost in a larger establishment. Moreover, such a school can be run more economically than anything smaller.

To accommodate the growing numbers extensions were built which almost doubled the floorspace of the School. These were to the west of the old School, and added to it a large Assembly Hall/ gymnasium, two Laboratories for Physics and Chemistry, three classrooms and two changing rooms. The extensions also included replacements for the old Kitchen, Dining Room and Staff Rooms; and to the north of the School, on part of the site of the old hut, was a fine new Woodwork Room. The old single Laboratory was refitted as a Biology Laboratory, the old Woodwork Room became a classroom, set aside for Music, and the old Assembly Hall became a particulary handsome Library, with a series of well-lighted study booths for private study. The extensions were designed by the well known architect, Mr. F. X. Velarde, and were of red brick, intended to harmonise with the old building, though the Staff Room block that separated them was faced with grey, so as to remove all suspicion that an exact match had been intended. There is an obvious contrast, also, between the bold, rectilinear lines of the new, with its large windows, and the gables and small panes of the old.

The new Assembly Hall was equipped with a stage, the design of which provoked much criticism, particularly that it was built over the boiler house, and had a water tank above it, both being responsible for 'noises off' during performances. A Staff protest, sent to the Governors and to the North Riding County Council, effected only minor improvements, though it did reach the national Press, inspiring the headline 'bubble trouble' in the *News Chronicle*!

As the extensions had covered the old grass Tennis courts, new hard courts were laid down west of the Assembly Hall. A spacious car park was set out fronting the new classrooms, a wide new entrance was cut some fifty yards beyond the old entrance and adorned with a handsome name board bearing the North Riding crest, and a number of flower beds were planted in such a way as to make the setting of the new building as attractive as that of the old. The old buildings underwent a number of minor internal alterations, including the blocking of the old west doorway so as to make a Secretary's office, the conversion of the Masters' Staff Room into a Prefects' Room, and the use of the Mistresses' Room exclusively by the Senior Mistress. The 'Prefab' was now set aside as an Arts and Crafts Block.

There is no doubt that for its size Malton Grammar School is well equipped. Certain astringencies in the design of the extensions were imposed by the credit squeeze of the mid-Fifties: the Dining Hall is small, necessitating two sittings from the outset, even before numbers reached their peak; the use of the Assembly Hall as a Gymnasium has obvious disadvantages; the School lacks a Geography Room, though one is projected for the indefinite future; there is no Sixth Form Laboratory. But to balance the score are the superb Library, the spacious accommodation for Art, and, as always, the delightful outlook across wide playing fields and the Vale of Pickering to the North Yorkshire Moors.

The opening of the extensions was marked by the launching of a Commemoration Fund, and the joint efforts of Staff, parents and pupils eventually raised £500, over half of this being taken at a Summer Fete held on the School grounds in July 1959. The money was used to purchase a pottery wheel and kiln, a film projector and important additions to the stage lighting.

School buildings, however fine, are no more than the framework for the School community. And within that community the tone, moral and academic, is set by the Headmaster and his Staff. As the School expanded, from 1957 onwards, it became eligible for additional teachers, usually one a year, so that today there are eighteen members of Staff. This gradual increase in the teaching Staff, welcome though it was, brought many timetabling difficulties, as there was often not enough of a teacher's specialist subject to occupy all his teaching time. As throughout the country, there were many staffing difficulties, most acutely for Girls' Games and P.E., and, for part of the period, for Music, but elsewhere the School enjoyed a large measure of good fortune, and Mr. Taylor was able to preserve that happy blend of experience and youthful vigour that is perhaps the essential ingredient for a successful school. A feature has been the national scarcity of schoolmistresses and throughout the period the masters have outnumbered the mistresses, often by three to one.

Miss Platts, who had been Senior Mistress and had taught Mathematics since 1947, retired in 1952. The Headmaster, writing of her in 'The Maltonian,' picks out as her best quality:

the warm-hearted personal interest, backed by sound, practical advice, which the senior boys and girls in particular have been privileged to receive

Her replacement was Miss Beatrice Goldberg, who had graduated from London University with an Honours Degree in Mathematics in 1920, and had taught for thirty years at Bishop Auckland Girls' Grammar School, interrupted by two periods of exchange teaching in Canada and the United States. Miss Goldberg brought to her teaching outstanding efficiency and zeal, which resulted in a long series of examination successes. But those who knew her will probably remember her most vividly on account of her tremendous and refreshing zest for life, her joy in the Yorkshire countryside and her tales of the mountain climbing of her younger days. Alas, much of her time at M.G.S. was marred by imperfect health, which enforced her retirement in July 1960 and brought her death the following month. So firm had been her impression on the School, however, that the Parents' Guild voted to perpetuate her name and memory by an annual prize for Mathematics, to be called 'The Beatrice Goldberg Mathematics Prize.' Miss Goldberg's impact on the School has been continued in another way. During the early Fifties the School's junior Mathematics' teaching had been shared by a number of teachers, often specialists in other subjects, but in 1958 the expanding numbers permitted Miss Rita Simpson, trained at Neville's Cross Training College, Durham, and a former pupil of Miss Goldberg's, to be appointed as a full time Mathematics' teacher. Her subject teaching showed all the efficiency and force of Miss Goldberg and met with equal success, and on Miss Goldberg's retirement she was appointed as both Senior Mathematics teacher and Senior Mistress. This latter post she has filled with outstanding ability and the School was delighted in December 1963 to congratulate her on her marriage to Arthur Kay, O.M. (1949-54). In September 1960 Mr. Philip Mason, B.Sc., of Hull University, was appointed to share with her the teaching of Mathematics.

