1920-37

After the innovations of the previous decade and the confusions brought by the First World War these years are a time of quiet and consolidation. There were no major alterations in the School's status, nor in its social range. Mr. Watt remained in office throughout, the period ending with his sudden death. The number of Staff changes was much reduced, and no less than six of the assistant teachers—Mr. Williams, Mr. Barty, Mr. Metcalfe, Miss Douthett, Miss Turner and Miss Slipper—were at their posts for the whole or the greater part of the period, thus supplying the continuity and tradition so sadly wanting in the early years. The School's academic record was improved, and its sporting and musical traditions established. And always there remained that happy atmosphere and spirit of co-operation amongst the pupils and between them and the Staff that has become one of the School's outstanding features.

Numbers throughout remained above the hundred and twenty for which the buildings had originally been intended. The peak was a hundred and sixty, in 1921, but this dropped to a hundred and thirty-two in 1928. The majority of pupils paid fees. In 1924 these were £4 a term, with 30/- a year for books. Scholarships were awarded as previously; in 1928, for example, the admissions consisted of seven Governors' Scholars, Two East Riding Scholars, one North Riding Scholar, and nineteen others. Accommodation remained a serious problem. The only new building in 'the Twenties' was a wooden hut, erected in 1921 across the northern side of the quadrangle. It was used for several purposes. We read that in 1922 it was a Reading and Recreation Room, but in 1929 it was a Prefects' Room. Classroom facilities were not entirely satisfactory, there being no specialised rooms for Art nor for Science, though the present Room 5 was equipped to bear some semblance to a Laboratory. Another serious problem was that of the Library. By 1928 some two thousand books had been accumulated but there was no adequate storage space. Bookcases were given by the Staff and housed in Form Five's form room. Form Five resorting to the Hall!

The first improvements came in 1927, benefiting chiefly 'the sporting life of the School. New changing rooms, with six hot and cold showers, were presented by Mr. W. Pearson in memory of his father, formerly a School Governor. The following year two new Tennis courts were laid, and the 'quad' was asphalted, and P.E. apparatus supplied to be used on it. Mr. Watt, always a keen sportsman, never ceased to campaign vigorously for yet more sporting facilities, and during the School's Twenty-First birthday celebrations in 1932 a large sum of money was raised by the School, and the Govehiors were able to use 'this to purchase the fields north and west of the School field, though these did not come into use until after Mr. Watt's death. Mr. Watt was also denied the pleasure of seeing in use the new Science Laboratory, for which he had long pressed, though its construction on the site of the hut, along the north side of the quadrangle, was begun in 1936, together with additional changing rooms and toilets for both boys and girls.

The number of Staff remained constant at nine until 1920, when the School was permitted an additional teacher. An additional post from 1920 to 1924 was that held by Miss Winifred Atkin, O.M. (1912-16), in charge of the Kindergarten, i.e. young children from eight to ten years old. None of these were admitted after 1924 and when Miss Atkin left the post was not filled. Mr. Watt himself coninued to teach Latin, Scripture and English to the senior forms. Mr. Williams taught Science throughout the School, and P.E. to the boys. Mr. Barty taught

History, Geography and Music. The other full time appointments were for Mathematics and for French. Miss Shapley, Mathematics mistress in 1920, left in the December of that year and was succeeded the following September by Miss Ethel Turner, who remained as Senior Mathematics teacher and also Senior Mistress until 1935. Miss Turner graduated from Sheffield University with a First Class London B.Sc. She had taught at four schools before coming to Malton, including two years at Manchester High School. It is clear that Miss Turner's teaching was sound and efficient and that her lively personality made a firm impression upon all Maltonians who came her way. Among these is Mr. Rolls, by his own admission a somewhat reluctant student of her subject, who writes of her as follows:

Miss Turner started as Mathematics Teacher and Senior Mistress on the same day as I started as a boy. This made a bond between us, which was just as well, as Mathematics was a constant cause of friction. In many ways Miss Turner was an original. She was a fanatical believer in physical fitness and a fanatical vegetarian. One remembers one debate when she was moved to tears as she described the sufferings of animals slaughtered for human food. Typical of Miss Turner, I think, was the apology she gave for the bad cold from which she was suffering when, well over seventy years old, she came to speak at the O.M.A. Dinner one Christmas. It was the result of swimming in Sheffield Baths!

Miss Turner was succeeded by Mr. F. Brewin, M.A., of Cambridge University.

The post of French teacher was a much more difficult one to fill. Miss Murphy left for her native Ireland in December 1921 and was succeeded by four teachers over the next four years. These included Mr. S. Wormald and Mr. E. L. Dalby, who left for a teaching post in Egypt. In January 1926 Miss E. M. Hills was appointed, with a Degree in French from Oxford University. She was succeeded in 1929 by Miss C. Folly, with an M.A. in French

These years brought the School a fair measure of academic success. Precise comparisons with the achievements of later years are futile, for both the type of pupil admitted and the educational climate of the times were very different from what they are today. Most of the pupils were fee-paying; only a minority, the Scholarship winners, were necessarily comparable with children who passed the selection examination after 1944. Moreover, many of them left School before they reached the Fifth Form, and had no serious thought of external examinations at any time during their School careers. All over the country, particularly in rural districts, Sixth Forms were small and University entrance requirements less stringent than today. These years included the post-war period of economic crisis and the depressions of the early Thirties, when it was often a struggle to keep children at school. In such conditions M.G.S. could be reasonably proud of its lengthening list of academic achievements, which are well up to the standards in other schools of similar location and social range.

The dual system of School and Higher Certificates established itself firmly during this period. A School Certificate pass demanded a pass in six subjects. At first these had to include English Language, Mathematics or Science, and French, but later English Language became the only compulsory subject. The pass mark was 33%, somewhat lower than the present G.C.E. '0' level pass. A good certificate was generally considered to be one enabling the holder, should he attain University, to be 'excused Matriculation.' For such a certificate, commonly called' 'Matriculation,' five credits were necessary, a credit being a mark over

50%. Higher School Certificate could be obtained by passing three main subjects, or two main and two at subsidiary level. In both Certificates distinctions were awarded for particularly good performances in individual subjections.

At M.G.S. the number of passes in School Certificates, taken in the Fifth Form, were low until 1924. But in that year fourteen out of twenty-three candidates were successful and in the following year no less than ten candidates matriculated, a really good performance for a small country school. In the next four years four, seven, seven and seven passes were obtained, with an improvement in 1930 to fourteen passes. From 1931-36 the School averaged twelve passes a year, an improvement, therefore, over the last decade. A fair number of pupils matriculated, twenty-nine during the Twenties, and eight distinctions were obtained in individual subjects during that same period.

The successes at the Higher Certificate were much fewer. This was taken after two years in the Sixth Form and very few pupils were prepared to stay at school for so long. Only four pupils were successful, all of them to prove their academic prowess in later life: 'Alf Goodings in 1921, Donald Robson in 1927, Louis Fuller in 1930 and Eric Robson in 1936.

The Board of Education Preliminaries, which figured so prominently in the previous decade, were abandoned in 1923, but before that date ten M.G.S. pupils had been successful in both parts of the examination. A similar examination, the Northern Universities Teachers' Qualification, was taken in 1921, when three pupils were successful.

Eight pupils during these three years passed directly from M.G.S. to University, though others, such as Gwen Rees (1926-28) and Nancy Sonley (1926-32) moved to other schools and then on to University. In 1922 Horace Hollinrake (1916-22) achieved the rare distinction of an Open Organ Scholarship to Seiwyn College, Cambridge, the only time before 1963 that an open award at the older Universities was won by a Maltonian. In 1930 Louis Fuller (192430), described years afterwards by Eric Robson as *'aloof to many, but the most intellectual student M.G.S. ever knew,'* won a place at the same university. To send two boys to Cambridge in 'the Twenties', when places were fewer than today and largely taken by boys from Public and Direct Grant Schools, was an achievement of which any small Grammar School could well be proud, and must have given great satisfaction to the Headmaster, himself a Cambridge man. Five other pupils obtained entrance to Leeds University, two of them girls, Dorothy Freer (1917-21) and Elizabeth Goodwill (1921-26).The other three, a redoubtable trio indeed, all of them fine sportsmen as well as scholars, were George Horsely (1917-24), Mark Lupton (1923-26), and Bruce Rolls (1921-26). Finally, right at the end of the period, Eric Robson (1929-36) began his brilliant academic career byobtaining entrance to the very strong School of Modern History at Manchester University.