Mr. Barty, 'A.B.' to almost everyone, remained Senior Master until July 1955, when he retired from teaching after thirty-six years of devoted service to M.G.S. and returned to his native Sussex. 'A.B.', as is clear from examination records and from the careers of many boys he taught, was a fine teacher of History and Geography. His love of Music was the creative force behind the School's musical traditions. But his greatest service to M.G.S. lay in the sense of continuity that he inspired, the rallying point which his presence provided for generations of Maltonians, and which was further enhanced by Mrs. Barty's warmth of friendship and unbroken tradition of hospitality. A long appreciation of A.B's many activities is out of place here, the previous chapters are their own testimony. But of the value of his long service the Headmaster's remarks in "The Maltonian' can have the final say:

Go-getting teachers, unblushingly using their posts as mere stepping-stones and contributing little to a school beyond examination passes, affect to look down on the man who stays. They are quite wrong; the teacher who stays until he absorbs so much of the school's tradition that he himself becomes part of it probably makes the most valuable contribution of all to our English school system. The affection felt for these dedicated men in schools all over the country is proof of their worth.

The loss of Mr. Barty was keenly felt. It would have been more poignant still had it not been for his succession as Senior Master and Senior History Master by Mr. Bruce Rolls, who was already in charge of the School's English. Here was a man with some twenty-five years of teaching at M.G.S. already behind him, and a distinguished Old Boy of the School for good measure. Here, if anywhere, was the link in the School's continuing tradition. Until 1953 Mr. Rolls had remained in charge of Boys' Games and P.E., and other sections of this booklet illustrate his successes in this capacity. When advancing years sent him permanently indoors to the classroom he continued to prove as successful with academic subjects as on the playing fields. Many teachers of riper years become stereotyped in their methods and out of date with

their information. Not so Bruce Rolls. He has taught English to the whole Senior School and History to the Sixth with outstanding flair and enthusiasm and his careful preparation of lessons and his meticulous marking have been a model to many a younger colleague. Not surprisingly, his efforts have been rewarded by a long and consistent run of examination successes, for he has the knack of extracting the best from every pupil, be he a potential University Scholar or a struggling, almost illiterate Fifth Former. Mr. Rolls' able direction of a number of School plays, together with his devoted care of the School Library, lengthen still further his long list of services to M.G.S. His appointment as Deputy Headmaster in 1960, on Miss Goldberg's retirement, was welcomed by all Maltonians.

On Mr. Barty's retirement Mr. Bratt took charge of the School's Geography, and took over much of Mr. Barty's History teaching. To both he brought careful and thorough teaching. The Geography teaching was shared by another teacher, from 1956-58 by Mr. Michael Wayte, M.A,, of Edinburgh University, a fine and efficient teacher who left to enter the publishing business, and from 1958-63 by the writer of this chapter, who first came to the School as a student on teaching practice. Mr. Wayte also taught some English and Mr. Lloyd took charge of an expanding Scripture department. A number of other teachers were appointed from time to time to share in the teaching of Arts subjects, including Miss Audrey Howarth, who left in 1952 for a post at a Derbyshire Grammar School, Mrs. Jennings, B.A,, of Bristol University, from 1959 to 1961, and Mr. P. R. Wellard, B.A,, of Leeds University, appointed in 1961. When Mr. Lloyd left in 1963 he was succeeded by Mr. E. Lucas, B.A,, of Nottingham University.

A feature of these years, at M.G.S. as throughout the country, was the expansion of the School's Science teaching. At first this was confined to one Laboratory and one master, Mr. 'Bill' Richardson, B.Sc., of Leeds University, who took up his appointment in the same year as did the new Headmaster. In 1953, on the erection of the 'Prefab.' and the establishment of the Biology Room, he was joined by Mr. Arveschoug. B.Sc., Durham. Under the direction of Mr. Richardson the School's Science prospered, bringing several impressive academic distinctions and his energy was such that he played an outstanding part in a wide range of activities outside the classroom, particularly the Dramatic Society, the Orchestra and the Parents' Guild. He left in 1955 for a similar post at Yarm G.S. and now lectures at St. John's College, York. He was replaced by Mr. B. Greaves, B.Sc., of Leeds University, who has continued to direct the School's expanding Science and has brought it a continued run of academic successes. Blessed with an even temperament and with a natural authority he has had a great, if unlooked for, influence upon his pupils, and by wise counsel has launched many of them on successful and worthwhile careers. He too has taken a full part in a wide range of School activities, particularly the direction of School dances and the organization of a number of School trips, and he has been responsible for the installation of the lighting system of the new stage and for its effective operation during many productions. Mr. Arveschoug left in December 1957, and after some temporary help by Mrs. Wade, he was replaced in September 1958 by Mr. J. Reed, B.Sc., of Durham University. The removal to the new laboratories in September 1959 was matched with the appointment of a third scientist to specialise in Physics, Mr. H. Whiteley, of St. John's College, York.