Over twenty-five pupils left for Training College, including many more boys than had been the case in the previous decade. Most went to Leeds, others to St. John's at York, and some further afield, as to Exeter and to colleges in London. Edith Bowman (1916-22), who went toBingley Training College, was awarded a Training College Scholarship. Other distinctions won included three North Riding Art Scholarships, won by Ena Sadler (191724), MonaWise (1919-23), and Myrtle North (1918-24); and an R.A.F. Scholarship won by Billy Longbridge (1925-26). Some years later Dorothy Wilson (1931-36) came second in the Civil Service Entrance Examination, out of a hundred candidates.

A rough check of the leaving registers for the Twenties indicates that forty-seven Maltonians left school to enter local businesses, a similar number left for farming, and forty-one, mostly girls, left to help at home. Many of these pupils attended M.G.S. for a period of only two or three years, so it served them in something of the role of a finishing school. This is one of the most striking differences with the School of today. Many of these early leavers, of course, later embarked on more definite careers. For instance, the registers indicate only a handful of girls as taking up nursing though many others adopted this fine career after a spell at home or in a local shop. Of the rest large numbers took up clerical posts, particularly in local banks or on the railways, but the largest number, as in the previous decade, became uncertificated teachers— forty-two altogether, most of them girls. A number of boys entered the Forces and three the Merchant Navy; two became journalists, four entered the Police Force and a handful were articled to the Professions—two as architects, one as an accountant, one as a solicitor. A fair number, over thirty, left for other schools, indicating that M.G.S. maintained something of one of its earlier functions, as a preparatory school, though inside the state system.

During these years the School's sport was well supported and aroused great enthusiasm, particularly among the boys. Results were usually fair and at 'times outstandingly good. Football, under the expert guidance first of Mr. Williams and then of Mr. Rolls, flourished throughout, with some ten external matches a season. The results were rarely poor and their assessment must take account of what T.A.W. wrote in his review of the 1926-27 season:

.. with a single exception all the schools we play have more boys than we, sometimes twice and fourfold ...

In spite of this numerical disadavantage, however, two seasons 1924-25, and 1925-26, brought some outstanding successes, and in 1925-26 the School XI, captained by Bruce Rolls, won eight and drew one of its ten matches, and brought home the Interschool Shield for the first time. T.A.W. wrote in *The Maltonian*:

I had better begin by saying that this season's team is the best M.G.S. ever had, and that every number of it displayed his full share of ite most priceless asset, an excellent team spirit.

This good fortune, however, did not hold, and the School had a series of poor sides in the early Thirties; in 1931 a match was lost to Nunthorpe G.S. 14-1, and the following year only one match was won!

Success at Cricket was more consistent than in the winter game. The Inter-School Shield, contested by Whitby, Pickering and Malton, was won several times. There were, of course, bad seasons, as 1928, when seven matches were lost, but over this period as a whole victories were well ahead of losses, and towards its close the School produced an outstanding batsman in Vic Wilson (1934-36), who finished the 1936 season with a batting average of 41.75. The best season was again 1926, with Bruce Rolls once more the skipper. Of ten matches played nine were won and one drawn. This season brought some high scoring, notably 82 not out, 64 and 75 from Rolls and 72 from Mark Lupton (1923-26).

The girls, however, enjoyed less sporting success than did the boys. Inter-School matches seem to have been fewer, and many fixtures were played against local clubs with the advantage of older players. Between six and ten Hockey matches were played annually and the number of Tennis matches grew with the years, reaching eight in 1930. Only a few Netball matches were played, often disastrously, as in 1932, when all six matches were lost.

The best Hockey season was 1929-30, when seven matches were won, the worst was 1925-26, when six were lost out of seven played.

The main event of the year in Athletics continued to be the Inter-School Shield, but this was discontinued in 1927, when M.G.S. had won it six times out of twelve, coming second on five of the remaining occasions. Inter-House Sports seem to have been a mixture of serious Athletics and more light-hearted events, such as the potato race; they were somtimes organized by the O.M.A. Fitzwilliam were winners most often. We read of a paper-chase in 1924—with T.A.W. as the hare—and of the occasional cross-country.