Throughout these years the French department enjoyed the continuity provided by Mrs. Williams, under whose guidance a similar continuity was also maintained in the very valuable system of French 'Exchange.' At first she was assisted by Miss Howarth, then by Miss Sedgewick, B.A. (1952-56), of Leicester University, who left for missionary work in Madagascar; by Miss Whitford (1957-58), with First Class Honours in French at Manchester

University; by Mr. R. Lumb, B.A., of Durham University (1958-62), who left for a senior post at a British Army School in Germany; and by Mr. Roy Bower, B.A., of King's College, London, appointed in 1962. Mrs. P. T. Taylor, herself a French teacher of considerable experience, also taught French for six months previous to Miss Whitford's appointment. Of the full time teachers Mr. Lumb made a particularly strong impression on the School, not just on account of his French teaching, which was of the highest class, but because of his build-up of the School's Cross Country Running and Athletics and his help with the Dramatic Society.

The School's Latin was taught throughout by the Headmaster, but timetable difficulties limited this to the upper forms and then often on an irregular basis, so that before 1964 pupils were not entered for '0' level until well into their Sixth Form career. Neverthless, a handful of pupils have managed to achieve 'A' level passes after severely shortened courses. The School's Scripture was taught at first only on a non-examination basis, but the School's continued expansion eventually allowed the subject to become established at '0,' 'A' and'S' levels.

Until December 1954 the School's Art remained in the care of Miss Monica Fraser, who resigned after spells of poor health. She was to be remembered not only as a capable and enthusiastic teacher but as a friendly and maternal First Form mistress. After some supply teaching from Miss Howarth (by then Mrs. Thompson) and Miss Dittmar, Mr. A. H. Fayers was appointed in April 1955. He in turn left in July 1957, to be replaced the following January, at first on a part-time basis but eventually full-time, by Mr. L. W. Lawley, A.T.D. Mr. Lawley's freshness of approach and his skill in a wide range of media, have aroused enthusiasm for Art from pupils of widely ranging talents, and his authority on the teaching of Art was confirmed by his publication in 1963 of a textbook, 'A Basic Course in Art.' Mr. Lawley was a dedicated teacher of his subject, in the importance of which he passionately believed, and in its furtherance he gave freely of his time and effort. He also made a large contribution to the Dramatic Society, with several fine productions. He left in July 1964 for a Lectureship in Art and Crafts at Gloucester Training College and was replaced by Mr. G. E. Makins, from Prince Henry's Grammar School, Otley.

Mr. Mudge, in charge of Woodwork since 1939, resigned in 1953; he was missed not only in the workshop but also in the Orchestra. He was replaced by Mr. V. A. Martindale, of St. Bede's Training College, Durham, and of Loughborough College, who also assumed responsibility for Boys' Games and P.E. until relieved by Mr. D. J. Pay, of the College of St. Mark and St. John, London, in 1962. The games of the boys prospered under Mr. Martindale's guidance, and he has contributed from time to time to a number of School activities.

Two posts, both for mistresses, which saw many changes were those for Domestic Science and for Girls' Games and P.E. Miss Booth left in July 1952 and for a term the School was without a Domestic Science teacher. Miss P. M. Roe was appointed the following January, and was on the Staff until her marriage in December 1959. Until 1958 the appointment was not full-time, Miss Roe, as had her predecessors, spending some of her time teaching girls from Malton Senior School. But after the opening of the Secondary Modem School this was no longer necessary and for her final year Miss Roe taught also some Junior School English and History. She was replaced at first by Mrs. M. Edgington, on a temporary basis, and eventually by Miss K. Dawson, now married to Michael Hickes, O.M. (1947-53), who also taught Scripture to junior forms. She was replaced in September 1962 by Miss M. B. Clarke. Miss D. Stavely vacated the post of Girls' Games mistress in December 1952. For a year the

School had the temporary services of Mrs. E. Hornsey, until Miss D. Hickes, O.M. (1941-48) was appointed in March 1953. Until she left to be married in December 1956 Miss Hickes gave the School outstanding service, and was responsible for the fine tradition in Girls' Games built up during the second half of the decade. She was replaced by Mrs. D. Allman, who also taught Mathematics, but she was only to stay for a year. From her departure, in December 1957, until September 1963 the School lacked the services of a fully trained Girls' P.E. mistress. At times the Games and P.E. periods were virtually run by the girls themselves and the effective direction of School teams was at all times in the hands of the senior girls. It says much for the quality of these girls that the games results during this period were always good and sometimes outstanding. Some help was received, for example Tennis coaching from Mrs. D. Fletcher for the summer of 1958, and some part-time tuition during 1961-62 by Miss Hickes, now Mrs. Thackray; and various mistresses trained for other subjects held an overall responsibility and gave more or less active help—Miss Simpson, Mrs. Jennings, and a student teacher, Miss J. Alston. In September 1963 Miss P. Thackray, of Norwich Training College, was appointed, but she left a year later to visit South Africa.