School societies and activities had variable fortunes. The School's Music, helped by the enthusiasm of Mr. Barty, took firmer root than had been possible during the war years. An Orchestra was started in 1922 and gave performances at the annual concert, alongside singing and recitation. As always at M.G.S. the Christmas parties were vigorous and lively, always ending in a hectic Sir Roger de Coverly. House concerts were held each year, and gave good entertainment. Dancing classes were held by Miss Turner on several occasions, and in 1926 House Dances were instituted. Other new ventures were the Scouts and Guides, both started in 1923. The Guides quickly grew in numbers, with three patrols by 1924, though down to two in 1928. Camps were held at Filey, Sandsend and similar venues, and on several occasions trophies were won at local rallies. The Scouts lapsed after their first formation but in 1928 were revived by Mr. Williams and under him and, later, Mr. Roils, a full programme was pursued. Both organizations were self-supporting, with numerous concerts and jumble-sales.

The School's drama seems to have had only occasional support. In 1921 the pastoral Shakespearian plays were revived on the open air stage, with a production of 'Twelfth Night,' followed by 'As You Like It' in 1922 and 'The Taming of the Shrew' in 1923. In 1924 'The Tempest' was presented indoors in December. There were no further productions for some time, though one of 'As you Like It' was proposed for 1928. In 1932 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' was presented in conjunction with the Twenty First birthday celebrations.

The Literary and Debating Society seems at times to have basked in quite remarkable popularity—ml923 attendance was never below eighteen—but at other times it provided only for the faithful few. Debates, mock trials, and mock elections constituted its regular fare.

Other activities that flourished for short periods, and then lapsed for lack of support, included a wireless club, an historical rambling society, a Library circle—started by the Headmaster in 1928 but supported only by a few senior girls—and a Bible reading group in 1929, which attracted thirty-five members. The Headmaster seems to have made a number of attempts to extend the support for out-of-school activities, for instance the 'Saturday activities' of 1923 and the 'hobby evenings' of 1928, but all seem to have run foul of country transport, part time employment and at times, alas, not a little apathy.

The School organized two major excursions during these years. In 1924 some sixty pupils were taken to London for the Empire Exhibition, the money for the trip being raised at a garden fete. And in 1930 a smaller party spent a week in London, visiting, among other places, Windsor and a newspaper works. But the largest number of all, a hundred and fifty, including many parents and friends, visited Newcastle in 1929 for the North Eastern Exhibition. Local visits were numerous, and included a conducted tour over Birdsall House

by Lord Middleton, and working parties t0 help with the excavations for Roman remains at Orchard Fields.

An organization that owed a great deal to the energy and direction of the Headmaster was the O.M.A. In the early Twenties the Association seems to have fallen on unhappy times. The Secretary dismally reports in 1922:

' . .. anything that we have done, or tried to do, has been a failure...'

But the Headmaster's insistence on 'the value of the Association helped to bring happier days and in later years we read of such diverse activities as an annual picnic. Hockey and Football matches against the School, productions by a drama group—including one of 'Twelfth Night'—and regular whist drives. Most successful, of course, were the reunions, usually a Christmas Dance, and some summer activity, such as a Flannel Dance. In April 1930 the first Dinner was held, with forty-eight in attendance. The philosophy of Mr. Watt with regard to the O.M.A. can be appreciated from this appeal, written in 1926:

My belief is that the O.M.A's job is to enable all O.M's to give back to M,G.S. something of what they took from M.G.S. I can see the O.M.A, running a bed in the new hospital but also giving the school a pavilion, helping poor students in their career, joining in a big attempt to raise money to extend the School . ... the real pleasure in being an O.M. will consist of joining in friendly meetings with O.M.s and looking for chances of helping the School.

The Association regularly presented its War Memorial Prize to the pupil who had done most for the School each year, and from 1924 also awarded a cricket bat and tennis racket as prizes for School competitions.

The School had many visitors during this period. Local clergy often took morning prayers, and there was a wide range of speakers, many of them from the British and Foreign Bible Society. Other common themes were the British Empire — usually on Empire Day—and the newly founded League of Nations.
The Headmaster always encouraged his pupils to give for those less fortunate than themselves, and we read of sums of money raised for such causes as the distressed coal areas, the London Hospitals, and social work in Leeds organized by Alan Whyte, O.M. (1912-19).
It is difficult to assess the standard of discipline in the School at this time; one comes across reports and recollections of many kinds, some of them to the School's credit, others giving a less favourable impression. It seems certain that no system of tight or rigid rule was in operation, although the prefect system continued to function, provoking the usual bevy of coplaints from young offenders. But whether the enlightened licence on behaviour proper to a small country school sometimes degenerated into a state of indiscipline that was to the detriment of the pupils' work and development—that is impossible to determine from this point of time, in the face of much conflicting report and rumour. But it is certain that most Old Maltonians of these years regard their schooldays as happy ones. Thus the Editor of 'The Maltonian' writes in 1928:

. .. our joy (at the end of exams) is tinged with seriousness when we remember that some of us are bringing to a close our happy days here...

The School never lost the intimate and personal atmosphere of its early days, typified by such incidents as that of May 31st, 1929, when the Headmaster made a public presentation to the

Head Boy and Girl, who were both celebrating their birthday on that same day, and by the annual pancake tossing ceremony of Shrove Tuesday.

Many of the more formal aspects of school life today were absent at this time. There was no annual Speech Day, though the Headmaster did make a number of presentations of prizes and trophies at the end of the summer term. Uniform regulations were not strict. The girls did wear tunics and summer dresses were introduced in 1929. But for the boys uniform remained optional. Many pupils were permanently late for school on account of transport difficulties, particularly those who came from Driffield and district on the train affectionately known as 'The Driffield Dodger', which only arrived in time for the second lesson of the morning. About half the scholars stayed for school dinners, which were eaten in the Domestic Science room on tables which, we are told were covered with white table-cloths and sometimes decorated with flowers!

In 1932, during the week of July 17th to 23rd, the School celebrated its Twenty-First Birthday. The original plans for this event included a pageant of Hollywood epic proportions—four hundred performers! This idea was abandoned, and it was decided to incorporate it into the 1933 'Pageant of Malton.' But even without the pageant 'Birthday Week' remained a busy one. Each day morning assembly was held at a different place of worship in the town; on Monday morning the whole School hearing a sermon at St. Mary's, Old Malton, from the Archbishop of York. The School's Athletic Sports' Day was held on the Tuesday and Swimming Sports at Norton Baths on Wednesday. On Thursday an 'Elizabethan Fair' was opened at the School by Viscount Milton, the central attraction of a programme of events by which the School was raising money to purchase new playing fields. On Friday there was a dance at School, and on Saturday the School versus O.M.A. cricket match, which resulted in a draw.

This account of the activities of M.G.S. has to finish on a note of sadness, for something must be said of the sudden and unexpected death of the Headmaster. It became clear during the Christmas of 1936 that Mr. Watt was ill and arrangements were made for him to have a term of rest. It was realised by very few just how ill he was; it was thought by nearly everyone that he would return to School after Easter. He died, however, on January 24th, 1937— and even at this distance of time it is possible to feel, through the pages of 'The Maltonian' and the recollections of pupils and teachers then at M.G.S. something of the shock of this calamity.

In a very real sense M.G.S. is the School of Mr. Watt's creation. An account of his services would be superfluous and would only repeat what this chapter and the last have said already. The final word must be of the man himself and we can do no better than to quote the 'Malton Messenger' of January 30th, 1937:

No Headmaster could have taken a greater pride in his profession, nor seek more assiduously to fit his pupils for the duties and responsibilities of their future life. In the School and on the sports field alike he sought by his fine personal example as well as by precept to inspire his pupils with lofty ideals and with courage and confidence to seek their fulfilment

It is surely no exaggeration to say that the spirit of 'E.L.W.' still permeates the School and helps to mould the thoughts and outlooks of Maltonians of the Sixties. In the words of Mr. Williams:

He was of the staff that the greatest are made of.

A memorial fund was launched for Mr. Watt by the O.M.A. and raised £86 6s. 3d. It was decided that the memorial should take two forms:
(a) A synchronised electric clock system, which was installed during the summer holiday of 1939 and still functions, though somewhat eratically.
(b) A tablet by Mr. R. Thompson of Kilburn, to be placed in the Assembly Hall, with the inscription:

M G S
IN MEMORY OF ERNEST LORRAINE WATT, M.A,, L.L.B.
HEADMASTER OF MALTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL
1911-37
'AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM'

The tablet was unveiled on what would have been Mr. Watt's sixtieth birthday — December 21st 1939 — by Major Watson Pearson.