Equal difficulty was experienced with the School's Music, for so many years capably run by Mr. Barty. For much of the period after 1955, Music teaching fell to Mr. Taylor, already heavily committed elsewhere. From 1957-58 he had the part-time help of Mrs. Scarth, and for some months in 1959 of Mr. Hogarth. In September 1961 Miss Akeroyd, an experienced History teacher, was appointed to teach some History and the School's Music, and she was able to enlist the help of Mr. C. Martin, who gave some fine choral and instrumental instruction. But they departed in April 1962. In September 1962 Miss G. R. Blake, L.T.C.L., was appointed, to teach also junior Scripture.

The School was blessed during these years by the services of a succession of capable and conscientious secretaries: Miss Gwendoline Dunning, O.M. (1951), Miss S. M. Richardson (1952-55), Miss M. Washington (1955-58), Mrs. J. Fletcher (1958-62), and Mrs. 1. Emmerson, appointed early in 1963. Mr. Dowding continued as School caretaker, contributing eagerly—and vociferously —to a number of School activities. And Mrs. K. Boyes remained in charge of the kitchen, first in the hut, later in the new buildings. New appointments permitted by the School's increased size were a School Gardener, a post held since 1960 by Mr. H. Calam; and a Laboratory assistant, first Miss Brenda Holmes, and afterwards Mr. S. Biggins, both Old Maltonians.

There is no doubt that under the direction of these many persons the academic standing of Malton Grammar School has improved considerably. Exact comparison with earlier years is both invidious and impracticable, for not only was the School growing in numbers but the social and educational climate of the times had changed significantly, and the examinations taken were different in standard and syllabus. The School must, of course, be assessed against its rural background; this is certainly the prime factor behind the absence of candidates for Oxford or Cambridge until 1963. For most pupils, however talented, entry into a provincial University after two years in the Sixth seemed preferable to a third year and the gamble of an Oxbridge place.

The School's '0' level results have been generally sound and always compared well with national figures, though in some years there have been poor results in individual subjects. The number attaining a certificate has averaged twenty-seven, a commendable figure as there were rarely more than thirty candidates. The largest entry in the Fifties was in 1957, when thirty-seven candidates achieved an average of 4.5 passes per pupil. In 1963 the 'double entry'

first reached the Fifth, giving over fifty entries. More significant is the number of candidates attaining a good certificate, commonly reckoned as five passes. On average before 1963 some fifteen pupils have achieved this, there were nineteen in 1960 from a form of thirty-one, and in 1962 the 'A' division, of seventeen pupils, averaged 7.3 passes per head. It is gratifying that the most recent set of '0' level results was the best ever. All of the 'A' division attained at least five passes, and also ten of the 'B' division, and nineteen pupils passed in seven or more passes.

The number of 'A' level passes has risen during these years. To some extent this is a reflection of the increasing numbers entering the Sixth Form. The number of pupils achieving passes has fluctuated, as have the number of pupils taking papers. The lowest number of passes was in 1956, when six were successful, though five of these passed in all three subjects; and the highest 1962, when nineteen pupils acquired certificates, nine of them passing three subjects. The best results were perhaps in 1958, when fourteen pupils obtained a certificate, ten of them doing so in three subjects. There has been a liberal sprinkling of passes in the Scholarship papers, taken only by the stronger candidates; and of Distinctions and the later 'A' grades.

Perhaps the best index of the School's academic strength is in its numbers of University entrants, and it is here that the improved academic standard of the last fourteen years can be most vividly seen. Since 1953 the School has averaged five such entrants a year, and can legitimately claim that very few pupils at all capable of such further education have been unable to gain admittance—and this at a time of increasingly severe competition.

The best year was 1960, when nine pupils gained places. Approximately half of the sixty pupils involved entered Leeds University, reflecting the widespread preference for a University within easy reach of home and also perhaps the attachment of several members of Staff to this University. Pupils have gone also to Sheffield, Liverpool, Manchester, Durham, Newcastle, Hull, Nottingham, Edinburgh and Cardiff Universities, and to King's College and the Imperial College of Science of London University. Almost all these pupils qualified by their 'A' level results for the University Scholarships and Bursaries of the North and East Ridings, and three pupils, Arthur Firth (1951-58), Howard Campion (1952-59), and Elizabeth Barker (1954-61) achieved the rare distinction of a State Scholarship. These awards were abolished in 1963, otherwise another would certainly have been won by Antony Kirby 1956-64), who achieved the remarkable result of Grade A in all four subjects taken, and also passed two subjects at 'S' level, with a Distinction in History. It is a further measure of the soundness of their early teaching that the majority of these Universtiy students have gone on to achieve creditable degrees. At the time of writing there have been two First Class Honours Degrees, by Peter Smailes (1946-53) in Geography, and by Peter Flynn (1947-54) in Physics, and a large number of Second Class Degrees in the upper division. No less than ten of these students have been awarded research studentships or other grants to read for further degrees; four of them have already obtained Doctorates, Peter Flynn in Physics, Malcolm Oades (1948-55) in Agriculture, John Wardel (1948-55) in Mining Engineering, and Richard Wilson (1950-57) in History, and others have been awarded Master's Degrees. Several of them have seized opportunities to travel and undertake research in foreign countries, including Peter Smailes to Australia; Peter Flynn to Illinois, U.S.A.; lan Masser (1948-55), after winning a Master of Civic Design Degree at Liverpool, to Southern Rhodesia; Malcolm Oades, first to Northern Ireland and then to Australia; and David Humble (1950-58) to Canada.