But impressive as this tablet is, Mr. Watt has a finer memorial, for his life's work found its fullest expression in the lives and careers of the thousand or so Maltonians who were at M.G.S. whilst he was Headmaster. Many of these were of the second generation of O.Ms, those who left school during the long period covered by this chapter. Only a few can be mentioned, and all we can do is to include those who have won particular distinction, together with a handful of others, news of which has come our way, that can be taken as representative of the remainder.

A number of old boys have won high positions in a variety of careers. Donald Robson (1921-27), the second Maltonian to gain a Higher School Certificate, went from School into the Westminster Bank, of which he is now Assistant General Manager. He was given his first managership in 1946, his second—of an important London bank—in 1951, and in 1955 he became manager of the Bank's Paris branch. Teddy Barker (1921-26), son of the faithful George and Mrs. Barker, has won comparable distinction in the Police Force. He is now Chief Constable of Sheffield, after having held a series of important appointments, as Superintendent of Preston, Vice Principal of a Police Training College, and Chief Constable of Bolton. In 1961 he was awarded the Distinguished Police Service Medal. But of all Maltonians the name of 'Vic' Wilson (1934-36) is best known to the public, as that of a famous cricketer. For many years he was a reliable and often a brilliant Yorkshire batsman, first playing for the County in 1946, and winning his cap in 1948. He also built up a reputation as a short-leg fielder, holding fifty-five catches in 1951, the highest total in the country. He was selected to tour Australia in 1954-55 with the M.C.C., but failed to find his form as a batsman. The pinnacle of his career came in 1960, when he was appointed Captain of Yorkshire, and in both the 1961 and 1962 seasons he led the County to the Championship.

Perhaps the most distinguished of all Maltonians might have been Eric Robson (1929-36), had not a brilliant career as a historian been cut short by his tragic death in 1954. He left School to read History at Manchester University, where he took a brilliant First Class Honours Degree in 1939. After war service he was appointed in 1946 to a teaching post at his old University, and at the time of his death he was a Senior Lecturer. Under the influence of Sir Lewis Namier, Professor of Modern History at Manchester at this time, he specialised in the history of the eighteenth century, and wrote some of the chapters on this period in an edition of the Cambridge Modem History. His last book, '*The American Revolution, 1763-83*', has been described in a recent critical bibliography as '*the most authorative work on the*

subject in English.' Sir Lewis himself is on record as describing Robson as '*an historian of great promise.*' His death was a great loss, both to historical scholarship and to Malton; typically, he bequeathed many books to the School Library, and his affection for M.G.S. was strong.

Another career cut short by an early death was that of Horace Hollinrake (1916-22), who gained his B.Mus. degree at Cambridge in 1925—to say nothing of two oars for his rowing achievements with Selwyn's Second Eight—and afterwards migrated to New Zealand, where he later became Professor of Music at Auckland College, a position which he held until his death in 1954. Louis Fuller (1923-30), Malton's other Cambridge student, was tragically killed in a motor accident before he had taken his degree.

At Leeds University George Horsley (1917-24), Mark Lupton (1923-26), and Bruce Rolls (1921-26) all represented the University at Football and/or Cricket, as well as obtaining Honours Degrees. All three became schoolteachers. George Horsley taught in Cairo and is now in Tripoli. Bruce Rolls is Deputy Headmaster of his own M.G.S., and Mark Lupton, until his death in the Second World War, was teaching in Doncaster. Maltonian schoolteachers, in fact, abound from these early years, both qualified and uncertificated. Headteachers include James Anderson (1919-26): Ruth Thorpe, until 1963 Headmistress of Norton Girls' School, and now Senior Mistress of the new Norton County Secondary School; and Basil Terry (1933-39), who studied externally for the degree of L.L.B., and was in 1964 appointed Headmaster of the big new Allentonshire Boys' Modem School at Northallerton. Other teachers in the Malton area include Charles Wood (1925-31), now at Scarborough Technical College, John Feasby (1931-37), Headmaster of Oswaldkirk School, and Edith Bowman (1916-22), who for many years taught at Nuimington. Some, starting as teachers, sought other qualifications, for example, Ronald Skilbeck (192026), who has a London External B.Sc., and is now lecturing a(Nottingham Training College; and Gwen Fryer (1919-25), who took up youth work, to become first a youth organizer and later an employment officer.