In 1955 Christopher Tyson was awarded an Open Exhibition in science to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London University, an award which also entitled him to a State Scholarship. The following year Margaret Bateson (1947-54) won a Ferens Birthday Scholarship in English to Hull University. Both these were highly commendable achievements, as very few such awards are offered by these Universities. An even finer achievement was that of Antony Kirby in 1963, who was awarded an Open Exhibition in History at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, the first time that the School has ever won an open academic award at the older Universities. This success was, of course, wholly in line with the fine 'A' and 'S' level results quoted above. It seems likely that Kirby will be the first of a line of Maltonians graduating at the light blue University. Michael McGuire (1957-64) is to go up to Fitzwilliam House in October 1965 and during the current year two other Sixth Form scientists, David Evans and Paul Carr, have been given places conditional upon their 'A' level results. These successes indicate that given pupils of suffcient ability and ambition M.G.S. is now able to help them to do full justice to their abilities.

A good school is one which, among other things, prepares its pupils for entry to the career for which they are best suited by inclination and ability. It should be judged not only by the performances of the most able but by the achievements of those of average and below average ability. Assessment here is notoriously difficult, but the School may point with satisfaction to the pupils of its lower ability groups who have, by patient coaching and encouragement, acquired the two or three '0' level passes that have been their passport to a good career. From both the Sixth and Fifth Forms pupils have proceeded to colleges of further education as diverse as Sandhurst, Welbeck College, the Hamble College of Civil Aviation, the Central College of Speech and Drama, and numerous Training Colleges and Domestic Science Colleges, and Colleges of Advanced Technology. Many girls have entered nursing to qualify as S.R.N's. Both boys and girls have entered on training courses in banking, the professions, the Forces, and in various technical and commercial branches of industry. There are still some pupils who leave with little or no qualification and take up jobs which, though of definite value to the community and in no way to be despised, are not those for which a grammar school education is necessary or even desirable; but the number of such pupils is decreasing, and more and more parents seem anxious that their children should fully grasp their opportunities.

It is a maxim of British education that it should not be exclusively academic but that physical and moral health should be among its aims. Moreover, the good school aims not only to instruct its children in the classroom but to give them enthusiasm and ability for their leisure time activities. On all these counts it can be claimed that M.G.S. during the 'Fifties' and 'Sixties,' as in previous years, has served its pupils well.

As with all schools the successes of its teams in external matches have fluctuated with the years, but enthusiasm for games has always remained high. The Football teams have suffered bad seasons, as in 1953-54, when only five of the seventeen matches played by the First XI were won, and in 1958-59, when there were only two wins from eleven matches. But there have been many good seasons to balance the account, two of which, 1951-52, and 1961-62, were outstanding. The 1951-52 side was captained by Terry Dyson, later of Tottenham Hotspurs, and won seventeen of its twenty fixtures. Mr. Rolls, writing in 'The Maltonian,' wrote:

We may at times at M.G.S. have had teams with more outstanding players but never, I think, one that consistently played better and more attractive football.'

Of similar calibre was the side of 1961-62, captained by Derek Stearman, which won eighteen and drew three of its twenty four matches. In 1956-57 a Malton and Norton District League was started for junior teams and was won by the School in its first season.

The Cricket XI has a similar record, good seasons mixed with the bad. 1952 and 1961 were most successful; in both seasons only two matches were lost as against eight victories. In both games representative honours were often gained by the stronger players. At Football Bruce Rolls (1947-55) played for the North Riding Schools, and in his last season captained the county side. In 1960 Derek Stearman (1955-62) was given a trial for York City 'A' team. At Cricket, Bruce Rolls, Marcus Mason (1947-54), Malcolm Oades (1948-55), Christopher Clifford (1953-61) and Derek Stearman all represented the East or North Ridings, Rolls captaining the North Riding in 1955. Bruce Rolls also played two years for the Yorkshire Federation Cricket XI being Vice-Captain in his second year under Philip Sharp, now the Yorkshire and England Cricketer. Both Rolls and Christopher Clifford also played for Scarborough in the Yorkshire Council, and Clifford has since played several times for the Yorkshire County Second XI.

For most of these years, however, Hockey brought the School its finest results. Although the teams of the early Fifties were only moderately successful the improvement was such that the First XI was undefeated from the beginning of the 1953-54 season until the spring of 1958. A somewhat leaner period followed, though wins were always well in excess of defeats, until another fine side emerged in the early 'Sixties', a team that in 1961-62 came second in the North Riding Schools' Hockey rally, and which won that same rally the following season, under the captaincy of Joan Lindeman (1955-62). Throughout these years a large number of girls played in representative teams; in 1958-59 four girls were in the North Riding side; and several girls were awarded North Riding colours. Netball, the Girls' second winter game, was not played so successfully, and interest fell away in later years, possibly because a small school found it difficult to support two such games. Tennis in the summer brought more success though the standards suffered by the loss of the School courts for some seasons on account of the new buildings. Again, there were successes in North Riding events; in 1956 Gillian Webb and Faith Webster won the Junior Tennis tournament, and in 1962 Joan Lindeman and Joyce Hudson achieved similar success in the Senior event.

Basketball was played intermittently during the early Fifties. In 1952 matches were won against Whitby, but the lack of an indoor court restricted the sport. But when the new Gymnasium became available in 1958 there was a great increase in the game's popularity, and it is now a major School sport, with Senior and Junior teams playing regular fixtures. Badminton likewise now has a regular following and fixtures with other schools. In all these sports House competitions have provided internal competition, often of great intensity. A further feature has been Staff matches, at first only in Hockey, but later, as the Staff grew in numbers, in Basketball and Cricket also.

Athletics were keenly contested throughout at the House Sports, usually held towards the end of the summer term, but it was only with the arrival of Mr. R. Lumb in 1958, himself an accomplished athlete, that the sport developed a serious following. A House Cross Country run was organized annually and pupils were entered for various North Riding and Yorkshire events. These brought the School a number of successes, particularly over the country by David Thackray, who, in 1960, came sixth in the all-Yorkshire under 15 event and was a member of the winning Yorkshire side in the national championships. In 1962 Geoffrey Foster (1959-), David Thackray (1958-64), and Michael Smith (195764) all won North

Riding colours for their respective performances of finishing first in the Junior 100 yards, second in the Intermediate 440 yards and second in the Intermediate long jump.

School societies enjoyed fair if not always good support throughout these years. A common problem was the difficulty of arranging after-school meetings with so many pupils needing to catch their buses home. The most consistently active was the Dramatic Society, which has staged no less than eighteen public productions since 1951. Prior to 1957 plays were presented in the old School Hall, the present Library, on a stage of small proportions but ingenious design, where the low seating capacity of the auditorium enforced a large number of performances. After two years of inactivity during the erection of the new buildings the first plays on the new stage in the large Assembly Hall were presented in 1959. Throughout the period a number of plays, often by junior casts, have also been performed on the open air stage, thus continuing the tradition begun by Mr. Watt as early as 1917. The range of the Society has been wide, from stock school productions of Shaw, Shakespeare and Sheridan, right up to a fine production of Eliot's 'Murder in the Cathedral,' with members of Staff taking three of the leading roles. It would be invidious, if not impossible, to single out particular productions, but none seems to have exceeded 'The Admirable Crichton' of 1956 as regards enjoyment by those who saw it. The Society was fortunate to have the services of a number of talented actors and actresses, particularly memorable performances coming from Margaret Holliday (1946-53), Pamela Taylor (1951-58) and David Thackray (1958-64). It can be claimed, moreover, that the general standard of production and performance has been high and of credit to such a small school.

During the early Fifties, with Mr. Barty still in charge, the School Choirs and Orchestra attracted keen and talented support and attained good standards of performance. We read in "The Maltonian' of praise from the Chief Inspector of Music in Schools, of concerts given at Lady Lumley's School, Pickering, of participation in local festivals and of members of the Orchestra playing in the Scarborough and District Youth Orchestra. But a sad decline set in on A.B's retirement, which persisted through the long period without a permanent Music teacher. The Orchestra, after three years of falling numbers, was disbanded in 1958, and depleted Choirs made only their annual Speech Day appearance. Revival, however, began in 1961, a public concert was given in 1962, and again in subsequent years, and there was every sign that the School's musical reputation would be regained. On a less exalted plane, a strong School Dance Band now regularly plays for part of every School Dance.

Two other societies that fell on sorry times in the mid-Fifties were the Scouts and the Guides. Both enjoyed high popularity in the early years. The Scouts held annual camps and regular Friday meetings, and a number of distinctions were attained, including a Camping Standards Certificate in 1955 and a Queen's Scout Badge by Michael Muir (1946-53) in 1952. In 1953 Muir attended a Rover Moot in Switzerland and Christopher Tyson (1947-54) a jamboree in the Lake District. But decline set in following the retirement of the Scoutmaster, Mr. Bratt, in 1956. For three years, the troop, was led by Mr. Leslie Graham, O.M., (1934-40), but when he left the district in 1959 the troop, now with only thirteen members, had to be disbanded. The Guides suffered a similar fate. They were led until 1952 by Miss Howarth and afterwards by Mrs. Hornsey. Membership was large and enthusiastic, annual camps were held, social services were performed, many badges were won, and Youth Hostelling parties visited the Lake District in 1955 and Denmark in 1956. In 1953 four Guides attended the Coronation Commemoration Service and in 1957 three joined twenty thousand fellow Guides at a World Camp at Windsor. But during later years, perhaps because of rival activities, support was rarely forthcoming, particularly from the senior girls, and the troop was disbanded in 1962.