Owen's sister, Freda (1920-26), who died in 1959, exemplifies the many Maltonians whose careers show enterprise and adaptability. Forced to leave School early on account of her father's death, she became a hairdresser. In 1940 she joined the Women's Police. An interest in Guiding remained with her from her schooldays and in 1945 she was a member of the Guides' mission to refugee camps. With remarkable versatility, she then became a student once again, of Horticulture, in which subject she later became a Lecturer at Avery Hill Training College, and subseqently toured the U.S.A. on a lecture tour.

London has been the hunting ground for many enterprising Maltonians. Fleet Street has Herbert Fryer (1921-26), formerly Sports Sub-editor on the 'Daily Sketch' and now holding a similar position on the 'Daily Telegraph'; while Alan Exiey (1932-35) is both journalist and T.V. expert on agriculture. Bill Young (192024), one of many Maltonians who started out on the railways, is an official at Eastern Region's Liverpool Street Headquarters. We have another journalist nearer home, Andrew Weir (1925-30), who is on the Staff of the 'Yorkshire Post,' for which he writes articles under the name of 'Northerner II'. He has given many books to the School Library.

Others who have travelled far afield include the Bennett brothers, 'Jim' (1926-32), and 'Doug' (1926-32), banking at Newbury and Reading respectively. Alan Snow (1922-27) is an accountant in Darlington; Colin Whyte (1919-22), who went to Leeds University after a spell

at Nunthorpe Grammar School, York, is Drama Organizer for Derbyshire; John Walker (1919-23) and Sid Collinson (1931-32) are both business representatives in the north of England; while in Australia are Raymond Braithwaite (1925-33), farming in New South Wales, and John Mason (1931-35) who keeps a guest house and was able to play host to Vic Wilson on the 1954-55 M.C.C. tour.

Several Malton girls became nurses, and we know that at least two of these became matrons, Alsion Watt (1921-28), E.L.W's daughter, at a Bath nursing home after numerous important appointments in large London hospitals; and Dorothy Blanchard (1919-26) at Leicester Fever Hospital. In 1942 Pamela Barty (1930-36) was awarded First Prize for Medicine at Leeds Infirmary. Betty Wood (1927-32) became Senior Theatre Sister at Sunderland Hospital and found time to play a good deal of first class Hockey; in 1949 she was picked to play at right-half for England against Scotland, and thus became M.G.S's first—and as yet only—international games player.

Several of the Maltonians who entered the Police Force reached high rank, quite apart from the fine career of Teddy Barker. 'Stan' Kendal (1929-35) became an Inspector and both Eric Hall (1920-23) and William Manging (1928-30) are Superintendents, at Bridlington and Northallerton respectively. Other Maltonians who remained in thdr home area were Thomas Stockdale (1917-26), Norman Thackray (1918-23) and Thomas Hicks (192935), all of whom were in turn Clerk to local rural and urban councils. Another devoted servant to local government was Henry Greenley (1922-28), who worked in the Malton U.D.C. offices for many years until his death in 1962. Many Maltonians farm locally including the numerous Harrison brothers, and John Dale (192627), farming on the Wolds. Many Malton girls have now become farmers' wives, including Minnie Sleighthoime (1925-29), now Mrs. Aconley of North Grimston. Also living locally, among many others, are Ethel Hoitby (1927-32), now Mrs. Boak of Scagglethorpe, and Jean Bielby (1929-35), now Mrs. Evans, who has three boys at M.G.S., including David, the present Head Boy. In business in Malton are Jack Leefe (1916-24), now the School bookseller; Albert Jerrams (1921-24), Director and Secretary of a firm of agricultural engineers; and Geoffrey Nendick (1921-25), who has sent two daughters and a son to M.G.S. Another O.M. well known locally is Dorothy Linsley (1928-32), now Mrs. Kilby, who is a writer and broadcaster on a variety of topics.

It is not surprising that with Mr. Watt as Headmaster a number of his pupils followed a religious calling. Gordon Cooper (1929-35) was ordained after some years at a Theological College, and was later a Chaplain, first in the Forces, later in a hospital. Louisa Banks (1919-21) became a Roman Catholic Nun and Ellen Buckle (1927-32) a missionary in South America.