Particularly towards the later years of this period, however, a number of other School societies did attract a loyal and regular membership. A Chess Club, first started in 1954, attained a large following and a good standard of play by the early 'Sixties.' In 1961-62, in the face of keen competition from adult clubs, the School side won the handsome Rose Bowl trophy offered by the *Yorkshire Evening News* for the winner of the Second Division of the York and District Chess League. The following season School players constituted the majority of the members of a Malton side that came third in the League's top division. A number of distinctions were attained by members of the Club during this period, of which the most notable was by Barry Marshall (1955-62), who in 1959 finished fifth in the British under-15 Chess Championship. In 1958 a School Debating Society was formed, called 'The Sixth Form Society.' After a good start this society often had to struggle for support but a number of debates were held regularly each year, and in 1963 and 1964 these were extended to include other local grammar schools. A Field Club, formed also in 1958, sent pupils out into the countryside, both on individual quests for specimens and on planned visits to local agricultural institutes. Other societies, mostly claiming small but enthusiastic following, were the Photographic Society, the Christian Union, the P.E. Club, and a Needlework Group. A Dr. Barnardo's Helpers' Guild, which raised sums in the £20 range over a number of years, showed that at least some Maltonians were not forgetful of those less fortunate than they.

Malton Grammar School has always regarded social education as among its aims. Primarily, this is achieved in the normal day to day activities of the School, which give ample opportunities for communal co-operation. School dinners, organized since 1959 so as to bring children of both sexes and different age groups to the same table, often in small groups, are opportunities for a special form of this social training, as are the School Dances and the Christmas parties, organized regularly throughout the period. M.G.S. dances have always enjoyed a special flavour, whether in the cramped conditions of the Old Hall and of the 'Prefab.', or in the more spacious new Hall. At times they have been proceeded by a series of dancing classes.

Four School parties have visited the continent since 1951: in 1955 to Innsbruck in Austria, in 1957 to Brienz in Switzerland, in 1959 to the French Riviera and in 1964 to Paris. In addition small parties of Sixth Formers have made unofficial visits to various parts of the Continent. There were holidays in London in 1958 and in 1961, and there have been a number of Geographical Field Trips to North Wales, the Lake District and the Central Pennines. There have been a number of day excursions, often for large parties, as in 1956 when sixty pupils visited Tyneside, but mostly for smaller groups to hear local talks, see plays and listen to concerts. A visit of particular note occurred in 1961, when twenty pupils were invited by Sir William Worsley to the Riding Stables at Hovingham Hall to see the arrival of the wedding party and the guests for the Wedding Reception of his daughter and the Duke of Kent.

A large number of speakers have visited M.G.S. from time to time, to talk to particular groups and societies. These have included Sir William Worsley, talking on a holiday in the West Indies, Mr. R. Turton, the M.P. for Malton and Thirsk, and lecturers from the Hull School of Architecture. Other distinguished speakers, of course, were reserved for Speech Day, held throughout •during the Autumn Term, until 1959 at the Milton Rooms, and afterwards in the School Hall. This has always been a particularly pleasant occasion. Some entertainment is traditionally provided by the pupils, most commonly songs and recitations. Guests of honour have included the Rev. Lamb, Principal of St. John's Training College, York: Dr. Nicholson, Vice-Chancellor of Hull University; the Secretary of Education for the North Riding; lan MacKinnon, O.M. (1935-42); and Lord James, Vice-Chancellor or York

University, to whose Appeal Fund the School raised £100, presented to Lord James by Mr. Taylor at the conclusion of the 1962 Speech Day.

The discipline of the School has traditionally been less rigid than in many a larger institution, but there is no evidence that this has in any way been to the detriment of the School's work or general life. There has been no corporal punishment nor any system of detention, and it is to the credit of the scholars and a sign of the goodwill that prevails between them and the Staff that neither has ever been felt to be necessary. The Prefect System has been employed throughout, and it is pleasing to note that with fifty-four pupils in the Sixth Form in the current year (1964-65) it has been possible to be highly selective in their appointment. A large number of the boys and girls appointed as Prefects have shown considerable good sense and leadership, a few of them quite outstandingly so.

A very enthusiastic Parents' Guild, under the Chairmanship of the Headmaster, has given the School consistent support, though it has never been able to attract more than a minority of parents. A number of educational talks have been given, by officials of the Local Education Authorities and by various other social and educational workers. Considerable sums of money have been raised by the Guild, not only for the Extensions Commemoration Fund, the York University Appeal Fund, and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, but also to purchase table cloths, a film-strip projector, seats for the School ground, and other amenities not provided by the North Riding. There have been regular social functions, such as a Christmas party, and an annual summer outing, either a tour of local countryside, or a visit to a show.

The O.M.A., though again attracting only a few of its many potential members, has given the School loyal support. Matches have been played regularly against the School, in Football, Hockey, Cricket and Tennis, though the girls have often had difficulty in raising a side. In 1959 a Badminton group was started, meeting regularly at School and playing in a local league. In 1951 the Annual Dinner and Christmas Reunion were for the first time combined and this event has now become the major occasion of the O.M.A. year. At first it was held at School, then at the Talbot Hotel, but since 1955 at Bowers' Restaurant. The Dinner has been followed by toasts, one by the Headmaster, and at least two by Old Maltonians, one of them usually of recent vintage; the function has continued with a dance, at which the diners have been joined by more O.Ms and by current Sixth Formers. The Dinner has been well supported, with numbers now regularly well over the hundred, and has attracted Maltonians of all generations.

Another illustration of the importance attached by the Headmaster to the School's history and tradition is his introduction in 1955 of a new School badge. The new badge, larger than the old and in the shape of a Shield, has different emblems in its four quarters. In the first is shown an Archbishop's mitre in gold on a black ground, recalling the Old Malton Holgate foundation. The second quarter is the School's old badge, showing the White Rose of Yorkshire on a blue ground. The third quarter holds the arms of the Worsley family, white with the upper part of 'chief' red, thus recalling an association that has brought the School great help and fortune. In the fourth quarter is the gold chevron between three leopards' heads on black that forms the second and fourth quarters of the Fitzwilliam arms, the family that gave the land for the School's refoundation. Beneath the Shield is the School motto.

'The Maltonian' has continued to record these manifold activities. For most of the period there were two issues a year but in 1961, on account of rising printing costs, it was decided to publish only once a year. The character of the magazine has varied somewhat, according to

the ideas of the Editor of the day, but has usually carried a full account of School activities and an abundance of news of Old Maltonians.

The final section of this chapter, on the successes of old pupils in their later years, will be shorter than in previous chapters, as the youngest generation of Maltonians have had as yet but little time to make their mark on the outside world. Many of them have already set out on worthwhile careers as teachers, nurses, secretaries, bankers, and technicians; the list is far too long for more than a very few to be mentioned. Some must be singled out, however, if only to illustrate the way in which the younger Maltonians are already making a firm impression in many diverse fields of activity.

Several Maltonians have gained honours at Universities and Training Colleges, apart from the academic distinctions already referred to. Among these can be instanced the sporting successes of Bruce Rolls (1948-55) at Leeds University, with his Colours for both Football and Cricket, and of Jean Armitage (1949-56), for two years Captain of Women's Athletics at Durham. Peter Flynn (1947-54) was President of the Leeds University Bridge Club. At Durham Heather Watson (1953-61) was elected Deputy Senior Warden of St. Mary's College, and also played Hockey for the University. At the Training Colleges we can think particularly of Mary Witty (1955-62) and David Lowe (1953-60), elected Senior Students at Leeds College of Housecraft and Derby Training College respectively.

Several of the Maltonians who gained high scholastic distinctions at Universities have gone on to lectureships, often combined with research. Thus lan Masser (1948-55) holds a Lectureship in Civic Design at Liverpool University, Malcolm Oades (1948-55) and Peter Smailes (1946-54) are both lecturing at Australian Universities, Peter Flynn (1947-54) is lecturing in Physics at Illinois University, U.S.A., while Richard Wilson (1950-57) is a Lecturer in Economic History at the new University of Strathclyde. Others have proceeded to important scientific posts outside the Universities, as Ivan Thackray (1946-53) at Aldermaston, and Christopher Tyson (1946-54) at Windscale. Many graduates have, of course, taken to teaching as a career, but these are far too numerous to mention.

Many Maltonians, like their predecessors of earlier generations, have travelled far afield, often showing great initiative. Henry Lawson (1951-55), for example, worked his passage for a two years' stay in Australia, taking in a spell of driving a bulldozer in the U.S.A.! Pat Lund (1944-51), after working as a Laboratory assistant in Oxford, held a similar post for three years in Boston, U.S.A., and spent her earnings on vacation trips all over the Continent. Anther visitor to the U.S.A. was Robin Wardell (194753), one of twelve representatives of the United Kingdom chosen for a ten months' study of American agriculture. At Easter 1965 Joan Lindeman (1955-62), studying Russian at Nottingham Training College, was one of fifteen students from the United Kingdom selected for a course in the U.S.S.R. Many others have travelled widely on account of National Service, and girls have often done so after marriage, as Susan Nendick (1947-55) to India and Switzerland, Pat Pallister (1949-56) to Kenya, Mavis Thackray (195058) to British Columbia, and Sally Milne (1952-57), now nursing in Australia. As always there have been the permanent emigrants, as Barry Jackson (1955-59) and Joan Witty (1953-60), married to each other, and settled in Australia.

It has been usual in these sections to draw attention to careers taken up by Maltonians a little off the beaten track. We think of Pamela Taylor (1951-58), who toured with the Children's Theatre, lan Masser (1948-55), until recently with the Graeme Shankland team replanning central Liverpool, though now back on the Staff of Liverpool University, Pauline Smailes

(1949-57), a Librarian first at Leeds University and now at Stoke, Trevor Drake (1953-60), a commercial pilot with B.E.A., Anne Fletcher (1952-58), in charge of catering at a London hostel, and of Robin Wardell (1947-53), training to be a missionary to the Far East.

The Maltonian most in the public eye, however, has undoubtedly been Terry Dyson (1946-52), who signed on as a professional footballer with Tottenham Hotspur after completing his National Service, and won his First Team place as outside left in time for the glorious 1960-61 season, when, for the first time this century, the 'Spurs won both the Football Championship and the F.A. Cup, Terry scoring the Cup Final goal that put the result beyond all doubt.